Private Library of
E. J. Schoen.
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.
P R E F A C E.

Appletons' Cyclopaedia 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 cyclopaedia 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 Cyclopaedia of Biography for the New World worthy to rank with them.

The Cyclopaedia will include the names of above fifteen 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 Cyclopaedia 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-
dents, 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 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 bede-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 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 the compiler of "Initials and Pseudonyms," who was preparing a cyclopaedia of American and other authors.

The work will be completed in six volumes, appearing at intervals of from four to six months—possibly more rapidly, if found consistent with editorial and mechanical accuracy. Each volume will be illustrated with at least ten fine steel portraits of eminent men of the New World, including the Presidents of the United States, forming altogether a most valuable and attractive national portrait-gallery of illustrious Americans. These will be supplemented by between one and two thousand 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.
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Author and Critic.
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AARON, Samuel, educator, b. in New Britain, Bucks co., Pa., July 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, N. J., academy, where he fitted himself to become a teacher, and at the age of twenty was engaged as an 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 1833 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 Treemount seminary near Norristown, which under his management soon became prosperous, and won a high reputation for the thoroughness of 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-mastership 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, 1849). 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 Jiúlpan, between Michoacan and Guadalajar, 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 Queréfaro, 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 "Geografía hidráulica." Several editions of the "Heroica Deo carmina" were published, in Madrid (1769), Venice (1774), Ferrara (1776), and Cécina (1780).

ABADIE, Eugène H., stationed in France, about 1814; d. in St. Louis, 12 Dec., 1874. He entered the medical corps of 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 before the close of 1861 he 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 QUÉIPO, 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 Portora, but was again in prison in 1823, where he died, it is believed, in the following year.
ABBASCAI (ab-as-cai'), José Fernando, Spanish soldier, b. in Oviedo, Asturias, in 1743; d. in Madrid in 1821. He entered the army in 1762, and after serving for twenty years was promoted to the rank of colonel, and during the war against the French to that of brigadier-general. In 1780 he went to Cuba, assumed the command as vicerey, and took an active part in the defence of Havana when that city was attacked by an English fleet. Afterward he was commander in New Galicia, and still later vicerey of Peru, his great ability and tact being especially beneficial to those countries. He also defended Buenos Ayres from the English, and at the same time repressed revolts in Lima and in Cuzco; but being unsuccessful in some operations, he was recalled in 1816. Four years before he had been created Marqués de la Concordia, in allusion to his conciliatory policy in Peru, which prevented trouble between the natives and the Spanish residents. See Stevenson's "Twenty Years' Residence in South America." (London, 1825).

ABBASOLÓ, Mariano, Mexican patriot, b. near Durango, about 1783, was coloned at Chihuahua, 1 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 campaign that opened the war, and was exceptionally humane in his treatment of prisoners. He took part in the engagement at Las Cruces, and fled with Hidalgo after the disastrous fight at Arce 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, d' (dab-bah-dee'), governor of Louisiana, b. about 1710; 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 slaves, he secured the good will of the best people in the community. In his dealings with the Indians he was equitably 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 at the necessity of surrendering his charge to those whom he regarded as enemies. There appears to be no record of his Christian name.

ABBADIE, Antoine Thomson d', explorer, b. in Dublin, Ireland, in 1810. With his younger brother, Armand Michel, he was early taken to France by his father, a Frenchman. In 1833 he was sent by the academy of sciences on an exploring expedition to Brazil, where he remained nearly two years. In 1835 he published "Observations relatives à la physique du globe, faites au Brésil et en Éthiopie." His other works do not relate to 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. Brünnow, 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 task of making out the efficient 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 be made 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. 1, 1869, he began the publication of the "Weather Bulletin of the Cincinnati Observatory." Prior to this time (1856) the Smithsonian Institution had used the telegraph for weather-forecasts, but these were not sent out for the benefit of the public at large. The favor with which the Cincinnati project was received was brought to the attention of congress through the efforts of H. E. Paine, M. C. (Wis.), and H. L. Dawes (Mass.) [see House Bill 603, Dec. 1871]. During a joint resolution of 9 Feb., 1870, the secretary of war was directed to provide for taking meteorological observations at military posts in the interior of the continent, and on the lakes and sea-coasts, with the design of giving warning of the approach and probable force of storms. In January, 1871, Gen. Albert J. Myer, chief of the army signal 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 the high degree of efficiency that it has since maintained. For about one year, or until competent assistants could be trained, 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, cyclopedia, and books of reference are well known to astronomers.

ABBEVILLE, Claude d' (dab'-veel), French missionary, d. in Paris in 1632. He was connected with the work of the Capucin Fathers 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 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 the illustration of books and magazines, but since 1875 has done excellent work in water-colors. He removed in 1883 from New York to London, where
his studio now is. He is a member of the New York water-color society, and of the London institute of water-colors. Among his best pictures are "The Stage Office" (1876); "The Evil Eye" (1877); "Lady in a Garden" (1878); "Rose in October" (1879); "The Widower" (1888); and "Reading the Bible" (1884). Notable among his illustrations are those to Robert Herrick's poems and "She Stoops to Conquer." He visited the United States in 1886.


**ABBEY, Richard**, clergyman, b. in Genesee co., N. Y., 16 Nov., 1805. In 1816 he removed to Illinois, and thence, in 1825, to Natchez, Miss. He became a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, in 1829, and was identified with the movement separating that denomination into its northern and southern branches. He has published "Letters to Bishop Green on Apostolic Succession" and "End of the Apostolic Succession" (1853); "Creed of All Men" (1855); "Ecclesiastical Constitution" (1856); "Church and Ministry" (1859); "Dinturnity" (1866); "Ecce Ecclesia," an answer to "Ecce Homo" (1868); "The City of God and the Church-Makers" (1872). In 1858 he was elected financial secretary of the Southern Methodist publishing house. His other works include "Baptismal Demonstrations," "Divine Assessment," "Strictures 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 July, 1848. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1781, 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 in 1811 an account of his difficulties with the Coventry congregation, in 1829 a "History of Andover," and in 1847 the "Genealogy of the Abbot Family."

**ABBOT, Abiel**, clergyman, b. in Andover, Mass., 13 Dec., 1779; 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 1802 took charge of the church at Beverly. He wrote a volume of descriptive pieces, "Travels in 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 S. Everett, were published in Boston in 1831.

**ABBOT, Benjamin**, educator, b. about 1762; d. in Exeter, N. H., 27 Oct., 1849. He was graduated at Harvard in 1789, received the degree of LL. D. from Dartmouth in 1811, and took charge of Phillips academy, Exeter, N. H., which he conducted until 1838. Among the pupils under his training were Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, Lewis Cass, Jared Sparks, George Bancroft, and John G. Palfrey.

**ABBOT, Ezra**, Biblical critic, b. in Jackson, Maine, 28 April, 1819; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 21 March, 1884. It is said that he knew his letters at the age of nineteen months. When five years old he was promoted to the first class in reading, and at seven he expressed the great interest he felt in Rollin's "Ancient History." In the sports of childhood he manifested the keenest zest, was an expert at catching trout, and was an excellent story-teller. He studied at Phillips Exeter academy, was graduated at Bowdoin college in 1840, and soon afterward made his home in Cambridge, Mass. In 1856 he became assistant librarian at Harvard. He made a careful revision, and collation with the originals, of the numerous learned quotations in Jeremy Taylor's "Holy Living and Dying." He published a new edition (Boston, 1864). In 1869 he received the degree of LL. D. from Yale college, and in 1872 Harvard conferred on him the degree of D. D., although he was a layman. From 1877 till his death he was professor of New Testament criticism and interpretation in the Divinity school at Cambridge. He made important contributions, mostly in the department of biblical criticism, to periodicals. As a biblical lexicographer his labors were very valuable, and he furnished a curious and extensive catalogue of books on the subject, which was appended as an appendix to Alger's "Critical History of a Future Life," and an invaluable addition to the Prelegomena to the 8th edition of Tischendorf's Greek Testament. His most important work, as well as his latest, was a small volume on "The Authorship of the Fourth Gospel" (1880). Mr. Abbot was a Unitarian, and contributed largely to the periodicals of that denomination. He also furnished occasional papers for the "North American Review" and the "Journal of the American Oriental Society," and was a member of the American committee to revise the New Testament. He left a library of 5,000 volumes, containing many rare books, including a rich collection of Greek New Testaments of various editions. In accordance with his desire, this collection was added to the library of Harvard university. The remainder of his books was given to the library of the Divinity school connected with the university, on condition that "there shall be secured as soon as possible a more adequate and safe place of keeping." Among his works are "Hymnologies," "Trinity and "Literature of the Doctrine of a Future Life." He also edited Norton's "Statement of the Reasons for not Believing the Doctrines of the Trinitarians," Lamson's "Church of the First Three Centuries," and other controversial works, and contributed to
the pronunciation of names in "Worcester's Dictionary." A memorial of Dr. Abbot was published by the Harvard University Library in 1884.

ABBOT, Francis Ellingwood, author, b. in Boston, 6 Nov., 1836. He was graduated at Harvard in 1859, and from 1870 to 1880 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 Thes


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 the 1st Artillery. 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 principal


ABBOT, Joel, physician, b. in Fairfield, Conn., 17 March, 1766; 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 fifteenth congress (1816), and successively re-elected until 1825. 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., 1855. 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 Commodore Rodgers, who, impressed by his zeal and efficiency, recommended him to Commodore Macdonough, then in command of the naval forces on Lake Champlain. Learning that the British had accumulated a large supply of sprays at Sorel, Macdonough sent for Midshipman Abbot and asked him if he was willing to die for his country. "Certainly, sir, this is what I came into the service for," 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 sprays were stored, and destroyed them. Such were the hardships and dangers encountered during 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 he was awarded a gold medal, and was recommended for a commission in action off Cumberland Head, 11 Sept.


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 1833 professor of mathematics and teacher of modern languages in Phillips Exeter academy. He then taught a school for young ladies in Boston, and subsequently became principal of the high school in Beverley, 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 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. Charles T. Jackson in the preparation of
his English Dictionary, and furnished many of the science to the public.

ABOTT, Samuel, philanthropist, b. in Andover, Mass., 23 Feb., 1792; d. 12 April, 1812. He was a merchant in Boston, and by his perseverance, honesty, and methodical habits 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.

ABOTT, Samuel, Inventor, b. in Wilton, N. H., 3 March, 1778; d. in New York, 3 March, 1862, graduated at Harvard in 1808, studied law, and practised 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 buried to death in his factory.

ABOTT, Austin, lawyer, b. in Boston, 18 Dec., 1831, is the second son of Jacob Abbott, was graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1851, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1852. He entered into partnership with his elder brother, Henry W. Abbott, preparing legal compilations of great value to the profession. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of the City of New York in 1886. As joint author with his brothers Benjamin and Lyman, he wrote two novels, “Cone-Cut Corners” (1855) and “Matthew Curaby” (1856). Individually he has contributed to current publications. The titles of his most important law books are “New Cases, Mainly New York Decisions” (17 vols., New York, 1877–89); “Official Report of the Trial of Henry Ward Beecher” (1877, 2 vols. only published, owing to failure of publisher): “Reports and Decisions of the New York Court of Appeals” (4 vols., 1873–78); “Digests of New York Statutes, and Reports of United States Courts, and of the Laws of Corporations; Reports of Practice Cases” (23 vols., 1879), continued in supplementary and annual volumes, and in connection with his brother Benjamin’s “Digest”; “Trial Evidence” (1890); “Trial Brief for Civil Jury Cases” (1889).

ABOTT, Benjamin, clergyman, b. on Long Island, N. Y., in 1732; d. in Salem, N. J., 14 Aug., 1796. The story of Mr. Abbott’s life has for a hundred years been a typical one for the great denomination of which he was an early apostle. His father died while he was a lad, providing by will that his sons should learn trades. Benjamin was apprenticed to a printer in Philadelphia, where he fell into evil ways and for a time led a wild life. Cutting short his apprenticeship, he went to New Jersey and joined one of his brothers on a farm, but continued his profligate career in spite of his marriage with a worthy member of the Presbyterian church. During all this time he was kind to his family, and a frequent if not regular attendant upon religious services. When he was thirty-three years old he had a frightful dream of future punishment, which, though it did not lead him at the time to mend his ways, came back to him several years afterward under the influence of an itinerant Methodist preacher, and, overwhelmed with terror, he suffered agonies of remorse until the preacher returned on his circuit, when he was converted and could not rest till his former antagonist were convinced that his wife, long a church member, experienced renewed conviction of sin under her husband’s powerful representations, and his influence over her was repeated in thousands of other cases wherever he went. With his wife and children he soon united with the Methodists, and became the most popular and successful preacher in the vicin-
tion containing 20,000 specimens, mainly stone implements, which is now in the Peabody museum, Cambridge, Mass. He is a frequent contributor to the scientific journals, and has also written reports for the government surveys. He is also the author of "Protective Industries; or, Illustrations of the Hand-work of Stone, Bone, and Clay of the Native Races of the Northern Atlantic Seaboard of America" (Salem, 1881). His "Rambles of a Naturalist" (New York, 1884) and "Upland and Meadow" (1886) are interesting descriptions of his personal experiences in New Jersey.

ABBOTT, Edward, journalist, b. in Farmington, Me., 15 July, 1841. He is the fourth son of Jacob Abbott, who was graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1800, and afterward studied at Andover theological seminary. In 1832 and 1833 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 the First Congregational church of Cambridge, Mass., receiving an ordination as a Congregational minister. From 1855 to 1859 he was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Amherst college, and afterward he established the Mount Vernon school for girls in Boston. In 1859 he organized a new Congregational church in Roxbury (the Eliot church) and became its pastor. He removed to Farmington, Me., in 1859, 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 3 to 36 volumes. Among them are the "Young Christian" series (4 vols.; new ed., with life by the author, 1889), the "Rollo Books" (28 vols.), the "Lucy Books" (6 vols.), the "Juno Books" (6 vols.), the "Franconia Stories" (10 vols.), the "Marco Polo Series" (6 vols.), the "Gay Family" series (13 vols.), the "Juno Books" (10 vols.), and four or five other series; "Science for the Young" (4 vols., "Heat," "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 historical 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 1727.

ABBOTT, John Joseph Caldwell, Canadian statesman, b. in St. Andrews, Argenteuil co., Canada East, 12 March, 1811. He is a son of the Rev. Joseph Abbott, M.A., first Anglican incumbent of St. Andrews; was educated at St. Andrews, and subsequently at McGill College, Montreal, where he was graduated as B.C.L., studied law, and in 1847 was called to the bar of Lower Canada. In 1859 he was elected a representative from Argenteuil in the Canadian assembly, and he represented
ABBOTT and of "Frederick the Great" (1871). Several of these have been translated into foreign languages.

ABBOTT, Joseph C., journalist, b. in Concord, N. H., 15 July, 1825; d. in Wilmington, N. C., 8 Oct., 1882. He studied at Phillips Andover academy, and his education was finished 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 "Daily 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 Nothings," in the dismissed adjutant-general unit, and contributed to the magazines, being particularly interested 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 entered the army as major, and was later made a brigadier general. He was severely wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg, and was discharged from the military service.

ABBOTT, Robert Osbourne, 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 Marquardt'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 placed in charge of the medical department of Washington, having 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. After six months' sick-leave failed to restore it, and he died a victim of overwork.

John S. C. Abbott

Frederick the Great" (1871). Several of these have been translated into foreign languages.

ABBOTT, John Stephens, author, b. in Brunswick, Me., 18 Sept., 1805; 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 work being professedly 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., 1862-1865); "Romance of Spanish History" (1870); and "The History of Frederick the Second, called Barbarossa." A number of his novels are translated into foreign languages.

ABBOTT, Lyman, clergyman, b. in Roxbury, Mass., 18 Dec., 1855. He is the third son of Jacob Abbott, graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1853, 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 1869. His first pastoral charge was the Congregational church in Terre Haute, Ind., where he remained until, in 1863, he was chosen secretary of the American Union (Presbyterian) 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 joint author with his brothers of two novels (see Abbott, Amos), 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 for a time associated with Henry Ward Beecher, and of which, since Mr. Beecher's retirement, he has been editor-in-chief. His works include "Jesus of Nazareth; His Life and Teachings" (New York, 1869); "Old Testament Shadows of New Testament Truths" (1870); "A Primer of Bible Knowledge" (1872); "A Layman's Story" (1872); an "Illustrated Commentary on the New Testament," in four volumes (1875 et seq.); a Life of Henry Ward Beecher (1885); "For Family Worship," a book of sermons (1885); and "The Christian 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 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 Osbourne, 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 Marquardt'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 placed in charge of the medical department of Washington, having 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. After six months' sick-leave failed to restore it, and he died a victim of overwork.
ABEEL, David, missionary, b. in 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 Sulu islands, studying the Chinese language; 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 “The Claims of the World to the Gospel,” “Residence in China,” and “The Missionary Convention at Jerusalem.” In 1839 he resided in Macau, 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 practical sense and energy. See “Memoirs,” by the Rev. G. R. Williamson (1849).

ABERCROMBIE, James, British soldier, b. in Scotland in 1706; d. 28 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 general in 1772. He commanded the British forces in America after the departure of Loudoun in 1758, ordered the disastrous attack on Fort Ticonderoga, 8 July, 1758, and then retreated to his intrenched camp south of Lake George. Superseded in 1759 by Amherst, he returned to England and, as a member of parliament, supported the coercive policy toward the American colonies. His son James died in Boston, 24 June, 1775, of a wound received at Bunker Hill. He had served as aide-de-camp to Amherst in 1759, and was promoted to the grade of lieutenant-colonel in 1770. In the charge on Bunker Hill he led the grenadiers.

ABERCROMBIE, James, clergyman, b. in Philadelphia in 1758; d. in that city 29 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 1793, 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 1838. He published “Lectures on the Catechism” (1807) and several sermons. See Sprague’s “Annals of the American Pulpit.”

ABERCROMBIE, John Joseph, soldier, b. in Tennessee in 1822; d. in Roelyn, N. Y., 3 Jan., 1877. He was graduated at West Point in 1842, served as adjutant in the 1st Infantry from 1825 to 1833, and was made captain in 1836. He served in the Florida war, and was brevetted major for gallant conduct at the battle of Olustee. He was engaged in frontier duty in the west until the Mexican war. For gallantry at the battle of Monterey, where he was wounded, he received the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was at the siege of Vera Cruz and at Cerro Gordo, and served 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 defence of Washington in 1862 and 1863, had charge of depots at Fredericksburg in May, 1864, and took part in the defence against Hampton’s Legion in June, 1864. He was brevetted brigadier-general at the close of the war, and retired 12 June, 1865.

ABERCROMBY, Sir Robert, British soldier, b. in October, 1740; d. near Stirling, Scotland, 3 Nov., 1827. He served in Canada throughout the French war, and as colonel of a regiment during the war of the revolution. He led the expedition that destroyed American shipping in the Delaware in May, 1778, surprised Gen. Lacey at Crooked Billet, Pa., was wounded at Monmouth, and led a sortie from Yorktown, capturing two batteries. He was promoted major-general in 1790, served in India, succeeding Cornwallis as commander-in-chief in 1792, and was made a general in 1802.

ABERT, John James, soldier, b. in Shephardstown, Va., 17 Sept., 1788; d. in Washington, D. C., 27 Sept., 1863. He was the son of John Abert, who came to this country with Rocheambeau in 1780. Young Abert was graduated at West Point in 1801, but at once resigned, 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 reappointed 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 are 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, soldier, b. in Mount Holly, N. J., 18 Nov., 1820, was graduated at West Point in 1842. After service in the infantry he was transferred to the topographical engineers, and was engaged on the survey of the northern lakes in 1843–44. He then served on the expedition to New Mexico, and published a report (Senate doc., 1848). From 1848 to 1850 he was assistant in drawing at West Point, and from 1851 to 1858 he was engaged in the improvement of western rivers, except during the Seminole war in 1855–58, when he was in Florida. During the civil war he served on the
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staffs of Gen. Patterson and Gen. Banks in the Virginia campaign of 1861. He was severely injured at Fredericksburg, Md., in 1862, and subsequently served on Gen. Gillmore’s staff, having attained the rank of major in 1863. He resigned on 25 June, 1864. For a short time he was an examiner of patents in Washington, and later he became professor of mathematics and drawing in the University of Missouri, at Rolla. He is a contributor to current literature in science, art, and history.

—Sylvenus Thayer, civil engineer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 22 July, 1828. He was educated at Princeton, and in 1848 began his engineering career in the government service on the construction of the James river and Kanawha canal. For eleven years he was actively engaged on government work at various localities. In 1859 he 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 Magdalen and Chesapeake bays. On return he again joined the engineering corps, 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. Abert is the author of numerous valuable reports on his work, and has also published “Notes, Historical and Statistical, upon the Projected Route for an Interoceanic Ship Canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans” (Cincinnati, 1872).—William Stretch, soldier, b. in Washington, D. C., Feb., 1836; d. in Galveston, Tex., 25 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 defense of Washington as colonel of the 54th 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, and was brevetted U. S. cavalry. He received several brevets, the highest of which was that of lieutenant-colonel.

ABOVILLE, François Marie, Comte d’, French soldier, b. in Brest, in January, 1730; 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 army of the north in 1792, and was governor of Brest in 1807, with the rank of lieutenant-general. Embracing the cause of the Bourbons, he was made a peer of France after the restoration.

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.

ACAMPATICLI (ah-kahm-fat-ah-keel). L. An Aztec king, d. in 399. He succeeded to the throne in 3952, and became the king of the tribes by 3955, and was making new laws. He constructed roads and aqueducts, and was the founder of the city of Tenochtitlan. II. The third Aztec king, 2nd grandson of the first. 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, Michael (ak-esh), 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 Duluth, 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 army, which culminated in the surrender of the British army, 17 Oct., 1777. In the second battle of Saratoga, 7 Oct., Maj. Acland was severely wounded and carried a prisoner within the American lines. On the night of the 9th, accompanied by the chaplain and her maid, she set out from the British camp in a frail boat and in the midst of a driving storm to rejoin her husband. She 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 oft-repeated story that after her husband’s death 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., 1779, while directing the improvements of his property, and died on 2 Dec. In person Lady Harriet was highly graceful and delicate, and her manners were elegantly feminine. Mrs. Perez Norton commemorated her sufferings in a touching poem, and before she left New York presented her with 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 Kilkerton, 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.

ACOLHUA I. (ah-koh-hoo'-ah), a king of Azcapotzalco. He ascended the throne in 1108. II. (also called by some historians Tezozómoc) a king of Azcapotzalco. He began to rule in 1239.

ACOSTA, Cecilio, Venezuelan jurist and writer, b. in Caracas in 1831; d. there in 1880. 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 Spanish Americans honored with the appointment of corresponding member of the Spanish academy.

ACOSTA, Juan, Colombian general and author, b. in Guaduas, Colombia, 29 Dec., 1799; d. there in 1852. He entered the Colombian army at
the age of twenty, and rendered distinguished ser-
vice as an officer of engineers. He was a member of
her Majesty's convention of New Grenada in 1811, and
was afterward a representative in congress. In 1834
he explored the valleys of the Socorro and Magdalena rivers, and in 1841 made researches
relative to the Chiboeas and other Indian tribes.
He was for a time New Grenadan minister to Ecuador,
and from 20 July to 8 Nov., 1842, was chargé
d'affaires at Washington. Subsequently he held the
office of secretary of state in the New Grenadan
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 in-
dependence. He also contributed to the publica-
tions of the French geographical society.

ACOSTA, José de, Spanish missionary, b. in
Medina del Campo, in 1530; d. in Salamanca, 15 Feb., 1600. At the age of fourteen he became a
member of the Society of Jesus. He was a mis-
sionary in South America from 1571 until 1576,
then visited Mexico, where he remained two years.
After his return to Spain he published: "De tra-
tura Novi Orbis et de promulgatione evangelii
apud Barbaros" (Salamanca, 1588-9), which he
translated into Spanish and extended. It was
issued under the title "Historia natural y moral de
as Indias" (1590), attained great popularity, and
was translated into various languages. He was
reector of the university of Salamanca at the time
of his death.

ACOSTA, Santos, Colonial statesman, b. in
Miñaflores, Colombia, in 1839. He became con-
spicuous in politics when quite young. He has
been general-in-chief of the Colombian army, repre-
sentative and senator in several legislatures, secre-
tary of state, a foreign minister, and president of
the republic.

ACRELIUS, Israel (Elvåk-le-oos), Swedish cler-
gyman, b. in Ostrekøer, Sweden, 25 Dec., 1714; d. in
Pellingsbro, 25 April, 1800. He was educated in
Uppsala, ordained in 1743, and sent out as provost
of the Swedish congregations in New Sweden (afterward Delaware), in 1749. He reached Phila-
delphia in November, and began his work with zeal
and prudence, successfully superintending the ec-
clesiastical 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
awarded him the honorary title of "superintendent
of Pellingsbro. 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 Eng-
lishe in 1784, and is a work of value and interest.

ACUALMETZLI, the Indian name of a Mexi-
can warrior, b. in Coyuacan in 1599; d. in 1642.
His christian name was Ignacio Alarcón de Roque-
tilla. When he was a year old his father and
mother died, and he was sent to live near the enter-
prise received because she insulted one of the
captains of Cortés. A Spaniard took care of the
orphan, had him christened, and gave him an edu-
cation. But Acualmetzli, when about twenty years
of age, entered the service of the Spaniards for
the cause of bribery, joined the Chichimecas, 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
Spanish. He was captured and executed.

ACUÑA, Cristobal de (ah-koon'-ya), Spanish
Jesuit missionary, b. in Burgos, Spain, in 1507;
d. about 1676. He was attached to Texeira's
Amazon expedition in 1641, with the special
object of reporting the incidents of the expedi-
tion. On his return to Spain he published his
"Nuevo Descubrimiento del Gran Río de las Amaz-
ons." All the copies of this work, except two,
were unfortunately destroyed, but from these a
translation was made by Gonaberville into French
in 1684. Although great interest was excited by
the expedition, the divisions in the mother coun-
try prevented the government from taking any
marked interest in the colonization of the region
which served such energy and devotion. Acuña
afterward went to the West Indies, thence returned to South America, and died while
on his way from Panama to Lima.

ACUÑA, Manuel, Mexican poet, b. in the state of
Coahuila, 27 Aug., 1849; d. by his own hand on
6 Dec., 1873. He founded the literary society
"Netzahual Coyotl," in which he first showed his
poetical talent. He was the author of a play en-
titled "El Pasado." His best poems are "Gloria" and
"A Rosario." Disappointment in love is said to
have been the cause of his suicide.

ADAIR, James, Indian trader and author, lived in
the 18th century. He resided among the In-
dians (principally the Chickasaws and Cherokees)
from 1735 to 1775, and in the latter year pub-
lished his "History of the American Indians." In
this he attempted to trace the descent of the In-
dians from the Jews, basing his assumption upon
supposed resemblances between the customs of the
two races. At that time such an hypothesis was
regarded as visionary, but the idea has since found
many supporters, among them being Boudinot in
his "Star of the West." Unsatisfactory as are his
vocabulary of Indian dialects, they are the most
valuable part of his writings.

ADAIR, John, general, b. in Chester co., S. C.,
1750; d. in Harrisburg, Ky., 19 May, 1840. He
served in the revolutionary army, and in 1787 re-
moved 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 defeated and forced to retreat. He
was a member of the convention that framed the
constitution under which Kentucky was admitted
into the union, 1 June, 1792. Adair was appointed
lengutenant-colonel under Gen. Charles Scott in
1793, was for several years a representative from
Massachusetts to the Federal Congress, and held
the office of speaker of that body. He was also regis-
ter of the U. S. land office. In 1806-7 he was U. S.
senator. Returning to military life, he became
volunteer aid to Gen. Shelby at the battle of the
Hannahs, 1813, and in 1818, was major general of
the state militia in November, 1814, and com-
manded the Kentucky troops with distinction at

AdaIr

New Orleans under Gen. Jackson. From 1829 to 1824 he was governor of Kentucky, and in 1831—33 a member of congress, serving on the committee on military affairs.

AdaIr, William P., assistant chief of the Cherokee nation, b. about 1828; 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, Graham Mercer, Canadian author, b. in Lunnon, Midlothian, Scotland, in 1859. He was educated at Portobello and at Edinburgh, and when quite young entered publishing house in that city, and in 1888 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 1860 he succeeded to this business as a member of the firm of Rollo & Adam, who were the publishers of some 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 not proving successful, in 1876 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 1886 assumed the editorship of the "Canada Monthly," which he and Prof. Goldwin Smith were instrumental in founding in 1872. In 1885 he published "The Northwest, its History and its Troubles." His other literary work includes a popular "School History of England and Canada," which was written in conjunction with W. J. Robertson.

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 Quincy, was great-great-granddaughter of the eminent Thomas Shepard, of Cambridge, and 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 sketchy, but her capacity for 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; for, while the New England clergy 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 extremely accomplished 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. Her early years were spent in sickness, but amidst this suffering and political sagacity. On 25 Oct., 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 and determination with which John Adams urged on the declaration of independence he was staunchly supported by his brave wife, a circumstance of that use Express Co., for more than ever alleged in explanation of his superiority in boldness to John Dickinson, the women of whose household were perpetually conjuring up visions of the headsman's block. In 1784 Mrs. Adams joined her husband in Europe, and 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 or to his wife. Mrs. Adams was treated with rudeness, 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. Mrs. Adams was a woman 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 "Familiar Letters of John Adams and his Wife, Abigail Adams, during the Revolution," with a memoir by C. F. Adams (New York, 1876).

AdaMs, Alvin, expressman, b. in Andover, Vt., 16 June, 1800; d. in Weymouth, Mass., 31 Sept., 1877. In 1840 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 the Adams Express Co. was formed by the union of Adams & Co., Haraden & Co., Thompson & Co., and Kinsley & 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 interest to the California Express Co. 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, 1881).
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 Hartford, which in May, 1773, recommended the people 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 Planting and Progressive Improvement in New England, 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, 1739; d. in Litchfield, 26 Nov., 1797. He was graduated at Yale college in 1760, admitted to the bar in Fairfield co., and practised law for a time. He was a member of an English boarding-school, and in 1766 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 United States Senator, of which he was made chief justice in 1793. He was an able lawyer and a learned 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 1799 to 1814, state senator in 1814-15, and again in 1822-25, and went to congress in 1816, where he remained until 1821.

ADAMS, Charles, lawyer, b. in Arlington, Va., 12 March, 1785; 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 1804. He became a prominent lawyer, and was a constant contributor to newspapers on political questions. He was the friend and adviser 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, and was issued in pamphlet form.

ADAMS, Charles Baker, geologist, b. in Dorchester, Mass., 11 Jan., 1814; d. in St. Thomas, W. Indies, 19 Jan., 1853. He was graduated at Amherst college in 1834, and studied for two years at An- dover 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 1845 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 1851 he made journeys to Panama and the West Indies for scientific purposes. He was the author of eleven numbers of "Contributions to Conchology," monographs of "Stoasma" and "Vitrinella," "Catalogue of Shells Collected in Panama" (New York, 1852), and, with Alonzo Gray, "Elements of Geology" (1853).

ADAMS, Charles Follett, author, b. in Dorchester, Mass., 21 Aug., 1814. 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 "Leelel Yawcob Strauss" (1876) became immediately a favorite. Mr. Adams is a frequent contributor to periodical literature, and has published in a volume "Leelel Yawcob Strauss and Other Poems" (Boston, 1877).

ADAMS, Charles Francis, diplomatist, son of John Quincy Adams, b. in Boston, 18 Aug., 1807; d. there, 21 Nov., 1886. When two years old he was taken by his father to St. Petersburg, where he learned German, French, and Russian. Early in 1815 he travelled all the way from St. Petersburg 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 in an English boarding-school. The feelings 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 in 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.

ADAMS, Edward Everett, orator, b. in Quincy, Mass., 18 Dec., 1809; d. in Boston, 11 Jan., 1889. His father's grandfather was Daniel Webster, and his mother was the youngest daughter of Peter Ives. His 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 differ more and 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, but this little party grew, six years later, into the 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 Secretary of the Treasury, 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 as in school-boy days he had fought.
with fists. It was an exceedingly difficult time for an American minister in England. Though there was no confederate cruiser on the English Channel, but the feeling of the governing classes and of polite society in London was either actively hostile to us or coldly indifferent. Even those 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 contribution of 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 of France to give Great Britain to join in an acknowledged independence of the confederacy. The duties of this difficult 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 concealment, while his demeanor 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, in 22 octavo volumes, and published many of his own addresses and orations.—John Quincy, lawyer, eldest son of Charles Francis Adams, b. in Boston, 22 Sept., 1833. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1853, and admitted to the Society of Attorneys in 1854. When the war was on Gov. Andrew's staff. He was elected to the legislature by the town of Quincy in 1866, but failed to secure a re-election 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. Charles Francis, Jr., lawyer, second son of Charles Francis Adams, 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 brigadier general. He has since devoted his attention chiefly to railroad matters, and in 1860 was appointed a member of the board of railroad commissioners of Massachusetts. In 1871, in connection with his brother, Henry William, he published "Tidings of War, and other Essays." He has since published an instructive book on railway accidents. He was elected in 1882 a member of the board of overseers of Harvard college, and in 1884 president of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Henry, author, third son of Charles Francis Adams, b. in Boston, 16 Feb., 1838. He was 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 exciting his pupils to original work. He again resided in London for a few years, and is now living in Washington, D. C., where he is writing a history of Jefferson's administration. He has published "Essays in Anglo-Saxon Law" (Boston, 1876); "Documents relating to New England Federalism, 1800-1815" (1877); "Life of Albert Gallatin" (Philadelphia, 1879); "Writings of Albert Gallatin," edited (3 vols., 1879); and "John Randolph" (Boston, 1882).

ADAMS, Charles Kendall, educator, b. in Derby, Vt., 24 Jan., 1833. 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 non-resident 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).

ADAMS, Daniel, author, b. in Townsend, Mass., 29 Sept., 1775; d. in Keene, N. H., 8 June, 1864. He was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1797, studied medicine, and settled in Leominster 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" and "Grammar and Standing 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 Medical Society.

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 succeeding Miss Batty, in 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 Teligny in the "Heretic." At the opening of Booth's theatre, 3 Feb., 1867, he appeared as Mercutio, and shortly afterward enacted Narcisse, Iago, Raphael, Rover, Claude Melnotte, and Enoch Arden, this last character becoming a great favorite. He appeared with Edwin Booth during the season of 1866-70 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 danseuse, retired from the stage several years ago.

ADAMS, Henry A., Jr., naval officer, b. in Pennsylvania, 1825. He entered the naval school at Annapolis in 1840, and was graduated in 1851; became a passed midshipman in 1854, and a master the following year, when, while attached to the sloop 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 brought to a standstill 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 frigate "Guaranty" of the European squadron, where he remained during 1868-9, 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. D. at Heidelberg, Germany, in 1876. He was a fellow in history in 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 Germanic Origin of the New England "Burying Grounds"", "The Historical Americana", "Norman Constablies 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," edited by Prof. Adams, 4 vols. (Baltimore, 1883-86).

ADAMS, Isaac, inventor, b. in Rochester, N. H., in 1803; d. in Sandwich, N. H., 19 July, 1888. His education was limited. At an early age he was a factory operative, and afterward learned the trade of cabinet maker, but in 1834 went to Boston and sought work in a machine shop. In 1828 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 cities. He improved it in 1854, making it substantially what it now is. The distinctive feature of his presses is that the impression is given by lifting a flat 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 Carolina about 1811; d. near Columbia, S. C., 25 July, 1861. 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 1835-37. He was one of the state commissioners that were chosen, after the ordinance of secession 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 Dec., 1742; d. in Charleston, S. C., 25 Oct., 1841. He was graduated at Brown university in 1815, and studied theology at Andover. In 1819 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 1824, and of Geneva, N. Y. (now Hobart) college in 1826. Again, from 1828 to 1836, he was in charge of the college of Charleston. He was chaplain and professor of geography, history, and ethics at West Point from 1836 to 1840, and subsequently was in charge of a seminary at Peadleton, S. C. He published sermons and addresses, and a "Moral Philosophy." (New York, 1838).

ADAMS, John, clergyman, b. 1704; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 1740. His grandfather, John, 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 a master of nine 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, 31 Oct., 1875; 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 selectmen 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 1753 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, afterwards 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 primary 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 seemed 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 the charge. 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 cart-loads 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 throve lustily nevertheless, so litigious were the people. In 1788 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 fiery eloquence of Otis wrought a wonderful effect upon him. As his son afterward said, "it was like the oath of Hamilcar administered to Hannibal." In his old age John Adams wrote, with reference to this scene, "Every man of an immense crowded audience appeared to me to go away; as I did, ready to take arms against writs of assistance. Then and there was the first scene of the first act of opposition to the arbitrary claims of Great Britain. Then and there the child Independence was born." When the stamp act was passed, in 1765, Adams took a prominent part in a town-meeting at Braintree, where he presented resolutions which were adopted word for word by more than forty towns in Massachusetts. 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 convoke 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. This threatened serious interruption to business, and the town of Boston addressed a memorial to the governor and council, praying that the supreme court might overlock 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 presently the repeal 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 Feudal Law." After ten 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 insidious 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 "Boston Massacre" he served as counsel for Capt. Preston and his seven men 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 hand with a 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 gained, an object of honor to him, thanks from the churlish Preston. An ordinary American politician would have shrunk from the task of defending these men, for fear of losing favor with the people. The course pursued by Mr. Adams showed great moral courage; and the people of Boston proved themselves able to appreciate true manliness by electing him as representative to the legislature. This was in June, 1770, after he had undertaken the case of the soldiers, but before the trial. Mr. Adams now speedily became the principal legal adviser of the patriot party, and among its foremost leaders was only less conspicuous than Samuel Adams, Hancock, and Warren. In all matters of legal controversy between these leaders and Gov. Hutchinson his advice proved invaluable. During the next two years there was something of a null in the political excitement; Mr. Adams resigned his place in the legislature and moved his residence to Braintree, still keeping his office in Boston. In the summer of 1772 the British government ventured upon an act that went further than anything which had yet occurred toward driving the colonies into rebellion. It was ordered that all the Massachusetts judges holding their places during the king's pleasure should henceforth have their salaries paid by the crown and not by the colony. This act, which aimed directly at the destruction of the courts, aroused intense indignation, not only in Massachusetts, but in the other colonies, which felt their liberties threatened by such a measure. It called forth from Mr. Adams a series of powerful articles, which have been republished in the 3d volume of his collected works. About this time he was chosen a member of the council, but the choice was negatived by Gov. Hutchinson. The five acts of parliament in April, 1774, including the regulating act and the Boston port bill, led to the calling of the first continental congress, to which Mr. Adams was chosen as one of the five delegates from Massachusetts. The resolutions passed by this congress on the subject of colonial rights were drafted by him, and his diary and letters contain a vivid account of some of the proceedings. On his return to Braintree he was chosen a member of the revolutionary provincial congress of Massachusetts, then assembled at Concord. 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-
ADAMS

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fluence in a series of newspaper articles by Daniel Leonard, then in charge of "Massachusetts- sian." He was answered most effectively by Mr. Ad-
am's, whose articles, signed "Novanglus," appeared 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 pub-
lished. The whole matter had been removed into 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 any reconciliation with the mother country, and that there was no use in sending any more petitions to 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. Had such a feeling been allowed to prejudice his judgment, the circumstances under which an army of 16,000 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; but 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, justified in every respect his action in the second conti-
nental congress.

During the summer recess taken by congress, Mr. Adams sat as a member of the Massachusetts council, which declared the office of governor vac-
ant and assumed executive authority. Under the new constitution, 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 temporizing party in congress, who had just prevailed upon that body to send another petition to the king, he seems to have entertained at this time no very high regard, 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. Yet the congress reassembled in the fall, Mr. Adams, a member of a commit-
tee for fitting out cruisers, drew up a body of regu-
lations, which came to be the basis of the Ameri-
can naval code. The royal governor, Sir John Wentworth, fled from New Hampshire about this time, and the congress sanctioned his renuncia-
tion to the form of government which it should seem most advisable to adopt. Similar applications

presently came from South Carolina and Virginia. Mr. Adams persuaded congress to reconsider the cases of these colonies to form themselves new gov-
ernments based entirely upon popular suffrage; and about the same time he published a pamphlet 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 government deriving its authority from the crown; all such governments must now be suppressed, since the king had withdrawn his protection from the inhabitants 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. Again the opinions of Adams, which bordered on the middle states the resolution was finally carried: "and now," exclaimed Mr. Adams, "the Gordian knot is cut." Events came quickly to maturity. On the 7th of June the declaration of independence was read. It was signed by 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-
ber 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 occa-
sion was probably the finest he ever delivered. Jefferson called him the "colossus of that debate"; and indeed his labors in bringing about the declara-
tion of independence must be considered as the third signal event of his career.

On the 12th of July congress established a board of war and ornahx, 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, soliciting a conference with some of the members of the congress. Adams opposed the conference, and with characteristic petulance alluded to the unfortu-
nate Sullivan as a decoy duck who had much better have been shot in the battle than sent on such a business. Congress, however, consented to the conference, and Adams was chosen as a com-
misioner, 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 "Boston," and after a cruise of 6 months, ran 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 the American mis-
missioners there at loggerheads, one of them dabling in the British funds and making a fortune

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by privatizing, while the public accounts were kept in the latest 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 at the French court should be entrusted to a single minister instead of three commissionaires. 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 decadence 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, have this lost with never to be regained. She resembles the melancholy spectacle of a great, wide-spreading tree that has been girdled at the root." Such absurd notions were quite commonly entertained at that time on the continent, 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 Braintree to the convention for framing a new constitution for 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 contrived to prevent Adams from making any official communication 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, they might lead to a reconciliation and reunion of the two branches of the English race, and thus ward off that decadence of England for which France was so eagerly hoping. And such judgments were seriously believed to be the intention of Vergennes to sacrifice the interests of the Americans, especially as concerned with the Newfoundland fisheries and the territory between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi, in favor of Spain, with which country France 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 intervention of France in behalf of the United States. This clearness of insight was soon to bear good fruit in the management of the treaty of 1783. For the present, Adams found himself uncomfortable in Paris, as his too long residence wrought unpleasantness both with Vergennes and with Franklin, who was too mystic and too excitable for the French and servile. On his first arrival in Paris, society there had been greatly excited about him, as it was supposed that he was "the famous Mr. Adams" who had ordered the British troops out of Boston in March, 1770, and had worn 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 henceforth 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 Interesting Subjects respecting the Revolution in America," now reprinted in the 7th volume of his works. This advice, Franklin had written from 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 Catharine 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 Boston, he never could gain the regard he deserved. He was the only appointed minister in his place. His first duty was to sign, as representing the United States, the articles of the armed neutrality. Before he had got any further, indeed before he had been recognized as ambassador by the British minister, he was recalled 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 as mediators between 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 feel 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 immortal principles of English liberty, and the policy of Vergennes was to extend just enough aid to us to enable us to prolong the war, so that colonies and mother country might be quite correct in looking to him 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 a certain sense Napoleon; he introduced new and strange methods of warfare, which disconcerted the pernicious intriguers of the old school, of which Vergennes and Talleyrand were typical examples. Instead of desponding at the prospect of French interference, he turned to trickery (a business in which the wily Frenchman would doubtless have proved more than his match), he went straight to the duke de la Vauguyon and bluntly told him that he saw plainly that what he was up to, that it was of no use, but urged all the "no advice of his or of the count de Vergennes, nor even a requisition from the king, should re-
strain me." The duke saw that Adams meant exactly what he said, and, finding that it was useless to attempt to change his mind, he yielded, in order to give the air of French influence "to them. Events worked steadily and rapidly in Adams's favor. The plunder of St. Eustatius early in 1781 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 persistent energy, Mr. Adams had the pleasure of seeing the independence of the United States formally recognized by Holland on the 19th of April, 1782. This success was vigorously followed up. A Dutch frigate, the Teyler, was chartered and fitted, and on the 7th of October a treaty of amity and commerce, the second which was ratified with the United States as an independent nation, was signed at the Hague. This work in Holland was the fourth signal event in John Adams's career, and, in view of the many obstacles overcome, he was himself in the habit of referring to it as the greatest triumph of his life. "One thing, thank God! is certain," he wrote; "I have planted the American standard at the Hague. There let it wave and fly in triumph over St. 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 with the United States, and her treaty obligations to the one were in some respects incon- sistent with her relations to the other. The feeling of Spain toward the United States was intensely hostile, and the French government was much more in sympathy with the former than with the latter. On the other hand, the new British government was not ill-disposed toward the Americans, and was extremely ready to make liberal conces- sions to them for the sake of thwarting the schemes of France. In the background stood George III., surly and irreconcilable, hoping that the negotia- tions would fail; and amid these difficulties they doubtless would have failed had not all the parties by this time had a surfeit of bloodshed. The des- igns of the French government were first sus- spected 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 Marbois, the French secretary of legation at Philadelphia, to Vergennes, opposing the American claim to the Natchez country. All these matters and these facts he proceeded, without the knowledge of Franklin, to take steps toward a separate nego-
along with Franklin and Jay, to negotiate a commis-
sion to treat 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, whenever invited under the articles of confedera-
tion to attend the congress, he found it necessary 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 and
then sell the drafts for cash. This was done again
and again, but it was not a matter of serious
consequence, 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 bankers 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
Adams. Fortunately, Mr. Jefferson had arrived in
starting for Holland, but he was delayed by a
succession of terrible storms on the German ocean,
and it was only after fifty-four days of difficulty
and danger that he reached Amsterdam. Mr.
Jefferson arrived to keep the drafts from going
to protest, but news of the bickerings between
the thirteen states had reached Holland. It
was believed that the new nation was going to pieces,
and the regency of Amsterdam had no money to
lead it. The promise of the American govern-
ment was not regarded as valid security for a sum
equivalent to about $300,000. 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 mean-
time he had been appointed commissioner, along
with Franklin and Jefferson, for the general pur-
pose of negotiating commercial treaties with for-
eign 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 brothers were
already with him. In the summer of 1784
the family was thus re-united, and began house-keep-
ing at Auteuil, near Paris. A treaty was success-
fully negotiated with Prussia, but, before it was
signed, Mr. Adams was appointed minister to the court of St.
James, and arrived in London in May, 1785. He was at first politely re-
ceived by George III., upon whom his bluff and
dreadful 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 soci-
ety. 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 pro-
tection of the loyalists. The British government,
in retaliation, refused to surrender the western
posts of Oglesburg, Oswego, Niagara, Erie,
Sandusky, Detroit, and Mackinaw, which by the
treaty with Britain were to have been ceded 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 nar-
row-minded politicians, such as Lord Shelbief,
upon whose cooperation he relied, that if serious obstacles could be thrown in the way of American
commerce to cause serious distress in this country,
the United States would repent of their independ-
ence and come straggling back, one after another,
to their old allegiance. Under such circumstances it
was impossible for Mr. Adams to achieve much
as minister in England. During his stay
there he wrote his "Defence of the American Con-
stitutions," a work which afterward subjected him
at home to ridiculous charges of monarchical and
anti-republican tendencies. The chief 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 enumbred by needlessly long and
sometimes hardly relevant discussions on the his-
tory of the Italian republics.
Finding the British government utterly stub-
born and impracticable, Mr. Adams asked to be re-
called, and his request was acceded to in August, 1788. For the "patriotism, perseverance, integrity,
and diligence" displayed in his ten years of service
abroad he received the public thanks of congress.
He had no sooner reached home than he was
elected a delegate to the second continental con-
gress, and then to the triumphant meeting of the
umb 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-presi-
dency were voted for without any separate specifi-
cation, the second office 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 the number of candi-
dates. Adams was somewhat chagrined at this
marked preference shown for Washington. His
chief foible was enormous personal vanity, be-
sides which he was much better fitted by tempera-
mament and education for the administration of
matters foreign than the military work by which
Washington had won independence for the
United States. He never could quite under-
stand how or why the services rendered by Wash-
ington 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 vig-
orous and aggressive temper. In one respect,
however, he performed a more important part
while holding that office than any of his successors.
In the earlier sessions of the senate there was hot
debate over the vigorous measures by which Wash-
ington's administration was seeking to reestablish
American credit and enlist the conservative inter-
est of the wealthier citizens. In behalf of the sta-
bility of the new government, the United States
for the most part opposed by the persons who
were rapidly becoming organized under Jeff-
erson's leadership into the republican party, the
opposition being mainly due to dread of the pos-
sible evil consequences that might flow from too
great an increase of power in the federal gov-
ernment. In these debates the senate was very
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evenly divided, and Mr. Adams, as presiding officer
of that body, was often enabled to decide the q
uestion by his casting vote. In the first con
gress he gave as many as twenty casting votes
upon questions of most vital importance to the
whole subsequent history of the American people,
and on all theoretical motions by which he sup
ported Washington's policy. During Washing
ton's administration grew up the division into the
two great parties which have remained to this day in American pol
itics—the one known as federalist, afterward as
whig, then as republican; the other known at first as
republican, which is the indisputable name of the
American party. 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 demo
crat than an aristocrat. In one of his essays he
provoked great popular wrath by using the phrase
"the well-born." He knew very well that in point of
hereditary capacity and advantages men are not
equal and never will be. His notion of democratic
equality meant that all men should have equal
rights in the eye of the law. There was nothing
of the communitarian movement about him. He be
lieved in the rightful existence of the governing
class, which ought to be kept at the head of affairs;
and he was supposed, probably with some truth,
to have a predilection for etiquette, titles, gentle
men-in-waiting, and such things. Such views did not
make him an iconoclast, but true so-called Don
camillo, for in wido did he believe that the right
to a place in the governing class should be herit
able; it was something to be won by personal
merit, and should not be withheld by any artificial
enactments from the lowest of men, to whom the
opportunity of illustrating the freedom of the
class by being just as much open to "the well-born." At the
same time John Adams differed from Jefferson and
from his cousin, Samuel Adams, in distrusting the
masses. All the federalist leaders shared this feel
ing more or less, and it presently became the chief
source of weakness to the party. The disagree
ment 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
likely to accomplish the dream of an aristocratic
republic to which he always had aspired, never
except in being called a revolution. He set
forth his views on this subject in his "Discourses
on Davila," which were published in a Philadel
phia 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 monarchical ele
ments was necessary to the permanent mainten
ance 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, de
feated the attempt of the republicans to bail
Jay out of England in violation of the resolu
tion entirely prohibiting trade with that country.

For a time Adams quite forgot his jealousy of
Washington in admiration for the heroic strength
of purpose with which he pursued his policy of
neutrality amid the furious efforts of political par
tisans 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, John Adams seemed clearly marked
out as federalist candidate for the succession.
Hamilton and Jay were in a certain sense his ri
als, but Jay had no qualification for the pres
edency because of the famous treaty that he had lately nego
tiated with England, and Hamilton, although the
ablest man in the federalist party, was still not so
conspicuous in the eyes of the masses of voters as
Adams, who besides was surer than any one else
of the indispensable virtues of Mr. Jefferson. After
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
Cotesworth Pinckney. Hamilton now began to
oppose again against Mr. Adams, in a play not at all
to his credit. He had always been jealous of Ad
ams because of his stubborn and independent
character, which made it impossible for him to be
subservient to a leader. There was not room
enough in one political party for two pretentious
and aggressive men in the same line of politics. Already in the
election of 1788 Hamilton had contrived to diminish
Adams's vote by persuading some electors of the
possible danger of a unanimous and therefore
equal vote for him and Washington. Such advice
could not have been for the benefit of the party,
which was just at this time trying to realize the
smallest possibility of a unanimous vote for Mr. Adams. Now in 1796 he resorted to a similar
stratagem. The federalists were likely to win the
election, but had not many votes to spare; the
contest was evidently going to be close. Hamil
ton accordingly urged the federalist electors espe
cially in New England, to cast all their votes alike
for Adams and Pinckney, lest the loss of a single
vote by either one should give the victory to Jef
ferson, 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, 39 for Burr, 15 for Samuel Adams, and
the rest scattered without which could not
counteract the result of the popular vote. Adams
insisted in voting for Washington. When it ap
peared 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
Hamilton) that several southern federalists would
withhold their votes from Adams in order to give
the presidency to Pinckney, always supposing that
the New England electors could be depended upon
to vote equally for both. The purpose of Hamil
ton's advice was to make Pinckney president and
Adams vice-president, in opposition to the wishes
of their party. This purpose was suspected in
New England, and while some of the southern
federalists voted for Pinckney and Jefferson, eight
states New Englanders, in voting for Adams, with
held their votes from Pinckney. The result was
the election of a federalist president with a republi
can vice-president. In case of the death, disability,
or removal of the president, the administration
would fall into the hands of the opposite party.
Clearly a mode of election that presented such
temptations to intrigue, and left so much to acci
dent, was vicious and could not last long. These
proceedings gave rise to a violent feud between
John Adams and Alexander Hamilton, which end
ed in breaking up the federalist party, and has left
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a legacy of bitter feelings to the descendants of the parties of that time.

The presidency of John Adams was stormy. We were entering upon that period when our party strife was determined rather by foreign than by American political issues, when England and France, engaged in a warfare of Titans, took every occasion to brood upon and insult us because we were supposed to be too feeble to resent such treatment. The revolutionary government of France had claimed that, in accordance with our treaty with that country, we were bound to support her against Britain, at least so far as concerned the defence of the French West Indies. The republican party went almost far enough in their sympathy with the French to concede these claims, which, if admitted by our government, would immediately have got us into war with England. On the other hand, the half-dozen felt toward France by the extreme federalists was so bitter that any insult from that power was enough to incline them to advocate war against her and in behalf of England. Washington, in defiance of all popular clamor, maintained a policy of neutrality. Under Washington's administration Governor Morris had been for some time minister to France, but he was greatly disliked by thearchical group that then misruled that country. To avoid giving offense to the French republic, Washington had recalled Morris and sent James Monroe in his place, with instructions to try to reconcile the French to Jay's mission to England. Instead of doing this, Monroe encouraged the French to hope that Jay's treaty would not be ratified, and Washington accordingly recalled him and sent Cotesworth Pinckney in his place. Enraged at the ratification of Jay's treaty, the French government not only gave a brilliant ovation to Monroe, but refused to receive Pinckney, and would not even allow him to stay in Paris. At the same time, in this he was resolutely followed by Adams. The American government was thus obliged carefully and with infinite difficulty to steer between Scylla and Charybdis until the overthrow of Napoleon and our naval victories over England in 1812–14 put an end to this humiliating state of things. Under Washington's administration Governor Morris had been for some time minister to France, but he was greatly disliked by thearchical group that then misruled that country. To avoid giving offense to the French republic, Washington had recalled Morris and sent James Monroe in his place, with instructions to try to reconcile the French to Jay's mission to England. Instead of doing this, Monroe encouraged the French to hope that Jay's treaty would not be ratified, and Washington accordingly recalled him and sent Cotesworth Pinckney in his place. Enraged at the ratification of Jay's treaty, the French government not only gave a brilliant ovation to Monroe, but refused to receive Pinckney, and would not even allow him to stay in Paris. 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justing the difficulties. This French mission completed the split in the federalist party, and made Mr. Adams's re-election impossible. The quarrel with the Hamiltonians had been further embittered by Adams's foolish attempt to prevent Hamilton's obtaining the rank of senior major-general, for which he had designated him, and which rose to fever-heat in the spring of 1800, when Mr. Adams dismissed 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 Anti-Federalists' war with 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 at the sole discretion of the president; and any alien who should venture to return from such banishment was liable to imprisonment at hard labor for life. By the sedition act any scandalous or malicious writing against the president or other house of congress was liable to the infliction of the penalties thereon fixed for punished by fine and imprisonment. This act contravened the constitutional amendment that forbids all infringement of freedom of speech and of the press, and both acts aroused more widespread indignation against the government than at any time in congress. They called forth from the southern republicans the famous Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798–99, which assert, though 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 voters were given to John Adams and Cotesworth Pinckney, and the republican votes to Jefferson and Burr. The count showed 65 votes for Adams, 64 for Pinckney, and 1 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 a worthy end to a great public career. Very 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, 1803, and rode off to the country instead of waiting to see the inauguration of his successful rival. On several occasions John Adams's career shows us striking examples of the demoralizing effects of stupid and 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 re-election. Yet in estimating his character we must not forget that in his resolute insistence upon the French mission of 1798 he did not stop for a moment to weigh 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 gravestone 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 a long and brilliant career, he now passed a quarter of a century in his home at 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.
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John F., clergyman, b. in Stratham, N. H, 23 May, 1780; d. in Greenland, N. H., 11 June, 1856. He entered the French ministry at an early age, and joined the New England Methodist conference. He served as a 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 Massachusetts. In the anti-slavery agitation he took a prominent part in favor of emancipation, and he was four times chosen as a delegate to 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 proficiency in the French language and other studies enabled him to become conversant. In the following year he returned to America, and back again to France with his father, whom, in August, 1789, he accompanied to Holland. After a few months at school in Amsterdam, he entered the university at Leiden. Two years afterward John Adams's secretary of legation, Francis Dana, was appointed minister to Russia, and the boy accompanied him as private secretary. After a stay of fourteen months, as Calhoun's government refused to recognize Mr. Dana as minister, young Adams left St. Petersburg and traveled alone through Sweden, Denmark, and northern Germany to France, spending six months in the journey. Arriving in Paris, he found his father busy with 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 London, but to return at once 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. Adams's education 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, afterward chief justice of Massachusetts. In 1791 he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and began the practice of law, the testimony of which he relied 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 attributed to his father. In a further series of papers, signed "Marcelus," he defended Washington's policy of neutrality; 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 hurling defiance at the world. These writings made him so conspicuous that in 1794 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 Adams had proved to be the ablest diplomat in the American service. In the fall of 1797 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 in Berlin, Mr. Adams translated Wieland's "Oberon" into English. In 1798 he was commissioned to make a commercial 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 year was chosen to the senate of the United States instead of sponsoring those claims which had been made by his son. He 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 for Mr. Adams, who continued to be his ungenial colleague. Mr. 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 and send in its report without even notifying him of its 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 was this 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 damned; it was already fiercely damned because it was feared it would add too much strength 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 by France, until its very existence was threatened. In May, 1806, the British government declared the northern coast of Europe; from Brest to the mouth of the Elbe, to be blockaded. By the Russian proclamation of 1788, which was then accepted by all civilized nations except Great Britain, such paper blockades were illegal; but British ships none the less seized and confiscated American vessels bound to any port on that coast. In November Napoleon issued his Berlin decree making a paper blockade of the whole British coast, whereupon French cruisers began seizing and confiscating American vessels on their way from British to French ports. Two months later England issued an order in council, forbidding neutrals to trade between any of her enemy's ports; and this was followed by orders decreing fines or confiscation to all neutral ships.
But threatening feelings were not yetlords in American commerce. His note of December 10, 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 courtmartial. 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 the United States had been the only belligerents. Their natural and proper effect upon the American people would have been seen in an 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 antithesis of the two bullies by whom we were thus threatened there was little to choose; but in two respects England’s capacity for injuring us was the greater. In the first place, she had more ships engaged in this highway than France, and stronger ones; in the second, it was the more difficult to distinguish between Americans and Englishmen, she was able to add the crowning wickedness of kidnapping American seamen. The wrath of the Americans was thus turned more against England than against France, and the condition was now that the English war had 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 commander of the “Leopard” was promised a term of life in the British service. In spite of all these things, 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 defend the action of the “Leopard.” Such pusillanimity incensed Mr. Adams. “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 it might see fit to adopt in order to curb the insolence of Great Britain. But these gentlemen were too heartily suffering in the midst of the terrible storm to take 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 feeling 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 the dispute, and was at the demand of Mr. Jefferson’s government averse to war, for which the country was ill prepared, and it was thought that somewhat milder measures might harm 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 shipping in American ports. The advantage of such a measure was very doubtful; it was damaging ourselves. In the height of the embargo, 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 things were against the embargo; abuse was showered upon him; few men in our 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. Adams to succeed him, a proceeding that was intended and accepted as an insult. Mr. Adams instantly resigned, 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 college, and in the intervals of his public duties 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 Mr. Adams minister to Russia. Since Mr. Dana’s failure to secure recognition in 1789, the United States had had no minister in that country, and the new mission was now created. Mr. Adams was declined to concur in creating the mission, but a few months later the objectors yielded, and Mr. Adams’s nomination was confirmed. He was very courteously received by Alexander L., 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 Hull and Decatur, sent Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard to St. Petersburg to act as commissioners with Mr. Adams. The British government refused to accept the mediation of the American mission, 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 these arrangements, while we were defeating England again and again on the sea, and Mr. Adams was in some haste to be away from the land, until at last the commissioners met at Ghent, in August, 1814. Henry Clay and Jonathan Russell were added to the American commission, while England was represented by Lord Gambier, Dr. Adams, 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 wading off the British attempts to limit our rights in the fisheries Mr. Adams played an important part, as his father had done in 1788. The war had been a 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 disappointment to the British people, who had hoped to obtain some advantages, and Mr. Adams, for his share in it, was reviled by the London press in the same day. It was 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 domestic 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 the statesman 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. The 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's 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 45th parallel. Mr. Adams defended the conduct of Gen. Jackson in invading Spanish Florida and hanging Arbinthot and Ambrioste. 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, and been submitted to President Monroe for his signature, two questions were laid before the cabinet. First, had Congress the constitutional right to limit slavery in a territory? and, secondly, in prohibiting slavery "forever" in the territory north of Mason and Dixon's line, as prolonged beyond the Mississippi river, did the Missouri bill refer to this 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 famous.

Mr. Monroe's second term of office had scarcely begun when the question of the succession came into the foreground. The candidates were John 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 supposed. Jackson was then at the height of his popularity as a military hero, and he was the most dexterous political manager in the country. Clay was perhaps the most persuasive orator. For superior to these three in intelligence and character, Mr. Adams was in no sense a popular favorite. His manners were stiff and disagreeable; he told the truth bluntly, whether it hurt or not; and he never took pains to conciliate any one. The best of men in his 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 that he "should do absolutely nothing," and from this resolution he never swerved. He desired the presidency as much as any one who was ever chosen to that high place; but he had no such scheme as that of the President of the United States, which has been a popular legend, that it should be sold into the hands of the President of the United States, of the nation, if 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 59 votes for Jackson, 84 for Adams, 41 for Crawford, 37 for Clay. Mr. Calhoun, who had withdrawn from the contest for the presidency, received 152 votes for the vice-presidency, and was elected. The choice of the president was thrown into 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 to the next presidency. The property John Randolph characterized this supposed bargain as "a coalition between Blifil 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 shattered.

During Monroe's administration 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 occasion to still be before him the curious disappearance of William Morgan, who 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 same district of Massachusetts, until his death in 1848. He was shortly afterward 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 president 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 war, Jackson threatened, in case payment should be any longer deferred, to issue letters of marque and reprisal 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 the adoption 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 abolitionists, who were now beginning to appear 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 leave such a defenseless cause to allow any discussion on the dreaded question, 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 to 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 yea and nays had been ordered on this, when Mr. Adams's name was called he rose and said: "I hold 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 definitely finished his sentence. The rule was adopted by a vote of 117 to 68, but it did more harm than good to the pro-slavery party. 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 superiors; 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 terrible in invective, matchless at repartee, and insensible 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 vituperative eloquence of the English language seemed inadequate to express the hatred and loathing with which the pro-slavery party regarded him, though he was more than once threatened with assassination, nevertheless his dauntless bearing and boundless resources compelled the respect of his bitterest opponents, and members from the south, with true chivalry, sometimes confessed it. Every session he returned to the assault upon the gag-rule, until 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 interesting and instructive chapter in American history, 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 regarded, 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. Lincoln afterward rested his great proclamation of emancipation. In a speech in congress in 1836 he said: "From the instant that your slave-holding states became the theatre of war—civil, servile, or foreign—from that instant the war powers of the constitution extend to interference with the institution 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 institutions, slavery among the rest. Under that state of things, so far from its being true that the states where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the president of the United States, but the commander of the army has power to order that slave race and nation 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 2 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 S. Lyman, "Life of John Quincy Adams," by William H. Seward (Auburn, 1849); "Life of John Quincy Adams," by Josiah Quincy (Boston, 1838); "Diary of John Quincy Adams," edited by Charles F. Adams, 12 vols. (Philadelphia, 1874-7); and "John Quincy Adams," by John T. Morse, Jr. (Boston, 1888).

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ADAMS, Julius Walker, civil engineer, b. in Boston, Mass., 18 Oct., 1812. He entered West Point academy in 1830, but was never graduated. After acting as assistant engineer of various railroads, from 1832 to 1844, he was at Cottitute water-works, Boston, in 1846, and in the same year became superintendent engineer of the Erie railway. He removed to Kentucky in 1852, was chief engineer of the Central railroad, and in 1855 of the Memphis and Ohio railroad. He had charge of the establishment of a system of sewers in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1856, and in 1860 was engineer of the water-works at New Haven, Conn. During the civil war he was called to duty to perform various activities. He was a member of the grand army of the republic, and was wounded at Fair Oaks. Since then he has been chief engineer of the city works of Brooklyn, projector of the East River suspension bridge, and for six years consulting engineer of 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 various scientific papers.—His son, Julius W., b. in Westfield, Mass., in April, 1840, d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 15 Nov., 1865, was graduated at West Point in 1854, where as assistant instructor of infantry tactics till June, 1862, was wounded and taken prisoner at Gaines's Mills, promoted captain in August, 1862, and served at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, where he commanded a regiment, and the second battle of Cold Harbor, where he received wounds that caused his death.

ADAMS, Nehemiah, clergyman, b. in Salem, Mass., 19 Feb., 1806; d. 6 Oct., 1878. He was graduated at Harvard in 1826, and at Andover theological academy in 1829. His first pastoral charge, beginning immediately after his graduation, was the first church of Cambridge, as the colleague of the Rev. Abiel Holmes, D. D. On 26 March, 1834, he became pastor of the Essex st. church, where as a relation he had previous minis- terial do. He took a prominent part in the theological and ecclesiastical controversies of his time, and for many years was an officer of the American truct society, and of the American board of commi sioners for foreign missions. His "South Side View of Slavery" (Boston, 1844), and his corres- pondence with Governor Wise, of Virginia, on kindred topics, the best-known of his works, called out many unfavorable comments from the anti-slavery press. His "Sible Cloud View of Slavery" (Boston, 1863), "a Southern tale with Northern Comments," pro- voked similar discussion. He also wrote "The Cross in the Cell," "Scriptural Argument for Endless Punishment," "Broadcast," and "At Evend- tide." In 1869, in consequence of his failing health, his people procured an associate pastor and gave him leave of absence. He lived in Washington at a residence he purchased, and completed a voyage round the world and described it in " Under the Mizzoomast" (1871).

ADAMS, Robert H., senator, b. in Rockbridge co., Va., in 1792 d. in Natchez, Miss., 2 July, 1830. He was graduated at John Quincy Adams, by Charles F. Adams, 12 vols. (Phila- delphia, 1874-7); and "John Quincy Adams," by John T. Morse, Jr. (Boston, 1888).

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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., 1792; d. there, 2 Oct., 1868. Among the grandsons 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 the grand-father of Samuel Adams, the statesman. The second son of Capt. John Adams, b. 6 May, 1689, was named Samuel, and in 1713 married Mary Field. Of their twelve children, only two, besides the illustrious Samuel, survived their father. The elder Samuel Adams was a man of wealth and influence. He owned a large estate on Purchase street, with a noble mansion fronting on the harbor, and here the younger Samuel Adams was born. The father was always a leader. He was justice of the peace, deacon of the old South church, selectman, and member of the legislature, and was himself prominent in the quarrels with Gov. Shute. About 1724, in company with some friends, mostly sea-captains, shipwrights, and persons who were connected with the shipping interest, which was then very powerful, he founded a political club designated "to lay plans for introducing certain persons into places of trust and power." This institution was known as the "calkers' club," whence the term "caucus is supposed to have been derived. It was evidently from his 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 illustrious citizen that Massachusetts has ever produced. Young Samuel 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 1743, 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 older Samuel that his son should become a clergyman; but the son had no taste for theology and preferred the law. In those days, however, the law was hardly considered a respectable profession by old-fashioned New Englanders; and after a short time Samuel yielded to his son's objections and entered the counting-house of Thomas Cushing, a prominent merchant, father of an eminient 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 partner with his father in marine trade, 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 issued paper money, and in the inevitable results. Coin was driven from circulation, and there was a great inflation of 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 legislature, and, as the governor proved inexcusable, two joint-stock banking companies were devised to meet the emergency. The one known as the "silver scheme," and patronized chiefly by merchants, undertook to issue $110,000 in bills which were deemed in silver at the end of ten years; the other, which was known as the land-bank, or "manufactury scheme," undertook to issue $150,000, redeemable in produce after twenty years. It was agreed that Mr. Adams and Mr. Vassall, who was connected. There were 800 stockholders, and they not only controlled the Massachusetts legislature, but succeeded in compassing Gov. Belcher's removal. Their plans were nipped in the bud, however, by an act of parliament extending to the colonies an act of George I, forbidding the incorporation of joint-stock companies with more than six partners. The two Massachusetts companies were thus obliged to suspend operations and redeem their scrip; and, as the partners were held individually liable, they were quickly ruined. Thus the wealth of the elder Adams was lost away in a moment. The friends of the bank denounced this act of parliament as a violation of the chartered rights of the colony; and the question as to the extent of the authority of parliament in America began to be agitated. So in a certain sense Samuel Adams may be said to have inherited his quarrel with the British government. After the death of his father in 1748 he carried on the brewery by himself, and obtained from his political enemies the nickname of "Sammy the maltster." Presently, when he was asked by a friend what business he would undertake if he lived in Boston, these wits devised for him the epithet of "Sammy the publican." His office made him personally acquainted with everybody in Boston, and his qualities soon won for him great influence. He had all the courage and indomitable perseverance of his cousin, John Adams, but without his bluntness of manner. As an adroit political manager he was not surpassed by Jefferson, whom he resembled in his thorough-going democracy. He had a genuine sympathy for men with leather aprons and hands browned by toil; he knew how to win their confidence, and never abused it, for he was in no sense a demagogue. In the town-meeting he soon became a power, yet it was not until his forty-second year that his great public career began. In May 1764, he drafted the instructions given by the town of Boston to its newly-chosen representatives with reference to Grenville's proposed stamp-act. These instructions were the first public protest in America against the right of parliament to tax the colonies. Next year he was himself elected to the legislative body, and in 1774, officiating as clerk of the house, and draft-
ing most of the remarkable state-papers of that period of fierce agitation. In the controversies that were then stirred, his successor, Col. Dalrymple, commander-in-chief at Boston, which was held by a vote of 92 to 17, refused to rescind. This obstinacy had much to do with the decision of the British government to send troops to Boston in the hope of overthrowing 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-meeting to the governor and council. More than 5,000 persons were present at the town-meeting, which was held in the old South meeting-house of the neighboring street. 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 presented the demand of the town-meeting to 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 remove one of the regiments in order to appease 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 voices shouted, "Both 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 midnight 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 in the harbor. The troops, now better known in parliament 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 crown and not by the colony. This act, 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 town-meeting, asked Hutchinson to convene the legislature to decide what should be done about the judges. 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 governor could neither control nor dissolve, nor in a few months eighty towns had chosen their comm-

mittees of correspondence, and the system was in full operation. Hutchinson at first scoffed at it, for he knew that before 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 until 1789. It was Samuel Adams who took 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 which all the colonies were equally interested. The sending of the tea-ships in 1773 was such an act of aggression, and forced the issue upon the colonists. The meeting of congress was called in consequence, and the affair, down to the day when Massachusetts virtually declared war by throwing the tea into the harbor, was entirely in the hands of the committees of correspondence of Boston and five neighboring towns, with the expressed consent of the other 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 1768 he had acted upon this conviction without publicity avowing it. The "Boston tea-party" made war inevitable. In April, 1774, parliament retorted with the acts for closing the port of Boston and annulsing the charter of Massachusetts. This alarmed all the colonies, and led to the first meeting of the continental congress. In this matter the other colonies invited 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. The business was accomplished without any difficulty, the governor was not 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 ball he found the door locked and could not serve the writ. When the business was accomplished the legislature adjourned sine die. It was the last Massachusetts legislature assembled in obedience to the sovereign authority of Great Britain. The acts of April were henceforth entirely disregarded in Massachusetts.

Samuel Adams and his cousin John were delegates to the first continental congress. They knew that Massachusetts was somewhat dreaded and distrusted by the other colonies, especially by Pennsylvania and New York, on account of her fornings in opposing the tea-acts. While they thought the same sympathy with her situation, there was at the same time great reluctance to bring on a war. The rigid puritanism of Massachusetts was also held in disrepute. Samuel Adams felt it necessary to be conciliatory, and it was easy for him, for he was large-minded and full of tact. A motion to open the proceedings
of the congress with prayer was opposed by John Adams, one of the foremost Episcopal Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Quakers could hardly be 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 that Mr. Ducé deserved that character, and therefore he moved that Mr. Ducé, an Episcopal clergyman, might be desired to read prayers to the congress. This was a politic move, for it pleased the Episcopaliains, who were the dominant sect in New York, Virginia, and South Carolina; and it produced an excellent impression in Philadelphia, where Ducé was the most popular preacher of the 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 Mr. Dunlap. He was twice interrogated, but never submitted. "Why did you not take advantage of the opportunity?" asked Mr. Dunlap. "He was too stiff-necked for that," John Hancock, and send them over to London to be tried for high 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 time for the second session of the continental 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 opposed the strengthening 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 constitution of 1787. 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 rose and delivered a speech and urged 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 yes to 188 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 none was greater than this. The example of Massachusetts in proposing amendments was followed by other states, and it was thus that the first ten amendments, declared in force 15 Dec., 1791, originated. In 1789 Mr. Adams was chosen lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, Hancock being governor. There were many who urged his claim to the vice-presidency under Washington, but the preference was given to his cousin as more fully in sympathy with the federalist party. He was chosen governor of Massachusetts in 1794, and served in that capacity till 1797. His political opinion had changed little, and he and his family were spent in his house on Winter street, Boston, as he had been obliged to part with his paternal manu-

sion on Purchase street. His personal appearance is thus described by Mr. Wells: "His stature was a little above the medium height. He wore a tie-wig, cocked hat, buckled shoes, knee-breeches, and a red cloak, and held himself very erect, with the ease and address of a polite gentleman. On stopping to speak with any person in the street his salutation was formal yet cordial. His gestures were animated, and in conversation there was a slight tremulous motion of the head. His complexion was florid, and his eyes dark blue. The eyebrows were heavy, almost to bushiness, and contrasted remarkably with the clear forehead, which, at the age of seventy, had but few wrinkles. The face had a benignant but careworn expression, blended with a native dignity (some have said majesty) of countenance which never failed to impress strangers." In conversation he was entertaining, and possessed a great fund of anecdote. He was frugal, temperate, and incorruptible. His capacity for work, as seems to have been the case with all of his illustrious family, was prodigious. In religion, unlike his cousin John, he was a strict Calvinist. He died first in childbirth, on Dec. 19, 1788, in the home of a lady, Checkley, daughter of the pastor of the new South church. She died in 1757, and in 1764 he married Elizabeth Wells, daughter of an English merchant who had settled in Boston in 1723. His only son, Samuel, was graduated at Harvard college in 1771, and studied medicine with the famous Dr. Joseph Warren, served as surgeon in the army throughout the war, and thereby ruined his health and died in 1788. Samuel Adams left only female descendants. An excellent statue of him in bronze, by Miss Whitney, stands in Dock square, and his portrait by Copley hangs in Faneuil hall. His life has been written by W. V. Wells, "Life and Public Services of Samuel Adams" (3 vols., Boston, 1865), and by J. K. Hosmer, "Samuel Adams" (Boston, 1865).

ADAMS, Samuel, military surgeon, b. in Maine; d. in Galveston, Tex., 9 Sept., 1867. He entered the national army 16 April, 1802, and, after a year spent in the active duties of the permanent hospitals, joined the army of the Potomac and served constantly with it until it was disbanded. During his field service he rose from the rank of regimental surgeon to that of medical inspector of the ninth army corps, receiving also a brevet for "meritorious conduct at the capture of Petersburg." During one of the closing battles of the war, at Petersburg, he was severely wounded in the leg, and old war wounds with which he had lived so long that his personal successes tended to obscure acts of individual gallantry, 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 he 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 his family on a European tour as his physician; 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 machinery office. He established a business for the manufacture of machinery, and two years later he became interested
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, afterward 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 congress in 1845-8, 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 Colchester, Conn., 25 Jan., 1807; d. at Orange Mountain, N. J., 31 Aug., 1880. His father was John Adams, LL. D., principal of the Bacon academy at Colchester, whence he removed in 1810 to assume charge of the Phillips academy at Andover, Mass. His mother was Elizabeth Riple, a line descendant of Gov. Bradford. He was prepared for college at Andover and was graduated at Yale in 1827, counting among his classmates Horace Bushnell, Henry Durant, Judges Edwards, Hageboom, Gould, and Welch, and N. P. Willis. 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 1842. The university of New York gave him the degree of D. D. in 1842, and Princeton college that of LL. D. in 1869. In 1853 his congregation founded the Madison square Presbyterian church, whose pastorate he resigned in October, 1879, after nearly forty years of consecrate service in that 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. He was the promulgator of the prosperity of that institution and giving it an assured independence. In 1871 he went as a delegate from the evangelical alliance to the emperor of Russia to secure liberty of worship to the dissenters from the Greek church in the Baltic provinces, and succeeded in his mission. In the same year he acted as delegate from 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's chief characteristic was a broad catholicity; he abhorred dogma and sectarianism. It was natural, therefore, to find him, from 1800 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-schools. On the 3rd of July, 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, Diversity in the names we bear both as to countries and churches—German, French, Swiss, Dutch, English, Scotch, Irish, Lutheran, Reformed, Anglican, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Methodist, Baptist, Independent—but we desire and intend to show that amid all this variety of forms and circumstances there is a real unity of faith and life; believing, according to the familiar expression of our common Christian creed, 'in the Holy Catholic Church' and the communion of saints. On 5 Oct., 1873, was held in his church at Madison square a communion service in which representatives from every denomination and almost every nation on earth took part. Criticism having been made on the dean of Canterbury for assisting at this service, Dr. Adams published a reply that silenced all animadversion. As he opened the exercises of this all-hive service, he was chosen 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 lamented the failure of the world's greatest orator to 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 tract society, he was president of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions, and for fifteen years president of the New York institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, a class of unfortunate 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 (1865); "The Hebrew Poets" (1861); "Thanksgiving, Memories 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, 31 Aug., 1816, at Trinity college, Dublin, at the age of sixteen, 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 Balliol College. In 1841, he became a lecturer on 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. Since the foundation of the seminary he has been professor of systematic divinity. He has published "Mercy to Babes" (New York, 1847), "A Christian Science" (Philadelphia, 1850); and "A New Treatise on Baptismal Regeneration" (New York, 1871), and has contributed largely to periodical literature, writing principally on theological topics.

ADAMS, William Forbes, bishop of the American episcopal church, b. in Ireland, 2 Jan., 1838. 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 the diocese of Louisiana he was nominated to the bishopric of Maryland and elected missionary bishop of New Mexico and Arizona. He was consecrated in St. Paul's church, New Orleans, 17 Jan., 1873, and entered upon his work; but, in consequence of physical infirmity, his resignation was offered and accepted, 15 Oct., 1877. He is now (1886) rector of Holy Trinity parish, Vicksburg, Miss.

ADAMS, William Taylor ("Oliver Optie"), author, b. in Medway, Mass., 30 July, 1822. 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 has devoted most of his life to writing for the young, with whom he has a warm sympathy. His career began in 1850, and he has produced a thousand stories in newspapers, exclusive of his books. In earlier life he edited the "Student and Schoolmate," and in 1881 "Our Little Ones," but he is best known as an editor by his "Oliver Optie's Magazine for Boys and Girls." He published his first book in 1853, "Hatchie, the Guardian Slave, or the Heir of Belzoni," 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 Big-Chap Books," "Little Young Man Abroad," "Star and Flag," "Onward and Upward," "Yacht Club," and "Great Western." His published works comprise about one hundred volumes. He has written 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 1832. He left the artillerie service to devote 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 inflame them against the policy of their government.

ADLER, Felix, author, b. in Alzey, Germany, 13 Aug., 1831. 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 Doctor of Law. 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 he speaks regularly on Sundays. He published in 1877 a series of discourses expounding his views, under the name of "Credo and Deed," and he has contributed many papers to periodical literature.

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 text-books, and published a lecture entitled "Poetry of the Arabs of Spain" (New York, 1869); "Wilhelm von Humboldt's Linguistic Studies" (1868); and a translation, with notes, of Fauriel's "History of Provençal Poetry." He was insane, with occasional lucid intervals, for the last eight years of his life, and died in Bloomington, Illinois.

ADEV, Robert, mathematician, b. in Carrickfergus, Ireland, 30 Sept., 1775; 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, 20 Dec., 1816; d. in New Brunswick, N. J., 17 Aug., 1878. He was graduated at Rutgers college in 1838, and in 1837 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, naturalist, b. in 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, wherein 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 northern boundary. He collected specimens for the museum at Cambridge, and visited the prin-
principal mines. 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 1863 he became engaged in coal-mining in Pennsylvania, and during the following year in the copper mines of Lake Superior, where he was engaged until 1868 as Superintendent of the Calumet 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 visited Europe and examined 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 1873 he acted as director of the Anderson school of natural history, and in 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 plants. He afterwards went to Scotland to assist Sir Wyville Thomson in arranging the collections made during the exploring expedition of the "Challenger," part of which he brought to this country. He wrote one of the final reports on the zoology of the expedition, that on Echinia. 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 1890, of the American academy of sciences, and of numerous other scientific societies of this 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 collections and memoirs of the museum at Cambridge. It has been said that he is "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, 1865); 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, 1807; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 14 Dec, 1873. His father was pastor of the Protestant parish of Motier, a profession which his forefathers had for seven generations; his mother, Mlle. Rose Mayor, was the daughter of a physician residing in Cudrefin, canton de Vaud. 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 gymnasium at Biel, in the neighboring canton of Bern. He acquired the ancient and modern languages, which later became so valuable to him in his biological investigations. Very early in life Agassiz showed a fondness for natural science, and in his boyhood days he began collecting specimens. His leisure time at the gymnasium was similarly occupied, and his first collection of fishes dates from this period. During the vacations spent at Orbe (Fribourg), whither his father had been transferred, he became intimate with a young clergyman named Fivaz, in whose house Agassiz was frequently entertained, and who encouraged his interest in natural history and led him to the active study of botany. He continued his education in the college at Lausanne in 1823, and in 1824 began the study of medicine in Zurich, in accordance with the earnest wishes of his parents. Then he went to Heidelberg, where he devoted himself principally to anatomy under the famous Tiedemann, and in 1827 to Munich, where he came under the influence of Schelling. Oken, Martin, Döllinger, Wagler, Zencarini, Fuchs, 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 presiding officer. It was here that the young Agassiz was initiated into the practice of that lepidoptera work which became his life's occupation. He made a journey to Scotland to ascertain the influence of some new ideas known there before they were published. Martin, then lately returned from Brazil, where he had been 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 accomplishments of so arduous an undertaking at once gained him a place among the first ichthyologists. His attention was then directed to fossil fishes, 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 degrees, he spent some time in Vienna, attending the hospitals, and pursuing his studies of the fossil fishes by examining the collections in the imperial museum. By the liberality of his uncle, Francois Mayor, and of Christinat, a friend of Agassiz's father, he was enabled to continue his studies, and spent two years (1831-'2) in Paris. This city was then the natural science centre of Europe, and his collections were the richest and most celebrated on the continent. Men who were eminent as 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 at his disposal, and he was called to supervise its publication. 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 his theory was much advanced by the publication of his "Beiträge zur Urgeschichte der Thiere," a book of several volumes, which appeared in 1833. Among his assistants were Owen, Milne-Edwards, Ried, Wagner, and Johannes Müller.

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 and the last in 1843. This was undoubtably Agassiz's most important contribution to science, and forms, with Cuvier's, Valenciennes', and Johannes Müller's works, the foundation of our modern natural history museum. He was the first chief 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 the study of the glaciers, and in 1840 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 8,000 feet above the sea and twelve miles from any human habitation, which was soon afterwards called the Neufchâtelais he conducted his experiments. In 1847 he published his "Système glaciaire," 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 made a journey to the Arctic regions, and in 1836 and 1837 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 Devonian System" (1844), and on the "Fishes of the London Clay" (1846).

In 1846 he came to the United States, partly to make himself familiar with the geology and natural history of this country, in fulfilment 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 he superintended the purchase and trained the use of the steamer "Bibb," belonging to the coast survey. This led to a scientific cruise along the coast of Massachusetts, and some years later (1850-1) 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 afforded him the means to make 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 geology and zoology in the Lawrence 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 of the third country. Of these, besides his son Alexander, may be mentioned Bickmore, Clark, Hartt, Hyatt, Lyman, Morse, Niles, Packard, Putnam, Scudder, 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 that year, with twelve of his pupils, he made an 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 conducted his scientific work in the United States, lecturing in all the larger cities and accumulating vast collections of specimens, which constituted the foundation of the natural history 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 he brought to a successful termination, by the publication of a fourth volume, the "Bibliographia Zoologiæ et Geologiae," 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 on the same departments. It was followed by his "Nomenclator Zoölogici," which appeared in 1842-46. 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 author's and a naturalist's impost known "Essay on Classification," in which 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 in great 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 1863, his health having become somewhat impaired by constant 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 natural history at Cornell university, Ithaca, 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, extended to Agassiz an invitation to make the voyage in the interest of science. The expedition, with a company of passengers and scientists, embarked 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 sounds were regularly made, and great collections of fishes, reptiles, mollusks, and other specimens of natural history were gathered, a large portion of which were added to his museum in Cambridge. The gift of Penikese island and money for its endowment, by John Anderson, of New York, in 1873, made possible the establishment of the Penikese island school of natural history. This summer school, affording opportunities 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 his beloved island shaded by pine-trees brought from Switzerland.

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 in Europe. In 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 extemporaneously. This book was never revised by him, and contains numerous errors. Agassiz also published "Methods of Study in Natural History" (Boston, 1852; "Geological Studies," Boston, 1866–76); and "Journal in Brazil" (Boston, 1858), in conjunction with Mrs. Elizabeth Cary Agassiz, who has edited "Louis Agassiz: His Life and Correspondence" (Boston, 1886). His contributions of scientific memoirs to transactions and proceedings of various societies were numerous. A complete list of them may be found in the catalogue of scientific papers published by the royal society of London.

AGNEW, Cornelius Rea, physician, b. in New York city, 8 Aug., 1830. He was graduated at Columbia college in 1849, studied medicine under Dr. J. Kearney Rodgers at the college of physicians and surgeons, and received his degree in 1852. During 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 state voluntary hospital, in which capacity he performed most efficient service. He was a prominent member of the U. S. sanitary commission, 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 clinical professor of diseases of the eye and ear in the same institution. He was joined by Dr. Almira A. Agnew, his wife, in 1869, and they passed the remainder of their days in the Manhattan eye and ear hospital, and in 1869 the Manhattan eye and ear hospital. For several years he was one of the managers of the New York state hospital for the insane, at Poughkeepsie. Dr. Agnew has taken considerable interest in the educational institutions of New York city. In 1889 he was elected a trustee of the public schools, and subsequently he was president of the board. In 1864 he was associated in the establishment of the Columbia college school 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 has contributed numerous papers to the current medical journals, most of which are devoted to diseases of the eye and ear, and he has also published brief monographs and a "Series of American Clinical Lectures," edited by E. C. Seguin, M. D. (New York, 1875).

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 1777, and was engaged at Brooklyn heights, in the Danbury expedition, and at Brandywine, where he was wounded.

AGRAMONTE, Ignacio, Cuban revolutionist, b. in Puerto Principe, Cuba, in 1841; d. 11 May, 1873. He studied law in Havana, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. When the insurrection against Spanish rule broke out in the eastern part of the island in 1868, Agramonte took a prominent part in the uprising of the Camagüey district in November, and in February, 1869, he was appointed governor 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 Jimajugáy.

AGUADO, Pedro (ah-goo-ah'-do), Spanish Franciscan monk, b. in Valdemoro, near Madrid, in the 16th century. He was the author of "Descubrimiento..." (two series), where he wrote an interesting book that was published under the title of "Descubrimiento pacificación y población de la provincia de Santa Marta y Nueva reino de Granada."

AGUERO, Joaquin de, Cuban revolutionist, b. in Puerto Principe, 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 captured and shot, together with his principal followers.

AGUENYABA (ahg-way-nah'-bya). 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. At last the Indians refused to follow him 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.

AGUILAR, Maria, Mexican author, b. in Atlixo, near Puebla, 3 March, 1693: d. 25 Feb., 1756. She entered the nunnery of Santa Rosa, of Puebla, at the age of nineteen, and in 1740 was elected abbess of her convent. Her conventional name was Sor Maria Agueda 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, Josè Maria (ah-guir-eh), Mexican lawyer, b. in the city of Mexico in 1778; d. in 1852. 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 continuous 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, lived in the 16th century. He accompanied Orsina in the search for Eldorado on the American continent, insinuated himself into her confidence, and then murdered him and succeeded to his place. He committed a series of atrocious crimes, and finally met with a violent death.

AHUIZOTLI (ah-wu-ze-ot-lee), king of the Aztecs, reigned toward the end of the 15th century; d. in 1502. He is reputed to have enlarged the empire, and built many canals and important buildings. He was constantly at war, and conquered Guatemala. According to tradition, 72,444 prisoners were immobilized by his order in four days at the construction of a temple.

AHUMADA Y VILLALON, Agustín de (ah-oo-mah-dee-ah), marquis of Las Amarillas, 424 viceroy of Mexico, d. 5 Feb., 1790. He assumed the office of viceroy 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 and caused a great panic among the population of Queréúela. Ahumada died very poor in Cuernavaca, and was buried at a small cost.

AICKEN, William, statesman, b. in Charlotte, S. C., in 1806; d. in Flat Rock, N. C., 7 Sept., 1887. He was graduated at the college of South Carolina in 1825, and became an extensive rice-planter on Jeshoes island, near Charleston. He was a member of the legislature from 1828 to 1830, 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 defeated in a close contest.

AICKINS, James Cox, Canadian senator, b. in the township of Toronto, 30 March, 1823. He was educated at Victoria college, represented the county of Peel in the Canadian house of assembly from 1854 to 1861, and was admitted to the supreme court by special act 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 for Canada from 1869 until the resignation of the Macdonald government, 5 Nov., 1872; was appointed second time 19 Oct., 1878, and was called to the senate in May, 1867. Mr. Aikins is a liberal conservative.

AIRMAN, Alexander, journalist, b. in Scotland in 1755; d. at Prospect Pen, St. Andrews, Jamaica, in July, 1839. 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.

AILLEBOUT, Louis d', French governor of Canada, d. in Quebec in 1669. 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.

AINSLIE, Hew, Scottish-American poet, b. in Dargany, M. of Argyle; 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 study of law with a relative, but, as it proved uncongenial, 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 an usher for Prof. Dugald Stewart, the last of whose works he copied for the press. He married in 1812, and emigrated to the United States in July, 1822. Three years after his arrival he was attracted by Robert Owen's peculiar social system as exemplified at New Harmony, Ind., but after a trial of it for a year he gave it up. He subsequently removed to Cincinnati and became partner in a brewery. A branch that he established in 1829 in Louisville was destroyed by an inundation of the Ohio in 1832, and a similar establishment erected by him the same year at New Albany was burned in 1834. Subsequently, till his retirement from business, he was employed in superintending the erection of mills, factories, and breweries in the western states. Ainslie's best-known work, "A Pictorial Poem," to the Thistle and the Tartan, which 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 1864 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 of which he recollected 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 poet's memory. He entertained the circumstances 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 the Forty-third N. H., 29 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 1768, and published the "Pennsylvania Magazine, or American Monthly Museum," from January, 1775, till June, 1776, having Hopkinson and Witherspoon for co-editors. He was imprisoned in 1777 for his attachment 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" (1785).

AKERLY, Samuel, physician, b. in 1753; 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 the blind, and published an "Essay on the Geology of the Hudson River" (1820) and "Observations on Deafness" (1821).

AKERMAN, Amos Tappan, lawyer, b. in New Hampshire in 1819. He was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1842, was admitted to the bar in 1841, 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 was appointed district 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 (i-kerz), sculptor, b. in Saccarappa, Westbrook, Me., 10 July, 1825; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 21 May, 1861. No genius was ever more a special gift to his time, than the extraordinary mental force which was remarkably original and impressive, and was afterward ordered in marble by the United States minister to the Hague. Akers next made the bust of a respected townsman, of which in after years he said: "It was as ugly as Prace Angelo'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 believed to be his calling. 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. Cleave- land, Samuel Appleton, of Boston, Henry W. Longfellow, and others of less note. He also produced several ideal works, among them the 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" as companion to his "Evening," and depicting in marble several of his previous works. In the autumn 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. In October, 1854, he went to Washington, where he modelled busts of many of the noted men of the time, among them that of Hon. Lynn Boyd, of Kentucky, an ex-attorney-general, and one of the best-known works of which include "Peace," "Una and the Lion," "Girl Pressing Grapes," "Isaiah," Schiller's "Diver," "Reindeer," "Saint Elizabeth of Hungary," "Diana and Eternity," "Diana and Endymion," "Diana and Paul," "Paul and Francesca," and "Milton," and the "Dead-" Pearl-Diver." The last two works are 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 in a damp, sunless Roman studio, undermined a constitution naturally delicate, and he returned home in the summer of 1857 with his health seriously broken. He was unable to accomplish much more than he did in the two years after, and in 1859 another visit to Italy to recruit his failing strength, but returned the next year, without improvement, to Portland. Medical advice sent him to Philadelphia for the winter, but the change was not beneficial, and he died on the 2d of February, 1859, of a disease 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 Beamish, Canadian jurist, b. in Liverpool, Nova Scotia, 2 Feb., 1809. He studied law with the late Beamish Murdock, 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 has been twice elected a government of King's college, Windsor, N. S. He is the author of several pamphlets, including "History of Halifax, N. S." (1847); "Rise and Progress of the Catholic Church in the British North American Provinces" (1849); and "Selections from the Public Documents of the Province of Nova Scotia" (1869).

ALAMÁN, Lucas (al-a-man), Mexican statesman, b. in the Puebla of Guadalupe, 1782; d. in Mexico, 2 June, 1832. He was educated at the college of La Concepcion and at the school of
mines of Mexico, and afterward travelled all over Europe. After the fall of Turibide he became minister of foreign affairs, retiring when Turibide returned to power in 1825. At this period he founded the museum of antiquities and natural history. Under Bustamente, Alamin became foreign minister again in 1830 and in 1837. He introduced European machinery and established a bank for the encouragement of industrial undertakings. He allied himself with Santa Anna when the latter returned to power in 1833, and became minister for foreign affairs and the chief instrument in the re-assertion of Spanish rule. In 1835 he was made a senator, and in the same year his son, don Gregorio de Alamin, was elected to the two Chambers. During the first session of the Cortes his son was a member of the committee for the extension of the property of the Jesuits and imposing unimportant burdens on the people. He was the author of the famous "Historia de Méjico" (1849–52).

ALAMINOS, Antonio (al-lah-meh-nohs), 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 (har-kawn), Spanish navigator, born in the city of Manila, died in New York in 1581. 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 true source of the Gila. He made a careful survey of the shore-line of the California peninsula, previously supposed to be an island, and returned to New Spain in 1541, 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 sun." His charts and observations, supplementing those of Ulloa, are extant represented the configuration of California.

ALARCON Y MENDOZA, Juan Ruiz d', Mexican dramatist, b. in Tacso, Mexico, about 1580; d. in Spain, 4 Aug., 1639. He was educated in Spain, and in 1602 he became a lawyer in his native country. In 1610 he was appointed teniente corre- gidor of the city of Mexico, and later president of the royal council of the Indies. In 1628 he published eight dramas, and in 1634 twelve more. "La loca" is a sospescosa, "Las parcas" is a mercancía, 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 1848–53.

ALBA, Fernando d': See Ixtlilxochitl.

ALHANI, Marie Emma Lajenness, singer, b. at Chambly, 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 was left motherless at an early age. In 1872 she became a lawyer in his native country, 1816 he was appointed teniente corre- gidor of the city of Mexico, and later president of the royal council of the Indies. In 1628 he published eight dramas, and in 1634 twelve more. "La loca" is a sospescosa, "Las parcas" is a mercancía, 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 1848–53.

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century. Very little is known about his life, but he wrote a valuable book, now very rare, entitled "Diccionario geográfico histórico de las Indias Occidentales ó América."

**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 México, 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 México, 8 April 1804; d. there 22 Nov., 1850. 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 retired, and afterward 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, in August, 1852, had established twenty schools for poor children in the city of México, 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, III., 4 Nov., 1816. He early removed to Kentucky, and was educated at Cumberland college. For five years he was deputy sheriff 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 1865 he served in one branch or the other of the legislature. In 1852 he was chosen senator-at-large on the Scott ticket, and in 1857 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 Missis-issippi-Yazoo Delta. In 1861 he was elected brigadier-general by the state convention, of which he 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. His father was a farmer. While yet a boy he was prevailed with a trade of various merchandize, 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 1823, 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 singularly 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 of Mr. Alcott's School," by E. P. Peabody, was published in Boston in 1834 (3d ed., revised, 1874). This was followed in 1836 by a transcript of the colloquies of the children with their teacher, in "Conversations with Children on the Gospel." His school was so far in advance of the thought of the day that it was denounced by the press, and as a result he gave it up and removed to Concord, Mass., where he devoted himself to the study of natural theology, reform in education, diet, and civil and social institutions. In order to disseminate his reformatory views more thoroughly, he went upon the lecture platform, where he was an attractive speaker, and his personal worth and originality of thought always secured him a respectful hearing. In 1842 he went to England, on the invitation of James P. Greaves, of London, the friend and fellow-laborer of Pestalozzi in Switzerland. Before his arrival Mr. Greaves died, but Mr. Alcott was cordially received by Mr. Greaves's friends, who had given the name of "Alcott House" to their school at Ham, near London. On his return to America, he brought with him two English friends, Charles Lane and H. G. Wright. Mr. Lane bought an estate near Harvard, in Worcester co., Mass., which he named "Fruitlands," and there all went for the purpose of founding a community, but the venture proved a failure. Mr. Alcott and Mr. Wright soon returned to England, and the property was sold. Mr. Alcott removed to Boston, and afterward returned to Concord. He has since then led the life of a peripatetic philosopher, conversing in cities and villages, wherever invited, on divinity, human nature, ethics, dietetics, and a wide range of practical questions. These conversations, which were at first casual, gradually assumed a more formal character. The topics were often printed on cards, and the company met at a fixed time and place. Of late years they have attracted much attention. Mr. Alcott has all through his life attached great importance to diet and government of the body, and still more to race and
complexion. He has been regarded as a leader in the transcendental style of poetry. Several years later he has been claimed as a convert to orthodox Christianity. He has published "Tablets" (1868); "Concord Days," personal reminiscences of the town (1872); "Table Talk" (1872); and "Sonnets and Canzonets" (1877), besides numerous contributions to periodical literature. Among his later publications 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 gnomes. The fence enclosing them, built entirely by himself, is made wholly of pine boughs, knotted, gnarled, and twisted in every conceivable shape, no two pieces being alike. They seem to be the result of many years of fragmentary collection in his walks. The engraving presented on the previous page is a view of Mr. Alcott's home in Concord, Mass.

ALCOTT, Louisa May, author, b. in German-town, now a part of Philadelphia, 29 Nov., 1832. She is a daughter of Amos Bronson Alcott. When she was about two years of age they moved to Boston, and in her eighth year to Concord, Mass. At the age of eleven she was brought under the influence of the community which endeavored to establish itself near Harvard, in Worcester co. Thoreau was for a time her teacher; but she was instructed mainly by her father. She began to write for publication at the age of thirteen, but with no marked success for fifteen years. During that time she devoted ten years to teaching. In 1862 she went to Washington as a volunteer nurse, and for many months labored in the military hospitals. At this time she wrote to her mother and sisters letters containing thoughts and experiences which, when published, became the "Little Women," which was published the following year, and made her famous. The sales in less than three years amounted to 57,000 copies. Her characters are drawn from life, and are full of the buoyant, free, hopeful New England spirit which marks her own enthusiastic love for nature, freedom, and life. Her other stories are conceived in the same vein, and have been almost equally popular. They are: "Flower Fables or Fairy Tales" (Boston, 1855); "Hospital Sketches," her first book, "Little Men" (1870): a series called "Aunt Jo's Scrap Bag" (1871-82), containing "My Boys," "Shawl Straps," "Cupid and Chou-Chow," "My Girls," "Jimmy's Cruise in the Pinacotheca," and an Old Bachelor's Thanksgiving; "Work, A Story of Experience" (1873); "Eight Cousins" (1874); "Rise in Bloom" (1876); "Silver Pitchers" (1876); "Under the Lilacs" (1878); "Jane and Amy" (1880); "Moords" (1884), reissued in a revised edition (1881); "Proverb Stories" (1882); "Spinning-Wheel Stories" (1884); "Lulu's Library," the first of a new series (1885).

ALCOTT, May, artist (Mrs. Ernest Nieriker), b. in Concord, Mass., in 1849; d. in December, 1879. She was a daughter of A. R. Alcott, the school of design in Boston, and in the studies of Krug, Rimmer, Hunt, Vautier, Johnston, and Miller 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 copyist 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," with a preface by her sister (Boston, 1869).

ALCOTT, William Alexander, author, b. in Wobscott, Cohasset, Mass., in December, 1822; m. in Marblehead, 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 geographies and atlases, and in editing the "Annals of Education" and the "Juvenile 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 paper "On the Construction 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 House I Live in," "The Young Housekeeper," "The Library of Health" (6 vols.), "Manual Reform," "M. P. At Home," 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 educational, moral, and physical training of the present century.

ALDAMA, Ignacio, Mexican patriot, b. in San Miguel de 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 then appointed minister to the United States, in hopes of obtaining help from this nation. But, on reaching Bejar, he found that some insurgents, led by Lambardo, 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 Merida de Yucatan, in New Spain; 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 "Honor y felicidad," "Noche de corona," "El canto," and "La cabeza y el corazón," besides lyric poems, sonnets, and numerous literary articles.
ALDEN, Elmore, 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 Cotsworth Pinckney, of South Carolina. He studied medicine at Dartmouth and at 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, 1828); "Memoir of Mrs. M. A. O. Clark" (Boston, 1844); and the "Alden Memorial" (Boston, 1867). In October, 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. Tabor, Vt., 11 Nov., 1836. He was graduated at Williams college in 1857, and at Andover theological seminary in 1860. In the winter of 1863-4 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, 1869-75). Mr. Guernsey writing the eastern campaigns and Mr. Alden the western.

ALDEN, Ichabod, soldier, b. in Duxbury, Mass., 11 Aug., 1738; d. 10 Nov., 1778. 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 same rank in Baldwin's regiment at the siege 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 1841. Her maiden name was McDonald. She is the author of a popular juvenile series called the "Pansy Books," embracing 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, 1819; 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 commissioned lieutenant in 1841, and served during the Mexican war, being present at the capture of Vera Cruz, Taxpax, 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," reinforced Fort Pickens, Fla., and was in an engagement at Galveston, Texas. He commanded the ship of war "Richmond" at the passage of Fort Jackson, and the siege and 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 attacks on Fort Fisher. 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., 1657. 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 devotion to his the confidence of his associates, and, although the youngest of the pilgrims, he became one of the most 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 1829, and studied at Princeton theological seminary, where for two years he was tutor. In 1834 he was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Williamsport, Mass., and subsequently (1835-52) 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 1873 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 some time editor of the New York "Observer" and of the Philadelphia "Christian Library."—His son, William Livingston, author, b. in Williamsport, Mass., 9 Oct., 1857, was educated at Lafayette and Jefferson colleges, graduating in 1888, 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 him is due the credit of introducing canoeing as a recreation into the United States, and in 1870 he founded the
ALDRICH, James, poet, b. in Suffolk co., N. Y., in 1810; d. in October, 1856. 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 collections were published: "The Cruises of the Congo Club" (1840) 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 Wilmarth, senator, b. in Foster, R. I., 6 Nov., 1841. He received an academy education, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. See Franklin in "Transactions of the Providence common council in 1872-3, a member of the Rhode Island general assembly in 1875-6, serving in 1876 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., 1836. 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, a merchant in New York city. He remained three years, and here he began to contribute prose and verse to various journals. His "Ballad of the Big Bell" (1856) won immediate and universal favor, and this, with other successes, induced him to enter upon a literary career. At first he was a proofreader, 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 the "Saturday Review," Boston, so long as it was published, 1870-4. For several years he had written almost exclusively for the "Atlantic Monthly," when 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); "Pamplina 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 "Fiar Jerome's Beautiful Book" (1881). His prose works are "Daisy's Necklace" (1856); "Out of his Head, a Romance in Prose" (1862); "Story of a Bad Boy," which is in some degree autobiographical (1870); "Marjorie Daw and other People," short stories (1875); "Prudence Palfrey," a novel (1874); "The Stillwater Tragedy" (1880); "From Ponkapog to Pests" (1885); and "Merrilce" (1889). He has translated from the French, Bédollier's "Story of a Cat." Complete collections of his prose writings.
are published in England, France, and Germany, and two of his novels and several of his short stories have appeared in the "Revue des deux Mondes."

ALDRIDGE, Tba, negro tragedian, known as the "African Roscius," d. in Lodez, Poland, 7 Aug., 1867. The place and date of his birth are unknown. Some biographers say he was born in Belair, near Baltimore, about 1810; that he was a mulatto, apprenticed to a ship-carpenet: acquired a knowledge of German from German immigrants; accompanied Edmund Kean to England as his second hand, and was expected to stage himself; 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 1805, that his father was a full-blooded negro, a native chieftain of Senegal, who came to the United States, was converted and educated, and became the pastor of a colored church in New York city. He was educated at Columbia College, and was soon appointed assistant pastor of 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 papal court, and he was appointed bishop of Monterey the same year, and was consecrated in the church of San Carlos by the emperor of Mexico. He resigned his archiepiscopal office in 1853, 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 Dominick;" "ALENCAR, Jose Martiniano d' (ab-lan-sy-an), Brazilian jurist, b. in Ceará in 1829; d. in Rio de Janeiro, 12 Dec., 1877. 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 the finest literary productions of the empire. In 1868 he was elected deputy for Ceará to represent the conservative party, and entered the cabinet as minister of justice. He was 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 brilliant in the history of his country. His poem "Iracema," and his romances of "Guaraní" and "Turbajara," are the best known of his literary productions. ALENCASTRE NOROÑA Y SILVA, Fernando (ah-len-kas-tra), duke of Liñares, 35th viceroy of Mexico, where he assumed command, 15 Jan., 1711. The same year snow fell for the first time recorded in Mexico, and there was a destructive 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 Liñares, and soon after this he left Mexico, 16 Aug., 1716. ALEXANDER, Abraham, statesman, b. in North Carolina in 1718; d. near Charlotte, 28 Apr., 1779. He represented Mecklenburg county in the colonial legislature prior to 1775, and when, early in 1775, Joseph Martin, the royalist governor, attempted to prevent a free expression of opinion, the people of the county met in the court-house at Charlotte and elected Alexander permanent chairman. The dates of the preliminary meetings are not known

ALEGRE, Francisco J., Mexican author, b. in San Fernando, Cal., 1788. He was a Jesuit priest, and taught philosophy in Havana for seven years, and afterward canon law in Yucatan. After finishing the "Historia de la Provincia de la Compañía de Jesús en la Nueva España," he. entered (1814) Father Lorenzo Mariano Gutiérrez, left incomplete, he went to Bologna, Italy, where he was in charge of a school for young Mexican Jesuits, until his death. Alegre was author of "Travels," which was translated into Latin in 1780, and several of his short stories have appeared in the "Revue des deux Mondes."
On 31 May they unanimously adopted the Mecklenburg declaration of rights, publicly 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- decode, Mass. It was a dignified and moderate form, signed, was read to mass meetings of the people of North Carolina, and in August, 1775, was transmitted to Phila- delphia by the hand of a special messenger.

ALEXANDER, Archibald, educator, b. in Rockbridge co., Va., 17 April, 1772; d. in Princeton, N. J., 23 Oct., 1851. His grandfather, of Scott- ish descent, came from Ireland to Pennsylvania in 1736, and after a residence of two years removed to Virginia. William, father of Archibald, was a farmer and slaveholder, who had a number of children. 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 Archibald Alexander" (Boston, 1886).

ALEXANDER, Archer, freedman, b. near Richmond, Va., about 1810; d. in Lexington, Va., 8 Dec., 1879. He was a slave, and died to St. Louis then under martial law, in 1863, and was formally liberated the same year. He served as the model for "the freedman" in the bronze group by Thom- as Ball, standing in the capital grounds in Wash- ington, and known as "Freedom's Memorial." In 1831 he was taken to Missouri by his young master. During the reign of terror in that state at the outbreak of the war he learned that the pro-slavery party had cut the timbers of a certain bridge so that it should break down under a train carrying a detachment of national troops 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. Alexander was suspected as the informant and arrested by a pro-slavery committee. He made his escape to and secured employment in St. Louis under a provost marshall'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 Archibald Alexander" (Boston, 1886).

In 1796 he became president of Hampden Sydney college, Va., and in 1801, moved to 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 insanitation 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 a fact which placed him even to his family until after his death. On the organization of the theological seminary at Prince- ton 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 general interests of the institution, he labored with zeal and success till his death, a period of forty years. His pastoral, oratory, and polemic disquisition were extraordinary. 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 declamatory. On several occasions 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 still used as a textbook in colleges. It was reprinted in London in 1828, and again with a new 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 Testa- ments" (1826); "Lives of the Patriarchs" (1829); "Essays on Religious Experience" (1849); "Hi- story of African Colonization" (1846); "History of the Log College" (1846); "History of the Isreali- tish Nation" (1832), and other works. He also contributed largely to periodicals. He left several works in manuscript, of which the "Manual of Theology and Science" (1832) was pronounced by the "Westmin- ster Review" to be a "calm, clear stream of ab- stract reasoning, flowing from a thoughtful, well- instructed mind, without any parade of logic, but with an intuitive simplicity and directness which gives an almost axiomatic force." Other posthu- mous works were "Duties and Consolations of the Christian"; "Patriarchal Theology"; "History of the Presbyterian Church in Virginia"; "Biographi- cal 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 daugh- ter. 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, 1803, at the Red Sweet Springs, Va., 31 July, 1859. He re- ceived his academic training at Philadelphia, was graduated at Princeton in 1829, and studied theology in Princeton seminary. In 1824 he was appointed a tutor, and during the same year he was licensed to preach by the Presbyterian of New Town- wick, N. J. During 1825-28 he was in charge of a church in Charlotte co., Va., and 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 Presbyterian"
rian," in Philadelphia. He was professor of rhetoric and belles lettres in Princeton college from 1853 till 1844, when he was called to the charge of the Presbyterian Church in New York city. From 1844 to 1851 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 Alexander (New York, 1854); and more than 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 correspondent, the Rev. John Hall, D. D., of Trenton, N. J. (2 vols., New York, 1890).—His son, William Cowper, lawyer, b. in Virginia in 1806; d. in New York, 1854, was graduated at Princeton in 1824. He was admitted to the bar in 1827, and soon gained a reputation for legal knowledge and eloquence and took part in political affairs. For several years he was president of the New Jersey state-school. He was nominated for governor, and lacked but a few votes of election. After being a member of the peace congress of 1861, over which he was frequently called to preside, he withdrew from politics and devoted himself entirely to the business of insurance, having been elected president of the Equitable Life Insurance Company when it was organized in 1859, of which he was president at the time of his death.—His son, Joseph Addison, clergyman, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 24 April, 1809; d. in Princeton, N. J., 28 Jan., 1890, was graduated at Princeton, with the first honor in his class, in 1826, and associated himself with R. B. Patton in the establishment of Edgehill seminary at Princeton. From 1890 to 1833 he was adjunct professor of ancient languages at Princeton, after which he spent some time abroad studying languages. In 1838 he was made professor of Oriental literature in Princeton Theological Seminary, and in 1852 was transferred to the chair of biblical and ecclesiastical history, which he held until his death. He was master of all the modern languages of Europe, and as an orientalist had few superiors. This great linguistic knowledge is shown in his numerous exegetical works, which include "The Earlier Prophecies of Isaiah" (1846), "The Later Prophecies of Isaiah" (1847), "Isaiah illustrated and explained" (1851), "The Psalms translated and explained" (1850), "Commentary on Acts" (1857), and "Commentary on Mark" (1858). He also published a series of "Essays on the Primitive Church Offices" (1851), and numerous articles in the "Biblical Repository" and "Princeton Review." Since his death his "Sermons" have been published (1860), and also a "Commentary on Matthew" (1861), and "Notes on New Testament Literature," prepared in conjunction with Dr. Charles Hodge (2 vols. Philadelphia, 1871). Carrington Alexander, was published in 1869.—His son, Samuel Davies, clergyman, b. in Princeton, N. J., in 1819, was graduated at Princeton in 1838, and studied theology in Princeton seminary. He preached in various places, and in 1855 was called to the Philadelphia Church in New York city. He has contributed numerous papers to the "Princeton Review," and published "Princeton College during the Eighteenth Century" (1872), and a "History of the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky," in 1851; d. in San Francisco, Cal., 15 Dec., 1878. He was appointed to the U. S. military academy from Kentucky, was graduated in 1842, and became lieutenant in the corps of engineers. He superintended the repairs at various fortifications, and also in the erection of Minot's ladder light-house, at the entrance of Boston harbor. During the civil war he served as engineer in the construction of the defences of Washington, took part in the Manassas campaign of 1861, 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. In 1864 he was consulting engineer with Gen. Sheridan's army, and in 1865 was made brevet brigadier-general for meritorious services during the war. For the next two years he had charge of the construction of most of the public works of the United States, and was made lieutenant-colonel and member of the Pacific board of engineers for fortification. Alexander, Caleb, clergyman, b. in Northfield, Mass., 22 July, 1757; d. in Onondaga, N. Y., 12 April, 1882. 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 Menden, N. Y., but left it the same year. He was nominated for a seat in the legislature of the state of New York, and was a lieutenant-colonel and member of the Pacific board of engineers for fortification. Alexander, Ebenezer B., soldier, b. about 1800. Long, faithful, and meritorious service in positions involving heavy responsibility and holding small promise of glory are among the best achievements of the soldier. Such services Col. Alexander rendered his country for forty-six years, dating from his graduation at West Point in 1823. After twenty years of frontier and garrison duty he had become a corps of engineers, and was made a brevet major of its corps for active service and meritorious conduct of the expedition of 1855. In 1872–73 he commanded the Utah expedition until relieved by Gen. Johnston. During the civil war he was retained at St. Louis on provost-marshal's duty, involving delicate and responsible administration of important matters. He was placed on the retired list, with the brevet rank of brigadier-general, in 1869. Alexander, Francis, artist, b. in Connecticut in 1800. When eighteen years of age he began painting in water-color without an instructor. About 1822 he went to Ireland and studied his art, and subsequently opened a studio in Boston, where he gained great popularity as a portrait-painter. He went to Europe in 1831, finally taking up his residence in Florence. During the latter years of his life he has not been active in his profession.
ALEXANDER, George, Canadian senator, b. in Banffshire, Scotland, 21 May, 1814. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh and 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 Gore 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 1600; d. in New York, 2 April, 1756. His American career began in 1690 when he was obliged to leave England on account of his active 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 Journal," and his articles were later printed as "Journals" (Baltimore, 1833, 1838, and 1848), and also Simms's "Treatise on Leveling" (1838). Among his larger works are "History of the Metallurgy of Iron," Parts 1 and 2 (1840-42), and "Universal Dictionary of Weights and Measures, Ancient and Modern" (1842). He also wrote several collections of religious verse, of which "Intruits" (Philadelphia, 1841) and "Catecina Dominica" (1854) were published. Several works in manuscript remained unpublished at the time of his death, of which the most important was "A Dictionary of English Surnames" (12 vols., Svo). See "Biographical Memoir of John H. Alexander," by J. E. Hillgard, in vol. i of the "Biographical Memoirs" of the national academy of sciences; also "Life of J. H. Alexander," by William Pinkey (1867).

ALEXANDER, John Henry, scientist, b. in Annapolis, Md., 26 June, 1812; d. in Baltimore, 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 he was reinstated on a change of administration two years later. He held many public offices, served for several years in the colonial legislature and council, and was attorney-general in 1721-23, and secretary of the province of New York. He acquired large wealth, and was among the staunchest of the pre-revolutionary friends of civil liberty. In company with Franklin and others, he founded 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 Henry, scientist, b. in Annapolis, Md., 26 June, 1812; d. in Baltimore, 1834 the topographical engineer of his state. As such he was engaged until 184, and during the intervening years he regularly prepared the annual reports. The opening of various iron and coal deposits was promoted by these reports, and by his efforts capital was enlisted in the working of the mines. As an authority on standards of weight and measure, his opinion was highly regarded, and he was associated in much of the work conducted under the direction of the coast survey during the superintendency of Hassler and Bache. In 1837 he was sent to England by the national government as delegate to the British commission on decimal coinage. His views on this subject were highly appreciated in this country, and he was also invited to be the director of the Philadelphia when he died. He served on various government commissions, and his numerous reports are of great value. At various times he was professor of physics in St. James's college, Md., in the United States Naval Academy, and director of the state university of Maryland. He was a member of many scientific societies, among them the American philosophical society of Philadelphia and the American association for the advancement of science, and he contributed to the literature of both the states and the provinces. His published papers appeared principally in the "American Journal of Science and Arts." He edited three editions of Simms's "Treatise on Mathematical Instruments used in Surveying, Levelling, and Astronomy" (Baltimore, 1833, 1838, and 1848), and also Simms's "Treatise on Leveling" (1838). Among his larger works are "History of the Metallurgy of Iron," Parts 1 and 2 (1840-42), and "Universal Dictionary of Weights and Measures, Ancient and Modern" (1842). He also wrote several collections of religious verse, of which "Intruits" (Philadelphia, 1841) and "Catacina Dominica" (1854) were published. Several works in manuscript remained unpublished at the time of his death, of which the most important was "A Dictionary of English Surnames" (12 vols., Svo). See "Biographical Memoir of John H. Alexander," by J. E. Hillgard, in vol. i of the "Biographical Memoirs" of the national academy of sciences; also "Life of J. H. Alexander," by William Pinkey (1867).

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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 James I. of England. He attained reputation as a poet and writer of thymed 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 of this version, but it was never remunerative. In view of the successful result in Ireland of the establishment of baronies of Ulster, Sir William proposed to the king that the system should be extended to North America. On 23 Sept., 1621, a charter was issued, granting to him, "his heirs and assigns, whosoever . . . the continent, lands, and islands situated and lying in America within the cape or promontory commonly 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 charter is in other words, to present to the ambitious poet of what are now the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The magnificent grant was subsequently extended to include a large section of the present northern United States north of the Dominion of Canada—a 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, in July of that year, gave full powers to use the "mines and forests, erect cities, appoint fairs, hold courts, grant lands, and make 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 baroneties were offered for sale at £500 each, for which sum a grant of land three miles long by two miles broad was certified to the purchaser. Sir William speedily became involved in troublesome disputes, and was the object of bitterly sarcastic attacks on the part of his envious contemporaries; but he and his sons persevered in their efforts to turn their prodigious possessions to some practical account. That they failed is evident from the "noble poverty," as one of his biographers terms it, of his last years. He was appointed by the crown a Knight of the Thistle in 1610, and held the office until his death, representing the king with remarkable ability and faithfulness, and receiving his earldom in 1630 as a reward for his services. During his last years he became involved in debt, and he died insolvent. There are various editions of his poems and tragedies. A complete edition of his works was published at Glasgow in 1870, in three octavo volumes, entitled "The Poetical Works of Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, etc., now first collected and edited, with Memoir and Notes." See Walpole's "Royal and Noble Authors," Wilson's "Poets and Poetry of Scotland," Irving's "Lives and History," Anderson's "Scottish Nation," "A Mapp and Description of New England, together with a Description of Plantations and Colonies" (1610), and Rogers's "Memorials of the Earl of Stirling and the House of Alexander." ALEXANDER, William, called Lord Stirling, soldier, b. in New York city in 1726; d. in Albany, 13 Jan., 1798. He engaged in the provision business of the widows and widowers of the Revolution. In connection with his business young Alexander subsequently joined the British army in the commission department, and became aide-de-camp to Gov. Stirling, and served in the earl of Stirling before the house of lords, without success. After his return 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 plantation which had belonged to his father, James Alexander, who, formerly an adherent of the pretender, had come to America, risen to be colonial secretary in New York, and died in 1756, leaving a large fortune. He 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, Lord Stirling with 500 men joined Gen. Washington at Trenton the 24th, 1777, at Matouchin (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 German-town 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 1779, 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 Columbia college, called King's college before 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 Conduit of Major-General Shirley, briefly stated," a pamphlet published about the time of the investigation; and "An Account of the Comet of June and July, 1770." He was proficient in the sciences of mathematics and astronomy. See "Life of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling," in the collections of the New Jersey Historical Society (1847); and Charles Rogers's "House of Alexander" (1857). ALGER, Cyrus, inventor, b. in West Bridgewater, Mass., 11 Nov., 1781; d. in Boston, 4 Feb., 1854. 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 cannon-balls 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 how far the advance in the industry was due to him. The first gun ever rifled in America was made at his works in 1834, and the first perfect bronze cannon was made at his foundry for the U. S. ordnance department. The mortar "Columbia," the largest gun of cast iron built 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., Mar. 13, 1834. He was graduated at Harvard in 1852, spent several years in journalism and teaching, and on 8 Dec., 1864, was ordained pastor over the Unitarian church in Boston. Taking up his residence in New York in 1866, 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, 1859); "Nothing to Do; a Tilt at Our Best Society," a poem (1857); "Franck's Campaign, or What a Boy can do" (Boston, 1864); several series of books for the young; "Helen Ford," a novel (1866); 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, Feb. 27, 1836. He was left an orphan at eleven years of age, worked on a farm, and was eighteen, attending school in the winters, and then, after 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 engaged in the lumber business. He became captain in the 2d Michigan cavalry at the beginning of the civil war, and at Boonesborough, Miss., July 1, 1862, was sent by Philip H. 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, Md., on 8 July. He was with Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley in 1864, and on 11 June, at Trevillian station, by a brilliant charge, he captured a large force of Confederates. On 11 June, 1863, 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 comprises more than 100 square miles and produces 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. His benefactions to the poor of the city of Detroit have been noteworthy.

**ALGER, William Rouseville**, clergyman, b. in Freetown, Mass., Dec. 30, 1822. He studied for the ministry, was graduated at Harvard theological school in 1847, and received the degree of A. M. from Harvard in 1852. Immediately on his ordination he became pastor of a Unitarian church in Roxbury, and in 1855 removed to Boston, where he became pastor of the Bullfinch 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 1875 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," preaced by an elaborate 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 500 pages (1861); "The Genius of Solitude; or, The Loneliness of Human Life" (1861); "Friendships of Women" (1867); "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 Reward, the Pen, and the Pulpit; a Tribute to Charles Dickens" (two pamphlets, 1870); "Life of Edwin Forrest, with a Critical History of the Dramatic Art" (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1877); "The 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 1853, 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 chancellor of Trinity college in 1876.

**ALLAN, Sir Hugh**, ship-owner, b. in Saltcoats, Ayshire, 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 1824 sailed on his father's ship, "Favorite," for Canada. For three years he was clerk in a dry-goods store in Montreal, and afterward was in 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 Edmonston 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 transports and 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 Malgrave 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 Ravenscraig, in recognition of his hospitality to the prince of Wales, and his services to Canadian and British commerce. He had a beautiful residence at Ravenscraig, Montreal, and a villa at Belmere, on Lake Memphremagog.

ALLAN, John, soldier, b. at the castle of Edinburgh, Scotland, 15 Jan., 1740; d. in Lubeck, Me., 7 Feb., 1803. His father was a retired British officer, who emigrated to Nova Scotia in 1740. 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. When 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 otherwise exposed line of the northeastern frontier. The Nova Scotian 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 now stands, and 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 Kiliburnie, 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 emigrated to New York in 1794, secured employment as a clerk of book-keeper, and speedily acquired a high reputation for industry and trustworthiness. He was book-keeper, at various times, 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. In 1805 he commenced 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 1837 he removed to 17 Vanbrugh 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 and by others. In this room, so garnished, he died. Mr. Allan's collection was sold at auction a short time after his death, and the total receipts amounted to $35,089.66. 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 sun-boxes, of which he had gathered a large and valuable collection. Another was illustrating such works as Washington's "Life and Burns's Poems, which brought extraordinary prices. He was frequently engaged in publishing Sir D'Urvil'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 at Kenyon college in 1862, and at Andover theological seminary in 1866, was ordained a priest in the Protestant Episcopal church in that year, and in 1867 became professor of church history in the Episcopalian divinity school at Cambridge. He has published "The Greek Theology, and the Renaissance of the Nineteenth Century," constituting the Boltén lectures for 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 1765, became a member of the Philadelphia committee of safety, 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, 15 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 1829 his "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. He published "Christian History; for Infant Christians," a tale (1822); "History of the Church of
ALLEN, Charles, jurist, b. in Worcester, Mass., 9 Aug., 1797; d. there, 6 Aug., 1869. He was admitted to the bar in 1822; in 1829, 1834, and 1849. 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 1843 and reelected in 1850. In 1849 he edited the Boston "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., in 1800; d. in Lowell, Mass., 17 July, 1863. He was graduated at Amherst college in 1823, taught in law school, and then entered Andover theological seminary, which he left in 1829. He died, in 1863, of a wasting disease that had disabled the schools and churches he had established and taught in that province, and made extensive tours in western India. In 1844 he took charge of the Bombay printing establishment. He wrote tracts in Maratha, and supervised 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, 1856).

ALLEN, Ebenezer, soldier, b. in Northampton, Mass., 17 Oct., 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 retreat of the enemy from Fort Ticonderoga made fifty of them prisoners. Subsequently he was made major in the rangers, and showed himself a brave and successful partisan leader. In 1788 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., 1858. 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 was elected to the state senate in 1841 and 1842, in the common assembly in 1843, in the legislature in 1844, and in 1849 he was elected to the legislature. During the same year he was appointed consul at Honolulu, and subsequently he became prominent in the affairs of the Hawaiian government. He was minister of finance, and in 1855 he 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 service.

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 1865 she married E. M. Allen, of New York. She began to write at the age of fifteen, under the pen name of "Florine Perey," 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 1860 a collection of her poems was published in Boston. She introduced the poem "Rock me to Sleep, Mother," which has been set to music as a popular song by several composers. A dispute as to the authorship of the words attracted wide attention. Mrs. Allen wrote them in Portland, Me., early in 1850, and sent them from Rome in May, 1860, to the Philadelphia "Saturday Evening Post." The validity of her claim was presumable, not only from the fact that she had placed the piece in her volume before the discussion arose, but also because she was the only claimant in whose poems equal mention was made of the disputed one. That she was the real author was demonstrated by William D. O'Connor in a long article in the New York "Times" of 27 May, 1867. Mrs. Allen was for several years literary editor of the "Portland, Me.," "American," and she is a frequent contributor to periodical literature.

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 at that time was disputed territory, known as the 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 Ticonderoga and Crown Point, the continental 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 the 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 reciprocate the favor by boldly hazarding their lives, as they had done in former times, in contest with British fortresses. The Green Mountain boys forestalled the action of 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 town.
forces, who were called upon to surrender "in the name of the great Jehovah and of the continental congress." The subsequent capture of Skeneborough 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. He then joined Gen. Schuyler's forces as a volunteer and was sent to Canada on several secret missions 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 25 Sept. and sent as a prisoner to England. He was very cruelly treated at first, and for a time was confined in Pembennis 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 the British, 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, 1835). 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 1834 to 1837 was rector of an 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, 1845). In 1847 he became president of university of Delaware. He was a very able lawyer and judge, and the writer of several works on logic and philosophy, including "Student's Logic" (1856), "A Body of Logic" (1856), "The Color Sense" (1870), "Anatomy of London" (1880), "Vignettes from Nature" (1881), "The Colors of Flowers" (1882), "Strange Stories" (1884), "Flowers and their Pedigrees" (New York, 1884), "Charles Darwin" (1885), "Philistia" (1885), "For Mamie's sake" (1889), "Babylon" (1886), and "In All Shades" (1886), the last four being novels. He has used the pen-names of J. Arbuthnot Wilson and Cecil Power.

**ALLEN, Harrison,** physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 April, 1841. He was graduated at the Medical University of Pennsylvania in 1861, in 1862 became assistant surgeon in the U.S. army, and served with the army of the Potomac from March, 1863, when he was transferred to hospital duty at Washington, where he remained until his resignation in December, 1863, and attained the brevet rank of major. From 1863 to 1878 he was professor of comparative anatomy and medical zoology in the university of Pennsylvania, and since then he has filled the chair of physiology. 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 ostoemyelitis, human anatomy, and morbid anatomy. He has published "Outlines of Comparative Anatomy and Medical Zoology" (Philadelphia, 1867), "Studies in the Facial Region" (1874), and "Anatomy of the Eye" (1884).

**ALLEN, Heman,** lawyer, b. in Poultney, Vt., 23 Feb., 1779; d. in Highgate, Vt., 9 April, 1852. He was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1795, and then studied law. During 1808-9 he was sheriff of Chittenden co., Vt., and from 1810 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. He was elected to congress in 1817, but 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 Gen. Hull to make his arrangements to sail with him in the frigate "United States" he met Mrs. Hull's sister Elizabeth, one of the "seven graces of Stratford," as the Misses Hart were called, and in 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 offers of marriage. Mr. Allen continued in Chili as minister until 1827. In 1830 he was made president of the Burlington branch of the United States 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 mystical religious ideas. He believed that human souls 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, was born at East Cove, N. Y., in the city of Mexico, 22 April, 1866. His father, a physician of noted, 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 a dispute with his father, he ran away 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, who at the close of the war was Grand Gulf, and was elected to the legislature in 1846. 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 Cam- bridge, Mass., and studied civil law at the Harvard law school. In 1859 he went to Europe with the intention of taking part in the Italian struggle for independence, but arrived too late. He made a tour 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. As an engineer he had been important in the construction of fortifications, a part of the time under fire. At the battle of Baton Rouge he com- manded a brigade, where he was badly wounded in both legs by a shell. On his recovery he was com- missioned a brigadier-general, in September, 1864, and almost immediately afterward was elected gov- ernor 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, 1761; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 7 Jan., 1814. He was a younger brother of Ethan Allen, and was associated with him in the dispute between New York and New Hampshire over the land grants. He was a member of the Vermont legislature in 1770-77, 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 partici- pated in the battle of Bennington. In 1786-91 he was a commissioner to congress in behalf of Ver- mont, in opposition to the claims of adjoining states. In 1789 he framed the memorial that led to the organization of the university 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 pur- chased arms, which he expected to sell to the state of Vermont, but on his return voyage he was assigned to England. 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 ren- dered in his favor. He suffered imprisonment in France in 1798, and returned home to the United States in 1801. 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 revolu- tion, who at the close of the war was appointed colonel and commanded the 2d battalion of New Jersey volunteers. He was deported to New Bruns-wick with other tories, and obtained a grant of 2,000 acres above Fredericton. He was one of the first judges appointed by the provincial assembly, and made an assistant justice in 1784. In a test case to determine the right to hold slaves, tried at Freder- icton in 1800, he decided with Judge Saunders against the master, while the chief justice and an- 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 1692; d. in Brookline, Mass., 18 Feb., 1747. He was ordained in 1718 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 ser- mon (1723); a discourse on Providence (1727); a "The Duties of the Dutyful Man Explicated, and Humility Recommended" (1727); a "Fast Sermon on the Earthquake" (1727); etc.

ALLEN, Joel Asaph, naturalist, b. in Spring- field, 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 as- sistants that accompanied Agassiz on the expedition to Brazil in 1865. He visited Florida in 1869, and the Rocky mountain region in 1871, with sci- entific exploring parties, and in 1873 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 Cam- bridge, and in 1871 received the Humboldt scholar- ship. Since 1883 he has been curator of the de- partment 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 also a member of the American association for the advancement of science, and of the American philosophical society. From 1883 to 1886 he was president of the Ameri- can ornithologists' union. He is the author of nu- merous 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 History of Ornithology in North America" (1875). He has also written "Mammals and Winter Birds of Florida" (Cambridge, 1871); "The American Bison, Living and Extinct" (1873); "Monographs of North American Rodents," with Dr. Elliott Coues (1876); "History of North American Pinnipeds, a Monograph of the Walruses, Sea Lions, Sea Bears, and Seals of North America" (1880). From 1876 to 1883 he edited the "Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club," and since then (1884) he has had charge of "The Ank," a quarterly journal of ornithology.

ALLEN, John, soldier, b. in Rockbridge co., Va., 30 Dec., 1772; killed in the battle of the river Raisin, 22 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 Samuel Adams, and was graduated at Leicester, Mass., where he contributed to the endowment of the academy. Removing to Worcester in 1776, he was clerk of Worcester 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 1818.

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 "Historical Account of Northborough" (1826); "History of the Worcester Association" (1868); and "Allen Genealogy" (1869), besides sermons, text-books, and Sunday-school books.

—His son, Joseph Henry, author, b. in Northborough, Mass., in 1820. He is the author of "Ten Discourses on Orthodoxy" (Boston, 1849), setting forth Unitarian doctrine in theology. "Hebrew Manuscripts" (Boston, 1859); "History in Three Great Periods" (vols., 1880-82); also of a number of classical text-books, of the "Memoirs of the Rev. Hiram Withington," and a "Manual of Devotion" (Boston, 1859).—His son, William Francis, educator, b. in Northborough, Mass., 5 Sept., 1860. He was graduated at Harvard in 1851, and became in 1867 professor of ancient languages, and afterward of the Latin language and literature, in the university of Wisconsin. 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, 1779. He was graduated at Princeton 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 captured by the British when that body was retaken in December. His eloquent patriotic appeals and energetic exertions in the field had rendered him obnoxious to the British, and they refused to release him on parole with the officers. He was confined in a loathsome prison-ship, and was drowned in attempting to escape.

ALLEN, Nathan, physician, b. in Princeton, Mass., 13 April, 1813. He was graduated at Amherst college in 1836, after which he studied at the Penny Royal Hospital in London, and entered on practice there in 1841. He then settled in Lowell, Mass., and acquired a large practice. Dr. Allen is a member of the state board of charities of Massachusetts, and since 1882 has been examining supervisor of pensions. In 1857 he was elected a trustee of Amherst college. He is the author of "The Opium Trade" (Lowell, 1853), and of numerous pamphlets on social and physiological subjects, the most important of which are "Medical Problems of the Day" (1854); "State Medicine and In- sanity" (1876); and "Normal Standard of Women for Propagation" (1876).

ALLEN, Oscar Dana, chemist, b. in Hebron, Me., 25 Feb., 1836. He was graduated at the Sheffield scientific school in 1801, 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 became professor of metallurgy and assaying, and in 1873 was appointed to the chair of analytical chemistry and metallurgy. Prof. Allen's researches have been chiefly in the fields of the elements rubidium and strontium. These investigations and his other scientific papers have appeared principally in the "American Journal of Science." The latest American edition of "Presparinius' Quantitative Analysis" (New York, 1881) was edited and revised by him. He is a member of numerous scientific societies.

ALLEN, Paul, editor, b. in Providence, R. I., 15 Feb., 1775; d. in Baltimore, 18 Aug., 1826. He was graduated at Brown university in 1796, studied law, and became a newspaper writer in Philadelphia. He prepared the "Travels" of Lewis and Clarke for the press, and was afterward one of the editors of the "Federal Republican" at Baltimore. He suffered the hardships of poverty and was for a time confined in jail for a small debt. He wrote for a magazine called the "Portico," in association with Pierpont and Neal, and subsequently edited the "Journal of the Times" and the "Morning Chronicle," the latter of which had a wide circulation. He projected a "History of the Revolution," and obtained a large subscription for his work, which appeared under his name in 1819, was really written by his friends John Neal and Watkins, as he was too indolent to fulfill his engagements either on this or on a "Life of Washington," which was extensively advertised and subscribed 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 1804, and a "Life of Alexander II." in 1818.

ALLEN, Philip, statesman, b. in Providence, R. I., 1 Sept., 1785; d. there, 16 Dec., 1865. He was graduated at Rhode Island college in 1803, and engaged in mercantile business, chiefly in the West Indies 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 also as one of the commissioners for the settlement of the state debt. In 1857 he was appointed auditor of the Democratic party, governor of Rhode Island, and again in 1853 and 1855. From 1853 and 1859 he was U. S. senator, serving in the committees on commerce and naval affairs.

ALLEN, Richard, clergyman, b. in 1760; d. in Philadelphia, 20 March, 1831. He became a local
Methodist preacher about 1782, and in 1793, at Philadelphia, organized the first church for colored people. He was admitted to the Methodist ministry 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, 1803; d. in Stock-holm, Sweden, 22 Sept., 1869. He abandoned his mercantile business in New York and followed literary pursuits, then studied law 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 1832. 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 "History and Description of Domestic Animals" (New York, 1848); "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., 5 May, 1790, and d. at West Point, 18 Aug., 1884. He was a merchant, and after settling in Carthage about 1804 became clerk of the county court. In the war of 1812 he served with distinction as a colonel under Jackson. From 1819 till 1827 he was a member of congress.

**ALLEN, Robert,** soldier, b. in Ohio about 1815; d. in Geneva, Switzerland, 6 Aug., 1886. He was graduated at West Point in 1836, and was 2d 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, and at the taking of Mexico. 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 1864, colonel in 1862, brigadier-general of volunteers in 1863, and succeed to a commissioned officer in the regular army in 1864. From November, 1863, to 1866 he was chief quartermaster of the Mississippi 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 21 March, 1873.

**ALLEN, Samuel,** patentee of New Hampshire, b. in England in 1636; d. in Newark, N. J., 5 May, 1705. He was a London merchant, and in 1691 purchased from the heirs of John Mason their grant of land from the English crown. The purchase was confirmed by Patent in 1693; he was awarded the 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 proprietor, under the royal commission, and litigation followed before the courts. The litigation ended with the death of Mr. Allen. He left 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 in 1715, on the death of his son Thomas, the heirs aban-

**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 both large landowners, while he fought as a soldier and rose to the rank of major. As lieutenant he commanded the guard that took Major Andre to West Point. After the war he was engaged in suppressing Shays'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 zealous devotion and self-sacrifice. 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, and graduated at Harvard in 1762, and became the first minister of the church at Ipswich, where he was ordained 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, 1779. He was graduated at Amherst college in 1802 and at the medical school of the university of the city of New York in 1811. From 1801 to 1863 he practiced in Brook-lyn, N. Y., and during 1802 was acting assistant surgeon in the U. S. Army. Since 1803 he has followed his profession in New York. He became professor of materia medica in the New York Homeopathic medical college in 1867, and since 1882 has been its dean. He is also surgeon to the New York ophthalmic hospital. He has published "Encyclopedia of Materia Medica" (10 vols., New York, 1874—79); "Index" to the same (1881); "Ophthalmic Therapeutics" (1878), and "Characea Americana" (Boston, 1880).

**ALLEN, William,** jurist, b. in Philadelphia about 1710; d. in England in September, 1780. He was educated in father's law, engaged in business as recorder of Philadelphia in 1741, 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 1778. 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, 1868. 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, Mass., 1842, he delivered a continuation of the "American Biographical and Dictionary," containing sketches of about 700 Americans (1809). A second edition was printed in 1832 with 1,800 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 1829 went to Bowdoin college, over which institution he presided until 1833, 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," the work: "Junius Unmasked," in which he sought to prove that Lord Sackville was the author of the Junius letters (Boston, 1828); "Psalms and Hymns" (1855); "Memoirs of Dr. Eleazer Wheelock and of Dr. John Codman" (1839); "A Discourse at the Close of the Second Century of the Settlement at Northampton, Mass." (1854); "Winnissoo, or the Vale of Houstonumuck," a poem (Boston, 1856); a Dudleian lecture at Cambridge: a book of "Christian Sonnets" (Northampton, 1860); "Pomes of Nazareth and the Cross." (1865); "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 1806; d. 11 July, 1879. He passed part of his early life at Lynchburg, Va., and in the winter of 1822 made his way on foot to Chillicotho, O., where his half-sister, the mother of Allen G. Thurman, was living. He attended Chillicotho academy for two years, then studied law for the bar in the office of Judge Scott, and afterward in that of Col. King, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. He became the associate in business of Col. King, an eloquent pleader, but an indolent lawyer, who left to his young partner the labor of preparing cases for trial. When twenty-four years of age, Allen, who was recognized as one of the most promising young lawyers in Ohio, gained a wide reputation by successfully defending a prisoner charged with murder. The notoriety of that trial gained him in 1822 the democratic nomination as representative in the 23d congress, and, although Duncan McArthur, then governor of the state, was the whig candidate, Allen obtained enough votes to give him the election by a majority of one. The whigs contested the result, but he took his seat 22 Dec., 1833, the youngest member of the house. He was defeated after a sharp canvass by William K. Bond. In congress he was recognized as a leading orator on the democratic side, particularly after a strong speech against J. Q. Adams's position on the Ohio boundary-line question. President Jackson offered to confer an office upon him, but he said he would accept no appointment, and wished to remain in public life only in an office to which the people should elect him. He worked energetically for democratic success in the Van Buren canvass, 1836, and an address at a political dinner in Columbus, which he accidentally attended, gave him unexpectedly the nomination of the democratic party for senator. He was elected by the democratic majority in the legislature, and took his seat in March, 1837, at an earlier age than any other U. S. senator was ever elected. Just before the close of his term he canvassed the state for re-election, and secured the adoption of a democratic majority in the legislature pledged to vote for him. He was consequently relected in 1843. In 1848, when the Baltimore convention was unable to agree upon either Cass or Van Buren as the democratic candidate for president, a committee, composed of supporters of both the rival candidates, waited upon Senator Allen in Washington and urged him to accept the nomination for the sake of harmony. Though formally offered the nomination with the assurance that the convention would not refuse the ballot if he accepted, he declined, for the reason that he had been the supporter and personal friend and adviser of Lewis Cass, and could not honorably abandon his canvass. He accompanied Mr. Cass on his electioneering tour the following year, and latterly he appealed vainly for the sufferings of the disaffected partisans of Van Buren. After the defeat of Cass and the termination of his senatorship Mr. Allen took no part in public affairs until he was elected governor of Ohio in 1853. He was the democratic nominee again in 1875, but was defeated on the greenback issue by Rutherford B. Hayes, afterward president. Gov. Allen was the foremost representative and advocate of the policy of an irredeemable paper currency, and therefore the "Ohio idea" was peculiarly associated with his name. During his career in the senate he was nicknamed "Earthquake Allen," because in 1841, in a speech directed against the bill to distribute the proceeds of the public lands among the states, he declared that its passage would produce "an earthquake of indignation from one end of the union to the other." The nickname of "petticoat Allen" was attached to him during the Harrison "hard cider" canvass of 1840, owing to his assertion that the petticoat of the election banners was given to Gen. Taylor as the result of an affair. He had shown a lack of courage. In Washington he was known as the "Ohio gong," so powerful was his voice and so penetrating its tones. He is said to have originated the celebrated political catch-word of 1844, "Fifty-four, forty, or fight!" referring to the Oregon boundary question.

ALLEN, William Henry, 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 before 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 1809, and gained distinction in the action with the "Macedonian," 23 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, was named in his honor.

ALLEN, William Henry, educator, b. in Reading (now Manchester), Me., 27 March, 1808; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 29 Aug., 1882. He studied at
the Maine conference seminary, and was graduated at Bowdoin college in 1833. From 1833 to 1836 he taught Latin and Greek in Cazenovia, N. Y., seminary, and in 1836 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 Girard college in 1850, which place he held until 1862 and again from 1867 until his death. During the Civil War he was president of the 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.

ALLEN, William Howard, naval officer, b. in Hudson, N. Y., 8 July, 1790; killed in action 9 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 commandant of the "Pelican" off the coast of England after Captain Allen and the first officer were disabled. He was killed in attempting to board piratical vessels with boats near Matanzas, in the island of Cuba. His friend Hale made his early death the subject of a tender and touching poem.

ALLEN, Zachariah, inventor, b. in Providence, R. I., 15 Sept., 1795; d. 17 March, 1882. He was descended from one of the early settlers of Providence and was son and heir of a wealthy merchant. 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 the voyage in 1825, the "Practical Tourist," a treatise on "Practical Mechanics," speculative works on physical science entitled "Philosophy of the Mechanics of Nature" (1851), and "Solar Light and Heat" (1879), and articles on the "History of Rhode Island," "Memoir" of Mr. Allen in "American Review" (1883).

ALLENDE, Ignacio (al-yen’-i-de), Mexican patriot, b. 20 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 by the hands of the Spaniards near Saltillo and executed. In 1824 his remains were buried in the vault reserved for the viceroys and presidents in the cathedral of Mexico.

ALLERTON, Isaac, pilgrim, b. about 1588; d. in New Haven in 1639. He went from England to Leyden in 1608, and came to America in 1639 in the first voyage of the "Mayflower." He was a wealthy and enterprising member of the colony, and took a leading part in its affairs. He treated with Massasoit, and made several trips to England as the agent of the Council of the Adventurers, to secure patents for lands, and to bring over the rest of the congregation at Leyden. In 1661 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 burghe of New Amsterdam, and was chosen a member of the council in 1643, 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. Although engaged in mercantile pursuits, he gained a high reputation in early life for his familiar knowledge of English and American literature. He applied himself to the preparation of a great work entitled "A Critical Dictionary of English Literature and British and American Authors," the first volume of which appeared in 1854, and the second and third in 1871. This laborious compilation, exhibiting careful exactness and critical judgment, contains notices of 46,499 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, 1853), and "New Themes Condemned" (1855). In 1888 he published "An Alphabetical Index to the New Testament," and in 1871 the "Union Bible Companion," the first part of which work was published separately under the title of "The Divine Origin of the Holy Scriptures." In 1875 he appeared his "Poetical Quotations, from the Authors of the Baptist Church," with copious indexes containing 13,600 passages taken from 550 authors, classified under 435 subjects. This was followed by "Prose Quotations, from Socrates to Macaulay," with indexes to the 8,810 quotations, containing the names of 344 authors and 571 subjects (1876). In 1880 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" (1869), and is the author of numerous religious tracts and articles in periodicals. The indexes to Edward Everett's "Orations and Speeches" (1850-39), and Washington Irving's "Life and Letters" (1861-64), were from his hand. He was bookeditor and corresponding secretary of the American Sunday-school union from 1867 till 1873, and from 1877 till 1879, when he became librarian of the Lenox library in New York.

ALLIN, John, clergyman, b. in England in 1596; d. in Northham, 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. Sheldon, of Cambridge, and also a "Defence of the Synod of 1662 against President Chauncey," besides a large number of sermons.

ALLISON, Burgess, clergyman, b. in Bordentown, N. J., 17 Aug., 1753; d. in Washington, 20 Feb., 1827. 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 Sayville, N. Y., where he established a classical board-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 resumed his school, and soon afterward his pastorate, but ill health compelled him to relinquish both. He was elected chaplain of the house of representatives in 1816, and later became chaplain at the navy-yard, Washington, where he resided until 1827, Dr. B. had considerable mechanical and artistic ability. He was for some time one of the secretaries of the American philosophical society, and was a constant contributor to periodical literature.

ALLSTON,William R., senator, b. in Perry, Wayne co., 0., 2 March, 1829. He spent his early years on a farm, and was educated at Alleghany college, Pennsylvania, and Western Reserve college, Ohio. He studied law, and practised in Ohio 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., 1863, till 3 March, 1871. In 1873 he was elected to the U. S. senate, as a republican, for the term ending in 1879, and he has been twice re-elected.

ALLÓVEZ, Claude Jean, explorer, b. in France in 1829; d. near St. Joseph's river, in the present state of Indiana, in 1860. He went to Quebec from France in 1838. As a Jesuit missionary 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 Chemornieon, on Lake Superior, in 1665, and in 1676 re-established permanently at Kaskaska, 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 resigned, and 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 1829 to the senate, which he became successively acting president and president (1847-50). He was deputy adjutant-general in 1831-38, trustee of South Carolina college, Columbia, 1841-94, and governor of the state in 1856-58. He was a progressive agriculturist, an active member of various societies, and was the author of "Memoir on Rice" (1843); "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 Wacanaw, S. C., 5 Nov., 1779; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 9 July, 1843. In early boyhood he removed to Newport, R. I., and there attended a Baptist school. He then studied at Harvard college, and was graduated in 1801. 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," gained a prize of 200 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," "Swedish Girl," "Spalatro's Vision of the Bloody Hand," and "Belshazzar's Feast," an unfinished composition now in the Boston atheneum. 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 for him the name of the "American Titian." He was also a man of fine literary tastes, and in 1809 he delivered a poem before the Phi Beta Kappa society at Cambridge. "The Sylphus of the Seasons," which he published in 1821, was published in London, and later as "The Paint King" and "The Two Painters," appeared. In 1841 he published "Monaldi," a romance illustrating 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 "Artistic 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 the daughter of 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 served several years a prominent member of the South Carolina state legislature, and governor in 1812-14. He married Theodosia, daughter of Aaron Burr, and from this fact arose unjust suspicions regarding his patriotism. During his term of office he was a charming and accomplished woman, who was lost at sea during a voyage from New York to Charleston.
ALMACRO, Diego (al-mah'-gro), soldier, b. about 1483; 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 1535 he stormed Cuzco, the ancient capital of the Incas. He was extremely severe with his captives. Nevertheless, his reputation was so won by his courage and courteous treatment of his own soldiers that he was very popular with his own men. He had a quarrel with Pizarro about the rich spoil 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 1543. His mother was an Indian of Panama, but Charles V. had him legitimated in 1528, and placed him under the care and protection of an old officer named Juan Herrada. After his father's death young Almagro was imprisoned for some time on suspicion of complicity in the plot against his father's execution. In company with Herrada and others, he attacked the house of Pizarro and killed him, 35 June, 1541. Then Almagro was proclaimed governor of Peru, and went with troops to support Spanish officers who claimed 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.

ALMOGUERA, Fray Juan de (al-mo-gay'-ra), seventh archbishop of Lima, b. in Cordova, Spain, 18 Feb., 1605; d. in Lima, Peru, in 1676. He was the confessor of King Philip IV., who proposed him, on 17 Feb., 1659, for archbishop of Arequipa, Peru. The recommendation was adopted by the pope, and Fray Juan de Almaguera was consecrated in February, 1661. He promoted many useful undertakings, and remained in Arequipa for some years, till he was translated to Lima, where he died. He is the author of “Instruccion de Sacerdotes” (1671), which the Inquisition attempted to suppress.

ALMON, John, English journalist, b. in Liverpool, 17 Dec., 1737; d. in Boxmoor, 12 Dec., 1805. He became a printer and pamphleteer, and was engaged in 1761 as a writer for the “Gazetteer,” and, after the production of “A Review of Mr. Pitt’s Administration,” a book which led the leaders of the opposition and established himself as a publisher. He was the confidant of John Wilkes, wrote or edited many political tracts, and in 1784 established in London a newspaper called the “General Advertiser,” which proved unsuccessful. He was tried in 1770 for selling a reprint of a letter of “Junius,” and in 1786 for a libel. Among his numerous publications was “The Remembrancer,” a monthly collection of papers relating to American independence (London, 1775–85), which is one of the chief sources of historical information regarding the revolution. His last published works were “Biographical, Literary, and Political Anecdotcs” (1797), and the “Correspondence of the late John Wilkes,” with memoirs of his life (1805).

ALMONTE, Juan Nepomuceno (al-mon'te), 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 shot in 1815. His youth was spent 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 the republic 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 Chapulte- 

ALMY, John J., naval officer, b. in Rhode Island, 25 April, 1814. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1829, and rose through the successive grades to be commodore, 30 Dec., 1869, 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 Tuxpan during the Mexican war, and at the navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1861–62. As commander he had charge successively of the gunboats “Carolina,” “Connecticut,” and “Juniate.” While in command of the “Connecticut” he captured four noted blockade-runners with valuable cargoes, and ran ashore and destroyed four others. As captain he commanded the “Juniate” which 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 the only daughter of Moses Brown and resulting business arrangements for the manufacture of cotton goods. One of his most important charities was the establishment of the New England yearling 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 objects.

ALIPSEN, 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, likeing the country, settled in Jersey City. Here he married and went into the railroad business, being 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. He wrote at the meetings of the New York historical society and made valuable 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, 1876.

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 Yorquinas,” an advanced section of the liberal party, and helped Guerrero to the presidency of the republic. His opposition to military power and influence, 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 disappointments and sufferings, until he died in the convent of Santo Domingo.

ALPUCHÉ, Wenceslas (al-poo'-che), Mexican poet, b. in Tihosuco, Yucatan, 28 Sept., 1804; d. in Tepic, Mexico, 1841. He took part in the works of the Spanish playwrights and lyric poets, Calderón, Lope de Vega, Moreto, and Quintana, whom he tried to follow. His best poems are “Hidalgo,” “La Independencia,” and “La Fama.”

ALRICKS, Hermanus, lawyer, b. at Lost Creek Mill, Dumontia 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 the close reasoning requisite in argueing before the orphan’s and registrar’s 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 cultivators throughout the state, and his extraordinary tenacious memory enabled him to hold his store of information with dates and authorities at the instant service of inquirers. The only public office he ever held was that of deputy attorney-general in 1841. He took pleasure in such an unpleasant political fracas that he became very averse to office-seeking.

ALSOA, Adolfo (al-so'-a), Argentine statesman, b. in Buenos Ayres, Argentina, 1806. He first attracted public notice by a series of lectures and contributions to the periodical publications of Buenos Ayres. He became deputy to the provincial chambers, and was one of the most highly distinguished for eloquence and general ability. He was governor of the province of Buenos Ayres from 1848 to 1872. He several times commanded a body of national guards during civil disturbances.

ALSPÖ, George, author, b. in England in 1638. He was a London apprentice in his youth, but resided in Maryland in 1628–62. 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 Susquehanocks of Maryland, their Customs, Manners, Absurdities, and Regiances, together with a collection of historical letters.” (London, 1669). This was republished, with introduction and notes, by J. G. Shen (New York, 1889), and again in Baltimore in 1889.

ALSPÖ, John, of the continental congress, b. in Middlefield, Wethersfield, Conn., 22 Nov., 1794. He was a prosperous merchant of unquestioned patriotism and integrity, and was 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., 1815, 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. The association, informal as it was, made a notable literary hit, all of its members being among the intellectual lights of the time. Alsop was the leading spirit and the principal writer of the “Echo,” a series of burlesque essays (1801–1803). It comprised travesties and exaggerations of current publications, state papers, and the like, making a target of anything, in fact, that offered a mark for the active wits of its editors. These papers were mostly done into polished verse by Alsop, and not only provided much fun, but without serious wisdom. Most of the “Wits” were federalists, and the “Echo” soon became bitterly anti-democratic. The whole series was published in a volume in 1807. Alsop’s other works include a “Monody on the Death of Wash- ington,” in heroic verse (Hartford, 1800); “The Enchanted Lake of the Fairy Morgann” (1808); “The Natural and Civil History of Chili,” from the Italian of Molina, and fugitive pieces. In 1815 he edited the “Captivey and Adventures of J. R. Jewett among the Savages of Nootka Sound.” He was an accomplished linguist, acquiring 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., 1821), is not very noted for his literary achievement. He studied in the law school of Judge Reeve at Litchfield, was admitted to the bar, 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 Europe, mostly in Middle- town. 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 provincial house of commons 1791-'92, and member of congress from 1799-1803.—His son, Willis, Jr., d. 10 April, 1837, was a member of the state legislature in 1814 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.

ALTAMIRANO, Ignacio M. (al-tah-me-rah'no), was 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 opponents 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 distinction several departments, and has been a member of the congress 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, and has been a member of the legislature.

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 he was forced to retire, 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 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-styled 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 a new and somewhat warlike 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 triumph of the United States followed in time to prevent further instances of the local tendency to revolution.

ALVARADO, Pedro de (al-vah-rah-doh), one of the conquerors of Spanish America, b. in Badajoz, Spain, toward the end of the 16th century; d. in New Galicia 1541. In 1518 he sailed with his four brothers for Cuba, whence he accompanied Grijalva in his exploring expedition along the coast of the American continent. Grijalva was delighted with the aspect of the country that he called it New Spain, and sent Alvarado back to Cuba to report to Gov. Velázquez what they had seen and heard, for the first time, about the immense empire of Montezuma. In February, 1519, he accompanied Cortés, and took an active part in all the incidents of the conquest of Mexico. Cortés, while engaged in the battle against Narvaz, left the city of Mexico under charge of Alvarado, who by his cruelty and rapacity caused an insurrection, and narrowly escaped with his life. In the famous retreat of the night of 1 July, 1520 (La noche triste), Alvarado distinguished himself, and to commemorate his bravery an enormous ditch over which he leaped to escape from the hands of the enemy is called to this day "El salto de Alvarado." On his return to Spain he was received with great honor by Charles V. and appointed governor of Guatemala, which he had conquered in 1523. He married a daughter of the illustrious house of La Cueva, from which the dukes of Alba-quire are descended, and returned to America.
accompanied by a host of adventurers. Guatemala became highly prosperous under his government. Having authority to extend his conquests, he headed an expedition of 300 men to Quito, 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 outlay and losses, and returned peaceably to Guatemala. Visiting Spain soon afterward, he appeased the emperor’s displeasure at this affair, obtaining 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 Indians. Sailing W. and N. W. along the Mexican coast, he was driven by stress of weather into the port of Los Pueblos de Ayalas, in Michoacan. Here a messenger from the Spaniards of the interior asked his assistance in putting down a revolt of the Chichimecas of New Galicia. He landed with a portion of his force, made a rapid march, and, unprepared for combat, met and defeated with them attacked the Indians, who were strongly posted in the mountains. The Spaniards were defeated and put to flight, and Alvarado was killed by the falling of his horse. The expedition was thus abandoned.

ALVARENGA, Manoel Ignacio da Silva (ahl-va-rayn-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, Diego d’, Spanish adventurer, b. in Seville in 1514; d. in Spain in 1584. He joined the army in his boyhood, but was dismissed for misconduct and transported to a penal colony in 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, established hospitals, which are served by an association named for St. Hippolite. His philanthropy made him famous among the people who have been benefited by his gifts.

ALVAREZ, Juan, Mexican soldier, b. about 1760; d. in 1824. At the age of sixteen he had finished his studies in philosophy, theological sciences, and canon and civil law, which he then taught in the seminario 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, “Práctica de la teología mistica,” was published.

ALVAREZ, Juan, Mexican soldier, b. about 1760; d. in 1827. 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 1854 it was investigated by Alvarado, in March of that year. In 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, May 5, and Gen. Carrera was installed with the government, which he relinquished in September in favor of Alvarez, whose nomination as president of Mexico was ratified by the assembly of Guernavaca, which for that purpose he had convened in the city of Tepic to depose him. 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 Comonfort, 11 Dec.; and after procuring $200,000 from the national exchequer, and which arms and munitions he could get, he returned to southern Mexico.

ALVARO, or ALBO, Francisco, Spanish sailor, lived in the 15th 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 Santo Agustinho 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 “Colecion” of Navarrete, and is included in the documents given in the volume of the Hakluyt society, containing Lord Stanley’s translations of Pigafetta and other records of Magellan’s voyage.

ALVORD, Benjamin, soldier, b. in Rutland, Vt., 18 Aug., 1813; d. 16 Oct., 1884. He was graduated at West Point in 1833, joined the 4th infantry, served in the Seminole war (1855–57), was instructor in mathematics and physics at West Point until 1859, and was on frontier, garrison, and engineer duty until 1846, when he participated in the military occupation of Texas, and subsequently 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, and was made chief paymaster of the district of Omaha 25 May, 1867. He is the author of several treatises on mathematics and of numerous essays and reviews.

ALVORD, Corydon A., printer, b. in Winchester, Conn., about 1812; d. in Hartford, Conn., 28 Nov., 1874. He learned his trade in Hartford, and in 1845 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 vaults. These were for 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 discolorations made by age, in a remarkable degree. Mr. Alvarado, in March 1885, became a member of the typographical society, and president of the typothetia. He acquired a competence, which was subsequently lost through the misconduct of others. In 1871 he retired from business, went to Hartford, and devoted the 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 degrees of C. E. and B. S. He enlisted as a private in 1862, and passed through every grade to that of major, reaching that rank in the 2d 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 remained 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). He is also well known as a lecturer on agricultural topics.

ALVORD, Thomas Gold, politician, b. in Onondaga, N. Y., 20 Dec., 1810. In 1843 he graduated at Yale in 1828, in 1832 was admitted to the New York bar, and in 1844 sent to the legislature, where he remained for ten consecutive terms. He was elected 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 is the proprietor of extensive salt mines in central New York.

ALZATE Y RAMIREZ, José Antonio, Mexican scientist, b. in Oznoma in 1729; d. in the city 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 "Gaeta de Literatura," and an essay entitled "La límite des níeges perpetuelles en Volcan Popocatepetl."

AMEGRO (or AMERICO) VESPUCCI (or VESPUCCIO) (ves-pu'tche'-oe), Italian navigator, b. in Florence, Italy, 9 March, 1491; d. in Seville, Spain, 22 Feb., 1512. He was from 1497 to 1500 connected at the service of merchants, and received his education from his uncle, Giorgio Antonio Vespucci, a friend of Pappini, a friar, a friend and colleague of Savonarola. He engaged in business, first in Florence and afterward in Seville, where he met Colombus, perhaps as early as 1498, and where in 1497 he equipped the fleet with which that navigator sailed on his third voyage. He had previously, in 1496, charged of fitting out a fleet for the Spanish government. Amerigo sailed from Spain in 1499 in an expedition that visited the neighborhood of Cape Paria and several hundred miles of coast, and returned in 1500. In May, 1501, he entered the service of England, of Portugal, and participated in an expedition that visited the coast of Brazil. In May, 1503, he commanded 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, remained there two months, then ran 260 leagues farther south, where he built a fort, somewhere 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 preparation 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 the deepest kind. He is not even specified, and in what language the letters were written. An account by Amerigo of his voyage of 1499, said to have been written 18 July, 1500, was published by Bandini in 1745. A letter of his to Lorenzo Piero de Medici, a cousin of Lorenzo the Magnificent, describing the voyage of 1501, was published in several editions, some in Latin, others in German, and in 1789 a new text, in Italian, was discovered by Bartolozzi. The Strasburg edition of 1505 bears the title "De Ora Antartarica." In 1507 a "Cosmographie Introductio," was published at the little college of St. Dié in Lorraine, and to it was appended an account by Amerigo of his voyages, purporting to be addressed to René II., Duke of Lorraine. 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 mainland 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 incontrovertible that the date of the voyage of 1501 is correct. There is no doubt that this has been thrown upon the rest of America's narrative. He has been charged by many with deliberate falsification, and most of his apologists have contented themselves with defending his character, rather than the truth of his narrative, ascribing the inconsistencies of the latter to the errors of translators and copyists. Santarem, 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 given credence at that day. The name of America, however, suggested by the "Cosmographie Introductio," began soon to be generally used, and it was not until the publication of Schoner's "Opusculum Geographicum" (1535) that doubt began to be thrown on its propriety. See "Life and Voyages of Amerigo Vespucci," by E. C. Larner (New York, 1846); Santarem's "Vespuccius and his Voyages," translated by E. V. Child (Boston, 1850); 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 siege of Yorktown, and the battles of Gaines's Mills, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Antietam, and Gettysburg, besides many of the major engagements in Virginia during the civil war. He was brevetted colonel for gallantry, and commanded a brigade, and at times a division in the army of the Potomac, and in the operation before Petersburg in 1864. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers for his conduct at the capture of Port 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 provisional governor 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 insurged counties were at the time divided into five such districts, each with a general officer in command, and a military force at his disposal. Mississippi was among the last of the states to comply with the conditions of reconstruction, and its public and private affairs were kept in a standstill. Under his direction an election was held 30 Nov., 1869, and on 11 Jan., 1870, the legislature was convened by his direction. Gen. Ames was elected U.S. senator for the unexpired term from 4 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 them and the republicans, 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 unable to enforce the laws, and Gov. Ames appealed to the general government for aid. Upon this, despatches of the most contradictory character were forwarded to Washington by the officer who had charged investigation of 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 state government was nearly at a standstill. Gov. 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 removed to Minnesota.

AMES, Edward Raymond, bishop, b. in Athens, Ohio, 20 May, 1806; d. in Baltimore, 25 April, 1879. He studied for two years at the Ohio State University, and in 1828 opened a high school at Lebanon, Ill., which in time grew into McKendree College. He was removed until 1830, when he joined the Indiana Methodist Episcopal conference and became an itinerant minister. At the general conference for 1840 he was chosen corresponding secretary of the missionary society, and rode through the South and West and among the Indian tribes, a distance of more than 25,000 miles. He was a presiding elder from 1844 to 1852, 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, 1768; d. there, 4 July, 1808. 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 1774. Owing to his extreme youth and the circumscribed circumstances of the family, he was obliged to spend some years in teaching before he could begin the 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 admired Virgil, 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 studied law in the office of William Tudor, and began practice in his native village in 1781. His abilities were first made known by several political essays, contributed to Boston journals under the sign of "The Silence of Brutus" and "Columbus." In 1788 he was elected representative in the state legislature, where he distinguished himself so highly that he was elected to the convention that met in Massachusetts the same year to ratify the federal constitution. In this convention he urged the adoption of the constitution, and made also a speech on biennial elections, which manifested extraordinary eloquence and power. Joining the federal party, he was elected to congress in December of the same year for the district that then included Boston. He served in congress for eight years, supporting Washington's administration, and when upon Washington's retirement congress voted an address to him, Mr. Ames was chosen to pronounce it. On 28 April, 1796, Mr. Ames advocated the appropriation required for the execution of Jay's treaty with Great Britain in the most eloquent and powerful speech of his life. A member of the opposition objected to the taking of a vote at that time, on the ground that the house was too excited to come to a just decision. Declining health now compelled Mr. Ames to withdraw from public life, and he returned to his farm in Dedham. In 1798 he wrote "Laocoon" and other essays to rouse the federalists to more strenuous opposition to the ag-
gressions of France. On the death of Washington he pronounced his eulogy before the legislature of Massachusetts. He was best-known as a poet of Harvard college in 1804, but declined the honor on account 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 ideas. His poetry was marked with syntactical sentences and illuminated sayings that linger long in the memory. He rarely wrote out beforehand any part of his speeches, 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迅速 and vivid 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 lines that mark the highest type of greatness, but had a peculiarly benignant expression. His disposition was amiable, his manners gentle and winning, and his character without a blemish. He was a brilliant talker, and one of the Wittiest and most sparkling of letter-writers. A collection of his works, with a life by Rev. J. T. Kirkland, was published in 1851. In 1854, Nathaniel Ames, an elder brother of the writer, 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, N. H., in 1796; d. in New York, 26 Oct., 1872.** He began portrait painting, and, having attained moderate success in his own state, opened a studio in Boston, and soon established a reputation, painting the portraits of several prominent citizens. He was highly self-severed, and his thought became the theme 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 Pins 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 1870. His success in New York in genre work, as well as in portrait, was extremely flattering; and he soon had more orders than he could fill. He painted the portraits of Ristori, Prescott, Emerson, Rachel, and President Peet of, Harvard, and "Gazzaniga," Among his ideal paintings are "Miranda," "Night," "Morning," "The Death of Webster," and "Maud Muller." The annual exhibition of 1872 contained his last works, a portrait of Ross Winans and one 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. Hudson), author, b. in Utica, N. Y., in 1839; d. in Washington, D. C., 18 Aug., 1884.** She was educated at Westfield (Mass.) academy, and when very young began to write for the "Springfield Republican." Afterward she became the proprietor 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 Dr. R. 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), a continuation of Men, Women, and Things" (1875), and a volume of poems (Boston, 1882). With the earnings of her pen she bought a house in Washington, which was a social as well as a literary centre for many years, and in 1883 she married Edmund G. Hudson, editor 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 friends was also published.

**AMES, Nathan P., manufacturer, b. in 1803; d. in Cabotville, Mass., 28 April, 1847.** He established a cutlery business in Chicopee Falls, Mass., in 1829, and became known as a skillful swordmaker, 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 1834 the Ames Manufactory, in 1856 the works were supplemented 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 United States, New York, and of Franklin, in School st., Boston, Mass., were cast at this foundry. In 1840 Mr. Ames visited Europe for the purpose of inspecting the various armories and of acquiring the latest information in regard to improvements. In 1854 he received an important order from the British government for machines used in the manufacture of muskets.

**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 Mary Fisher, and two sons were born to them—Fisher Ames (q. c.) and Nathaniel, who became the proprietor 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" (1830) and "Nautical Reminiscences" (1832). He died in Providence, R. I., 18 Jan., 1855.

**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. In his house carried the Outlines of Men, Women, and 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 and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroads they 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 1861 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, and, as represented in his personal 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 Plymouth, Mass., 5 Nov., 1867; d. in North Easton, Mass., 9 March, 1877, was a member of the Massachusetts state senate during 1852 and 1857. He was largely interested with his brother in the development of the Union Pacific railroad, and was its president pro tem. from 1869 until 1885. He was formally elected president of the company on 12 March, 1868, and continued as such until 5 March, 1871. He was connected with the Credit Mobilier, and in 1874 succeeded his brother as the head of the firm.

AMES, Samuel, jurist, b. in Providence, R. I., 6 Sept., 1806; d. there, 20 Dec., 1865. He was prepared for college at Phillips Andover academy and was graduated at Brown in 1823. After graduation he attended the law lectures of Judge Gould at Litchfield, Conn., and became a member of the Rhode Island bar in 1826. He served in the state house of assembly in 1852, was a member of the state senate during 1854, 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 leader of the rebellion in 1842. But this 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 1855 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 law books of which he was author or editor are "Agrill and Ames on Corporations" and "Rhode Island Reports" (vols. 4 to 7).

AmHERST, H., actor, b. in London, England, in 1776; d. in Philadelphia, 12 Aug., 1851. He first appeared at the Haymarket theatre, London, in "The Devil's," He came to the United States in 1838 as director of Cook's equestrian company, and first acted as the "Castilian" in "Mozzoppa" in Philadelphia. After a moderately successful career he fell victim to a complication of diseases, died in the almshouse, and was buried by the actors' order of friendship. He was an accomplished classical scholar, and the author of several plays, of which the following are the best known: "Will Watch, or the Black Phantom" (1853); "Napoleon Bonaparte's Invasion of Russia, or the Confederation of Moscow" (1856); "Irland as it Was" (1859); "The Battle of Waterloo" (1851), and "Irland as it Is" (1856).

AMHERST, Jeffery, soldier, b. in Riverhead, Kent, England, 29 Jan., 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 coopearte with Prideaux in wresting from the French, on the New England border, what 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 1759 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. His tenure was generally unknown, and as Amherst was a favorite with the king, honors were heaped upon him, largely because he steadily favored the American war. In 1770 he was raised to the peerage as Lord Amherst, and in 1777 received a patent as Baron Amherst of Montreal, this being the name of his seat in Kent. See the "Gentleman'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 Guastavichus is in the national portrait gallery.

AMI, Henry M., Canadian scientist, b. in Beloe-Riviere, Quebec, 29 Nov., 1858. He was graduated at McGill college in 1882, and in June of the same year was appointed on the paleontological staff of the geological survey of Canada. In 1886 he was assistant paleontologist, 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 of the province. In 1887 a paper on "The Uteca Formation in Canada" was published. Then followed "Notes on Triarthrus spinosus, Billings," and various reports on the stratigraphy and paleontology of Ottawa and vicinity, and a catalogue of fossils. In June, 1893, he became a permanent civil service officer in the department of the interior, geological survey branch.

AMIDAS, or AMADAS, Philip, navigator, b. in Hull, England, in 1590; 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 ships in Arthur Barlow's voyage of discovery to the coast of North Carolina in 1684, 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 Newfoundland a few years later.

AMMEN, Daniel, naval officer, b. in Ohio, 15 May, 1836. He was appointed midshipman 7 July, 1856, and served as a midshipman on the Wilkes exploring expedition, in the Mediterranean, in the East India squadron, and on the coast survey. As lieutenant (from 4 Nov., 1859) he was attached to a commission to select a naval station on the Pacific coast, accompanied the expedition up the Paraguay river in 1853-54, and was on the steam frigate "Merrimack" in 1859-60. 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 be commander 21 Feb., 1863, was assigned to the monitor "Patapseo," and participated in the attack on Fort MacAllister, 3 March, 1862. 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 Com. Montague. On 30 Sept., 1864, he was appointed captain, and, on his return, aided by Capt. Tinklepaugh, of the steamer, and a few volunteers from among the passengers.
placed on the retired list after 49 years and 6 months of service. He is the author of "The Atlantic Coast," a volume in the Boston, ed. "The Navy in the Civil War" (New York, 1883).

AMMEN, Jacob, soldier, b. in Botetourt co., Va., 7 Jan., 1808. He was graduated at West Point in 1831, and served there as assistant instructor in mathematics, and afterward of infantry tactics until 31 Aug., 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, Georgetown, Ky. Thence he went to Jefferson college, Washington, Miss., 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. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel 2 May, and participated in the West Virginia campaign (June and July) under McClellan, where the first considerable federal successes of the war were gained. Afterward he served in the sub-district of Kentucky, was promoted to be brigadier-general of volunteers 16 July, 1862, and was in command of camps of instruction in Ohio and Illinois until 16 Dec., 1863. From 10 April, 1864, to 14 Jan., 1865, when he resigned, he was in command of the district of eastern Kentucky.

AMORY, Robert, physician, b. in Boston, 2 May, 1842. He was graduated at Harvard in 1863, and received his degree from the medical department in 1866. After studying in Paris and Dublin for a year, he went to Brandon, Mass. 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, but resigned this chair in 1874. He is a member of several societies of medical science, and has published "Bromides of Potassium and Ammonium" (Boston, 1872), and "Action of Nitrous Oxide" (1874). He has also contributed important papers on "Chloral Hydrates: Experiments Disproving Evolution of Chloriform in Organism," "Pathological Action of Prussic Acid," "Poisons," etc. He has also translated and edited "Lectures on Physiology," by Prof. Russ, of the Strasburg university medical school (Boston, 1875). His "Photography of the Spectrum" was published in the proceedings of the American academy. He was appointed assistant surgeon in the Massachusetts volunteer militia in 1875, surgeon in 1876, and medical director of the Ist brigade a few months later.

AMORY, Thomas Colfin, lawyer, b. in Boston, Mass., about 1810. He was graduated at Harvard in 1830, and became a member of the Suffolk bar in 1834. For many years he was connected with the municipal government of Boston, serving as alderman and in important positions in the educational departments. During this period he contributed to various periodicals, and published many reports and addresses regarding his official duties. In 1858 he published a "Life of James Sullivan," governor of Massachusetts, and in 1868 "The Military Services of Major-General John Sullivan." This was followed by numerous pamphlets and contributions to the historical magazines on subjects connected with the revolutionary war, among which were "Old Cambridge and New," "Our English Ancestors," "Homes of the Olden Times," "Old Homes of New England," "The Transfer of Florida," and "The Acquisition of Ireland by England." In 1886 he published "A Life of Sir Isaac Coffin: His English and American Ancestors." He has written numerous poems, the best-known of which is, perhaps, "William Blaxton, Sole Inhabitant of Bos- ton." This was written in a time when it was possible to pull down the old south church and erect a modern building in its place, and no doubt did its part in saving the historic structure.

AMORY, Thomas J. C., soldier, b. in Massachusetts about 1830; d. of yellow fever in Newbern, 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 Newbern, 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 Kentucky. He was promoted to be major 19 September, and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers 1 October.

AMPUDIA, Pedro de, Mexican soldier. He was made a general by Santa Anna in 1840, led a force on the Texas frontier under the command of Gen. Wool in 1842, took a prominent part in the conflicts with the Texan volunteers at Summerville, and in December, 1842, commanded the land forces in the siege of Campeachy, Yucatan. He was compelled to retreat by Col. Moore on 26 June, 1843, and afterward served in Jamaica, where he died. A 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 Matamoros as a general in the army under Arista. He was given command of Monterey, but, after a spirited defence, surrendered to Gen. Taylor, 24 Sept., 1846.

ANACAONA, also called the Golden Flower, was an Indian queen, wife of Caonabo, one of the five caciques who possessed the island of Santo Domingo when the Spaniards discovered it. They settled there in 1492. She was celebrated as a composer of ballads and narrative poems, called areitos. The Indians, being ill-treated by the conquerors, 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. Nicolás de Ovando ordered the arrest of Anacaona and her Indian noblemen, all of whom, being suspected of conspiracy, were executed.

ANASCO, Juan de (an-yas'-co), 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 descendent the Mississippi.

ANAYA, Pedro Maria (ah-nay'-ya), 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 (April 10 to May 30, 1847), and then in the absence of President Peña y Peña (26 Sept., 1847, to 8 Jan., 1848).

ANCHIETA, José de (an-che'-ay'-sta), Portuguese missionary, b. at Laguna, in Tenerife, Ca-
ney islands, in 1533; d. in Brazil, 9 June, 1597. He was a relative of Loyola's. In 1533 he went from Coimbra, where he had been stationed, as a missionary to Brazil, where he founded a college for the conversion of natives, and was appointed governor of the converted Indians. His life was passed in danger, privation, and arduous labor. He was beloved 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 him on "The Natural Productions of Brazil." See "Vida do Padre Joseph de Anchieta," by Vasconcellos, and an earlier biography by Rodriguez.

ANDAGoya, Pascual de, Spanish traveller, b. in the province of Alava, Spain; d. in Cuzco, Peru, 18 June, 1548. In 1514, when very young, he went out to Darien with the governor, Pedro Arias. He was made inspector-general of the Indians on the isbamus in 1522, and in the same year, heing of a province farther south called Biru (Peru), set out on an expedition thither. Several chiefs of the country made their submission to him, and told him of the great empire of the Incas; but when he attempted to make further discoveries, a sudden attack forced him to retire to Panama, where he reported the information he had gained. The governor then handed over the enterprise to three partners, one of whom was Francisco Pizarro, afterward conqueror of Peru. Andagoya now lived in Panama till 1529, when he was banished by the governor to Santo Domingo, but returned in a few years as lieutenant to the new governor, Barrionuevo. He acted as agent to Pizarro and the other conquerors of Peru until 1536, when he was sent back to Spain. In 1540 he became governor of the country around the San Juan river, and founded the town of Buenaventura; but, owing to a dispute with a neighboring governor, he went back to Spain, where he spent five years, returning to Peru to die. Oviedo, who knew him well, speaks of him as noble minded and virtuous, and says his treatment of the Indians was humane. He wrote an interesting narrative, which remained long in manuscript, but was finally published by Navarrete. An English translation by Clements R. Markham has been published by the Hakluyt Society, London, 1860.

ANDERSON, John Daniel, Moravian bishop, b. in Germany, 9 Aug., 1771; d. in Herrnhut, Saxony, 6 Nov., 1847. He was graduated at the Moravian college and the theological seminary at Herrnhut, became a professor in the latter, and subsequently took charge of the Moravian church in Berlin. There his learning and eloquence attracted no little attention among the professors of the university and others. The celebrated Dr. Neander was his intimate friend. In 1827 Anderson was appointed to preside over the northern district of the American Moravian church, and accordingly received consecration as a bishop on 16 Sept. of that year, at Herrnhut. He filled this office until 1850, when he attended a general synod of the Moravian church convened in Germany, and that body elected him to the supreme executive board of the Unitas Fratrum. For this reason he did not return to the United States.

ANDERSON, Alexander, wood engraver, b. in New York City, 21 April, 1775; d. in Jersey City, N. J., 17 Jan., 1870. At the age of twelve years he made his first attempts at engraving on copper, frequently using pennies rolled out, and on type-metal plates. He received no instruction, and his knowledge was acquired by watching jewelers and other workmen. Some of his earliest efforts were copies of anatomical figures in medical works. In deference to his father's wishes, he studied in the medical department of Columbia college, and was graduated in 1806, but at the same time he continued his interest in engraving and produced the illustrations for a little book entitled "Looking Glasses for the Mind." Short-ly afterward, on being informed that 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 1795 he abandoned the practice of medicine, and devoted himself henceforth 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 works include the illustrations in Webster's "Elementary Spelling-Book," a series of forty plates for Shakespeare's plays, and engravings of Bewick's "Birds," and of Sir Charles 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., 25 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, John, Galusha, educator, 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 B., soldier, b. in Wilmingtontown, N. C., in 1831; d. in Raleigh, N. C., 16 Oct., 1862. He was graduated at West Point in 1852, and was appointed brevet 2d lieutenant in the 2d dragoon, 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, he was mortally wounded by a bullet, which entered a wound in the foot, which eventually proved fatal.

ANDERSON, Henry James, educator, b. in New York, 6 Feb., 1799; d. in Lahore, northern Himalas, 19 Oct., 1875. He was graduated at Columbia college with highest honors in 1818.
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 successful teaching 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 spent many years in wandering over Europe, Asia, and Africa, and during his 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 Lieutenant Lynch’s Expedition to the Dead Sea," and "Geological Reconnaissance of Part of the Holy Land." In 1851 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 December 22, 1873, and was received by Pius IX. with special marks of favor. He then joined as a volunteer the American scientific expedition sent out to observe 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 organizing of the Catholic union of New York, and was also one of the founders of the Catholic Protetory in Westchester, N. Y.

ANDERSON, H. T., clergyman, b. in 1811; d. 19 Aug., 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., 26 March, 1790; d. in Rockford, Tenn., 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 1829; 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 in 1853-55. 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, was assigned to the command of the district of Florida, and afterward took a division in Polk's corps, Army of the Tennessee.

ANDERSON, John Henry, juggler, b. in Aberdeen, Scotland, about 1810. He appeared on the stage with a travelling dramatic company in 1830, and was known as a conjurer in Scotland before he came to the United States. 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 Tripier Hall, taking the professional name of "Prof. Anderson, the Wizard of the North." He attained a high reputation as a magician, and travelled extensively in the United States and in 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" (1865); "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" (1872); "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., 1795; 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. 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 president pro tempore. He was first comptroller of the treasury from 1815 till 1836.

ANDERSON, Martin Brewer, educator, b. in Brunswick, Me., 12 Feb., 1815. He was graduated at Waterville college in 1840, and then studied for a year in the theological seminary at Northampton, 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 1830 he resigned his professorship and became proprietor and editor of the "New York Record," a weekly Baptist journal. In 1855 he accepted the presidency of the university of Rochester, which office he still occupies (1886), teaching the departments of psychology and political economy. He travelled in Europe in 1862-63. He has published numerous literary and philosophical articles, and during the civil 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 three years, and one of the commissioners of the state reservation at Niagara Falls.
ANDERSON, Mary, actress, b. in Sacramento, Cal., 28 July, 1839. 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 nineteen years old, resolved to enter the dramatic profession. She received a training in music, dancing, and literature, and in 1864 made her first appearance as Juliet at Maclean's theatre, in Louisville, 27 Nov., 1865, 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 "Incomar," Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons," Gislae, and other characters. She played in 1869 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).

ANDERSON, Ophelia Brown, actress, b. in Boston, 24 July, 1813; d. in Jamaica Plain, Mass., 27 Jan., 1852. She was the daughter of Mrs. Pely, an actress, and appeared on the stage in Boston, when two years old, as Corn'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 Pehly, b. in Boston, Mass., 16 March, 1798; d. 28 May, 1856, managed the Tremont, built the Warren theatre, and appeared in London as Hamlet and Brutus in Payne's play.

ANDERSON, Rasmus Bjorn, 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 in the university of Wisconsin from 1875 to 1884. In 1885 he was appointed U. S. minister to Denmark. He has published "Julegrave" (1872); "Den Norske Maalsag" (1874); "America not Discovered by Christopher Columbus" (Chicago, 1874); "Norse Mythology" (1875); "Viking Tales of the North" (1877); "The Younger Edla" (1880); and a translation of Dr. F. W. Horn's "History of the Literature of the Scandinavian North" (1885).

ANDERSON, Richard Clough, soldier, b. in Hanover co., Va., 12 Jan., 1790; d. near Louisville, Ky., 16 Oct., 1826. As captain in the 5th Virginia continental[s], he led the advance of the Americans at the battle of Trenton (24 Dec., 1776), crossing the Delaware river in the first boat, and driving 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 him toward 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 by E. L. Anderson (New York, 1879).—His son, Richard Clough, Jr., of Louisville, Ky., 4 Aug., 1788; d. in Tabasco, 24 July, 1826, 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 congress in 1817 and again the following term. In 1829 he was again returned to the legislature, and was chosen speaker. He was appointed minister to Colombia in 1828 and in 1826, when, proceeding to the Panama congress as envoy extraordinary, he died on the way.

ANDERSON, Richard Henry, soldier, b. in South Carolina in 1816; d. in Beaufort, 26 June, 1879. On graduation at West Point in 1842, he was assigned to the 2d dragoons, and served on frontier and garrison duty until 1846, 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, 12–14 Sept., 1847. He became first lieutenant of the 2d dragoons 7 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 1856-57. He was on duty at Fort Kearney, Nebraska, from 1859 to 1861, when he resigned, 5 March, to accept a brigadier's commission from 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 night march (because he could not find a suitable place to encamp) that took the van of Lee's army to the defenses of Spotsylvania before Grant could reach that place, and thus prevented a campaign that might otherwise have ended there with a decisive battle. Gen. Anderson took a prominent part in the defense of Petersburg, and in the closing engagements that preceded the surrender, commanded 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, 1805; d. in Nice, France, 27 Oct., 1871. He graduated at West Point in 1825, and was appointed second lieutenant in the 3d artillery. 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 Philippines. In 1839 he was assigned to the 3d, and subsequently he was attached to the staff of Gen. Scott as assistant adjutant-general, and was promoted to captain in 1841. He served 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 Port Moultrie. Owing to threat-
eced and compelled as he was to withdraw his com-
mand, on the night of 26 Dec., to Fort Sumter, where he was soon closely in-
vested by the confederate forces. On 13
April, 1861, he evac-
uated the fort, after an accomplishment 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 honors of war, on the
14th, saluting his flag as it was hauled down, and
sent for New York for the following day. In
recognition of this service he was appointed bri-
gadier-general in the U. S. army by President Lin-
coln, and was assigned to the command of the
department of Kentucky, and subsequently to that
of the Cumberland. In consequence of 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-
genral.
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" (1849), and, "Evolution of Field
Batteries" (1860), 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, 1803; d. in Cincin-
mati, Ohio, 5 Feb., 1878, was graduated at Har-
vard 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 Houstoun, soldier, b. in
Savannah, Ga., 1 Oct., 1855. He was graduated
at West Point in 1877, and served as lieutenant of
the 9th infantry at Fort Columbus, New York
harbor, and at Fort Walla-walla, Washington
territory, until 1861, when he absented himself
without leave, but subsequently resigned (3 May,
1864), 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 Yar-
mouth, Me., 17 Aug., 1796; d. 30 May, 1880. He
was graduated at Bowdoin college in 1818, and
was ordained as a minister in 1826. 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 1866,
receiving on that occasion a testimonial of $30,000
from New York and Boston merchants, most of
which he turned over to the board. From 1867 to
1869 he lectured on foreign missions at Andover
seminary. He visited the Mediterranean missions
in 1848, the Indian missions in the same year, and
the Sandwich islands in 1863. He published
"Foreign Missions, their Relations and Claims";
"Memoir of Catharine Brown" (1828); "Observa-
tions upon the Peloponnesus and Greek Islands"
(Boston, 1830); "The Hawaiian Islands, their Prog-
ress and Condition under Missionary Influence" (1846); "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
county, Pa., in 1763; d. there 14 Dec., 1829. He fought
through the revolutionary war, served at the bat-
tle of Brandywine on the staff of Gen. Lafayette
as colonel, and was present at Valley Forge, Ga-
mantown, 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 county, and after that a collector of customs.
His daughter Evelina, who became the wife of Com-
modore Porter, was author of the popular song
"Thou hast wounded the Spirit that loved Thee."

ANDRADA E SILVA, Bonifacio Jozé d' (au-
drada-da), Brazilian statesman, b. in Santos, 13
June, 1765; d. near Rio de Janeiro, 6 April, 1822. Under the patronage of the Lisbon royal
academy he travelled in Europe, studying in Paris under Lavoisier, at the mining school of Frieberg under Werner, and at Pavia under Volta. In 1800 he
became professor of metallurgy and geology at
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 Lis-
bon academy of sciences. He returned to Brazil in
1819, and became one of the champions of national
independence. As vice-president of the provincial
junta (24 Dec., 1821) he urged Dom Pedro I, to
remain in Brazil, became his minister of the in-
terior (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
1833 he tried to be on a charge of intriguing for
the restoration of Dom Pedro I, was acquitted, but
was deprived of his place and restrained of his
liberty. He wrote a mineralogy, and published
"Poesias d'America Elysea" (Bordeaux, 1825),
His brothers, Antonio Carlo and Martim Francisco
of Andrada, were prominent in Brazilian politics
and shared his fate. The latter, b. in Santos in
1768, d. there 29 Feb., 1844, left two sons: Jozé
Bonifacio, author of "Rosas e goivos" (Sao Paulo,
1849); and Martim Francisco, author of "Lagrimi-
as e sorrisos" (Rio, 1847), and of the drama
"January Garcia" (1849).

ANDRE, John, British soldier, b. in London in
1754, of Swiss parents; d. at Tappan, N. Y., 2 Oct.,
1789. In the autumn of 1775 he was taken prisoner
at St. John's by Gen. Montgomery. He afterward
served on the staff of Gen. Gray, and then on that
of Sir Henry Clinton, who, in 1778, made him ad-
jutant-general of the British army in America.
Under the name of "John Anderson" he con-
ducted the treacherous 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 house of Dr. Benjamin Appleton, near
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 defenses at West Point, and also passes 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 André’s private instructions, André adopted a disguise, and, contrary to André’s private instructions, Smith left him before he had reached the British lines. Soon after Smith left him he was stopped by three young men whom he supposed to behores, and incautiously let them know that he was a British officer. The young men, who were patriotic Americans, searched his person, and, finding the treasonable documents in his stockings, arrested him. He was tried by a board of six majors and eight brigadiers, found guilty of acting as a spy, and condemned to the gallows. 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 much commiserated on account of his engaging 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 by Sparks, in his “American Biographies,” and much more fully by Winthrop Sargent, “Life and Career of Major John André” (Boston, 1864).

ANDREY, Karl Theodor, German geographer, b. in Brunswick, 30 Oct., 1808. After studying at Jena, Götingen, and Berlin, he became a journalist and published, in 1809–51, at Brunswick, a work entitled “Nordamerika in geographischen und historischen Umrissen.” Among his other works are “Buenos Ayres und die argentinische Republik” (Leipsic, 1856); “Geographische Wanderungen” (Dresden, 1859); and “Geographie des Welthandels” (Stuttgart, 1863). 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, preached on circuits in Georgia and North Carolina, was stationed at Savannah, Charleston, Greensborough, and Athens, was presiding elder for thirteen years, and in 1832 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 for his second wife Mrs. Leonora Greenwood, of Greensborough, who possessed him of the female 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 her option, and also of a boy who had been bequeathed to his former wife. At the general conference, held 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 decision, Bishop Andrew offered to resign 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 states, however, persisted against this action and repudiated the jurisdiction of the general convention, and in May, 1846, the Methodist Episcopal church, south, was organized as an independent body, in a general conference held at Petersburgh, Va. Bishop Andrew was an energetic and influential leader of the southern sect until his death. After a visit to California in 1855, to look after the interests of the struggling southern Methodist church there, he took up his residence in Summerfield, Ala. The New Orleans conference of 1857 granted him a leave of absence on 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, 1818; d. in Boston, Mass., 30 Oct., 1867. His father, descended from an early settler of Boylston, Mass., was a prosperous merchant in Windham. John Albion was graduated at Bowdoin in 1837. He was a negligent 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 in 1840 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 H. B. Stowe 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. After his admission to the bar he took an active interest in politics and frequently spoke on the stump on behalf of the leading 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 radicalism of his opinions would render him unsafe in action, and the political managers regarded him as an intruder and opposed his nomination; yet he was nominated for the legislature, and in the elections of 1862 was re-elected by a large majority, since the adoption of the constitution of 1780 by the largest popular vote ever cast for any candidate. He was energetic in placing the militia of Massachusetts on a war footing, in anticipation of the impending conflict, and in the operations of the second state. 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 not regarded with favor at the time by a majority of the legislature, although his opponents refrained from a direct collision by reissuing the president's proclamation of 15 April, 1861, he dispatched five regiments of infantry, a battalion of riflemen, and a battery of artillery to the defense of the capital. Of these, the Massachusetts 6th was the first to tread southern soil, passing through New York while the regiments 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. 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 Massachusetts contingent of three years' volunteers, and was laborious in his efforts to aid the suffering of the comforts of the sick and wounded soldiers. He was four times reelected 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 a military policy, and of accepting the services of colored troops. 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 on 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 habeus-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 of that year. 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 the application of the proviso 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 upon the supreme court to remove the penalty resting upon divorced persons. He also recommended a reform in the usurp laws, such as was finally effected by an act passed in 1867. He was strongly opposed to capital punishment, and recommended its repeal. A law requiring representatives in congress to be residents in the counties 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 proposal to grant an additional pay to the recruits, 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 jovous and mirthful in temperament, and compassionate to all classes of persons. His distinguished ability that shone out in his administration as governor of Massachusetts, the many sterling qualities that were summed up in his character, his social address, and the charm of his conversational powers, together with his clear and forcible style of expression, 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. Soon after the expiration of his last term as governor he was tendered, but declined, the presidency of Andover college. To many of President of 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 super-naturalism 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 in favor of the principle of freedom of the press. His death, which occurred suddenly from apoplexy, was noticed by public meetings in various cities. He married, 25 Dec., 1848, Miss Eliza Jane Hersey, ofingham Mass., who with their four children survived him. Some Memoir of Gov. Andrew, with Personal Reminiscences," by Peleg W. Chandler (Boston, 1880), "Discourse on the Life and Character of Gov. Andrew," by Rev. E. Nason (Boston, 1888), and "Men of Our Times," by Harriet Beech- er Stowe, "A Life of Gov. Andrew, by Edwin P. Whipple, was left unfinished at the time of Mr. Whipple's death in 1886.

Andrews, Annie M., nurse, b. in New York in 1835. During the prevalence of yellow fever at Norfolk, Va., in 1853, she became widely known for her earnest and devoted labors among those stricken by the epidemic. The Howard association subsequently presented her with a gold medal in acknowledgment of these services.

Andrews, Christopher Columbus, lawyer, b. in Hillsborough, N. H., 27 Oct., 1829. He was a farmer's son, and attended the Howard school during the winter until 1843, when he went to Boston. Later he attended the Princetown 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 1858 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 he was a law clerk, then in St. Cloud, Minn., and in 1859 was elected state senator. During the presidential canvass of 1860 he actively supported Douglas and was nominated as elector on that ticket. In 1861 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 captain in the 3d Minnesota infantry. He was succeeded in a short time by a major, 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 in the Union state, for which he received the thanks of the constitutional convention. During 1864 he was in command of the forces near Augusta, Ark., fortified Devali'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 civil authority. He returned to St. Cloud, Minn., during the autumn of 1865, and was mustered out of service 15 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 "Commercial Relations of the United States." He was supervisor of the U. S. census in the 3d district of Minnesota during 1880, and from 1882 till 1885 was consul-general to Brazil. Gen. Andrews has also been a frequent contributor to current literature, and is the author of "Minnesota and Dacotah" (Washington, 1856); "Practical Treatise on the Revenue Laws of the United States" (Boston, 1858); "Hints to Company Officers on their Military Duties" (New York, 1855); "Digest of the Opinions of the Attorneys-General of the United States" (Washington, 1867); and "History of the Campaign of Mobile" (1867).

Andrews, Ebenezer Baldwin, geologist, b. in Danbury, Conn., 29 April, 1821; d. in Lancaster, Ohio, 14 Aug., 1886. He was educated 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. During 1850-51 he had the charge of a parish in New Britain, Conn. From 1851 to 1859 he was professor of geology in Marietta college, and then became assistant geologist to the Ohio state survey. He contributed papers on geology 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 text-book on "Elementary Geology" (Cincinnati, 1878). In 1870 he was made L.L.D. by Marietta college.

Andrews, Edmund, surgeon, b. in Putney, Vt., 22 April, 1824. He was graduated at the university of Michigan in 1849; then, studying medicine, he received his degree from the medical department of the university in 1852. He settled in Ann Arbor and became demonstrator of anatomy and professor of comparative anatomy in the university, but in 1856 removed to Chicago, where he has since resided. Here he has filled the place of demonstrator of anatomy at the Rush medical college, and subsequently the chairs of the principles and practices of surgery and of clinical and military surgery in the Chicago medical college, of which institution he is one of the founders. In 1859 he became surgeon to the Mercy hospital, and during the civil war he served in a similar capacity with the 1st Illinois light artillery. He is a member of numerous medical and scientific societies, and is president of the Illinois state medical society and of the Chicago academy of sciences. Dr. Andrews was one of the founders of the Michigan state medical society, and is a trustee of the Northwestern university. He is the author of a great number of articles in different branches of surgery which have been published in medical journals and proceedings of the societies to which he belongs. Numerous improvements in surgical apparatus and operations have been made by him; among them is the practical demonstration of the value of free incision, digital exploration, and disinfection of lumbar abscesses, a treatment previously forbidden.

Andrews, Edward Gayer, M. E. bishop, b. in New Hartford, N. Y., 7 Aug., 1855. He was graduated in 1874 at the Wesleyan university at Middletown, Conn., and, entering the Methodist ministry the following year, became in 1883 a teacher in Washtenaw academy, in Cazenovia, N. Y., seminary, of which he was chosen president in 1875. In 1879 he was ordained an elder, and in 1864 became a preacher in the New York annual conference. Dr. Andrews was elected a bishop in 1872. He has published semi-centennial addresses delivered in 1875 and 1881.

Andrews, Elisha, clergyman, b. in Middle-town, Conn., 29 Sept., 1768; d. 3 Feb., 1840. He made the most of slight opportunities of education, and was occupied as a teacher and a surveyor until 1793, when he was ordained as a Baptist minister at Fairfax, Va. He preached in various places in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and published, besides several pamphlets and tracts, "The Moral Tendencies of Universalism"; "Review of Winchester's Dialogues on Universal Restoration"; and a "Vindication of the Distinguishing Sentiments of the Baptists," all published in Boston before 1805; "A Brief in defence of James Bickerstaff's 'Short Epistle to the Baptists'" (1810), and "Strictures on the Rev. Mr. Brook's 'Terms of Communion'" (1823).
graved 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. He then engraved many medals for America from Stuart’s head of Washington and Rothermel’s “Plymouth Rock in 1620.” He engraved portraits from paintings by Trumbull, G. P. A. Healy, and others, of Oliver Wolcott, John Q. Adams, Zachary Taylor, Jared Sparks, Amos Lawrence, and James Graham, and some ideal scenes after representa-tive American painters.

ANDREWS, Ethan Allen, educator, b. in New Britain, Conn., 7 April, 1807; d. there, 4 March, 1858. He was graduated at Yale in 1831, studied law in Farmington, was admitted to the bar, and spent several years in practice. In 1829 he was appointed professor of ancient languages in the university of North Carolina, where he remained for a time, and in 1835 was sent to Abyssinia, in which work he was associated with the Abbott brothers. 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;” “Synopsis of Latin Grammar;” “Questions on the Latin Grammar;” “Latin Exercises;” “Key to Latin Exercises;” “Exercises in Latin Etymology;” “Cæsar’s Commentaries;” “Salus”; and, finally; additional lessons were made to the course. Among his most important works was the “Latin-English Lexicon,” which is a condensed translation, with alterations, of Dr. William Freund’s “Wörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache.” He was at work on a revised edition of this book at the time of his death, and it has since been edited and published by his son.

ANDREWS, George L., soldier, b. in Bridgewater, Mass., 31 Aug., 1828. He was graduated at West Point in 1851 in his class. He was appointed to the 17th New Hampshire regiment. Here he was a lieutenant colonel, and subsequently as colonel of the 3d Massachusetts regiment in the Shenandoah valley, and conducted the rear-guard in the retreat at 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’Africaine. For his services at the capture of Mobile he was brevetted major-general of volunteers, 20 March, 1865. On 8 April, 1865, he was appointed 1st U. S. marshal for Massachusetts, and on 27 Feb., 1871, went to West Points 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 college, 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, which post he was improved in 1798, and held until December, 1810, and after that proved until his death. He was author of “Elements of Logic.”

ANDREWS, Joseph, engraver, b. in Hingham, Mass., 17 Aug., 1806; d. there, 9 May, 1853. He was apprenticed to a printer, and later entered into the printing business with his brother, a printer, at Lancaster, in 1827, but in 1835 went to London and studied under Joseph Goodyear. There he executed the plate of “Arnette de l’Arbre,” after West, and in Paris en-
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ANDREWS, Stephen Pearl, author, b. in Templeton, Mass., 22 March, 1812; d. in New York city, 21 May, 1886. He studied at Amherst college, and then, removing to New Orleans, became a lawyer. He was the first counsel of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines in her celebrated suits. He was an ardent abolitionist, and in 1839 removed to Texas, where he converted many of the slave-owners, who were also large land-owners, by showing them that they would become rapidly rich from the sale of land if immigration were induced by throwing the country open to free labor. Here he acquired considerable wealth in the practice of his profession. His impetuous and logical eloquence gained him a wide repute and great personal popularity; but, on the other hand, his seemingly reckless and factitious opposition to slavery aroused an intense feeling of opposition, and his life was seriously endangered. In 1843 he went to England in the hope that, with the aid of the British anti-slavery society, he might raise sufficient money there to pay for the slaves and make Texas a free state. He was well received, and the scheme was taken up and favorably considered by the British government; but, after some months of consultation, the project was abandoned through fear that it would lead to war with the United States, as the knowledge of it was already being used to strengthen the movement that ultimately led to the annexation of Texas and to the Mexican war. Mr. Andrews went to Boston and became a leader in the anti-slavery movement there. While in England he learned of phonography, and during seven years after his return he devoted his attention to its introduction, and was the founder of the present system of phonographic reporting. He removed to New York city, and published and edited several phonographic instruction-books and edited two journals in the interest of phonography and spelling reform, which were printed in phonetic type, the "Anglo-Saxon" and the "Propagandist." He spoke several languages, and is said to have been familiar with thirty. Among his works are one on the Chinese language, and one entitled "New French Instructor," embodying a new method. He was a tireless student and an incessant worker; but his mental labor was performed without effort or fatigue. While yet a young man he announced the discovery of the unity of law in the universe, and to the development of this theory he devoted the last thirty-five years of his life. The elements of this science are contained in his "Basic Outline of Universal Entails," or, "The Elements of Universal System of Universal/" (New York, 1845). He asserted that there is a science of language, as exact as that of mathematics or of chemistry, forming a domain of universology; and by the application of this science he evolved a "scientific" language, destined to become a universal language. This scientific universal language he called "Alwato" (ah-wah'-to). It was so far elaborated that for some years before his death he conversed and corresponded in it with several of his pupils, and it was published in 1845. Andrews was paid as much as $1,000 a year in 1845 as judge of the superior court of Ohio, and he was a member of the constitutional conventions of 1849 and 1873, where his influence was felt upon important committees. He was urged at one time to allow himself to be a candidate for governor, but declined this distinction, as well as others for which his name was mentioned, because he preferred to remain in private life. For a time he shared his house with Thomas Corwin the leadership of the Ohio bar. His wit, his eloquence, his sympathy, his good sense, and his integrity gave him great power before a jury or before the public.

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, he tendered his services without the knowledge 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 Molino del Rey, and brevetted a brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Monterey. On the close of the war and the disbandment of the voltigeurs, he was reinstated, by act of congress, as pay- master, and in 1851 was made deputy paymaster-general. During the civil war, on the death of Gen. Col. Andrews succeeded him as paymaster-general of the army. He was retired 20 Nov., 1864.
ANDREWS, William Draper, inventor, b. in Grafton, Mass., 29 May, 1818. In 1826 the family removed to Pennsylvania, where they lived at Newtown Falls for a year, and then 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 on ocean coasts, and in making earth excavations in and under water. This pump was subsequently introduced and extensively manufactured in England as the Gwynne pump. A few years later he invented and patented the anti-friction 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 sliding valves, 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 partially submerged 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. These 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 Mississippi 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 of water, reaching as high as 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, Feb. 10, 1647; d. in Guernsey, Feb. 17, 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 James, duke of York, 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, and then retired to Guernsey. In 1686, on the accession of James II., he was appointed governor of the dominion of New England, in which he was involved in negotiations between Britain and the American settlements. 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. He removed the seat of government to Boston on 21 Dec., 1686, and at once put into execution a large number of measures that were extremely obnoxious to the colonists. Although proclaiming religious freedom, he restrained the liberty of the press, arbitrarily levied exorbitant taxes, 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 this incident has since been disputed, and historical data have been accumulated to show its impossibility. (See Brodhead’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 charges were preferred against him by a committee of colonists; but the home authorities deemed it inexpedient 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. 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 1725); “Collections of the Boston Historical Society” (3d series, vii., 150); Brodhead’s “Government of Sir Edmund Andros in New England” (Morrisania, 1867), and his “History of New York”; index to “O’Callaghan’s New York Colonial Documents”; Palfrey’s “History of New England” (iii., 197); and Bancroft’s “History of the United States” (vol. i., New York, 1882).

ANDROS, Thomas, clergyman, b. in Norwich, Conn., 1 May, 1579; d. in Berkley, 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 New York prison-ship in New York. A few months later he escaped, and on the restoration of his liberty, he persuaded a Phy. with Dr. Benedict in Plainfield, Conn. He was ordained at Berkley 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 Easton prison-ships. An account of his life, prepared by his son, is given in Emery's "Ministry of Taunton."—His son, R. S. S. Angeles, was born in Berkeley, Mass., and died there in August, 1808. 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 custom-houses in the south. He was the author of the "Customs Guide," a codification of the revenue laws, contributed poems to the "Democratic Review," and published "Chocoruna and other Sketches" (1838).

ANGEL, Benjamin Franklin, diplomatist, b. in Burlington, Otsego co., N. Y., 28 Nov., 1815. He was prepared for college by C. C. Fulton, who afterward became president of Harvard, 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 began practice 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 1833, his health having become impaired, he went to Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, as U. S. consul. In 1835 he was sent by President Pierce 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 successfully accomplished, 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 at 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 1862, and, with the exception of being a delegate to the Chicago 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 C., oculist, b. in Providence, R. I., 27 Jan., 1829. He was graduated at the Hahnemann medical college of Philadelphia in 1853, and subsequently spent four years in study at the hospitals of London, Paris, Vienna, and Berlin, after which he settled in Boston, where he still resides. On the foundation of Boston university school of medicine he became its professor of ophthalmology, which chair he continues to occupy. He is president of the Philharmonic society of Boston, and of the literary club of the Hampshire historical society. His technical writings include "Diseases of the Eye" (6th ed., Boston, 1889), and "How to Take Care of Our Eyes" (Boston, 1880). Dr. Angell has also written papers on art subjects for the "Atlantic Monthly" and the "American Art Review," and is the author of "The Records of Wm. M. Hunt" (Boston, 1879).

ANGELL, Israel, soldier, b. in 1741; d. in Smithfield, R. I., in May, 1832. He was major of Hitchcock's regiment at the siege of Boston, was promoted colonel 15 Jan., 1777, and commanded the 1st Rhode Island regiment during the remainder of the war, distinguishing himself in the action at Springfiled, N. J., 23 June, 1780.

ANGELL, James Burt, educator, b. in Sciota, R. I., 7 Jan., 1829. He was graduated at Brown university in 1849, and spent some time in Europe studying and travelling. On his return in 1853 he was appointed professor of modern languages and literature in the university at which he was graduated. In 1860 he succeeded the recently elected editor, Henry de Puy, in the editorship of the Providence "Daily Journal," which place he occupied until 1866, when he was called to the presidency of the university of Vermont. In 1871 he became president of the university of Michigan, an office he has since continued to fill except during the years 1889-91, which he spent in China as minister from the United States, and also as chairman of a special commission appointed to negotiate a treaty with China. This commission procured a treaty in commercial matters, and also one on Chinese immigration. During his years of service he contributed many articles to periodical literature.

ANGELL, Joseph Kinnient, legal writer, b. in Providence, R. I., 30 April, 1774; d. in Boston, 1 May, 1857. He was graduated at Brown university in 1813, was admitted to the bar in 1816, and in 1829 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 "Treatise on Corporations" (3d ed., Boston, 1840). His other works, most of which were several times revised and reissued, were "Treatise on the Right of Property in Tide Waters" (1829); "Injunctions, with Further Notes on the same Subject" (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," left incomplete and finished by Thomas Durfee (2d ed., by Choate, 1865).

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 house of commons, 1855-60. In addition to being the author of a number of political essays, he wrote and published, "Révèlutions du Crime," and a treatise on stenography.

ANGHIERA, Pietro Martire d' (called in English Peter Martiri), Italian historian, b. in Arona, on Lake Maggiore, in the city of Genoa, Spain, in 1526. After completing his
education at Rome he served in the Milanesa army, then emigrated to the Spanish ambassador to Spain, and fought in the wars against the Moors, afterward entered the church, and opened a school. In 1501 he was sent by King Ferdinand as his ambassador to Egypt, and in 1506 he became prior of the church at Granada. His "Opus Epistolorum" recounts all the important events that occurred between 1488 and 1525. He wrote also a history of the New World, entitled "De Rebus Oceanicis et Orbe Nove," 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 of the pyramids. See "Petrus Martyr," by H. A. Schumacher (New York, 1870).

ANGLIN, Timothy Warren, Canadian statesman, b. in Chonakilty 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," the first anti-Catholic newspaper in the province, the organ of the Roman Catholics of New Brunswick, in 1851, and was its editor and proprietor until 1877. On the government permitting a prohibitory liquor bill to pass, Mr. Anglin went into the Commons and refused to retain the bill, and was a member. In 1860 he was elected to the New Brunswick house of assembly by the city and county of St. 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, 1874, was elected speaker of the house. He retained this office until the end of 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 1807. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1828. In 1844 he edited in 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 Gauhe," a summary of German literature deliverative.

ANGULO, Pedro de, missionary, b. in Burgos, Spain, about 1500; d. in 1542. 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 cruelties with which the Spaniards treated the Indians 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 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 converts so numerous, as to require the erection 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 distaste, 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 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 Venezuela, 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 bulls arrived from Rome he died.

ANGUS, Joseph, sailor, b. in Grand Marais, b. 16 Jan., 1816. He was educated at Edinburgh university, president of Regent's park college, London (Baptist), author of several hand-books, and editor of the best edition of Butler's "Analogy" (1855).

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 action between the "Constellation" and the French frigate "La Vengeance," 1 Feb., 1800, and again in the encounter between the "Enterprise" and a French lugger. 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 the peace with Great Britain. Owing to injuries received in the service, his mind became impaired, and he was dismissed, 21 June, 1824.

ANNAND, William, Canadian statesman, b. in Halifax, N. S., in 1808. He was elected to the Nova Scotia assembly in 1837 and 1838, 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 1868, 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 held consecutively the offices of provincial treasurer and president of the council, the latter being held conjointly with the premiership until his resignation in May, 1873. 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. Owing to injuries received in the service, his mind became impaired, and he was dismissed, 21 June, 1824.

Mr. Annand has been a contributor to the Nova Scotia press, has edited the "Speeches and Public Letters of Joseph Howe" (Boston, 1858), and is the author of a pamphlet on a Canadian confederation (London, 1866). He has held the office of queen's printer for several years.
ANSCHÜTZ, Karl, musician, b. in Coblenz, Germany, in February, 1813; 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 1835 he was sent to study under Frederick Schneider, of Dessau, whose daughter he married. He then returned to Coblenz, where he became conductor 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 called to 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 great concerts in Exeter hall, at one of which he gave Beethoven's ninth symphony with an orchestra of 250 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 three years. He founded 1862 the German opera in New York, and was active in the establishment of the New York conservatory of music. In 1863 he served as musical director of the New York section of the mass choirs at the Baltimore singing festival. He was also a composer of some ability, and wrote out for brass instruments the nine symphonies of Beethoven, of which two were performed.

ANSELME, Jacques Bernard Modeste d', French general, b. in Apt, 22 July, 1749; d. in September, 1814. As lieutenant-colonel of the Soissons regiment, he fought through the American revolution. As lieutenant-general he took Nice and the fortresses of Montalban and Villefranche in 1792, but was defeated at Sospel and imprisoned until the revolution of Thermidor.

ANSORGE, Charles, musician, b. in Spiller, Silesia, Germany, in 1817; d. in Chicago, 28 Oct., 1896. 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 his attention to teaching 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 five years' imprisonment. But he escaped to England, where he was joined by his family, and sailed for the United States. He settled in Boston, and became 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 he took an active part in the state teachers' association. In 1863 he removed to Chicago.

ANSPACH, Frederic Rinehart, clergyman, b. in central Pennsylvania in January, 1815; d. in Baltimore, Md., 16 Sept., 1867. He was graduated at the Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, in 1839, and at the Lutheran theological seminary in 1841. He was pastor for nine years of the churches of Easton, Pa. and White Marsh, Md., subsequently at Hagerstown, Md. A sermon delivered on the occasion of the death of Henry Clay was his first publication. His "Sons of the Sires," "Sepulchres of our Departed," "(Philadelphia, 1854)," and "Father" (1855), another works appeared in rapid succession. In 1857 he removed to Baltimore, where he became a contributor to the "Lutheran Observer," and in 1858 its principal editor. He continued in this position until 1881.

ANTES, Henry, composer, was born in Dessau in 1701; d. in Fredericktown, Pa., 20 July, 1755. The name Antes is a Greek paraphrase of the German Name, adopted as a disguise during the Romanist persecutions of 1629. Henry Antes emigrated with his father's family to Pennsylvania about 1720, and built a paper-mill on the Wissahickon near Philadelphia. Here he married Christina, daughter of William Dewees, and became a leader in the civil and religious affairs of the colony. He was the friend of Whitefield and Zinzendorf, and, after consultation with the latter, assumed the leadership of the religious organization founded in 1741, and known as "Unitas Fratrum," or Moravians. He was one of the founders of Bethlehem.—His son, Philip Frederick, b. 2 July, 1759; d. in Lancaster, Pa., 29 Sept., 1801, held several public offices, was a member of the provincial council and of the general and state assemblies, judge of the court of common pleas, and a colonel of state militia. He was so conspicuous and ardent a patriot that Pennsylvania offered a reward for his head. In 1776, in company with a Mr. Potts at Warwick furnace, he successfully cast an eighteen-pounder, the first cannon ever made in America. See "A German Hero," by Rev. Edwin McMinn (Moorstown, N. J., 1886).

ANTHON, John, jurist, b. in Detroit, 14 May, 1814; d. in New York city, 5 March, 1863. He was the second son of Dr. G. C. Anthom, was graduated at Columbia college in 1801 at the head of his class, studied law, and, upon attaining his majority, was admitted to practice in the supreme court. During the war of 1812 he was in command of a company of militia, and served in the defence of New York city. He was also frequently employed during this period as judge-advocate. The establishment of the supreme court of the city of New York is largely due to his efforts, he having successfully urged its necessity upon the state legislature. He was one of the founders of the New York Law Institute, and at the time of his death was its president. He published "Digested Index to the Reports of the United States Courts" (5 vols., 1813); "Reports of Cases at nisi Prius in the New York Supreme Court" (1820); "An Analytical Abridgment of Blackston's Commentaries," with a prefatory essay "On the Study of Law" (2d ed., 1852); and "Anthon's Law-Statesmen of the Ameri- can Provinces," (1810). His brother, Henry, clergyman, b. in New York city, 11 March, 1756; d. there, 5 Jan., 1861, was graduated at Columbia in 1813, after which he studied theology under Bishop Hobart and took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church. In 1816, while still a deacon, he had charge of the parish of St. Paul's church in Tivoli-on-Hudson, N. Y.; but, his health failing, he removed to South Carolina, where he remained from 1819 to 1822. During the latter year he became rector of Trinity church, Columbia, where he remained till 1829, when he took charge of St. Stephen's church, New York. This pastorate he resigned in 1837 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 built by him; and a memorial was made to his memory by his late congregation. A memorial tablet has been erected near the chancel by the vestry of St. Mark's. Dr. Anthom published "Historical Notices of St. Mark's Church;" from 1846 to 1863; and his brother, Charles, educator, b. in New York city, 19 Nov., 1797; d. there, 29 July, 1867, was gradu-
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“Journal” in 1898, and in 1840 was admitted into partnership, the paper being published under the name of Knowles, Vose & Anthony till the death of Mr. Vose in 1848, when it was continued under the name of Knowles & Anthony till 1 Jan., 1863, when it became the merits of Anthony & Tiefenthal. Mr. Anthony gave himself up to his newspaper with all the energy and enthusiasm of his nature. No amount of work staggered him; early and late he was in his office, and for many years he had around him a brilliant circle of young men. He early developed poetical tastes, and there are several pieces of merit that bear his name. His mind was quick and accurate, and he had a wonderful memory; and his editorial labors contributed largely to the growth of the art of journalism in New England. He was a practical man, and had many offers to go to other cities and take charge of newspapers, but declined them all. In 1863, he married Sally Rhodes (daughter of the late Christopher Rhodes, of Pawtucket), who died in 1864. In 1869 and again in 1879, he was elected governor of Rhode Island. As a writer at the first election he had a majority of 1,356; at the second, fewer than 1,000 votes were cast against him. He declined a third election, and gave himself once more entirely to his editorial work. This continued till 1880, when he was elected, as a republican, to the U. S. Senate, where he remained by re-elections till his death. During his service in the senate he still contributed largely to his paper. Three times he was elected president pro tem. of the senate—in March, 1863, in March, 1871, and in January, 1884; but the last time his failing health prevented him from accepting. He was exceedingly popular in Washington, and often spoken of as the handsome senator. He served on many important committees, and was chairman of the committee on printing, his practical knowledge of that subject enabling him to introduce many reforms in the government printing. He was at different times a member of the committees on claims, on naval affairs, on mines and mining, and on post-offices and post-roads. On the trial of President Johnson he voted for impeachment. He was not a frequent or brilliant speaker in the senate, but always talked to the point, andcommanded attention. He shone more as a writer than as a speaker. 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 Tierney, commander of the French naval forces sent out in 1789 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 proclamations to that effect, and called 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." It consists of about 6,000 volumes, mostly small 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, and, finally, completed by his kinsmen, the late senator, the Rev. Dr. J. C. Stockbridge, a member of the board of trustees of the university, is preparing an 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 commercial occupations. Meanwhile his interest in natural history had developed, his publications attracted the attention of Prof. Agassiz, and in 1863 he was asked to take charge of the conchological department of the museum of comparative zoology, where he remained until his death. He accompanied Agassiz on the Thayer expedition to Brazil in 1865. His writings include the following papers: "A New Trilobite (Ceratocephala ceratopsa)" (1838); "Fossil Encrinite" (1838); "Description of a New Fossil (Calygene Fluviate)" (1839); Description of "Three New Species of Shells" (1839); "Description of Two New Species of Ancilotus" (1839); with G. Graham and W. P. James, "Two Species of Fossil Asterias in the Blue Limestone of Cincinnati" (1846); "Description of New Fluviate Shells of the Genus Melania, Lam., from the Western States of North America" (1854); "Descriptions of New Species of American Fluviate Gastropods" (1861); "Descriptions of Two New Species of Monocystoeca" (1865); "Description of a New Exotic Melania" (1865); "Description of a New Species of Shells" (1865); and "Descriptions of New American Fresh-Water Shells" (1866). Mr. Anthony was recognized as an authority on the American land and fresh-water mollusca.

ANTHONY, Susan Brownell, reformer, b. in South Adams, Mass., 15 Feb., 1829. Daniel Anthony, her father, a cotton manufacturer, was a liberal Quaker, who educated his daughters with the idea of self-support, and employed skilful teachers in his own house. After completing her education at a Friends' boarding-school in Philadelphia, she taught in New York state from 1835 to 1850. Her father removed in 1826 to Washington co., N. Y., and in 1846 settled at Rochester. Miss Anthony first spoke in public in 1847, and from that time took part in the temperance movement, organizing societies and lecturing. In 1851 she called a temperance convention in Albany, after being refused admission to a previous convention on account of her sex. In 1852 the Woman's New York State Temperance Society was organized. Through her exertions, and those of Mrs. E. C. Stanton, women came to be admitted to educational and other conventions with the right to speak, vote, and serve on committees. About 1857 she became prominent among the agitators for the abolition of slavery. In 1858 she made a report, in a teachers' convention at Troy, in favor of the co-education of the sexes. Her energies have been chiefly directed to securing equal civil rights for women. In 1854-'55 she held conventions in each county of New York in the cause of female suffrage, and since then she has addressed annual appeals and petitions to the legislature. She was active in securing the passage of the act of the New York legislature of 1866 giving to married women the possession of their personal property, the guardianship of their children, etc. During the war she devoted herself to the women's loyal league, which petitioned congress in favor of the 15th amendment. In 1867 she started a petition in favor of leaving out the word "male" in the 14th amendment, and worked with the national woman suffrage association to induce congress to secure to her sex the right of voting. In 1867 she went to Kansas with Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucy Stone, and obtained 9,000 votes in favor of woman suffrage. In 1868, with the cooperation of Mrs. Stanton and Parker Pillsbury, and with the assistance of George F. Train, she helped to organize the New York city, the publication of a weekly paper called "The Revolutionist," devoted to the emancipation of women. In 1872 Miss Anthony cast ballots at the state and congressional election in Rochester, in order to test the application of the 14th and 15th amendments of the U. S. constitution. She was indicted for illegal voting, and was fined by Justice Hunt, but, in accordance with her defiant declaration, never paid the penalty. Between 1870 and 1880 she lectured in all the northern and several of the southern states more than one hundred times a year. In 1881 she wrote, with the assistance of her co-editors, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Matilda Joslyn Gage, "The History of Woman Suffrage," in two volumes.

ANTHONY, Susan, author, b. in Rhode Island, and in 1726; d. in Newport, 23 July, 1791. Extracts from her writings on religious subjects were published, with a memoir by Dr. Hopkins, in 1789.

ANTHONY, William Arnold, physicist, b. in Coventry, R. I., 17 Nov., 1835. 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 Provi-
rence Conference Seminary, East Greenwich, R. I., after which, from 1861 to 1863, he followed his pro-
fession in various capacities and in different locations. Again, from 1867 he became professor of physics and chemistry in Antioch Col-
lege, where he remained until 1870, when he was called to occupy a similar chair in Iowa Agricultural College. During 1872 he accepted the pro-
fessorship of physics in the then recently estab-
lished Cornell University, which he still occupies. Although his work has been principally that of teaching, he has found time to gratify his fondness for mechanics. He designed and constructed, dur-
ing the years 1875-91, two turbines, one of which gave an efficiency of 81 per cent., whose floats were carefully formed to curves deduced from a mathe-
matical investigation of the flow of fluids. In 1875 he constructed a Gramme dynamo-electric machine for 25 amperes and 290 volts. This was built at a time when only the most general descriptions of such machines were at hand. He has also made a large tangent galvanometer which measures cur-
dents currently from 0.1 to 250 amperes. Prof. An-
tony is a member of the American Association for the promo-
tion of Science, and a fellow of the Franklin Institute, the "Popular Science Monthly," and several electrical journals. He is joint author with Prof. C. F. Brackett of an "Elementary Text-book on Phys-
ics" (New York, 1885).

ANTONELLI, Jean, 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 after-
ward went to Spain, where he died.

ANTONIO DE SEDILLA, better known as "Père Antoine," clergyman, b. in Spain about 1750; d. in New Orleans in 1829. He was sent to Louisiana in 1796; he arrived in 1803, under which he lived great power to put it in force in that colony, and ar-
river 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 cath-
dral, the only church in the city, and his goodness and charity made him the idol of the French popu-
lation during his stay in the city. He gave all that he had to the poor and lived a life of the greatest abstemiousness, 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 political affairs. The tree under which he lived died became, in memory 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," as-
serts 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

Dmitry and Lafcadio Hearn. Many traditions are associated with it. A popular one, "History of Louisiana." It bloomed for the last
time in 1853, but retained some life and verdure until in July, 1886, it was entirely dead.

ANZOÁTEGUI, José Antonio (an-tho-a-

taa-gee), Venezuelan soldier; b. in Barcelona, Venezuela, in 1780; d. 13 Nov., 1819. When the revolutionary war began he was twenty-one years old, and at once entered the ranks of the revolutionist 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 Five Christian Indians of the Pe-

quot Tribe" (1835); "Indian Nullification" (1853); and a "Eulogy on King Philip" (1836).

APODACA, Juan Ruiz (ah-po-da-kah'), Span-

ish naval officer, b. about 1770; d. in 1835. He entered the service in 1770, and distinguished him-
self in several encounters with the English. In 1807 he was given command of the San Antonio, and the next year he captured the French fleet in Cadiz. 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 Mexi-
co he suppressed several strong bands of insur-
gents, and for this and other services he was re-
warded by his government with the title of Count of Venadito. He returned to Spain in 1822, and was subsequently promoted to the rank of captain-
general of the fleet.

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 Cavetown, Md. He be-

came in 1851 professor of mathematics, physics, and astronomy in Marshall college, at the same time acting as pastor of the Reformed church in Mer-

cersburg 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 1886 he was in charge of the financial com-
missions for the eastern part of the Reformed

church, and travelled on business connected with

that office through Pennsylvania, Maryland, Vir-

ginia, 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. He was graduated at

Marshall college in 1850, and, entering the minis-
try, was a pastor of the German Reformed church

from 1853 to 1865. In the latter year he was

chosen president of Mercersburg college, which he left in 1871, and became a professor in the Lan-
cestre 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 publish-

ing house of D. Appleton & Co., New York, b. in

Haverhill, Mass., 10 Dec., 1785; d. in New York,

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). This was in Exchange place. He soon abandoned the sale of dry-goods, and removed to what is now on Union Hall, Beckman street, and there gave his attention solely to the importation and sale of books. In 1855 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 2,000 copies were sold. This was followed by another book of the same size and character, and in 1852, the cholera year, by "A Refuge in Time of Plague and Pestilence." In January, 1858, W. H. Appleton was taken into partnership, and the firm removed to 200 Broadway. In 1854 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, was born in Boston, 9 April, 1824; George Swett was born in Andover, Mass., 11 Aug., 1821, and died at Riverside, N. Y., 7 July, 1878; Samuel Francis, the youngest son, was born in Boston, 26 April, 1826, and died in New York, 25 Oct., 1885. 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 uptown. In 1881 the retail, jobbing, and importing departments were abandoned, in order that sole attention might be given to the publications of the house, and the business was removed to its present location, Nos. 1, 3, and 5 Bond street. In 1833 a printing-office and bindery were established on 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 cover 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—63; 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 1874—76, 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 twenty-fifth 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 Shakespeare, Scott, Wordsworth, Cooper, Dickens, Disraeli, Scott, and other standard authors. The literature of the civil war is represented on both sides, by Generals Sherman and J. E. Johnston, Admirals Farragut and Porter, Jefferson Davis, William H. Seward, 1841 biographies of Lee, Chase, Stonewall Jackson, A. S. Johnston, and other distinguished participants. The business begun by Daniel Appleton is now (1866) actively conducted by the firm consisting of his sons William B. and Daniel Sidney, and his grandsons William Wertenbaker, Daniel, and Edward Dale Appleton. But the official signature of the firm has always remained Daniel Appleton & Co.

APPLETON, James, temperance reformer, b. in Ipswich, Mass., 14 Feb., 1786; d. there, 25 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 legislative body in 1839, but returned to his native town, where he died. By his speeches and publications he exercised great influence upon public sentiment in favor of abolition and total abstinence. In his report to the Maine legislature in 1837 he was the first to express the principle embodied in the Maine law. See his "Life," by S. H. Gay.

APPLETON, Jesse, educator, b. in New Ipswich, N. H., 17 Nov., 1772; d. in Brunswick, Me., 12 Nov., 1819. After graduation at Dartmouth college he spent six months at Göttingen and Amherst, then studied theology, and was ordained pastor at Hampton, N. H., in February, 1797, notwithstanding his Armenian tendencies, which were considered heretical at that time. At his suggestion the "Piscataqua 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, was published in 1819. Two years later his lectures and occasional sermons were published, with a memoir by the Rev. B. Tappan. These and other sermons 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., 1813; 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 register of probate for Cumberland co. In 1845 he was appointed chief clerk of the navy office, subsequently chief clerk of the state department, and in 1848 was sent out to Bolivia as chargé d'affaires for the United States. On his return in 1849 he resumed his law practice in Portland, and he was elected to congress in 1850. In 1855—56 he was secretary of legation in London, in 1857 assistant secretary of state, and in 1860 became minister to Russia.

APPLETON, John Howard, chemist, b. in Portland, Me., 3 Feb., 1844. He was graduated at Brown University in 1863, the following year became instructor in chemistry there, and in 1865 was elected professor of mineral 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 had an extensive sale. They are "The Young Chemist" (Philadelphia, 1878); "Qualitative Analysis" (1878); "Quantitative Analysis" (1881); and "Chemistry of Non-Metals" (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 Cadiz. John James studied at the University of Andover, and graduated at Harvard in 1813. During President Monroe's administration he was appointed secretary of legation at Brazil, and afterward chargé 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 a diplomatic representative of the United States at Naples. Inheriting from his father a valuable estate in France, he spent the greater part of his life there, making occasional visits to America.

APPLETON, Nathaniel, clergyman, b. in Ipswich, Mass., 9 Dec., 1693; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 9 Feb., 1784. He was educated at Harvard, taking his degree in 1712, studied theology, and was ordained in 1716. He succeeded Mr. Ball to the Congregational minister. From 1717 to 1779 he was one of the corporation of Harvard university. He published sermons and occasional discourses.

APPLETON, Samuel, merchant, b. in New Ipswich, N. H., 22 June, 1706; d. in Boston, 12 July, 1786. 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 literally 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 his death the sum of $200,000 was distributed among charities. See memoir, by I. A. Jewett (Boston, 1853). His will, dated 5 Oct., 1793, was probated 9 Oct., 1793. He willed his house and lot in New Ipswich, N. H., 6 Oct., 1799; d. in Boston, 14 July, 1861. He entered Dartmouth College in 1794, 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 manufacture, 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 Putney, 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 was elected to 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, which gathered "marks 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 are exceptional in their kind. 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., 1789; d. in Longwood, near Boston, 29 Feb., 1852. 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 1832 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 whig to the congress serving from 1821 to 1823, 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 a major, he commanded a detachment of 130 riflemen 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. Failing 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 Aubry 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 Aubry 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, Francisco, scholar, b. in Santiago, Chili, in 1810; d. there in 1874. He was educated at the school of the Dominicans 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 Pico de la Miranda of Chili. During the twenty years that he was professor in his convent his knowledge of jurisprudence was so highly esteemed that he was constantly visited by lawyers and students as well as by successive presidents who consulted him on difficult points of constitutional law. It is said by his biographers that several changes in the laws of Chili were brought about by his advice. He wrote several works, one of which, "Vista de la Inquisidores," has been translated into French by Lacaze.

ARAGO, Jean (ah-ra'-go), Mexican general, b. in France in 1788; d. in 1836. From Perpignan, where he had held a public office, he went to New Orleans, and, having joined the expedition of young Mina, he rendered efficient service in the war of independence. In many of Santa Anna's campaigns the principal part was that taken by Arago.

ARANO Y PARREÑO, Francisco de, Cuban statesman, b. in Havana in May, 1765; d. there in 1837. He went to Spain in 1787, was admitted to the bar in 1789, and in 1813 was elected a representative for Cuba in the Spanish cortes, where he advocated the abolition of slavery. In 1818 he returned to Havana. He was one of the founders 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 Cuba. Arango introduced new methods of cultivating the land, and also the Othai 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, soldier, 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. 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 an historical sketch with the title of "El dos de Mayo," and published also a "Prontuario de Agricultura" (1888).

ARANGO Y ESCANDÓN, Alejandro (ah-ron'-go e es-ka-kah-o-on'), Mexican author, b. in Puebla, 8 July, 1821. He was educated in Madrid and Paris, and has filled several high offices, but declined to occupy any conspicuous position for his public 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.

ARANZAZU, Juan de Dios (ar-an-thah'-theo), 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.

ARALUEN, José, Spanish governor of Guatemala, under Kings Philip V. and Ferdinand VI., from 1742 until 1751. He succeeded Gen. Rivera y Villafón, and was replaced by Gen. Vázquez Priego.

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 "Dios y la virtud," "Estoy en la cárcel," "Me ausento," "Te quiero," and the long one called "Gonzalo de la cruz," are a beautiful display of poetic genius, and were assassinated, 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, Va., 1776; d. at Fort Smith, Ark., 11 June, 1831. He entered the army as a private in 1799, became a captain in 1806, major in 1812, lieutenant-colonel in 1814, colonel of the 7th infantry in 1820, and brevet brigadier-general in 1830. In 1817 he was successful in an expedition against the Pawtowm Indians, and in 1845-47 served in the Mexican war. He commanded at New Orleans, 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., 1804. He was a nephew of Dr. John Arbuthnot, the poet. He became post-capitan in 1747, and in 1755 was made naval commissioner at Halifax, where he resided until 1757, when he retired to Great Britain, became admiral 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'Estate.

In December, 1780, he engaged French ships under 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 parliament. On 16 March, 1781, 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 1822; d. in 1878. 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 Alta California government, from Sonoma to the south. Capt. John C. Fremont, then in command of an American surveying party in the territory, incited American settlers to assail the
party, seize upon the horses, and begin hostilities against the California government. From this Arc-e-affair of 6 June dates the beginning of the "Bear Flag" revolt and of the seizure of California by the Americans.

ARCHBEALD. Manuell, Mexican priest, b. in Aguascalientes, May 8, 1750; d. in Bologna, Italy, 20 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 ordered the Jesuits expelled from his dominions, 25 June, 1767, Father Arce 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 Septogenarians. There he personally attended to everything concerning the care of the inmates, even to cleaning their rooms and cooking their food, until his death.

ARCHBOURD, George, chemist, b. in Ford Fled-der-Side, Scotland, 4 May, 1848. He studied chemistry in Berwick-on-Tweed, Edinburgh, Lon-don, and Berlin, and has published many papers on chemical subjects. He came to the United States in 1881, and has since devoted his attention principally to researches on account of which he has made important investigations. Dr. Arch-bold is a member of numerous scientific societies.

ARCHDALL, John, English governor of North Carolina. He was a son of Thomas Archdale of Yooks, in Chipping Wycomb, Bucks co., England, and came to New England in 1634 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 1793, and held the office for about two years. He was sagacious, prudent, and moderate, and under his administra-tion 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 Madras. He was also a member of the society of Friends, and, while enforcing a militia law, exempted all Friends from service. 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 stilled the friend-ship 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 Perifile and Pleasant Province of Carolina, with a Brief Account of its Discovery, Settling, and Gov-ernment up to this Time, with several Remarkable Passages during My Time." (London, 1707). See Hewatt's "Historical Account of the Rise and Progress of the Colonies of South Carolina and Georgia." (London, 1739); Holmes's "Annals of America." (Cambridge, 1829); and Bancroft's "History of the United States." (New York, 1884).

ARCHER, Branch T., Texan revolutionist, b. in Virginia in 1790; d. in Brazoria co., Texas, 22 Sept., 1838. He received his education in the seminary in his native state, being a member of the legisla-ture several times. In 1831 he removed to Texas, and became a prominent actor in the movements preliminary to the revolution. On 9 Nov., 1835, he presented to the House of Representatives, in 1836, a statement in favor of the American settlers, and with Col. Stephen Aus-tin and N. H. Wharton formed a board of three commissioners to solicit aid from the United States in the struggle for Texas independence. He was a member of the first Texan congress in 1836, and afterward went to Washington, where he became speaker of the house of representatives and secre-tary of war from 1836 to 1843, when by reason of ill health he was obliged to retire to private life.

ARCHER, John, physician, b. in Harford co., Md., 6 June, 1741: d. there in 1810. He was gradu-ated at Princeton in 1760, and studied theology, but relinquished his college course on account of a throat trouble, 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 elec-tor 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., 5 June, 1814. He graduated at Princeton in 1830, and studied law. He became a judge of the court of appeals, and was ap-pointed chief justice in 1845, holding the office until his death. He served in congress in 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 affa irs. In the interval from 1817 to 1819 he was U. S. judge for the territory of Mississippi. In politics he was a democrat.

ARCHER, Samuel B., soldier, b. about 1799; d. in Philadelphia, Dec, 1825. He was ap-pointed 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., 1813, became inspector-general, with the rank of colonel.

ARCHER, William S., statesman, b. in Amelia co., Va., 5 March, 1789; d. there, 28 March, 1855. His family was of English origin and his father and grandfather both served with honor in the revolu-tion. The former, Maj. John Archer, was aide to Gen. Wayne, and acquitted himself with gallantry at the capture of Stony Point; the latter, Col. Will-i-am Archer, died on a British prison-ship. William S. was graduated at the military academy in 1806, and studied law. He served in the legislature, with the exception of one year, from 1812 to 1819. From 1820 till 1855 he was a representative in congress, where, as chairman of the committee on for-eign 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 also was at the head of the committee on foreign relations.

ARCHIBALD, Sir Adams George, Canadian jurist, b. in Truro, N. S., 2 May, 1811. He is the son of Samuel Archibald, and 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 1848, and to that of Nova Scotia in 1852. He was a member of the executive council of Nova Scotia, first, as solicitor-general, from 14 Aug., 1856, until 14 Feb., 1857; secondly, as attorney-general, from 10 Feb., 1890, until 11 June, 1863. He was a delegate to England in 1857 to arrange terms of settlement with 4 at British and Mary in 1806, and the general mining 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 1861; to the Charlottetown union conference, 1864; and to the final conference, 1866–67, in London to complete the terms of union. He was sworn in as 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 20 May, 1870, until May, 1873, when he resigned and was a judge in the courts 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 1831 to 1859, and travelled 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 after the governor general's death.

ARCHIBALD, Thomas Dickson, Canadian senator, b. in Onslow, N. S., in 1813. He was educated at Pictou academy. In 1832 he entered into 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 from 1856 until the date of the union of the provinces, 1867, when he was called to the senate.

ARCONS Y MORENO, Alonso, Spanish general. He was the governor of Guatemala from 1554 to 1560, under Kings Ferdinand VI. and Charles III. He replaced governor Juan de Velarde y Cienfuegos, who again held office after Arcons was recalled.

ARÉCHAGA, Juan de, Cuban jurist, b. in Havana in the first half of the 16th century. He studied in his native city, and went to Spain, was graduated as LL. D. at Salamanca in 1603, and became a professor there. In the same year he published in that city his "Arêchaga Comentaria Juris Civilis," and in 1666 his "Extremopenas Comentaciones." Arêchaga went in 1671 to Mexico, where he filled important offices, being finally appointed governor and captain-general of the province of Yucatan. The date of his death is not known.

ARENALES, José (Arel-ña-леz), 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 1829, and in 1833 took charge of the topographical department of Buenos Ayres, and travelled through almost every portion of South America. His highly interesting report of some of these travels was published under the title of "Noticias historicas y descriptivas sobre el gran pais del Chaco y Rio Bermejo, con observaciones relatives a un plan de navegacion y de colonizacion.

ARENTS, Albert, metallurgist, 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 mining superintendent and also in charge of metalurgical mills 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 Europa lead furnace, extensively employed throughout Colorado, and the well-known roasting furnace that bears his name.

AREY, Harriet Ellen (Grannix), author, b. in Cavendish, Vt., 14 April, 1819. Her father, John Grannis, was a member of the Canadian parliament at the breaking out of the rebellion of 1837, and was obliged to flee to the United States, where he afterward held positions of trust. The daughter became a school-teacher in Cleveland, and a contributor to periodicals. She married Oliver Arey in 1848, and edited the "York's Casket," and the "Home Monthly." Her principal work is "Household Songs and other Poems" (New York, 1854).

ARGALL, Sir Samuel, English deputy governor of Virginia, b. in Bristol, England, in 1572; d. in 1639. He was one of the early adventurers to Virginia, his first public exploit being the abdication 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 was too shrewd for him. When the Earl of Devon was governor of Virginia, in 1613, Argall with his sanction commanded an expedition that destroyed the French settlements of St. Croix and Port Royal in Nova Scotia, and that of St. Saviour on Mt. 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 Algories in 1620. was knighted in 1623, and in 1625 joined an expedition against the Spanish. Purchases 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 Colonel Beverley's "History of the Present State of Virginia" (London, 1705); Abel Holmes's "Annals of America" (Cambridge, 1839); Marshall's "Life of Washington"; Bancroft's "History of the United States," (New York, 1884); and "Virginia Veteran" (Albany, 1885).

ARGENS D', Pierre de Voyer, viscount, French governor of Canada, b. in 1626; d. in France about 1709. 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 discovering 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 29, 1822, to January 1825, and also occupied the position of military officer under the Spanish government. He was the first governor under the Mexican rule, and the only one under the Mexican empire. He was also the first native of California called to serve in this capacity by 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 Europa lead furnace, extensively employed throughout Colorado, and the well-known roasting furnace that bears his name.
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 unknown northern parts of California.—His sister, Concepcion (b. in San Francisco, Cal., in 1780; d. in Benicia in 1857), was noted for her romance with Rezanof. He first attracted public attention by his definite designs upon any part of California. In 1806 Rezanof, in the interests of the Russian colony at Sitka, had resolved to open trade with the Californians, and to establish, if possible, a Russian colony in the territory. To further his ends, he became the head of the young colony that showed personal aid from the influential Arigliano family. He returned to Russia to get further government approval for his projects, and suddenly died while absent. Concepcion never married, and died, a nun, half a century later. Her social position gave her story prominence, and it has been used by Bret Harte in one of his best-known poems.

ARISI, Francisco Gabino, Argentine traveller, b. in Salto, Buenos Ayres; d. about 1808. In 1774, when a colonel in the army, he explored the desert of “Gran Chaco.” On 3 June, 1789, he undertook 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 was one of the leaders that showed the navigability of the river and the character of the tribes living near it. His narrative of this expedition was published by his son, Dr. José Antonio Aris, by order of the government.

ARIADES DE BENAVIDES, Pedro (ah-reess-ah day ben-ah-veh-deh), 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 wounds, ulcers, and some specific diseases. His observations were published in Spain, under the title of “Secretos de chirurgia especial de las enfermedades de morbo gálico y lamparones, y la manera como se curan los indios de llagas y heridas, con otros secretos hasta agora no escritos.” The date of his birth is given by the author, 1505.

ARILLAGA, Basilio Mannel, Mexican scholar, b. about 1789; d. in August, 1867. Dr. Arillaga was probably the most erudite scholar that Mexico has ever produced, and at various times had under his tutorship the most eminent men of his country. At the close of the French occupation, 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 by the liberal authorities, together with Bishop Ormaechea, of Veracruz, 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 Gen. Morillo from the island after a long conflict. He was one of the valiant men that assembled a provincial congress at Angostura on 20 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-reess-ah), Mexican general, b. in the state of San Luis Potosí, 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 the first 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 soon afterward. In 1881 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. Doubts 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 Rouair, French soldier, b. in Fougères, France, 14 April, 1751; d. near Lambelle, 30 Jan., 1793. 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 Baremore, the latter of whom he captured near Kingsbridge, 8 Nov., 1778. 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, returned to Georgia, where he spent the next three years dressing clothing and accoutrements from his own means, and crossed the Atlantic again in time to participate in the victory at Yorktown. March 26, 1783, congress conferred on him the rank of brigadier-general. He was very severe in his demotion of Gen. Gates on account of the defeat at Camden. In 1783 he returned to France and became an actor in the French revolution, taking part with the royalists of La Vendée. Five years later he was appointed one of twelve deputies sent to 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 fugitive. From various retreats he directed for several months the preparations for revolt, but the execution of Louis XVI, gave his system such a shock that he rapidly sank under a nervous malady. He was arrested and policed in manner, an eloquent and persuasive speaker, a gallant leader, and a man greatly beloved.

ARMENDARIZ, Lope Díaz de (arr-men-dah’-reth), marquis of Calderetea, 16th Spanish viceroy of Mexico. His administration began 16 Sept., 1853. He promoted public works and organized a special fleet to check smuggling. After founding the colony of Calderetea in Nuevo León, he projected other settlements, but was recalled to Spain.

ARMISTEAD, George, soldier, b. in Newmarket, Va., 10 April, 1780; d. in Baltimore, 25 April, 1818. The name is derived from Hesse Darmstadt, where came the ancestry of the family. Five brothers took part in the war of 1812—three in the regular army, and two in the militia. George was appointed second lieutenant 8 Jan., 1779, promoted first lieutenant in April, captain 6 Nov., 1806, and major of the 3d artillery 3 March, 1813. He distinguished himself at the capture of Fort George from the British, near the mouth of Niagara river in Canada, 25 May, 1813, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for his successful defence of Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, against the British fleet, under Admiral Cochrane, 14 Sept., 1814. His steadfast bravery on this occasion no doubt saved Baltimore from capture, and the citizens presented him with a handsome service of silver, the centre-piece being a yoke of oxen.

ARMISTEAD, Lewis Addison, soldier, b. in Newbern, N. C., 13 Feb., 1817; d. at Gettysburg, Pa., 3 July, 1863. He was a son of Gen. Walker Keith Armistead. He entered West Point in 1854, but left it in 1856. He was appointed second lieutenant in the 6th infantry 10 July, 1859, became first lieutenant in March, 1844, and received brevets for gallantry at Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec in 1847. Promoted to be captain 3 March, 1855, he rendered good service in Indian warfare, but resigned at the beginning of the civil war, and with much reluctance entered the confederate service, receiving a brigadier-general’s commission in 1862. He was wounded at Antietam, 17 Sept., of that year. At Gettysburg he was in the line of fire. In the fight of Pickett’s Charge, nearly reached the federal lines in the desperate charge made on the third day, was mortally wounded, and died a prisoner.

ARMISTEAD, Walker Keith, soldier, brother of Gen. Lewis Addison, b. in Virginia about 1788; d. in Upper ville, Va., 13 Oct., 1845. His name stands third on the consecutively numbered list of West Point graduates, and at the head of the class of 1803, the second class that was graduated. This of itself was not new, as classes were then only three men in the class, but Armistead proved himself an excellent engineer, and superintended the defences of Norfolk, Va., in 1808–11. At this time he ranked as captain, and was promoted to be major of engineers 10 July, 1810. In 1811 he was on duty at the military academy. During the war of 1812 he was chief engineer, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the army on the Niagara frontier. He was superintendent of the defences of Norfolk and the Chesapeake in 1815–18, when he was promoted to be colonel of engineers and chief engineer of the army, Nov. 18. In the reorganization of the army, 1 June, 1821, he became colonel of the 3d artillery, and, remaining in that grade for ten years, was brevetted brigadier. He served in the Florida war, and was appointed on various important boards and commissions, and in command 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, William Edmund, 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., 1875. He was graduated at Columbia college in 1850, studied in the General Theological Seminary, was ordained in 1852, spent seven years of his ministry in New Hampshire and Augusta, Me., then became rector of St. John’s church, Detroit. In 1866 he went to the Holy Land, and during his absence was elected bishop of the church there. He was consecrated 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 surgical experts caused them to tell him that it was impossible for him to survive more than a week without an operation, and at the same time 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 successfully done on Friday, and he lived till 5 A. M. of Sunday.

ARMSBY, James H., physician, b. in Sutton, Mass., 31 Dec., 1809; d. in Albany, N. Y., 3 Dec., 1873. His early years were spent on his father’s farm at Manchester, Vt., and d. in Upper ville, Va., 13 Oct., 1845. His name stands third on the consecutively numbered list of West Point
ARMSTRONG

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. He conceived the idea of founding a university in Albany, raised $10,000 for the object, 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 Naples in 1861 as U. S. consul. He was once a member 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. He received an academic education at the Maine Wesleyan seminary, and, having removed to St. Louis, Mo., 16 Sept., 1837, opened and taught the first public school in the state, 1 April, 1838. He was comptroller of St. Louis from 1847 to 1850, and member of the board of police commissioners from 1857 to 1857 and again in 1870. He was the first ordaining elder of the Missouri Conference, and held several local offices. He was chosen U. S. senator from Missouri as a democrat in October, 1877, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lewis V. Bogey, and served until 1879.

ARMSTRONG, John, artist, b. in Newburg, N. Y., about 1837. He was graduated at Trinity college, Hartford, in 1858, studied law in New York, and practiced 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 exhibition of 1878, when he received the decoration of the legion of honor.

ARMSTRONG, George Dodd, author, b. in Mendham, N. J., in 1813. He graduated at Princeton in 1832, was a teacher for three and a half years, and then entered the union theological seminary, Presbyterian college, V. T. Two years later he became professor of chemistry and mechanics in Washington college, now Washington and Lee university, Lexington. In 1851 he resigned his professorship and took pastoral charge of a church in St. Louis, Mo. His first work came into the hands of his pupils, though it was by the college of William and Mary in 1854. He contributed from an early age to periodicals, his earliest work being for the "Southern Literary Messenger" and "Ruffin's Farmer's Register." His works issued in book form are: "The Christian Doctrine of Slavery" (New York, 1857); "Scriptural Examination of the Doctrine of Baptism"; and "Theology of Christian Experience" (1857); and "The Summer of the Pestilence: A History of the Ravages of the Yellow Fever in Norfolk, Va., in 1853" (Philadelphia, 1857).

ARMSTRONG, James, naval officer, b. in Shilohville, 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 in the hope of escaping from a superior enemy. He rose by the regular steps of promotion to be a captain in 1841. He commanded the East India squadron in 1839 and 1840, and assisted in 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 commodore.

ARMSTRONG, James, soldier, b. in Pennsylvania in the early part of the 18th century; d. in Carlisle, Pa., 3 March, 1795. Of his early life little is known. He served as a colonel in the successful defense of Fort Moultrie, 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 1787 to 1789, till the day of his death.

ARMSTRONG, James, b. in Berthier, province of Quebec, 37 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 1868, 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 the convention of 1878, and French laws were allowed to remain in force. Some unimportant changes were afterward made, but as far back as 1845 the chief justice made a report upon the laws, in which he said that no one knew what the law was, and generally it was the practice of the judges to accept the law in force in St. Lucia for 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 is a model of English law and its codification.

ARMSTRONG, James F., naval officer, b. in New Jersey, 20 July, 1817; d. in New Haven, Conn., 19 April, 1879. 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 sloop "Boston" in the West India squadron, in 1837. He became midshipman 25 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 "Sumpter" on the blockade. As commander, dating from 27 April, 1861, he continued on the blockade 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 1759–6, commanding an expedition against the Indians in the Ohio country and taking the posts he won to the French by the British in August, 1814, rendered him unpopular. He was censured and obliged to resign in September, 1814. In his subsequent retirement at Red Hook, N. Y., he prepared and published the following:


His son, Henry B., soldier, b. in New York city, 9 May, 1791; d. in Red Hook, Dutchess co., N. Y., 10 Nov., 1884. His early years were spent in France, where his father was American minister to the court of the first 33 years of the 19th century. He served in the French military school, where he went bare-footed for years, hot of all kinds being considered officious before leaving France, in 1811, young Armstrong frequented 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 33th infantry, and served through-out 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. For nearly seventy years Col. Armstrong lived the life of a country gentleman on his estate in 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 K.,** author and politician, b. in Milan, Ohio, 19 Sept., 1822. He was educated at Huron institute and Western Reserve college, Ohio, went to Minnesota in 1856, was electedveyor of Mower co., 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 Missouri river; and, on the organization of Dakota in 1861, he was elected to the legislature of the territory, being re-elected 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 peace commission to the Sioux; was employed from 1806 to 1839 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 1809 was elected again to the territorial legislature, and in 1810 was chosen by the legislature as president of the first national bank of the territory, and he was elected to the 42d and 43d congresses, as a democrat. He established the first democratic newspaper in the territory.

**ARMSTRONG, Richard,** British soldier, b. about 1790; died about 1823. He entered the Queen's rangers as cap-

**ARMSTRONG, Richard,** British soldier, b. about 1790; died about 1823. He entered the Queen's rangers as cap-
tained, afterward became mayor, 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 advanced, 26 Jan., 1787, to a colonel; 25 Feb., 1803, to a major-generalship; and 25 Oct., 1809, to a lieutenant-generalship.

ARMSTRONG, Richard, missionary, b. in Northumberland co., Pa., 19 Sept., 1805; d. in Honolulu, Sandwich islands, 29 Sept., 1860. He was graduated at Union College, N. Y., in 1821, and entered upon a course of theology in Princeton seminary, went in 1823 to the Sandwich islands. For eight months he was in charge of the mission at Nukahiva, in the Marquesas group; then went to Walluika, whence after five years he returned to Honolulu to take the station made vacant by the return of Mr. Bingham to the United States. In December, 1847, the king made him minister of instruction and president of the board of education, and he was also appointed to a seat in the house of nobles, and to a seat in the senate. His death was caused by the kick of a vicious horse.

ARMSTRONG, Robert, soldier, b. in eastern Tennessee in 1790; d. in Washington, D. C, 23 Feb., 1854. He commanded a company of Tennessee artillery under Jackson in the Creek war 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 1836, as brigadier-general, commanded the Tennessee mounted volunteers at the battle of Wahoo swamp. He was postmaster at Nashville from 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, Samuel T., governor of Massachusetts, b. in 1784; d. 26 March, 1850. He was a bookseller in Boston, and among other works published a stereotyped edition of Scott's family Bible, which did much to spread the Bible in Boston and lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, and in 1836 the election of Governor Davis to the U. S. senate made him governor for the remainder of the term. He made a fortune in his business, and in 1860 moved to Providence, where he intended to leave large amounts to charitable institutions; but if so, his designs were frustrated by his sudden death. He was a member of the prudential committee of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions.

ARMSTRONG, William Jessup, clergyman, b. in Mendham, N. J., 20 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 Albemarle co., Va., as a missionary, but returned to Trenton to take charge of a congregation. He remained there three years, and then accepted an invitation from the first Presbyterian church in Richmond, Va., where he remained until 1804. He then became secretary of the Presbyterian board in North Carolina, and at the same time agent for the American board of commissioners for 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 1840 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, 1876. He was the son of a brother of his father and 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 place of his residence, 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 1833 Mr. Arnold's son Richard and J. P. Baker were admitted to the firm, which then became known by its present title, Arnold, Constable & Co. In 1860 Mr. Arnold left the active management of the business, and for some time before his death was the owner of a large 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., 12 Feb., 1814; d. in Cranston, R. I., 11 Oct., 1883. He was graduated at Brown in 1837, studied at Newton theological seminary, and on 14 Sept., 1841, was ordained pastor of the Baptist church at Newburyport, Mass. From 1844 to 1854 he was a missionary to Greece, from 1855 to 1857 he was professor of church history at Newton seminary, and in 1858 he became pastor at Westbrook, Mass., where he remained until 1864. He was then chosen professor of biblical interpretation and pastoral theology in the Baptist seminary at Hamilton, N. Y., and from 1869 to 1870 held the professorship of New Testament Greek in Baptist theological seminary at Chicago. Dr. Arnold published, in 1860, "Prerequisites to Communication," 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. He was one of thirteen who signed a compact agreeing to subject themselves to any agreements made by a majority of the masters of families. In 1643 his knowledge of the native tongues gained him the office of messenger, but not for any pecuniary reward, 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 Connecticut. 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 1600. 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 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., 1626; d. in London, England, 29 June, 1801. His ancestor, William Arnold (b. in Leamington, Warwickshire, in 1587), 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
Arnold returned to Cambridge early in July, proposed to Washington the expedition against Quebec by way of the Kennebec and Chaudière rivers, and started with an expedition 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 consummate ability, but was nearly ruined by the misconduct of Col. Enos, who deserted and returned to Massachusetts with 200 men and the greater part of the provisions. After frightful hardships, to which 200 more men succumbed, on 13 Nov., the little army climbed the heights of Abraham. As Arnold's force was insufficient to storm the city, and the garrison would not come out to fight, he was obliged to await the arrival of Montgomery, who had just taken Montreal. In the great assault of 31 Dec., in which Montgomery was slain, Arnold received a wound in the leg. For his gallantry he was now made brigadier-general. He kept up the siege of Quebec till the following April, when Wooster arrived and took command. Arnold was put in command of Montreal. The British, being now heavily reinforced, were able to drive the Americans from Canada, and early in June Arnold effected a retreat to New York. During the summer he was busily occupied in building a fleet with which to oppose and delay the advance of the British up Lake Champlain. On 11 Oct., he fought a terrible naval battle near Valcour island, in which he was defeated by the overwhelming superiority of the enemy in number of ships and men: but he brought away part of his flotilla and all his surviving troops in safety to Ticonderoga, and his resistance had been so ob-sinate that it discouraged Gen. Carleton, who re-tired to Montreal for the winter. This relief of Ticonderoga made it possible to send 3,000 men from the northern army to the aid of Washington, and thus enabled that commander to strike his great blows at Trenton and Princeton.

Among Allen's men concerned in the capture of Ticonderoga in the preceding year was Lieut. Brown, of Pittsfield, who on that occasion had some difficulty with Arnold. Brown now brought charges against Arnold of malfeasance while in command at Montreal, with reference to exactions of private property. At_nearly all the charges were investigated by the board of war, which pronounced them "cruel and groundless" and entirely exonerated Arnold, and the report was confirmed by congress. Nevertheless, a party hostile to Arnold had begun to grow up in that body. Gates had already begun to intrigue against Schuyler, and Charles Lee had done his best to ruin Washington. The cabal or faction that afterward took its name from Conway was already forming. Arnold was conspicuous as an intimate friend of Schuyler and Washington, and their enemies began by striking at him. This petty persecution of the commander-in-chief by slighting and insulting his favorite officers was kept up until the last year of the war, and such men as Greene, Morgan, and Stark were almost driven from the service by it. On 19 Feb., 1777, congress appointed five new major-generals—Stirling, Mifflin, St. Clair, Stephen, and Lincoln—thus passing over Arnold, who was the senior brigadier. None of these officers had rendered services at all comparable to his, and, coming as it did so soon after his heroic conduct on Lake Champlain, this action of congress naturally incensed him. He behaved very well, however, and expressed his willingness to serve under the men lately his juniors, while at the same time he requested congress to restore him to his relative rank.
ARNOLD

The last week in April 13,000 British troops under Gov. Tryon invaded Connecticut and destroyed the military stronghold at Danbury. The town was captured by Wooster with 600 men, and a skirmish ensued, 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 fight 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 New York militia, and sent to Fort Ticonderoga. 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 night-fall. If 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 its 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 Gates, entreated Arnold 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 7 Oct., Arnold rushed upon the field without orders, and in a series of magnificent charges broke through the British lines and put them to flight. The credit of this victory, which secured for us the alliance with France, is due chiefly to Arnold, and in a less degree to Morgan. Gates was not on the field, and deserves no credit whatever. Just at the close of the battle Arnold was seriously wounded by the Bayonet, and was brought to Quebec. He was carried on a litter to Albany, and remained there disabled until spring. On 20 Jan., 1778, he received from congress an antedated commission restoring him to his original seniority in the army. On 19 Jan., 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 had been strengthened by disgust at the alliance 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 Court views of the British government were greatly influenced by his association with them. 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 brought upon him until he was haled up in the county court to secure a grant of land in central New York, settle it with some of his old soldiers, and end his days in rural seclusion. His acquitted 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 wagons, 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 elamored for a speedy trial, but Reed succeeded in delaying it several months under pretense of collecting evidence. On 26 Jan., 1780, the court-martial rendered its verdict, which 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 commander-in-chief. Washington, who considered Arnold the vice-president of persecution, couched 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 barely 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 men of proven loyalty. Beverley Robinson, estranged 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. Monk 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 to the British. In the fall of 1783, Lord North would renew the liberal terms already offered in 1778, which conceded 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 American to her old allegiance, with her freedom from parliamentary control 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 sold himself cheap, receiving a brigadier-general's place in the British army and a pruny 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 oust Washington from the site of the strategic march against Cornwallis. 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. In 1792 he fought a bloodless duel with the earl of Landerdale, for 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. His life has been written by Sprague 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 1777, d. in London, England, 27 Dec., 1854. He entered the royal engineers in 1791, and attained 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 is said to have been a noted wit. His list of the world's display of especial courage in the attack on Surrani, 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. 5 July, 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 grant of land near Toronto, now of great value. 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 1849 returned to the east and settled at Strawberry Farms. As he spent a good deal of time in 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 other miscellaneous writings. Some of his poems are remarkable sweetness. He was best known during his lifetime as the author of the "McArone" papers, which established his reputation as a humorist. The papers were also collected and continued there and in 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, appearing in two volumes (1867–68), afterward 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 1806. 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. He marched with the 8th Illinois in 1837, and, beginning in 1843, 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 repayment. In 1844 he was a presidential elector, and in 1860 was elected to congress as a republican, serving two terms. At the battle of 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 public domain and fortifications of the great lakes and rivers, and afterward chairman of the committee on manufactures, serving also as member of the committee on roads and canals. 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., 1863, Mr. Arnold introduced in the house of representatives a resolution, which was passed, declaring that the constitution of the United States 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. In 1878 he 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, vindicates and praises him in other respects. 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 short labor in the 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

Vt., 2 Feb., 1798. He studied medicine, and began practice. In 1774 he was a charter member of the Providence grenadiers. He was a member of the general assembly in 1776, and author of the act of May, 1776, regulating the raising of the outh of allegiance to England. During the revo-

lutionary war he was a surgeon in the army, 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, and the peninsular and continental war. He was, in 1798, a member of the con-

tinental congress.—His son, Lemuel Hastings, statesman, b. in St. Johnsbury, Vt., 29 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-

uel Hastings, soldier, b. in Providence, R. I., 12 April, 1828; d. on Governor's Island, New York harbor, 8 Nov., 1882. He was a son of Gov. L. H. Hastings. He took part in the Northern Pacific railroad exploration in 1853, and was aide to Gen. Wool in California from 1855 to 1861. At the begin-

ning of the civil war he was made captain in the 5th artillery, and served at Bull Run and throughout the peninsular campaign. On 22 June, 1862, he was brevetted major for services at the battle of Savage Station, Va., and on 29 Nov. he was made brigadier-general of volunteers. On 8 July, 1863, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel in the regular army for services at the siege of Port Hudson. He commanded a cavalry division in Gen. Banks's Red river expedition in 1864, and later in the same year rendered important services at the reduction of Fort Morgan, Mobile bay, for which, on 22 Aug., 1865, he was made brevet major-
general. He was chosen a member of the council of revision in 1876, and in June, 1882, he was brevetted colonel, brigadier-general, and major-general in the regular army. After the close of the war he com-

manded various posts, and on 5 Dec., 1877, was made acting assistant-inspector-general of the de-

partment. He filled the office of an hour or two to the time of his death he was major in the 5th artillery.

ARNOLD, Lewis G., soldier, b. in New Jersey in December, 1813; d. in South Boston, 22 Sept., 1871. He was graduated at West Point in 1837. He served as second lieutenant in the Florida war of 1837-38 with the 2d artillery, and as first lieutenant in the same regiment, on the Canada fron-
tier, at Detroit, in 1838-39. In 1846 he accom-

panied his regiment to Mexico, and was engaged on the southern line of operations under Gen. Scott, being present at Cerro Gordo and Amoquoque; the capture of San Antonio, and the battle of Churubusco. In the last-named battle he led his company with con-

spicuous bravery, and in the storming of the télée de pont was severely wounded. He was brevetted captain 20 Aug., 1847, for gallant conduct at Con-

ters and Churubusco, and major, 13 Sept., for gallant conduct at Chapultepec. He served again in Florida in 1856, and commanded a detachment in a conflict with a large body of Indians on the Cypress on 7 April of that year. The breaking out of the war in 1861 found Maj. Arnold at the

Dry Tortugas, whence he was transferred to Fort Pickens on 2 Aug. He remained there until 9 May, 1862, being in command after 25 Feb. On 9 Oct., 1861, he aided in repelling the attack of the Confederates on the island. He was, on the 11th, com-

manded a detachment sent the next morning to pursue them to the mainland. In the successive bombard-

ments of Fort Pickens, which followed in Novem-

ber, January, and May, Maj. Arnold, as executive officer of the work, distinguished himself by his gallant and zealous conduct. In December, 1863, the value of his services on these occasions he was brevetted a lieutenant-colonel, to date from 22 Nov., 1861; appointed a brigadier-general of vol-

unteers, to date from 24 Jan., 1862; and assigned to the command of the department of Florida, with his headquarters first at Fort Pickens and afterward at Pensacola. On 1 Oct., 1862, he was placed in command of the forces at New Orleans and Al-

giers, Louisiana, which command he retained until 10 Nov., when he was disabled by a stroke of par-

alysis, from which he never recovered. In Febru-

ary, 1864, all hope of his restoration to active life having been abandoned, Gen. Arnold was retired.

ARNOLD, Peleg, jurist, b. in Smithfield, R. I., in 1752; d. there, 13 Feb., 1820. He received a liberal education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He was several years a member of the general assembly of his state, and from 9 April, 1787, to 1 Nov., 1789, was a delegate to congress under the confederation. In October, 1788, he re-

turned to Rhode Island especially to represent to the assembly the importance of immediate action on the federal constitution. He was afterward chief justice of the Rhode Island supreme court.

ARNOLD, Samuel Greene, historian, b. in Providence, R. I., 12 April, 1821; d. there, 12 Feb., 1880. He was graduated at Brown in 1841, spent two years in a Providence counting-house, and visited Europe. On his return he studied law, being graduated at Harvard law school in 1845, and was admitted to the Rhode Island bar; but before practising he again travelled extensively in Europe, the east, and South America. In 1852 he was elected a member of the state legislature, being the only man elected on the whig ticket, and he again occupied that office in 1861 and 1862. On the breaking out of the civil war he was for a few weeks in command of a battery of artillery and twice at sea with the vessel of Gov. Sprague. From 1 Dec., 1862, to 9 March, 1863, he served in the 1st Massachusetts battery, which had been chosen to fill out the term of J. F. Sim-

mons, resigned. He published a valuable "His-
tory of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations" (2 vols., New York, 1890). He was the author of "The Spirit of Rhode Island His-
tory," a discourse delivered on 17 Jan., 1853, be-

fore the Rhode Island historical society, of which he was for some time the president, an address before the American institute in New York in October, 1850, and numerous other addresses, and arti-

cles, being published.

ARNOLD, Thomas Dickens, lawyer, b. in Spotsylvania co., Va., 3 May, 1793; d. in Jones-

boro', Tenn., 26 May, 1870. He was a farmer boy, and his education was obtained almost entirely by his own efforts, and, at the request of the governor of Virginia, he taught the farmer's children. When war was declared in 1812, his strong physique and sturdy appearance permitted his enlistment, although he was but fourteen years of age. During the march to Mo-
bile a young soldier, the only son of a poor widow, was tried by court-martial, and, by order of Gen. Jackson for the offence of stumbling, and the circumstances of the execution made a deep im-

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presion on the mind of young Arnold, who de-
nounced the act as unwarranted tyranny, and in
after years remembered and acted upon his con-
victions in his hostility to 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 1829
on the whig ticket after he had been twice de-
feated. 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, 1822, he made a speech against Senator Hous-
ton 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 300 senators and members, he was as-
saulted 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 as-
sistant down, wrenched away the pistol, and car-
rried it to his pocket. He was discharged from
the army and was left in several hours where he fell.
The admirers of Mr. Arnold presented him the next day with a highly
wrought sword-cane with the inscription, "Pre-

tended to Thomas D. Arnold for his brave defense
against the attack of Morgan A. Heard." In
1806 he was elected brigadier-general of Tennessee mili-
tia, and in 1814 was returned to congress, serving
from 31 May, 1841, till 3 March, 1843, when he re-
tired 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. He has been secretary of state
every several times, president of the congress, and
Colomian 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
Encyclopedia," contributing biographical notices
of eminent Frenchmen, including Lavoisier, La
Harpe, Necker, Pascal, and Palsay.

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

ARRATE, José Felix de, Cuban author, b.
in Havana in 1697; d. in 1766. He studied law
in Mexico, where he was admitted to the bar, and
returned to his native city, where he filled some im-
portant offices. In 1761 wrote a history of Ha-
vana, the first historical work on a Cuban subject,
which he gave the title of "El Nuevo Mundo y Au-
temoral de las Indias Occidentales," alluding to
the important geographical and strate-
gecal situation of the capital of Cuba. This work
remained unedited until 1850, when it was pub-
lished by the real sociedad economica of Havana.
A new edition was brought out in 1876, forming
part of the collection entitled "Los tres primeros
historiadores de Cuba." Arrate wrote also poems
and a comedy, which are lost.

ARRIAGA, Pablo José (ahr-ree-ah'-ga), Spanish-
ian, b. in Veracruz, Mexico, 1562. He was
sent to Peru, and there founded several Jesuit col-
leges, 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 "Extirpación de la idolatría de los indios
del Perú" and "Directorio espiritual" are the
most important.

ARRILLAGA, José Joaquín, b. in Aya, prov-
ince of Guipúzcoa, Spain, in 1759; d. at Soledad
Mission, California, 34 July, 1814. In 1810
Arrillaga was a volunteer in Mexico, rose in the
service, became captain in 1788, and in the same
year took office as lieutenant-governor of the two
Californias. In 1792, on the death of Romen, he
was appointed governor. After an interval he
passed once more as lieutenant-governor, from
1794 to 1804, he received a permanent appointment
as governor of Alta California, 26 March, 1804,
and remained the office until his death. Of all the
Spanish governors of the newly settled land, he
was the most uniformly successful in winning the
approval of both civilians and the Catholic clergy.

ARRINGTON, Alfred W., lawyer, b. in Iredell
co., N. C., in September, 1810; d. in Chicago, Ill.,
31 Dec., 1867. He was the son of Archibald Ar-
range, of Orange County, N. C., who removed to
Carolina from 1841 to 1845. In 1829 young Ar-
lington, who had received a good education in his
native state, was received on trial as a Methodist
circuit preacher in Indians, and in 1832-'33 he
preached as an itinerant in Missouri, his remarka-
ble mental and physical energy attracting crowds
drawing crowds to hear him. In 1834 he aban-
doned the ministry and studied law, being admitted
soon after to the Missouri bar. He removed 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 tick-
et, 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 was compelled to seek a more northern
climate and removed to Madison, Wis., 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, practicing constantly before
the U. S. district and circuit courts and the su-
preme court at Washington. His death was hast-
ened by overwork. He wrote much under the sig-
nature of "Charles Summerville," and was the au-
thor of "The 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 Tanana" (New York, 1857).

ARRÜE DE MIRANDA, Luz (ar-ru'-ay day
mee-ran'-ah), Guatemalan poetess, b. in the
city of Guatemala in 1832. One of her best compo-
sitions is "El Conde de Safo," a poem in blank verse
written in the 18th century. She was one of the military leaders under
Bivinville, colonial French governor of Louisiana,
and one of the most daring of the early Indian
fighting. He subjugated the warlike Chichimec and
the Wahib when Benhine summoned them to aid in
breaking the power of the Chickasaw Indians, who,
in connection with English traders from the Caro-
lines, interfered with commerce on the Mississippi
River. He met and defeated 2000 Chickasaw
Indian soldiers and over a thousand Indian allies
he descended the river in June, 1736, and encamped
secretly within striking distance of the Chickasaw
fortress, to await the detachment from New Orleans. This did not arrive, and, as he was unable longer to restrain his savage allies, an attack was ordered. Two of the Chickasaw strongholds were stormed, but in the attack on the third Artaguet was twice wounded. He forced his way to a hill, but Senat, a Jesuit priest, remained to minister to his wounded leader, and with him and the other prisoners was burned at the stake after the retreat of the French was assured.

**ARTEAGA, José Maria** (ah-thah'gah), Mexican soldier, b. in rolling hills near the town of Mazamitla, in Nayarit, July 17, 1829; d. in the eating of the city of Mexico. He was a high officer of the inquisition.

**ARTHUR, Chester Alan,** twenty-first president of the United States, b. in Fairfield, Franklin co., Vt., Oct. 6, 1833; d. in New York city, Nov. 20, 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 Hampstead to Connecticut river, and made his home in Portland, where he died in 1810, leaving twelve children. Her father was George Washington Stone. She died Jan. 6, 1869, and her husband died Oct. 27, 1875, at Newtonville, N. Y. Their children were three sons and six daughters, all of whom, except one son and one daughter, were alive in 1896.

Chester A. Arthur, the eldest son, prepared for college at Union Village in Greenwich, and at Schenectady, and in 1845 he entered the sophomore class of Union. While in his sophomore year he taught school for a term at Schaghticoke, N. Y., and in the same year was admitted at the age of 17 to the bar, and for the next eight years practiced law in the village of Fairfield, Franklin co., Vt. In 1854, James A. Garfield, then a student in Williams college, taught penmanship in this academy during his winter vacation.

In 1859, Arthur, having accumulated a small sum of money, decided to go to New York city. He there entered the law office of Erastus 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 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 meeting convened at Utica, 21 Oct., 1835, to form a New York anti-slavery society. This meeting was brought 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 arrested by a mob, 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 Lecompton slave case. In 1852 Jonathan Lecomon, 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 by Judge Elijah Paine, of the superior court of New York city, and after arguments by Mr. Culver and John Jay for the slave-holders, the court ordered Mr. Lecomon 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 into a free state. The decision created great excitement at the south, 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 Judge Paine's decision (People v. Lecomon, 5 Sandt., 681), and it was still further sustained by the court of appeals at the March term, 1860 (Lecomon v. People, 20 N. Y. Rep., 562). Arthur, as a law student, and after his admission to the bar, became an earnest advocate for the rights of the slaves. He ventured to Albany to secure the intervention in their behalf of the legislature and the governor, and he acted as their counsel in addition to attorney-general Ogden Hoffman, E. D. Culver, Joseph Blunt, and (after Mr. Hoffman's death) Charles Evans. Charles Evans was employed as further counsel for the slave-holder, and argued his side before the court of appeals, while Mr. Blunt and Mr. Evarts ard for the slaves. Until 1855 the street-car companies of New York city excluded colored persons from riding with the whites, and made no adequate provision for their separate transportation. One Sunday in that year a colored woman named Lizzie Jennings, a Sabbath-school superintendent, on the way home from her school, was ejected from a car on the Fourth avenue line. Culver, Parker & Arthur brought a suit against them in her behalf. On the 12th of Dec. in the supreme court in Brooklyn, the plaintiff recovered a judgment, and the right of colored persons to ride in any of the city cars was thus secured. The Colored People's Legal Rights Association for years celebrated the anniversary of their success in this case.

Mr. Arthur became a Henry Clay whig, and cast his first vote in 1852 for Winfield Scott for president. He participated in the first republican state convention at Saratoga, and took an active part in the Frement campaign of 1856. On 1 Jan., 1861, the Gov. Edwin D. Morgan, who had entered upon his second term, and between whom and Mr. Arthur a warm friendship had grown up, appointed
him on his staff as engineer-in-chief, with the rank of brigadier-general. He had previously taken part in the organization of the state 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 consultation concerning the defenses of New York harbor. On 24 Dec. he summoned a board of engineers, of which he became a member; and on 16 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, N.Y., on 18 June. The President Lincoln to call for more troops; and on 1 July he called for 300,000 volunteers. At Gov. Morgan’s request, Gen. Arthur resumed his former work, resigned as inspector-general, and 10 July was again a number; and on 19 Jan., 1863, he submitted an annual report, dated 27 Jan., 1863, he said: “Through the single office and clothing department of this department 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 equipage, 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 went out of office 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, who by his practical good sense and unremitting exertion, at a period when everything was in confusion, reduced the operations of the department to a matured plan, by which large armies 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. During all this period he continued to take an active interest in politics; was chairman in 1868 of the central Grant club of New York; and became chairman of the executive committee of the republican state committee in 1870.

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pended from office, and Edwin A. Merritt was designated as collector, and Silas W. Burt as naval officer, and Matthew C. Ferris as postmaster. Their nominations were sent to the senate 3 Dec., 1878. On 15 Jan., 1879, Sec. Sherman communicated to the senate a full statement of the causes that led to these suspensions, mainly criticisms of the management of the custom-house, clashing with the declaration that the restoration of the suspended officers would create discord and contention, be unjust to the president, and personally embarrassing to the secretary, and saying that, as Collector Arthur's term of service would expire 17 Dec., 1879, his restoration would be temporary, the present bill would send in another name, or suspend 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 an eloquent protest. Sec. 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, the position of the collector of the port of New York is contained in Collector Arthur's letter of 23 Nov., 1877, from which the following extract is taken: "The essential elements of a correct civil service I understand to be: first, permanence in office, which of course prevents removals except for cause; second, promotion from the lower to the higher grades, based upon good conduct and efficiency; third, prompt and thorough investigation of all complaints, and prompt punishment of all misconduct. In this respect a challenge comparison with any department of the government under the present, or any past, national administration. I am prepared to demonstrate the truth of this statement on any fair investigation." In a table appended to this letter Collector Arthur showed that during the six years he had managed the office the yearly percentage of removals for all causes had been only 29 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 Collector Schell took office. Out of 923 persons who held the office after his elevation, from 1857 to 1871, there were 531 still in office on 1 May, 1877, having been retained during his entire term. 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, 10% of one per cent of the receipts; between 1861 and 1864, 24%: in 1864 and 1865, between 1866 and 1869, 10%: in 1869 and 1870, 10%: in 1870 and 1871, 10%: and under him, from 1871 to 1877, it was 10% of one per cent. The influence of the administration, however, was sufficient to secure the confirmation of Mr. Merritt and Mr. Burt on 3 Feb., 1879, and the controversy was submitted 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 from the term that began 4 March, 1881.

On retiring from the office of collector, Gen. Arthur resumed law practice with the firm of Arthur, Phelps, Knevals & Ransom. But he continued to be active in politics, and, in 1889, 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 controversy before the Republican national committee, which threatened to result in the organization of two independent conventions, he conducted for his own side the conferences with the controlling anti-third term delegates relative to the choice of the temporary president. In consequence of the arrangement of the preliminary roll of delegates in the cases to be contested in the convention. The result of the conferences was an agreement by which all danger was avoided, and when, upon the opening of the convention, an attempt was made, in consequence of a misunderstanding 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 movement arose in the convention to nominate for vice-president some advocate 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 organization concluded by subscribing an appeal, 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 reforms in the public service as would base original appointments to office upon the merit of the candidate, by the promotion of worthy and efficient officers, and make the tenure of office stable, while not allowing the acceptance of public office to impair the liberty or diminish the responsibility of the citizen. He also advocated a sound currency, popular 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 waterways, wherever required by the general interests of commerce. During the canvass he remained chairman of the New York Republican state committee. The result was a plurality for Garfield and Arthur of 21,000 in the state, against a plurality of 22,000 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 until 20 May. The senate contained 57 republicans and 37 democrats, while Senators Mahone, of Virginia, and Davis, of Illinois, who were rated as independents, 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 deciding vote, which 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 employed by the democrats, and by the controversy over President Garfield's nomination, on 22 March, 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 convention. During this controversy the vice-presi-
dent supported Senators Conkling and Platt in their opposition to the confirmation. On 23 March he headed a remonstrance, signed also by the senators of the Democratic Party, 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 re-election by the legislature of New York, then in session at Albany, he exerted himself actively in their behalf during May and June.

President 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 administered again in the vice-president's room in the capitol at Washington by Chief-Justice Waite, and President Arthur delivered the following inaugural address:

"For the fourth time in the history of the republic its chief magistrate has been removed by death. All hearts are filled with grief and horror at the circumstances which have darkened our land, and the memory of the murdered president, his 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 elected by the people and ordained by the constitution to fill a vacancy so created is called to assume the executive chair. The wisdom of our fathers, foreseeing even the most dire possibilities, made sure that the government should never be imperilled because of the uncertainty of human life. Men may die, but the fabrics of our free institutions remain unshaken. No higher or more assuring proof could exist of the strength and permanence of popular government than the fact that, though the chosen of the people be struck down, his constitutional successor is peacefully installed without shock or strain, except the sorrow which mourns the bereavement. All the noble aspirations of any lamented predecessor which found expression in his life, the measures devised and suggested during his administration, and enacted and enforced by the laws, of the welfare and by the hands of the executive to advance prosperity and promote the general welfare, to insure domestic security and maintain friendly and honorable relations with the nations of the earth, will be garnered 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 grounded and generally approved. No threatening issue mars our foreign intercourse, and the wisdom, integrity, and spirit of our people may be trusted to continue undisturbed the present assured career of peace, tranquillity, and welfare. The gloom and anxiety which have enveloped the country must make repose especially welcome now. No demand for speedy legislation 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 permits and the performance of the duties it imposes. Summoned to these high duties and responsibilities, 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, 26 Sept., as the adjournment, addressing the Senate, and asking that the Senate be adjourned 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 regular meeting of congress in December, and did remain until their successors were appointed, except Sec. Windom, who, desiring to become a candidate for senator from Minnesota, resigned from the treasury 24 Oct. Edwin M. Morgan was nominated 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. He died in office, 4 Sept., 1884. The other 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, 24 Sept., 1881; Hugh McCulloch, of Maryland, 28 Oct., 1884; war, Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois, 27 Oct., 1884; attorney-general, C. S. Wayne, of Indiana, 24 Oct., 1881; secretaries of treasury, of war, and of interior, respectively, W. A. Whitney, of Wisconsin, 20 Dec., 1881 (died in office, 23 March, 1883); Walter Q. Gresham, 3 April, 1883; Frank Hatton, of Iowa, 14 Oct., 1884. Messrs. Frelinghuysen, McCulloch, Lincoln, Chandler, Teller, Brewster, and Hatton remained in office until the end of the presidential term, 4 March, 1885.

The prominent events of President Arthur's administration, including his most important recommendations to congress, may be here summarized: Shortly after his accession to the presidency he participated in the dedication of the monument erected at Yorktown, Va., to commemorate the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at that place, 19 Oct., 1781. Representatives of our French allies and of the German participants were present. At the close of the celebration the president felicitously directed the administration of the national flag, "in recognition of the friendly relations so long and so happily subsisting between Great Britain and the United States, in the trust and confidence of peace and good-will between the two countries for all the centuries to come, and especially 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 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 expediency of the project. No response being elicited, he concluded, 9 Aug., 1882, to postpone indefinitely the proposed convocation, believing that so important a step should not be taken without the express authority of congress; or while three of the nations to be invited were at war; or still, again, until a programme should have been prepared explicitly indicating the objects and limiting the powers of the congress. Efforts were made, however, to strengthen the relations of the United States with the other American nationalities. Representations were made by the administration with a view to bringing to a close the de-
vastating war between Chili and the allied states of Peru and Bolivia. Its friendly counsel was offered to promote a lagreement of boundary-line between Mexico and Guatemala, and 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 signing day an agreement was also effected permitting the armed forces of either country to cross the frontier in pursuit of hostile Indians. A series of reciprocal commercial treaties with the countrys of America to foster an unimpeded commerce was recommended. Such a treaty was made with Mexico, 20 Jan., 1883, Gen. U. S. Grant and Mr. Win. H. Cressey 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 this subject, instructions were also given advising the establishment of a monetary union of 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 and South American commission was appointed, under the act of congress of 7 July, 1884, and proceeded on its mission, guided by instructions concerning procedure 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 correspondents, in an article written to the British government, it was 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 by way of San Juan river and Lake 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 assume any responsibility or claim any 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 Manila unjustly, and under circumstances of peculiar severity. For the same government was also secured a recognition of the conclusiveness of the judgments of the U. S. courts naturalizing citizens of Spanish nationality. From the British government a full recognition of the rights 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. A treaty was concluded under the joint resolution of congress of 3 March, 1883, of the termination of the fishery clauses of the treaty of Washington. A complete scheme for re-organizing the extra-territorial jurisdiction of American consuls in China and Japan, and another for re-organizing and improving that service, were submitted to congress. The former recommendation was adopted by the senate. The balance of the Japanese indemnity fund was returned to Japan by act of 22 Feb., 1885, and the balance of the Chinese fund to 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 the acts that advised the establishment of a monetary union of the American countries. The United States was an associate of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the veto was sustained and a modified bill, suspending immigration for ten years, was passed 6 May, 1882, which received executive approval, and also an amendatory act of 5 July, 1884. Outstanding 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. Shufelt, 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. The flag of the international association of the Congo was, on 22 April, 1884, recognized first by the United States. A commercial agent was appointed to visit the Congo basin, and the government was represented at an international conference at Berlin, called by the emperor of Germany, for the promotion of trade and the establishment of commercial rights in the Congo region. The renewal of the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii was advised. Monomarchies were addressed to Russia against any proscripive treat of the Hebrew race in that country. The international prime meridian of Greenwich was established as the result of a conference of nations, initiated by the U. S. government, and held at Washington, 1 Oct. to 1 Nov., 1884. 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 propaanda the American college in Rome, established mainly by contributions from the United States, and in consequence of this interposition the college was saved from sale and virtual confiscation. On 3 Aug., 1882, a law was passed for returning convicts to Europe, and on 26 Feb., 1883, importation of contract-laborers was forbidden.

The suspension of the coinage of standard silver dollars, and the redemption of the trade dollars, were repeatedly recommended. The repeal of the stamp taxes on matches, stationery, 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 126 to 105. The
tax on tobacco was reduced by the same act of Congress; and in his last annual message, of 5 Dec., 1884, the president advised the repeal of all internal revenue duties to prevent the distillation of fermented liquors. Congress was advised to undertake the revision of the tariff, but "without the abandonment of the policy of so discriminating in the adjustment of duties as to afford aid and protection to American labor." The course advised was the organization of a tariff commission, which was authorized by act of Congress of 15 May, 1882. The report of the commission submitted to Congress 4 Dec, was made the basis of the tariff revision act of 3 March, 1883. 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 $469,651,050, and six per cent. bonds to the amount of $305,373,750, were continued (except about $56,000,000 which was allowed to be paid) to carry interest-bearing public debt was reduced $478,785,950, and the annual interest charge $29,831,880 during the presidential term. On 1 July, 1882, "An act to regulate the carriage of passengers by steamboat was passed, for accurate 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 the construction and maintenance of ocean steamships under the U. S. flag. In compliance with these recommendations, the following laws were enacted: 26 June, 1881, an act to remove certain burdens from American shipping; 3 July, 1884, an act creating a bureau of navigation, under charge of a commissioner, in the treasury department; 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 state might be able to prevent. The attention of congress was often called to the necessity of modern provisions for coast defence. By special message of 11 April, 1884, an annual appropriation of $1,500,000 for the armament of fortifications was recommended. In the last annual message an expenditure of $69,000,000, one tenth to be appropriated annually, was recommended. In consequence, the fortifications board was created by act of 3 March, 1883, which made an elaborate report to the 40th congress, recommending a complete system of coast defense; an ultimate cost estimated at $126,377,500. The gun foundry board, consisting of army and navy officers, appointed under the act of 3 March, 1883, visited Europe and made full reports, advising large contracts for terms of years with American manufacturers to produce the steel necessary for heavy cannon, 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 26 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 Mississippi 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 made in 1883 and 1884. Appropriations were made of $8,500,000 for permanent work; and in 1882 of $250,000, 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 personal supervision of the secretary of war. On 1 Aug., 1888, 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, entirely for the benefit of the particular localities" where the appropriations were made. It would have been wise to adopt a constitutional amendment allowing the president to veto in part only any bill appropriating moneys. A special message of 8 Jan., 1884, commenced to congress, as a matter of great public interest, the cession to the United States of the Illinois and Michigan canal in order to secure the construction of the Hemenip canal to connect Lake Michigan by way of Illinois river with the Mississippi. Unlawful intrusions of armed settlers into the Indian territory for the purpose of locating upon lands set apart for the Indians were prevented, or the intruders were expelled by the army. On 2 July, 1884, the president vetoed the bill to restore to the army and place on the retired list Maj.-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 congress had no right, "to impose upon the president the duty of re-sentencing a particular individual of its own selection," and (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 185 yeas to 78 nays, but was sustained in the senate by 27 to 27. A new naval policy was adopted prescribing a reduction in the number of officers, the elimination of drunkards, great strictness and impartiality in discipline, the discontinuance of extensive repairs of old wooden ships, the disimprovement of navy-yard expenses, and the beginning of the construction of a new navy of modern steel ships and guns according to the plans of a skilful naval advisory board. The first of such vessels, the cruisers "Chicago," "Boston," and "Atlanta," and a steel 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 1884. A special message of 26 March, 1884, urged continued 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 cruisers 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 crew, was rescued from the North Pacific ocean after having been stranded on the ice for five months. The vessel, with its crew of 34, was under the command of Commander Winfield Scott Schley for the relief of Lieut. A. W. Greely, of the U. S. Army, who 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 return of the "Alert" to the English government.

The reduction of letter postage from three to two cents a half ounce was recommended, and was effected by the act of 3 March, 1883; the unit of weight was on 3 March, 1883, made one ounce, instead of a half ounce; the rate on transient newspapers and periodicals was reduced, 9 June, 1884, to one cent for four ounces, and the rate on similar matter, when sent by the publisher or from a news agency to actual subscribers or to other news agents, including sample copies, was on 3 March, 1883, reduced to one cent a pound. The fast-mail order was extended; and also, on 3 March, 1883, the money-order system. Special letter deliveries were established 3 March, 1885. The star 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.

Recommendations were made for the revision of the laws fixing the fees of jurors and witnesses, and for prescribing by salaries the compensation of district attorneys and judges. 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 29 Dec., 1881. For the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Ward Hunt, of New York, Roscoe Conkling was nominated 24 Feb., 1882, and he was confirmed by the senate; but on 3 March he declined the office, and Samuel Blatchford, of New York, was appointed in his stead. Measures were recommended for breaking up tribal relations of the Indians by allotting to them land in surveys, and by extending to them the laws applicable to other citizens; and liberal appropriations 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 extend the Territorial government to the Territory, and govern it through commissioners. Legislation was urged for the preservation of the valuable forests remaining upon the public domain. National aid to education was repeatedly urged, preferably through setting apart the proceeds of sale of patents held by the government, and a law for the adjudication of the French spoliation claims was passed 20 Jan., 1885, and preparation was made for carrying it into effect. Congress every year urged upon the states to enforce the laws establishing safe and certain methods of ascertaining the result of a presidential election, and fully providing for all cases of removal, death, resignation, or inability of the president, or any officer acting as such. In view of certain decisions of the supreme court, additional legislation was urged in the annual message of 1883 to supplement and enforce the 14th amendment to the constitution in its special purpose to insure to members of the colored race the full enjoyment of civil 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, 1880, accepting the nomination for vice-president, was fully treated in all his annual messages, and in special messages of 29 Feb., 1884, and 11 Feb., 1885. The "act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States" was passed 16 Jan., 1883, and under it a series of rules was established by the president, and the law and regulations have since received a general reception and that of the heads of the several departments. The final distribution of the moneys derived from the Geneva award among meritorious sufferers on account of the rebel cruisers fitted out or harbored in British ports was provided for by the act of 5 June, 1882. In the annual message of 1884 a suitable pension to Gen. Grant was recommended, and, upon his announcement that he would not accept a pension, a special message of 3 Feb., 1885, urged the passage of a bill creating the office of general of the army on the retirement list, to enable the president in his discretion to appoint Gen. Grant. Such a bill was passed 3 March, 1885, and the president on that day made the nomination, and it was confirmed in open session amid demonstrations of approval, in a crowded senate-chamber, a few minutes before the expiration of the session.

The president attended, as the guest of the city of Boston, the celebration of the Webster Historical society at Marshfield, Mass., and made brief addresses in Faneuil Hall, 11 Oct., 1882, and at the annual session at New 4th St., and on 16 Oct., 1883, the address sent by telegraph from the executive mansion in Washington, he opened the exposition, and set in motion the machinery by the electric current. On 25 Sept., 1883, he was present at the unveiling of the Bunsie monument at Bristol, R. I. On 26 Nov., 1883, he attended the unveiling of the statue of Washington on the steps of the sub-treasury building in New York city; and 21 Feb., 1885, he made an address at the dedication, at the national capital, of the Washington monument, which had been completed during his term.

President Arthur's name was presented to the republican presidential convention that met at Chicago 3 June, 1884, by delegates from New York, Pennsylvania, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Louisiana. Of the first ballot 23 votes were cast for President Arthur against 540 for all others, 276 on the second, 274 on the third, and 207 on the fourth, which resulted in the nomination of James G. Blaine. He was then telegraphed to Mr. Blaine, "As the candidate of the republican party you will have my most earnest and constant support," and in a letter which ensued he rendered all possible assistance.
to the republican cause and candidates. The national convention, in its resolutions, declared that "in the administration of President Arthur we recognize an able, upright, 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 of the administration.

Mr. Arthur married, 29 Oct., 1859, Ellen Lewis Herndon, of Fredericksburg, Va., who died 12 Jan., 1880, leaving two children, Chester Alan Arthur, b. 25 July, 1865, 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 Command-er William Lewis Herndon, of the U. S. navy, who, in 1851-2, explored the Amazon river under or-ders of the government. He perished in a gale and 12 men in the U. S. S. Ocypode, on the way 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 man-ner was meek and mild. He was refined in domestic and social life, and warmly beloved by his personal friends. He conducted his official intercourse with unvarying courtesy, and dispensed the liberal hos-pitalities 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 solid and strong mind, literary taste and culture, a retentive memory, and was apt in il-lustration 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 pur-pose and act as a public official; had always the courage to follow his deliberate convictions, and remained unmoved by importunity or attack. He succeeded to the presidency under peculiarly dis-tressing 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, was measurably reduced during the canvass and the following winter, only to break out anew immediately after the inauguration of the new administration, and a fierce controversy was raging when the assassination of President Gar-field 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 misgivings were everywhere apparent. The delicacy and discretion displayed by the vice-presi-dent 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 a state of tense and anxious expectancy, of which, doubtless, he was most painfully conscious. All fears, however, were speedily and happily dis-pelled. The new president's inaugural was ex-plicit, judicious, and reassuring, and his purpose not to administer his high office in the spirit of foreign faction, although by it he lost some friendship, did much toward healing the dissensions within the dominant party. His conservative ad-ministration of the government commanded uni-verseal 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 did a president so beloved by the country as Mr. Arthur could have wrought more mischief. It was not a time for showy exploits or brilliant ex-perimentation. 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 was the wisest and most desirable that was possible. 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 to the public, in its true light, and as it deserves, 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. 131 Nassau-st., New York, at his breakfast table, 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 Scheffel, and the surviving members of Presi-dent Arthur's cabinet, were in attendance. On the same day a special train conveyed his remains 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 states-man, 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 1806. The following year he went to Egypt, and was severely wounded in the attack upon Rosetta. He served as a captain under Sir James Kempen 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 staff of the field force, and was also given the freedom of the city of London conferred upon him 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 exercis-ing the military command as well as the civil gov-ernment. While acting in this capacity Col. Ar-thur suppressed a serious outbreak of the slave population of Honduras. His despatches relative to the revolt and the subject of slavery in the West Indies attracted 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 1822 he left Hon-duras for England, and in 1825 was appointed lieutenant-governor of Van Diemen's Land (then the principal British penal colony), having com-mand of the military forces as well. 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
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plans a fair trial. He returned to England in March, 1837, was knighted, and at the close of that year was appointed lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada; and was also of that year, his Good Time (1805) was also translated and on...th of the staff. The state of Canada at this time was critical, as in both Upper and Lower Canada attemps had been made, a few months before Col. Arthur's arrival, to subvert the British authority, and, shortly after he had taken charge of the go

government, Upper Canada was invaded by a band of American sympathizers. The invasion was no more successful than the preceding attempts at re-volt, and much credit was awarded to Sir George Arthur for his successful arrangement for the de

fence 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 continued for a time to conduct the administra-

tion of Upper Canada as deputy go-
v
er, it being specially stipulated by him that he would receive no remuneration for his services. He returned to England in 1841, and was created a baronet in recognition of his services in Canada. On 8 June, 1842, he assumed the office of governor of the island of Newfoundland in the British West Indies, and remained in office until 1846. During this period (a most critical one in the history of India) he displayed great tact and ability, and assisted very materially in extending and strengthening British rule in that country. The suppression of the insurrection in Kolhapur was largely due to his judicious and prompt measures, and he was appointed pro-

visional governor-general, but did not assume office, as he was compelled by ill-health to leave India be-

fore Lord Hardinge vacated the governor-general-

ship. Sir George Arthur, during his administra-
tion of the affairs of the presidency, perfected the Deccan survey, the object of which was to equalize and decrease the pressure of the land assessment on the cultivators of the Deccan; and gave his hearty support to the project of a railway line from Bomb-

day to Callian, which may be regarded as the germ of the great Indian peninsula-railway, while during his administration the reclamations of the foreshore of the island of Bombay was projected. On his

return to England in 1846 he was made a privy coun-

sellor, and in 1853 he received the colonelcy 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 1833 he visited the west as the agent of a banking con-

cern. He had meantime educated himself by reading and study, and when he returned to Baltimore he became editor of "The Athenaeum." In 1841 he removed to Philadelphia, where the rest of his life was passed, and where, in 1852, he founded "Arthur's Home Magazine," of which he was editor until within a few weeks 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. Ar-

thur's works exceeds one hundred, and of these more than a fair percentage are of domestic life, where his writings 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 Months in the Campaign of '65." His stories all have some moral end in view, many of them being devoted to the support of the tem-

perance cause. Although they do not possess great merit as literature, they have been widely read and gained him much popularity. His book, "The Young Governor" (1851) was also translated and verging on spiritualism and Swedenborgianism."
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 in the Russian army. In 1848 he enlisted 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 Tomosovacz, Kapolina, and Nagy Sarlo. He followed Kossuth to Turkey, shared his confinement at Kutais, and on his 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. Frémont, and on 26 Sept. was appointed brigadier-general and commanded the 4th division in Frémont'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 or September 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 re- signed 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., 1745; d. in Spottsylvania, Va., 31 March, 1816. His parents, devout Methodists, must have been among the earlier disciples of Wesley. Handsworth was hardly a day's ride from Oxford, where the Wesleys organized their “Holy Band,” and the young man imbued Wesleyanism from the time when he first saw the light. He was converted at the age of thirteen, through the influence of the “itinerants,” who were always expecting the whole household to such an assembly. He received the rudiments of an education at the village school of Barre, and was indentured to a maker of “backle chapes,” or tongues, at the age of fourteen. At this time the Wesleys, John and Charles, had well in hand the movement out of which grew the great religious denomination that bears their name. Methodist chapels were being founded all over the British Kingdom, and the inspired idea of “itinerant preachers,” or “circuit riders,” was making its power felt. Under such conditions the latent talents of young Asbury speedily developed. At sixteen he was a local preacher, and at twenty-two he was regularly enrolled among the itinerants by Wesley himself. This was in 1767, almost before the spirit of political discontent was making itself felt in the American colonies, where Wesleyanism had already been transplanted and was beginning to bear fruit. But 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 altogether there were only 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 Mr. Rankin, unequal to the crisis, returned to England as soon as the storm broke. 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 he and many other Methodists fell under suspicion of toryism, because of their refusal to take the prescribed oath of allegiance, they being 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 arrested and fined five pounds. In 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 last the authorities became convinced that 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, an ordained priest of the English church, had largely maintained his ecclesiastical relations and recognized only the bishops of the “establishment” as authorized to administer the sacrament. 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 appeared in his robes of office and, pursuant to Wesley's instructions, consecrated Francis Asbury joint bishop with himself over the American church, which forthwith adopted as its official designation “The Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America.” From this time until he was no longer able to travel, Asbury devoted himself to the work of a great leader; 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 ordnance in the Mississippi valley was performed by him. Rude, determined men made of the Ashburton family, and in their self and but a slender equipment of scholastic knowledge. Nevertheless, they largely shaped the destiny of the west. There is nothing authentic in frontier literature more romantic than "Ashbury's Journals" (3 vols., 1858), in which was chosen a digest of the 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 primitive 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 states. However, and on his journeys, he was bold, aggressive, enthusiastic, gentle in manners, but of unflinching firmness. His native wisdom and intuitive perceptions made good the lack of artificial training, and lent him an insight that was the U. S. service, and done what Ashbury did. Indeed, he tried to do it, and failed, not comprehending the spirit of freedom that was abroad in the American air. Ashbury was instantly in sympathy with that spirit, and two million American Methodists attest the fact. He had been the architect's 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 214,000 strong, controlled by bishops, 2,000 local preachers, and 700 itinerants. See "Ashbury's Journals" (2 vols., 1852); Bangs's "History of the Methodist Episcopal Church" (1859); Strickland's "Life of Ashbury" (1858); Wakely's "Heroes of Methodism" (1859); Stevens's "Memorials of Methodism"; "Centenary of Methodism" (1866); and Larabee's "Ashbury and his Co-laborers" (2 vols., Cincinnati, 1853).

ASHBURN, George W., soldier, b. in Georgia; d. 1 April, 1854, during the civil war his was a strong opponent of secession and raised a company of southern loyalists, subsequently enlarged to a regiment, of which he was colonel. On his return home after the war he boldly advocated the congressional plan of reconstruction. He graduated from the Georgia constitutional convention of 1867, and did much toward perfecting the constitution of his state. His political enemies, unsuccessful in provoking him to violence, caused his death. This crime was investigated by Gen. Meade, and it was shown conclusively by whom the murder was committed.

ASHBURNER, Charles Albert, geologist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 9 Feb., 1854. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1874, ranking first in his class. During the summer of 1872 he was engaged on the survey of Delaware and New Jersey, and in 1874 he graduated the light-house survey service. In 1874 the geological survey of Pennsylvania was reorganized with the appointment of Prof. J. P. Lesley as state geologist, and Mr. Ashburner at once resigned from the U. S. service to become an inspector 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 McKean, Elk, Forest, and Cameron cos. 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 approval 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 is a member of the American Philosophical Society, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and other scientific societies, to which proceedings he has contributed valuable papers. He has also contributed to the scientific and technical journals, and prepared more than twenty of the reports of the geological survey.

ASHBURTON, Lord Alexander Barling, statesman, b. 27 July, England, 1744; d. 27 April, Longleat, the seat of the marquis of Bath, 13 May, 1848. He was the second son of Sir Francis Barling, 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 Barling 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 1758 he married the daughter of senator William Bingham, of Philadelphia, 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 Council of Great Britain toward the Neutral Commerce of America," this passed rapidly through several editions, but failed to prevent the war of 1812. Throughout that war the Barings, as the bankers of the United States government, continued to pay the interest on the debt as held abroad, without remittances, and without instruc-
tions. Mr. Barim was raised to the peerage as Lord Ashby in 1835, and in 1842 he was sent as special minister to the United States to negotiate a treaty adjusting the northern 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., 1842, and is known as the "Ashburton Treaty." See Brougham's "Speech in the House of Lords on the Ashburton Treaty" (London, 1843); Featherstonhaugh's "An Account of the Treaty of Washington" (London, 1843); and Lord Palmerston's "Speech in the House of Commons on the Ashburton Treaty," quoted in Daniel Webster's works.

ASHBY, Turner, soldier, b. at Rose Hill, Fauquier co., Va., in 1824; killed in action near Harrisonburg, 8 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. When the breaking out of the war he raised a regiment of cavalry, and, being a fine horseman, a soldier by nature, and possessed of remarkable personal daring, he soon distinguished himself. He was made a brigadier-general in the Confederate provisional army in 1862, but met his death shortly afterward in a skirmish preceding the battle of Cross Keys, Va.

ASHBY, John, soldier, b. in Grovely, Brunswick co., N. C., in 1720; d. in Sampson co., 24 Oct., 1781. He was a member of the colonial assembly for several years, and its speaker from 1762 to 1765. He warmly opposed the stamp act, and by the aid of an armed force compelled the stamp-master to resign. In 1771 he assisted Gov. Tryon in suppressing the outbreak of the regulators, although afterward he became a zealous whig. He warmly espoused the cause of the colonists at the beginning of the war, and in 1775, at the head of 500 men, participated in the attack and destruction of Fort 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's army in South Carolina. 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 from the effects of small-pox contracted while in prison.—His brother, Samuel, jurist, b. on Cape Fear river, N. C., in 1723; d. in Rocky Point, 3 Feb., 1813. He was the brother of Gen. John Ashe, and a lawyer by profession. He was a member of the council of safety and of the provincial congress of North Carolina during 1774-6, and in 1777 was appointed chief justice, which office he held till 1786, when he became governor of the state. Although principally employed in civil capacities, yet in the emergency of the times he served as a soldier. —Samuel's son, John Baptista, soldier, b. in Rocky Point, N. C., in 1748; d. in Halifax, N. C., 27 Nov., 1802, became a captain in the continental army at the outbreak of the revolutionary war, and served continuously until the last battle of Cowpens. He next served in the army under Gen. Anthony Wayne, of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Later he worked in printing-offices, and became editor of the "Dispatch," and afterward of the "Democrat," at Portsmouth, Ohio. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Ohio in 1840, but never practised. Subsequently he settled in Columbus, where he became interested in the wholesale drug business. He was elected to congress as a republican in 1859, and was reelected four times, serving continuously from 5 Dec., 1859, till 3 March, 1869. He was for four terms chairman of the committee on territories, and it 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 Powhatan co., Va., about 1758; d. near Booneville, Mo., 26 March, 1838. He received a public-school education, and in 1808 migrated to Upper Louisiana (now Illinois), where he became a general of militia. He was an enterprising fur-trader, and in 1822 organized a company, 300 strong, which penetrated to the Rocky mountains and formed trading relations with the Indian tribes. He realized a handsome fortune from this venture. He was a distinguished hero in 1824; he represented Missouri in congress in 1831-7.
ASHMEEAD, Isaac, printer, b. in Germantown, Pa., 22 Dec., 1790; d. in Philadelphia, 1 March, 1870. He was apprenticed to William Bradford, and in 1821 founded what is now the oldest printing establishment in Philadelphia. He set up the first Linotype cases ever used in that city, and introduced composition rollers. He was one of the founders of the American Sunday-School Union, and printed its publications. He also aided in establishing the "American Presbyterian" and the "Presbyterian Quarterly." He was a monthly magazine published in the interest of that church. His mission was inaugurated when he became agent of the colonization society, and took charge of a reinforcement for the colony at 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 leave Africa, he had established a comparatively prosperous colony 1,200 strong. He died almost immediately after his arrival in the United States. He was author of "Memoirs of Samuel Bacon" (Washington, 1822), and of many contributions to the "African Repository." His life was written by R. R. Gurlay (New York, 1839).

ASHMUN, John Hooker, jurist, b. in Bradford, Mass., 3 July, 1800; d. in Cambridge, 1 April, 1863. 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 endorsement of Isaac Royall. Prior to this he was associated with Judge Howe and Elijah J. Mills in establishing a law school in Northampton. 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. In 1849 he was appointed to the "Western Reserve Chronicle," and in 1850 became editor of the "Chariton 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 of the army on account of wounds. In 1864 he removed to Missouri and founded the Chillicothe "Spectator." He was elected to congress in 1865, 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 Sullivan. He was major of the 9th U. S. infantry in the war of 1812, and for gallant conduct at Sackett's Harbor received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, and that of colonel for the service from Fort Erie, in which he lost an arm. From 1815 to 1833 he was U. S. consul at London. He was graduated at Harvard university 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 partial charge of a military hospital at Jamaica Plain. After the war he interested himself in a newly built smallpox hospital at Brookline, and succeeded in establishing that remedy into American practice. He
was a prominent Jeffersonian republican, and a member of the Massachusetts legislature, and also of the executive council.

**ASPINWALL, William H.,** 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 uncle, and taken into the firm in 1832. 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 California, 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 traveled much in the last twenty years of his life, and made an important collection of paintings, which were sold by his family in 1886.—His son, Lloyd, b. in New York city in 1830, d. in Bristol, R. I., 4 Sept., 1886, commanded the 224d 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 board to revise army regulations, was Gen.Burnside's aide 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 years of age he worked with his father. He then joined an elder brother in London, who was employed in the piano and flute factory of their uncle, of the firm of Astor & Broadwood, widely known afterward as Broadwood & Co. His brother 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 & Broadwood to become their agent in America. After his return to New York he opened a wareroom 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. He made frequent voyages up the Mohawk, to buy directly from the Indians, and also dealt largely with the great English fur companies. About 1809 he conceived a national scheme to render American trade independent of the Hudson bay company, and to carry civilization into the wilderness, for which he asked the aid of congress. His project was to establish a chain of trading posts from the lakes to the Pacific, to plant a central depot at the mouth of Columbia river, and to acquire one of the Sandwich islands and establish a line of vessels between the western coast of America and the ports of China and India. Two expeditions were sent, one by land and the other by sea, to open up intercourse with the Indians of the Pacific coast. In 1811 the settlement of Astoria was planted at the mouth 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 60 or 70 cents, which after the war doubled in value. After the conclusion 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 erected many handsome buildings. 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 was 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 proposition was carried out by his son, William B. Astor. He made other requests for irrelevant objects, in addition to liberal gifts during his lifetime, one of which was $50,000 to found the Astor House in Waldorf, his birthplace, an institute for the educ
cation of poor children, combined with an asylum for the aged and needy. His fortune at the time of his death was estimated at $20,000,000. Fitz-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, employed 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 a student, afterward known as the Chevalier Bunsen, with whom he also travelled. On his return to New York at the age of twenty-three, his father engaged him in the China trade, and took him into partnership. The house was known as John Jacob Astor & Son from 1815 till 1827. In the latter year the firm, which was one of the largest in the China trade, was dissolved, the Astors retired from the Canton trade, and the American Fur Company was formed, with William B. Astor as its president, although the father took the more active part 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 well for his other 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 new library, 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 1855 he presented to the trustees the adjoining lot, and erected thereon a similar structure, which was completed in 1859. He next gave $50,000 for the purchase of books. 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 1875 he was largely engaged in building, until much of his hitherto unoccupied land was covered by houses, mostly of the first class. He was said to own in 1867 as many as 720 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 $200,000 to the Astor Library, in addition to $49,000, the unexpended balance of his earlier donation. His estate, estimated at $45,000,000, 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 $380,000. In 1859 his eldest son, John Jacob, presented three lots adjoining the library building, and erected on them a third structure similar to the others, and added a story to the central building. The edifice is represented on page 123. 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 of the 16th century (New York, 1886).
determined to put him to death. During his imprisonment Atahualpa gave orders for the execution of his brother Huascar, which were obeyed. 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 accession to power at the hands of the priests accompanying the invaders.

ATCHISON, David R., senator, b. in Fogg,

town, Ky., 11 Aug., 1807. He received a liberal education, studied law, and began practice in Liberty co., Mo. In 1834 and 1838 he sat in the Missouri legislature. In 1841 he was appointed justice of the Plateau circuit county court, and in 1843 appointed U. S. senator in the place of Lewis F. Linn, deceased, and was subsequently elected and reelected, 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.

ATEMPANECAUTI (ah-ten-pah-na-ka’ait), one of the few famous generals and advisers of Moctezuma, emperor of Mexico. While the latter was away, tending to the wants of his people during a great famine, Atempanecauti and Chihacoautl continued the pending wars with the utmost success.

ATHERTON, Charles Gordon, senator, b. in Amherst, Mass., 20 June, 1814; d. in Manchester, N. H., 15 Nov., 1853. He was graduated at Harvard in 1832, and admitted to the bar in 1835. He practised at first in Nashua and then in Dunstable. After being a democratic member of the legislature for many years, and for three 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 until 1845, declaring that all bills or petitions, 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., 1775; 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 many years. He filled the office of register of probate for nine years (1798-1807), served in congress from 15 Dec., 1813, to 3 March, 1817, declining a re-election, and was a representative in the state legislature in 1829, 1838, and 1839. His contributions to literature were embraced in various valuable papers prepared for the New Hampshire historical society.

ATHERTON, Humphrey, soldier, d. in Bos-
ton, 17 Sept., 1861. He emigrated from England about 1636, settled at Dorchester, and was a deputi
to the general court. In 1654 he succeeded Robert Sedgewick as commander of the military forces, with the title of major-general, and was much employed in negotiations with the Indians.

ATHERTON, Joshua, lawyer, b. in Harvard, Mass., 20 June, 1737; d. in Amherst, N. H., 3 April, 1809. He was graduated at Harvard in 1763, studied

law, and began practice in Petersham. Shortly afterward he removed to Litchfield, and in 1773, having been appointed regimental surgeon in Hillsborough co., he settled in Amherst. Here he ac-
cumulated much property and was successful in his profession. During the revolutionary war he was a captain, and when seen in command both from loss of property and from cruel indignities. In 1779 he took the oath of allegiance to the United States, 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 concerning slaves and slavery. Subsequently he was elected to the New Hampshire legislature, and in 1783 he was made attorney-general of the state. He was also for a time commissioner for the United States.

ATKINS, Henry, navigator of the 18th cen-
tury. He made numerous trading voyages to Da-
vis straits, and also explored much of the coasts 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 Brook-

town, Mass., 10 Feb., 1827. His education was obtai-

ned principally at private schools, and his reputa-
tion has been made by the numerous pamphlets and books that have appeared in the literature on economic topics. The subjects treated embrace such general topics as banking, com-

petition, cotton, free trade, mechanical arts, and pro-
tection. The most important of his addresses are “Banking,” delivered at Chautauqua in 1880 before the American Bankers’ Association; “Insufficiency of Economic Legislation,” delivered before 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 Statistics at their con-

vention in Boston in 1885; vice-presidential ad-

dress on the “Application of Science to the Pro-
duction and Consumption of Food,” 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 pam-

phlets and books include the following: “Cheap Cotton by Free Labor” (Boston, 1861); “The Collection of Revenue” (1866); “Argument for the Conditional Reform of the Legal-Tender Act” (1874); “Our National Domain” (1875); “Labor and Capital—Allies, not Enemies” (New York, 1880); “The Fire Engine, the Architect, and the Underwriter” (Boston, 1880); “The Railroads of the United States” (1880); “Cotton Manufacturers of the United States” (1880); “Additions to the Data 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, 1885); and “The Distribution of Products” (New York, 1885). In 1886 he began the preparation of a series of monographs on economic questions for periodi-
cal publication. Through his efforts was estab-
lished the Boston manufacturers’ mutual fire in-

surance 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 has invented an improved cooking-

stove, the Atkins.”

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 Caro-

olina, captain in the 3d infantry. On 25 April, 1813, he was severely wounded at the battle of 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 War of 1812, and in command of the U.S. forces in the engagements on Bad Axe river, 1 and 2 Aug., 1812, where the Indians were defeated.

ATKINSON, John, clergyman, b. in Deerfield, N. J., 6 Sept., 1835. He was admitted to the ministry in the New Jersey Methodist Episcopal conference in 1856, and has been pastor of churches in Paterson, Newark, and Jersey City, N. J., and in Chicago, Ill., and Bay City and Adrian, Mich. Dickinson College conferred on him the degree of M. A. in 1869, and Illinois Wesleyan university gave him that of D.D. in 1878. He is the author of the well-known hymn "We Shall Meet Beyond the River." Dr. Atkinson has for more than thirty years contributed to the periodical press, especially that of his own denomination. He has published "The Living Way" (New York, 1856); "Memorials of Methodism in New Jersey" (Philadelphia, 1860); "The Garden of Sorrows" (New York, 1868); "The Class Leader" (1874); and "Centennial History of American Methodism" (New York, 1884).

ATKINSON, Thomas, bishop of the Episcopal 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. He was ordained deacon in Norfolk, 19 Nov., 1834, and priest in the following year. Dr. Atkinson held several rectorships in Virginia, and became the first rector of St. Peter's church, Baltimore, Md., at the time of his election to the episcopate of North Carolina, 26 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 studied medicine with Dr. Samuel Humeus 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 Lancaster city and county medical society in 1845, 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 1883. At the union of Franklin and Marshall colleges, in 1853, he became professor of medical jurisprudence, and continued there until 1889. 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 gynecological society in 1877, and was a trustee of numerous public institutions—his brother, Washington Leaunel, surgeon and author, b. in Lancaster, Pa., 22 Feb., 1808; d. 6 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. Soon afterward he married, and settled in the village of Mount Joy, where he practised until 1894. During the next ten years he practised in his native place, and while there suggested the remarkable series of experiments on the body of an executed criminal, which are described in the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences" for 1840. In 1854 he became professor of medical chemistry in the medical department of Pennsylvania university at Philadelphia, but resigned his chair in 1853 and devoted himself to his private practice, which became very large. He was president of the Philadelphia county medical association in 1846, and of the state association in 1854, 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 500 cases, he was 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 medicine, chemistry, and botany, having published over eighty articles on various subjects, and many of his writings are "Ovarian Tumors" (Philadelphia, 1873); 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 ANTILLO, Isidoro, Spanish navigator, lived in the latter part of the 18th century. He was placed in charge of an expedition sent to California, in 1768, to establish colonies in that part of the continent. After exploring the coast, he founded the town of San Bruno, and took possession of Lower California in the name of the king of Spain.

ATTE-CULLA-CULLA, Indian chief, lived in the 18th century. About 1768 he was chosen vicer-king under Oceonostota, their archimagnius. In 1755, three years after the outbreak of hostilities between the French and the English, he was party to a treaty that ceded to the English a site for forts. 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
ATTUCKS

Attu-Culla-Culla and conducted secretly to the British headquarters on the frontier of Virginia. Through Attu-Culla-Culla's influence Capt. Stuart was able to save his Cherokee, after peace was reestablished, as the British agent and superintendent of Indian affairs at the north.

ATTUCKS, Crispus, a mulatto, or half-bred Indian, killed 5 March, 1770, in what is known as the Boston massacre. He was a resident of Faneuil Hall on the night of the massacre; he was prominent in a crowd of people who were jeering at the soldiers and annoyance them in every possible way. Finally Preston, the captain of the day, ordered his men to fire, and Atucks 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 Atucks 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 deposited in the common vault. The shops were closed, and the bells of the city and neighboring towns were tolled. See Bancroft's "History of the United States," and also an article on Atucks 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 1804, studied law, and became a successful 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" (1833); "Writings of Caleb Atwater" (1835); "History of Ohio" (1838); 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 Hotchkiss, scholar, b. in New Haven, Conn., 20 Feb., 1813; d. in Princeton, N. J., 17 Feb., 1889. He was graduated at Yale in 1833 and at the theological seminary in 1834. In 1836 he was a tutor in Yale college, and in 1838 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 Elements and Letten" (1867).

ATWATER, Wilbur Ohin, chemist, b. in Johnstown, N. Y., 3 May, 1841. He was graduated at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1865, then studied chemistry at New Haven, and received the degree of Ph. D. from Yale in 1869, 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 1876 he was called to fill a similar appointment in the University of the Virginias. In the same year he returned to Wesleyan university as 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 Mounds" (New York), a special study of the composition of food material, and constructed charts to show the relative values. See "Annual Cyclopedia" for 1883.

AUBER, Pierre Alexandre, French naturalist, b. in Havana, 1784; d. in Cuba, 1849. He went to Cuba in 1833; there he was appointed professor of botany in the university of Havana and director of the botanical garden. He projected the first railway in Cuba, which was built in 1835, the first in any Spanish-speaking country.

AUBER, Virgilia Felicia, Cuban author, b. in Coruña, Spain, in 1825. She went to Cuba in 1833 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," "Otros tópicos," "Un amor misterioso," and "Una habanera."

AUBREY, Lady Letitia, of Worthington, 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 North Carolina. He married her, and she is said to have lived in her with the same degree of her half-brothers, under date of September, 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 rent was formally paid with due ceremony by Lady Letitia. The "Red Rose Tavern" was until 1788 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 Fort Duquesne. In 1759 he was taken prisoner by Sir William Johnson at Niagara. In New Orleans he was a commandant, and on 4 Feb., 1765, succeeded to the government. He surrendered the colony to Ulloa in March, 1766, but, after the expulsion of that governor in 1768, he resumed the administration until Gen. O'Reilly came in July, 1769. On his return to France he was wrecked and drowned in the Garonne.

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 appointed to the court of admiralty in 1763, which office he resigned shortly afterward; but he was reappointed in 1766. He was in England in 1741 and succeeded to 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 Marylebone, England, in December, 1788. He was 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 1769, but in 1776, being a zealous loyalist, withdrew to England. His and Hutchinson's letters from Boston, 1763, caused great excitement.—Another son, Samuel, clergyman, 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
reector, 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 locked the churches and withdrew to New Jersey, and did not resume prayer 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 underwent in order to evade the enemy's soldiery 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 gallant conduct at the battle of Long Island, and served in three campaigns against the Americans. He obtained a captaincy, and served in India from 1783 to 1796. In 1800 he was adjutant-general in Abercrombie's Egyptian expedition, and in 1803 was ordered to England. He was the chief of staff in 1806 to South America as a brigadier-general, and in February, 1807, captured Montevideo. In 1810 he was in command in the Carmatic, and in 1811 he reduced Java. Returning to England in 1813, he was made a lieutenant-general, and in 1822 was appointed inspector-general of the army in Ireland, 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 hunting, 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 festoons of birds' 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 impractical, 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 bird-skins in his room. He soon returned to his home, and, thinking he might be more successful in the west, formed a partnership with John Peterson, 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 Peters, 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 ornithologist, 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 a 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 trapping for days together, sometimes having no other companions, and all the time adding new drawings to his collection. Some birds he was obliged to shoot, afterward ingeniously supporting them in natural positions while he painted them; others he drew from life or from a telescopic representation among 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 veritable "American woodsman" he was afterward so fond of style 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 first money, leaving him in a state of poverty in France and the sum of $7,800. The latter was held in trust by a friend in Richmond, Va., who failed shortly afterward, and Audubon received not a penny. His devotion to his favorite pursuit continued to bring him into financial difficulties. He was obliged to give 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. To obtain money for the education of her children, she became a governess in New Orleans, while 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 she aided him, for some time her boy being strapped and drawing.

The idea of giving his collection of drawings to the world was first suggested to him by Prince Camino, son of Lucien Bonaparte, whom he met in Philadelphia. Audubon had gone to that city in 1813, to pursue the necessary means, on one occasion by painting the interior of a steamboat. About this time two hundred drawings, the labor of years, were destroyed in 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 friends that he made during this visit included Herschel, Sir Walter Scott, and "Christopher North" in Great Britain, and Cuvier, Humboldt, and St. Hilaire in France. In 1827 he issued the prospectus of his famous work, "The Birds of America," which was published in numbers, each containing five plates. The whole book consisted of forty-four volumes of plates, and $1,000 was the price of each copy. The entire cost of the work exceeded $100,000 and, at the time when the prospectus was issued, Audubon had not enough money to pay for the first number. The influence of Sir Thomas Lawrence, the painter, enabled the naturalist to sell several pictures at fair prices, and with the proceeds he paid the engraver's first bill of $40.

After this Audubon painted frequently, often supporting himself entirely in this way. He was obliged not only to be his own publisher, but to keep the book constantly before the public by personal solicitation. In 1828 he spent a month in Paris canvassing for subscribers, and in 1829 returned to America for the same purpose; nevertheless, owing to the price of the book, people were slow to give him their names, and many of those who did echo died and were not scrupulous in this way he lost fifty subscribers during the preparation of the first volume. But, notwithstanding all drawbacks, the work went steadily forward. The first volume was issued in London in 1830, and the last in 1839. Immediately after the publication of the first volume Audubon began to write his "Ornithological Biographies," consisting of the letter-press to the "Birds," together with reminiscences of personal adventure and descriptions of scenery and character. The work consisted of five octavo volumes of America, and with the help of this book he published the "History of North America," which he composed 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 of course prevented any attempt at orderly arrangement, and the only 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 Quadrupeds of America.

Audubon had now an old, frail, but faithful friend. The son of his son, Victor Gifford and John Woodhouse, and of Rev. John Bachman, of Charleston, S. C., had gathered much material. He had planned an extensive trip to the Rocky mountains in pursuance of his design, but was persuaded by his friends to give it up, as he was now an old, frail, but faithful friend. The work on the "Quadrupeds of America" was done by his sons. A large number of the animals was secured and painted by his son, while nearly all the landscapes are the work of Victor. The first volume was issued in 1840, and the last in 1854, after Audubon's death, under 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 church cemetery, which was adjoined his property. His son, 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.

Mrs. Audubon died at the home of her sister-in-law, in Shelbyville, Ky., 19 June, 1874. Audubon was a man of fine personal appearance. He seems to have been attached to his family, and to have been happy in his home, yet he chafed under the confinement of domestic life, and longed to be continually in the woods. After the recognition of his genius, honors
were showered upon him. At the time of his death he was a fellow of the Linnean and zoological societies of London, of the natural history society of Edinburgh, of the Lyceum of natural history of New York, and an 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, 1834); 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 Rev. C. C. Adams’s “Journal of the Life and Labors of J. J. Audubon.”

AUER, John Gottlieb, missionary bishop of the American Episcopal church, b. in Wurtemberg, Germany, 18 Nov., 1832; d. 16 Feb., 1871. He was a Lutheran minister, but applied for and took orders in the Episcopal church, being ordained at Cavalla, Africa, in 1852. 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, but was stricken down with fever, and his term of service was less than one year.

AUGUR, Christopher Colon, soldier, b. in New York in 1821. He was graduated at West Point in 1843, having been appointed to the academy from Michigan. During the Mexican war he served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Hopping, and, after his death, to Gen. Caleb Cushing. He was promoted captain 1 Aug., 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 commandant of 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, receiving on the same day the brevet of major-general. He was graduated from the university of Virginia and was graduated from the Virginia Military Institute 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 10 Nov., 1871, of the Department of the Platte; then of the Department of Texas until March, 1878; 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 1883 was retired. On 1 Jan., 1884, he was again commissioned major-general, and was made colonel and brevet major-general of volunteers, on 11 May, 1884, and was made colonel and brevet major-general of volunteers, and died in the army at Washington, D. C., 14 Aug., 1884.

AUGUR, Hezekiah, sculptor, b. in New Haven, Conn., 21 Feb., 1791; d. there, 10 Jan., 1858. He was a sculptor of high degree, his work having been received universal commendation. He was unsuccessful in business, and turned his attention to sculpture and mechanical inventions. He was almost wholly self-taught, but was possessed of considerable native talent. His last work, “Jephtha and his Daughter,” is in the Tremonton gallery, Yale university, and 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 1833, though he was not a graduate.

AUGUSTUS, John, philanthropist, b. in 1783.; 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.

AULICK, John H., naval officer, b. in Winchester, Va., in 1782; s. 1807; d. 21 Mar., 1873. He entered the navy as mid-shipman in 1800, and in 1812 served on the “Enterprise” in all the engagements of that vessel, carrying into port the British ship “Boxer” and the privateers “Fly” and “Mars,” which the “Enterprise” captured. He afterward served on the “Saratoga,” “Ontario,” “Constitution,” and “Brandywine,” and was in command of the Washington navy-yard from 1843 to 1846. He commanded the “Vincennes” in 1847, and the East India squadron, making his last cruise in 1856. In 1861 he retired with the rank of captain, and in July, 1862, was made a commodore on the retired list.

AULNAY DE CHARNISÉ, See CHARNISÉ.

AURELIO I. Antonio, the name assumed by M. de Fournes, a French adventurer, b. about 1580. He lived among the Araucanians in Chili, and was elected king by them. He formed a constitution, and his movements at first created meriment in Chili, but the government found it necessary to get rid of him. Early in 1582 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 Herrera as commander of the united fleets, and was appointed governor of Texas and Galveston island. In July, 1817, he took part in McGregor’s expedition to Florida, and afterward 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., 1832. He received his education at the university of Berlin, and was graduated in analytical and applied chemistry, in 1871. 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 1876 instructor in chemistry at Dart-
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month college, and in 1877 professor of general and applied chemistry in Rutgers college, New Brunswick, N. J., in 1887 professor of chemistry in the Richmond co., N. Y., board of health, and in 1885 was chemist to the Newark board of health. He became a member of the New Brunswick board of health in 1885. Since 1884 he has been president of the New Jersey Board of Chemical Examiners. He is a member of the London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and other chemical societies, and also a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science.

Dr. Austin has been an industrious worker, and while much of his investigation has been for industrial purposes, he has found time to devote some attention to purely scientific research. His papers, which include nearly fifty titles, have appeared principally in the proceedings of the Berlin chemical society, and in the "American Chemical Journal." He is a regular contributor to the "Textile Colorist," of Philadelphia, and to the "Druggists' Circular" of New York, and he has published "Kurze Einleitung zu den Nitroverbindungen," (Leipzig, 1876). "Pinner's Organic Chemistry" was translated and revised by him (Columbia College, 1891). He has lectured on "Scientific teaching in Schools," "Scientific Speculations," and "The Chemical Factor in History."

AUSTIN, Benjamin, merchant, b. in Boston, 18 Nov., 1792; d. there, 4 May, 1820. He was a merchant in Boston, and was a political writer before the revolution. In 1779, during the revolutionary administration of John Adams he wrote fierce newspaper articles, filled with personalities, in advocacy of republican views, and was bitterly assailed in turn. After the triumph of the republican 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 Attenry, 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, Charles, b. in Richmond, Va., 18 March, 1800. He was educated chiefly at Runnym's academy, Deckertown, N. J. Subsequent to his graduation he devoted some time to lecturing on chemistry and botany, but afterward settled in Chester, 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 "Musei Appalchianae" (1878), 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 1790; d. in Norwich, Conn., 5 Feb., 1851. He studied medicine, which created profound excitement, and in 1788 was settled as the Presbyterian minister in Elizabethtown, N. J. In 1790, 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 by he renewed his predictions, which created great excitement, and in 1797 he was dismissed from his church. After recovering 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 other miscellaneous sermons.

AUSTIN, James Trethoe, lawyer, b. in Boston, 7 Jan., 1784; d. there, 8 May, 1870. He was the son of Jonathan L. Austin, and was graduated at Harvard in 1802. In 1806 he married the daughter of Charles and Mary Bartlett, of N. J. He advocated 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, 1813, and subsequently was called upon for like services on other public occasions. 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 appointed adjutant-general of the Massachusetts militia in 1787, Governor of the state in 1815, and delivered an oration at Lexington on the 4th of July, 1813. In 1820 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 April, 1751; d. in the south in the summer of 1778. He was graduated at Harvard in 1769, 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 in the army in New York, and was commandant at Castle William in 1776.

AUSTIN, Moses, Texan pioneer, b. in Durham, 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 Bexar forwarded to the Mexican commander atMexicorey 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., 1760; d. in Glastonbury, Conn., 4 Dec., 1830. He was graduated at Yale in 1783, studied theology and law in 1778, and was ordained and supplied for three years in Fair Haven, Conn. He was dismissed 19 Jan., 1790, 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 Vermont, where he remained 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 1799; d. in Texas, 27 Dec., 1836. He was the son of Moses Austin, an enterprising pioneer from Connecticut, who in 1820 obtained from Mexico authority to bring over settlers. He raised a company of volunteers, 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 founded what soon grew into a thriving settlement.

He was entitled to a large tract for each 200 families who moved to Texas, and preferred the dignity of 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, he practically ruled the whole community, and successfully fought the warlike tribes of Indians in the vicinity. In 1833 the American settlers, were so powerful that they became uneasy under Mexican rule, and Austin went so far that he was arrested and imprisoned for several months. On his liberation in 1835 he took part with the revolutionists, and was made major-general and provisional commander-in-chief, and straightway undertook to expel the Mexicans, sending for Gen. Sam. Houston to lend his aid. In November of that year he was sent as commissioner to the United States to secure recognition from the government at Washington. In this capacity he acted with prudence and patience, and in his opinion could even then have obtained recognition of Texan independence had he been properly provided with credentials. In July, 1836, he returned to Texas to prosecute the work, but died without witnessing the result of his labors.

AUSTIN, William, author, b. in Charlestown, Mass., 2 March, 1778; d. there, 27 June, 1841. He was graduated at Harvard in 1798, and studied law. His published works are: “Oration on the Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill” (Charles-town, 1801); “Letters from London” (Boston, 1804); “Essay on the Human Character of Jesus Christ” (1807); “Peter Rugz, the Missing Man,” in the “New England Galaxy;” and “The Late Joseph Natterstone,” in the “New Englander.” The most successful of these was “Peter Rugz,” a legendary tale, which made a great sensation. Austin in 1856 married a lady with James H. Elliott, caused by a political quarrel.

AVELEDO, Agustín (ah-va-leh-doh), Venezuelan scientist, b. in Caracas, 31 Aug., 1836. He founded a meteorological observatory and an orphan asylum, and later became the director of the Colegio de Santa Maria. He has published articles on meteorological subjects, and is a corresponding member of several European societies.

AVELLANEDA, Gertrudis Gómez de (ah-vail-yahn-ay-da), Spanish author, b. in Puerto Príncipe, Cuba, in 1816; d. in Seville in June, 1864. Her father was a Spanish naval officer, and after his death she went to Spain, where her first drama, “Leonia,” was favorably received at Madrid in 1840. In 1843 she won the crown with laurel in the presence of the court and received a prize, for a poem exalting the eminence of the queen. In 1846 she married Pedro Salazar, a young Spanish politician, who died in the same year, and she afterward lived in retirement at Madrid and Seville. She wrote lyrical poetry (2 vols., 3d ed., Mexico, 1852), sixteen dramas, and eight volumes of verse, which won her a high reputation.

AVELLANEDA, Natividad (na-ti-vah-dah), president, b. 1 Oct., 1836. When only twenty-five years of age he was made professor of political economy in the university of Buenos Aires, where he had studied law, as he had studied also at Córdoba. Not long afterward President Sarmiento appointed him a member of his cabinet, and in 1874 Avellaneda himself became president of the republic. His administration was prosperous, noted for its withstand against internal troubles, like those which gave cause for a campaign against the Indians in 1876. Avellaneda was president until 2 Oct., 1880, when his minister of war, Gen. Roca, succeeded him. Avellaneda gained considerable fame by his radical reform in the system of division of public lands; and he is the author of an important work on that subject, entitled “Estudios sobre tierras públicas.”

AVERELL, William Woods, soldier, b. in Cameron, Steuben co., N. Y., 5 Nov., 1832. His grandfather, Ebenezer Averell, was a captain in the revolutionary army under Sullivan. Young Averell was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in June, 1855, and assigned to the mounted riflemen. 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 mounted commander-in-chief, and deal of Indian fighting, mainly against the Kiowa and Navajos. He was severely wounded in a night attack by the Navajos in 1859, and was on sick-leave until the outbreak of the civil war, when he was appointed a first lieutenant of the mounted riflemen 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 3d Pennsylvania cavalry, and commanded the cavalry 1863-65, in the Army of the Potomac. He served with the army of the Potomac in its most important campaigns. In March, 1863, he began the series of cavalry raids in western Virginia which 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 (29 and 30 Aug.). Averell was repulsed with heavy loss, but 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 Virginia and Tennessee railroad at Salem, Gen. Longstreet’s base of supplies. He destroyed the railroad, severing an important line of communication between the confederate generals Lee and Bragg, and distributed a large quantity of provisions, clothing, and military equipment. 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 surrender of Gen. W. S. Jackson ("Madwall," as he was called, to distinguish him from his more famous namesake). 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., 1863), "has marched, climbed, slid, and swum 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 on 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 Moorefield, Burnside Hill, Manassas, and elsewhere, and in the campaign with the battles of Opequan (19 Sept.), Fisher's Hill (22 Sept.), and Mount Jackson (23 Sept.). In the meantime he had been brevetted through the different grades of his regular army rank until he was brevetted major-general (1884-'5), and later the American asphalt pavement (Jan., 1879), and the Averell insulating conduits for wires and conductors (1884-5), and also a machine for laying electric conductors underground (1885).

**AVERILL, John T., soldier, b. in Aroostook, Maine.** Averill was educated at Maine Wesleyan university, settled in St. Paul, Minn., and engaged in manufacturing, but lived aside his business in August, 1892, and entered the army as lieutenant-colonel of the 6th Minnesota infantry. The bustle of winter campaign and military operations (1863-'64) involved him when he was mustered out of service. He was elected to congress as a republican in 1871, by a close vote, and reelected by a large majority.

**AVERY, Benjamin P.,** 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 "Hydraulic Press." In 1860 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, Waitsfield or Waitsville, lawyer, b. in Groton, Conn., 3 May, 1745; d. in Burke co., N. C., in 1821.** He was graduated at Princeton in 1766, and went to Mecklenburg, N. C., where he became a lawyer. In 1775 he took part in the convention that framed the paper known as the "Mecklenburg Declaration," and in the same year he was sent to the Hillsborough congress. In 1776 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.

**AVEZZANA, Giuseppe, soldier, b. in Chieri, Piedmont, 19 Feb., 1797.** His American career began soon after the restoration of Ferdinand VII. to the Spanish throne, September, 1823. Avezzana fought against the restoration, was captured and held for several weeks in New York, and sailed for America on being set free. Prior to this time he served under Napoleon I. from 1813 until the fall of the empire, and then, joining the Sardinian army, found himself in 1815 arrayed against his own country. He was a brave and capable fighter, and wherever there was a chance to fight for liberty, Avezzana was at hand, and hardly was he fairly established on American soil when he found himself called upon to defend the state of Tamalpais against his old enemies the Spaniards, who invaded the territory under Gen. Barradas in July, 1827. He was obliged to retire at first before superior numbers, but soon rallied a force sufficient to overthrow the invaders, and afterward resumed his peaceful vocations. In 1832 a revolution was organized by Santa Anna against the government of President Bustamente, and Avezzana was, as always, ready to lead the revolt. Left in command at Tampico by Gen. Montezuma, who went to stir up the revolutionists elsewhere, he manoeuvred so successfully with a small force that they captured three times their number of government troops at Ciudad Victoria, with artillery and supplies. From this time he gave the enemy no rest, but retrieved the disasters that had befallen Santa Anna and Montezuma, and mainly through his able military leadership the liberal cause triumphed. Avezzana immediately resigned his command, and in 1854 went into business in New York city, where he married an Irish lady and led a quiet mercantile life until the revolution of 1848 fired his patriotic blood again, and he promptly responded to the call of
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 and once on board 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.

AYILLES, Pedro Menéndez de (ah-vie-les), Spanish sailor, b. in 1523; d. in 1574. He rendered good services to Emperors Maximilian and Charles V, of Spain, under Marie against the French fleets. He was appointed captain-general of the route to the West Indies, and conquered Florida, of which he became both military and civil governor. He died while making preparations to join the armada that was sent by Philip II, against England.

AXAYACATL (ah-sha-ya'-ka-tl), the eighth Mexican king, d. in 1477. He effected the conquest of Tehuantepec as far as Huatulco. The Tlaltecoleans and other people attacked the Mexicans again, but were repulsed, their king, Moquihuatl, being killed. He carried off the country remaining under Mexican rule. Axayacatl, having united the two kingdoms, began a campaign against the inhabitants of the Telolcan and Tlalhuacan valleys, but it was ended by his death.

AXICOAT, a Zutuhil king, one of the sons of the Quiché king. Axicoat, flourishing in the 11th century, Axicoat, being ambitious, declared war against his brother Jintemal, the Cakchiquel king, and their father had to mediate between them to restore peace. But just before Axopil died he gave his Quiché kingdom to Jintemal, which caused a new and terrible war with Axicoat. Both wishing to possess all the territories near the borders of Lake Atitlán.

AXOPIL, son and successor of Nimá-Quiché (or Great-Quiché), king of the Quiché tribes that went to Central America after the fall of the Mexican empire of Tula, about 1692. Axopil was an able chieftain, 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 Atitlán, to his son Axicoat, keeping for himself the kingdom of Quiché.

AYLLON, Miguel, d. in 1526. He was a companion of Pedro de Mendoza in the conquests along the borders of Plata river. He ascended the Paraná 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.

AYLMER, Matthew, soldier, b. in England, 24 May, 1775; d. in London, 23 Feb., 1856. On the death of his brother, he became fifth lord Aylmer in 1785, and two years later he became ensign of the 49th foot. He served at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807, and in Portugal in 1809. He was colonel of the 18th foot, and on 25 May, 1827, was raised to the rank of general. From 1830 to 1833 he was governor-general of Canada, and became exceedingly popular. During his administration he caused suitable monuments to be erected to Wolfe and Montcalm in Quebec. In 1825 he assumed the additional surname of Whitworth.

AYOLAS, Juan de (ay-o'-las), Spanish governor of Paraguay in 1588. He was a companion of Pedro de Mendoza in the conquests along the borders of Plata river. He ascended the Paraná 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, James Cook, manufacturer, b. in Groton, Conn., 5 May, 1818; d. in Winchendon, 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 he showed a decided aptitude for mechanical labor, and subsequently at the Westford academy, after which he was apprenticed to James C. Robbins, a druggist in Lowell. While there he studied medicine, and later he was graduated at the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania. He never prepared to enter the profession, and paid more 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 accumulated a fortune estimated at $20,000,000. Much of his success was due to his advertising, and he published annually an almanac, 3,000,000 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.

AYLÍON, Lucas Vázquez de (ah-eel-yon), Spanish adventurer, b. in Virginia, 18 Oct., 1526. He was appointed a member of the superior court in Santo Domingo, 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. Aylón sent an expedition to Florida in 1520, under Gordillo, who, in 1521, landed in lat. 35° 90, and carried off several inhabitants of the United States. Aylón obtained a grant of the new country, fitted out another vessel, which restored the captives, and in 1526 sailed himself with 500 colonists, landed at the mouth of the Santee, sailed northward to the Chesapeake, and on the site of Jamestown founded the settlement of San Miguel de Guanápoe, which, after his death from swamp fever, was abandoned by the colonists, only 150 of whom reached San Domingo alive.

AYLER, Mathew, soldier, b. in England, 24 May, 1775; d. in London, 23 Feb., 1856. On the death of his brother, he became fifth lord Aylmer in 1785, and two years later he became ensign of the 49th foot. He served at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807, and in Portugal in 1809. He was colonel of the 18th foot, and on 25 May, 1827, was raised to the rank of general. From 1830 to 1833 he was governor-general of Canada, and became exceedingly popular. During his administration he caused suitable monuments to be erected to Wolfe and Montcalm in Quebec. In 1825 he assumed the additional surname of Whitworth.

AVILES, Pedro Menéndez de (ah-vie-les), Spanish sailor, b. in 1523; d. in 1574. He rendered good services to Emperors Maximilian and Charles V, of Spain, under Marie against the French fleets. He was appointed captain-general of the route to the West Indies, and conquered Florida, of which he became both military and civil governor. He died while making preparations to join the armada that was sent by Philip II, against England.
months, but was in the saddle again in December and engaging in the winter campaign on the Rap-
pahannock. He was at Fredericksburg, Chancellor-
orsville, and the intervening periods of inac-
tivity. As brigadier-general of volunteers from 29
Nov., 1862, 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 division in the movement against
Richmond, beginning with the battles of the Wild-
derness (May, 1864). He was wounded at the siege
of Petersburg in June, returned to duty in August,
and was present at the final 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
rank 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 various important commissions and
boards. He was promoted in regular course to the
colonelcy of the 3d artillery, 18 July, 1879.
AZANZA, Miguel José (ah-thay-vay'-do en-teen'-yo), Portuguese
b. in Oporto in 1727; killed at sea in 1750. He was the
eldest son of one of the noblest houses in Portugal,
but relinquished his rights of primogeniture in fa-
vor of his brother Francis, and entered the society
of the Jesuits in the 4th year of the young man's
life. His experiences and mortifications were so excessive
that his superiors had to compel him to moderate them.
Before he was twenty years old he was appointed
rector of the new college of St. Antony at Lisbon.
Being married with the honors paid him and the
marks of veneration that he attracted, he asked to
be sent on a mission to the Indians; he embarked
for Brazil, and he remained there three years. His
labors in civilizing the savages were very successful.
Being recalled by his superiors, he returned to
Lisbon, but had hardly reached the city when he
heard that he was elected to the General Congrega-
tion. He went to Rome to give an account of his journey,
ought the approval of the pope for his new projects,
and received permission to select suitable companions
in Spain and Portugal. A large number of young
Jesuits agreed to follow him to Brazil, and he em-
barked with thirty-nine of them on board a mer-
chant vessel at Lisbon, leaving the others to follow.
The Portuguese vessel was attacked near the island
of Palma by Jacques Souric, of La Rochelle, vice-
admiral of the queen of Navarre, and a fierce
action ensued. The Portuguese vessel was published
in Lisbon in 1801, and afterward in Spanish
(Madrid, 1802), under the auspices of his brother,
The Chevalier José Nicolas de Azara (b. in 1731, d.
in 1804), Spanish ambassador to France, who
made a Spanish translation of Middleton's Cicer,
Felix de Azara's masterpieces, "Voyage dans l'Amérique méridionale depuis 1781 jusqu'en
1801" (4 vols., Paris, 1809), translated by Sonnini,
was edited by Wallack, the French naturalist,
whose commentaries, as well as those of Sonnini
and Cuvier, give additional value to the work. It
contains a narrative of the discovery and conquest
of Paraguay and the Plata river, and ornitho-
logical descriptions. A Spanish translation by
Varela was published in Montevideo.
AZEVEDO, Antonio Aranjo de (ah-thay-vay'-do en-teen'-yo), Por-
tuguese Jesuit, b. in Goitacazes, in 1784; died in 1817.
After cooperating in the establish-
ing of the academy of sciences at Lisbon,
he represented his government in Holland, France,
Prussia, and Russia. He was first minister of
John VI. He was minister to Brazil in 1807. There he
was minister of the navy and of foreign affairs, and
took great interest in promoting education and in-
dustry. He taught the Brazilians how to manufac-
ture porcelain, made special studies and experi-
ments 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
school of fine arts. His works include the tragic-
dies and a translation of Virgil's pastorals.
AZEVEDO COUTINHO, Jose Joaquin da
Cunha (ah-thay-vay'-do en-teen'-yo), Portuguese
b. in Oporto in 1727; killed at sea in 1750. He was the
eldest son of one of the noblest houses in Portugal,
but relinquished his rights of primogeniture in fa-
vor of his brother Francis, and entered the society
of the Jesuits in the 4th year of the young man's
life. His experiences and mortifications were so excessive
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Before he was twenty years old he was appointed
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barked with thirty-nine of them on board a mer-
chant vessel at Lisbon, leaving the others to follow.
The Portuguese vessel was attacked near the island
of Palma by Jacques Souric, of La Rochelle, vice-
admiral of the queen of Navarre, and a fierce
action ensued. The Portuguese vessel was published
in Lisbon in 1801, and afterward in Spanish
(Madrid, 1802), under the auspices of his brother,
The Chevalier José Nicolas de Azara (b. in 1731, d.
in 1804), Spanish ambassador to France, who
made a Spanish translation of Middleton's Cicer,
Felix de Azara's masterpieces, "Voyage dans l'Amérique méridionale depuis 1781 jusqu'en
1801" (4 vols., Paris, 1809), translated by Sonnini,
was edited by Wallack, the French naturalist,
whose commentaries, as well as those of Sonnini
and Cuvier, give additional value to the work. It
contains a narrative of the discovery and conquest
of Paraguay and the Plata river, and ornitho-
logical descriptions. A Spanish translation by
Varela was published in Montevideo.
AZEVEDO, Antonio Aranjo de (ah-thay-vay'-do en-teen'-yo), Por-
tuguese Jesuit, b. in Goitacazes, in 1784; died in 1817.
After cooperating in the establish-
ing of the academy of sciences at Lisbon,
he represented his government in Holland, France,
Prussia, and Russia. He was first minister of
John VI. He was minister to Brazil in 1807. There he
was minister of the navy and of foreign affairs, and
took great interest in promoting education and in-
dustry. He taught the Brazilians how to manufac-
ture porcelain, made special studies and experi-
ments 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
school of fine arts. His works include the tragic-
dies and a translation of Virgil's pastorals.
AZEVEDO COUTINHO, Jose Joaquin da
Cunha (ah-thay-vay'-do en-teen'-yo), Portuguese
b. in Oporto in 1727; killed at sea in 1750. He was the
eldest son of one of the noblest houses in Portugal,
but relinquished his rights of primogeniture in fa-
vor of his brother Francis, and entered the society
of the Jesuits in the 4th year of the young man's
life. His experiences and mortifications were so excessive
that his superiors had to compel him to moderate them.
Before he was twenty years old he was appointed
rector of the new college of St. Antony at Lisbon.
Being married with the honors paid him and the
marks of veneration that he attracted, he asked to
be sent on a mission to the Indians; he embarked
for Brazil, and he remained there three years. His
labors in civilizing the savages were very successful.
Being recalled by his superiors, he returned to
Lisbon, but had hardly reached the city when he
heard that he was elected to the General Congrega-
tion. He went to Rome to give an account of his journey,
ought the approval of the pope for his new projects,
and received permission to select suitable companions
in Spain and Portugal. A large number of young
Jesuits agreed to follow him to Brazil, and he em-
barked with thirty-nine of them on board a mer-
chant vessel at Lisbon, leaving the others to follow.
The Portuguese vessel was attacked near the island
of Palma by Jacques Souric, of La Rochelle, vice-
admiral of the queen of Navarre, and a fierce
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contains a narrative of the discovery and conquest
of Paraguay and the Plata river, and ornitho-
logical descriptions. A Spanish translation by
Varela was published in Montevideo.
BABCOCK

BABCOCK, James F., journalist, b. in Connecticut 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 retained that office under President Johnson, whose policy he supported; and, after the rupture between the president and the republicans, he retired, in December, 1865, and entered into active political life. He was appointed by the democrats to the state legislature in 1873. The legislature of 1874 elected him judge of the police court of New Haven.

BABCOCK, James Francis, chemist, b. in Boston, 23 Feb., 1844. He was educated at the Lawrence scientific school, where he devoted his attention principally to 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 of liquors. His publications have been principally official reports relating to the chemistry of food and on sanitary topics. He is well known as the inventor of a tire-extinguisher.

BABCOCK, Orville E., soldier, b. in Franklin, Vt., 25 Dec., 1836; d. at Falmouth, Fla, 2 June, 1884. He was graduated at West Point, and entered the engineer corps as 2d lieutenant 6 May, 1861. Promoted, 17 Nov., 1861, to a first lieutenant, he constructed, in February, 1862, 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, 1863, and with the 9th corps at the surrender of Vicksburg, and in the east 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 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 was one of 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 engi-
neer of public buildings and grounds in 1871, and
supervised the construction of Washington aque-
duct, the chain bridge across the Potomac, Ana-
costa bridge, and the east wing of the department
office, and also the plans and supervision of the
Washington and Georgetown harbors. In Jan-
uary, 1876, he was indicted by the grand jury of St.
Louis for complicity in revenue frauds. He de-
manded a court martial, but was brought to trial
imprisoned in the Old City Jail, in February and acquitted, with
the aid of a deposition by President Grant.

BABCOCK, Rufus, clergyman, b. in North
Cobek, Conn., 18 Sept., 1788; d. in Salem,
Mass., 4 May, 1875. He was graduated at Brown
in 1821, and acted as tutor in Columbian college
(now university), D. C., for two years. He was
ordained pastor of the Baptist church in Pough-
keepsie in 1823, and became associate pastor with
Dr. Bolles, of the first Baptist church in Salem,
Mass., in 1826. He was elected president of Wa-
terville college, Me. (now Colby university), in
1835; but in 1842, on 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 a half, then, of
his former charge in Poughkeepsie, and finally
as pastor of the first Baptist church in Paterson,
N. J., for fifteen years he traveled by leading part
of the great movements of the Baptist denomination
in the United States. He was three times elected
corresponding secretary of the American and For-
eign Bible society. He was also corresponding
secretary of the Sunday-school union of Philadel-
phia, 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
journal of biography and current religious in-
telligence. He published “Remarks of Education Societies” (1829); “Review of Beckwith on Bap-
tism” (1829); “Making Light of Christ” (1830);
“Memoirs” of Andrew Fuller (1830), George
Learned (1832), Abraham Booth, and Isaac Back-
us; “History of Waterville College” (1836); “Tales
of Jethro” (1840); “Personal Reminiscences of
Dr. John M. Peck” (1858); and “The Emigrant’s Mother” (1859). He likewise contributed
to Sprague’s “Annals of the American Pulpit.”

BABY, Francois, Canadian engineer, d. 5 Aug.,
1875. He devoted himself to the project of
toward improving the navigation of the lower St. Lawrence by the building, wherever possible, of 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 Francois George, Canadian statesman, b.
in Montreal, 26 Aug., 1834. He is descended from
Jacques Baby de Kanville, an officer in the cele-
brated regiment Carignan Salieres, which came
to Canada in 1662. He was educated at St. Salpice
college, Montreal, and at the college of Joliette;
studied law, and was called to the bar of Lower
Canada in 1857. He was elected a representative
doing for Joliette 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.

BACA, Luis (b. —d., 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 enti-
tirely to music. In Paris, where he made the ac-
quaintance of Donizetti, he composed two operas,
“Leonor” and “Giovanna di Castiglia,” a cele-
brated “Ave Maria,” and other popular pieces. He
soon returned to Mexico, and died there.

BACHE, Theophylact (dacth), merchant, b. in
Settle, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England,
17 Jan., 1794; d. in New York, 30 Oct., 1867. He
landed in New York Sept., 1791, 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 resist-
cence to the crown in 1763, and in 1770 was one of
the committee who had carried on the resolutions of non-
intercourse. In 1774 he was one of the committee
of correspondence appointed when the port of Bos-
ton was closed. He supported the first continental
congress; but when hostilities actually began he
remained so far neutral as to incur the suspicions
of the committee of safety. He remained in New
York during the British occupation of the city,
and befriended American officers held there as pris-
oners of war. In 1777 he was chosen the fifth pres-
ident of the New York chamber of commerce.—
His brother, Richard, b. in Settle, 12 Sept., 1757,
d. in Berks county, 29 July, 1811, was the eight-
eighth child, and followed Theophylact to the colo-
nies. He went to Philadelphia in 1770, and estab-
lished himself in business as his brother’s agent,
underwriting marine insurance risks, and accumu-
lating a handsome fortune. At the beginning of
the war he was chairman of the American
Society in Philadelphia. He married Sarah, the
only daughter of Benjamin Franklin, 3 Oct., 1767.
Franklin appointed him secretary, comptroller, and
register-general, to date from 29 Sept., 1773; and
this office he held until November, 1776, when he
became postmaster-general, and continued as such
till 1782. He was an earnest patriot during the
revolutionary struggle.—Sarah, philanthropist, b.
in Philadelphia, 11 Sept., 1744, d. 5 Oct., 1808,
was the only daughter of Benjamin Franklin, and
the wife of Richard Bache, who succeeded
Dr. Franklin as postmas-
ter-general. She was the
chief of the patriotic
hand of the Pennsylvania
Clothing for the half-
clothed soldiers and sought to
mitigate their sufferings
during the severe winter
of 1778-9. More than 2,000 women at one
time employed under her
direction in sewing for
the army. For this work
she collected large sums,
Morris and other patri-
ots being among the contributors. The Marquis
de Chastellux, then visiting Philadelphia, was
charmed with the appearance of Mrs. Bache, and
recommended her to the ladies of Europe as a
model of domestic virtues and feminine patriotism.
On other occasions she collected medicines and
delicacies for the soldiers in the hospitals, and
nursed the sick and wounded with her own hands.
She had eight children.—Benjamin Franklin,
son of Richard, journalist, b. in Philadelphia, 12
Aug., 1706; d. in New York, 10 Sept., 1790. He ac-
nounced his grandfather, Benjamin Franklin, to
Paris, and received his education in France and
Geneva. While in Paris he learned printing and
type-founding at the publishing house of the bro-
thers Didot. He returned to the United States in
1783, and studied for a time in the college of Phila-
delphia. In 1790 he began publishing the “General
Adams, the son of Richard, scientist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 19 July, 1806; d. in New-
port, R. I., 17 Feb., 1867. He early showed an unusual aptitude for learning, and his first in-
struction was received at a classical school in Philadelphia. At the age of fourteen he was ap-
pointed 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 re-
tained at the academy as assistant professor of en-
geering during 1826, when, until 1829, he served
as assistant engineer in the construction of Port
Adams, at Newport, R. I., under Col. J. G. Totten.
Here he met Miss Nancy Clarke Fowler, who after-
ward became his wife and also his associate in the
preparation of much of his published material. In
1828 he was called to the chair of natural phi-
losophy and chemistry at the University of Penn-
sylvania, which he occupied un-
til 1841. His resigna-
tion from the army is dated 1 June, 1828. Soon after his arrival in Phila-
delphia he became a member of the Frank-
lin Institute, and at once actively participated in
its work, as its "Journal" be-
tween 1836 and 1839 abundant-
lly testifies. His most
important labor at this time was undoubtedly the inves-
tigations 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 investiga-
tions date from this period. In 1836 he was in-
trusted 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 em-
bodyed in a report made to the trustees, which did
much to improve the theory and art of education
in this country. Owing to the unsatisfactory condi-
tion of the college, and in consequence of some
delay in the adjustment of its funds, it was not
decreed advisable to organize it at once for active
operations; therefore Prof. Bache offered his ser-
ices to the municipal government. He became
principal of the high school, 1841-3, and was superintend-
ent 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 observa-
tory, which was largely supported by the American Philosophical Society. In 1842, having satisfac-
torily completed his labors in the cause of public instruction, he was transferred to the munici-
pality, 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 by 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, in 1857. His undertaking assumed larger propor-
tions, and improved plans for extended operations
were put into execution. During his able admin-
istration the practical value of the survey was thor-
oughly 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, and from June to
December, 1862, he was chief engineer for de
defending and constructing the defenses of Phila-
delphia when it was threatened by the invasion of Penn-
sylvania. In addition to his work on the coast
survey, he was excess of the superintendent of weights and measures, and served, until his death, on the light-house board. He was one of the incorpora-
tors of the Smithsonian Institute, 1846, and an-
nually 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 a most efficient aid in its work. The
University of New York in 1836, the University of
Pennsylvania in 1837, and Harvard in 1851, con-
ferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He served
as president of the American Philosophical Society,
and of the American Association for the Advance-
ment of Science, and was the first presiding officer
of the National Academy of Sciences, and as one of
its incorporators and most active members. The
Royal Society of London, the Institute of France,
the Royal Academy of Turin, the Imperial Geo-
graphical Society of Vienna, and many similar or-
ganizations, included him among their honorary
members. The excellence of his work on the coast
survey was acknowledged by different foreign gov-
ernments, and he was the recipient of several med-
als for his prominence in the field of science.
His published papers include more than 150 titles and
include various topics in physics, chemistry, and
engineering. His most extensive work was the
"Observations at the Magnetic and Meteorological
Observatory at the Girard College" (3 vols., 1840-
7). His property, to the extent of $42,000, was
left in trust 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 Report for 1870, and
also as a separate issue in the Publications of the
Smithsonian Institution. Bache was a brother of
Benjamin Franklin Bache, physician, b. in Phila-
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 asylum; from 1836 to 1840 he was 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, he was professor of chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. 1854 and 1855 he was president of the American Philosophical Society, and at the time of his death president of the deaf and dumb asylum corporation. In 1819 he published a "System of Chemistry for the Use of Students of Medicine," and 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 1832 till his death, long published a "Supplement to Henry's Chemistry" (1823); "Letters on Separate Confinement of Prisoners" (1829-30); and "Introductory Lectures on Chemistry" (1841-52). He also edited several works, from 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. 1874. He graduated at West Point in 1818, and made 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 government, until 7 March, 1867, when he was placed on the retired list. He became brevet major of engineers, 24 July, 1828; major, 7 July, 1838; lieutenant-colonel, 6 Aug., 1861; colonel, 3 March, 1863; and on 13 March, 1865, he received the brevet of brigadier-general, the highest grade of the army, for his services during the war. He was engineer of the 4th light-house district from 1859, 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., 1801; 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 in Kenyon College, Ohio. He was fleet-surgeon 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 was organizer at New York of 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 responsibility. In 1863 he was placed on the retired list, but continued to act as superintendent of the laboratory until 1871, when he was appointed medical director, with the relative rank of commodore, 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 Bache, and a son of Prof. Henry Bache, of the U. S. coast survey. He was engaged in business in Florida, and died in Tampa from a malarial fever which resulted in his death.

Bachi, Pietro, educator, b. in Sicily in 1787; d. in Boston, Mass., 22 Aug., 1853. He was a graduate of the university of Pavia and a lawyer by profession, was implicated in Murat's attempt to seize the throne of the two Sicilies, and was obliged in consequence to flee from Italy in 1815. He resided in England till 1823, and then came to the United States. From 1826 to 1846 he was teacher of Italian and Spanish at 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 Language" (Cambridge). Bacher y Morales, Antonio (bachel-y-morales), Cuban author, 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 held important posts in the correspondent and honorary member of the Society of Antiquaries of northern Europe, and also of the historical societies of New York and Pennsylvania. His principal works are "Prontuario General de Agricultura," "Filosofía del Derecho," "Tradiciones Americanas" (1845); "Antigüedades Americanas," "Apuntes para la Historia de las Letras en la Isla de Cuba" (3 vols., 1862); "Cuba Primitiva," an account, languages, traditions, and history of the Greater Antilles and the Bahama islands; and "Cuba: Monografía Histórica." Bagnan, 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 "Quadrupeds of North America," which the Audubons illustrated. He also wrote "Two Letters on Hybridity" (1850); "Defense of Luther and the Reformation" (Charleston, 1853); "Characteristics of Genera and Species, as Applicable to the Doctrine of the Unity of the Human Race" (1854); "Notice of the Types of Michigan, Florida, and coral-reefs" (1839); "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 1815 he was licensed 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 Buclan expedition to Spitzbergen. In 1819 he accompanied Sir John Franklin's expedition to the Arctic regions, and again in 1825. In 1833 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 H.M.S. "Erebus." He showed great sagacity in his management, and the ultimate return of the first two expeditions was credited to the ability with which he directed the forces under his charge. He received a gold medal from the geographical society in 1857, and was knighted in 1858. 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

1830), and of a "Narrative of the Expedition in II. M. Ship 'Terror'" (1838).

BACKUS, Azel, educator, b. in Norwich, Conn., 13 Oct., 1763; d. 9 Dec., 1817. His parents were Congregationalists, but while at Yale he imbibed deistical opinions. He was graduated in 1787 with a high reputation for scholarship, and taught school for a time at Wethersfield, Conn. Under the influence of his uncle, the Rev. Charles Backus, he became a Christian and entered the ministry, although at one time he was on the point of joining the army. He was licensed to preach in 1790, and in 1791 was ordained as pastor of a church at Lamy at Bethlehem, Conn., where he also carried on a successful school. Here he remained until, at the foundation of Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y., in 1812, he was chosen its first president, and was inaugurated on 3 Dec. of that year. Princeton gave him the degree of S. T. D. in 1810. He took great interest in the political questions of the day, and published a number of sermons (1797-1813), among which are the annual "election sermon," delivered in 1798 before the Connecticut legislature, and one on the death of Gov. Wollcott (1797).

BACKUS, Oliver, ii., b. in Franklin, Conn., 9 Nov., 1749; d. in Somers, Conn., 30 Dec., 1803. He lost his parents early in childhood, and was educated by his friends. After his graduation at Yale in 1769 he studied theology under Dr. Hart, of Preston, was licensed to preach in 1773, and on 10 Aug., 1774, became pastor of the Congregational church in Somers, where he remained until his death. Here he established a sort of divinity school, receiving theological students into his family. Nearly fifty were thus trained, among them Dr. Warner, of Andover, President Moore, of Andover, President Davis, of Hamilton, and other eminent divines. Dr. Backus was invited to fill the chair of theology at Dartmouth, and afterward that at Yale, but declined in both cases. He was a plain but impressive speaker, and a fervent extemporaneous preacher. He published a large number of sermons (1795-1901), including one to freemasons (1795): "Five Discourses on the Truth of the Bible" (1797), and an historical discourse on the town of Somers (1801). He also published a volume on regeneration. An article on his divinity school, by J. Vaill, appeared in the "Congregationalist" in 1825.

BACKUS, Electus, soldier, d. 7 June, 1813. He was appointed major of light dragoons 7 Oct., 1808, and lieutenant-colonel 15 Feb., 1804. He was in command of the American forces at Sackett's Harbor in 1813, when, hearing of a projected attack by the British, he summoned Gen. Brown, whose conduct was much praised by the British. The officer was mortally wounded while fighting bravely at the head of his men.—His son Electus (b. in New York in 1804; d. in Detroit, Mich., 7 June, 1862) was graduated at West Point in 1824. He was aide to Gen. Hugh Brady from 1828 to 1837, and became captain 17 Oct., 1837. In 1838-40 he served in the Seminole war. He entered the brevet major on 23 Sept., 1846, "for gallant and meritorious conduct at Monterey." In 1847 he was in command of the fortress of San Juan d'Ullon. He became major in the 3rd infantry on 10 June, 1850, served in the Navajo expedition in 1856, and in 1861 was brevetted colonel 6th infantry 20 Feb., 1862. Just before his death, in the early part of the civil war, he was mustering and disbursing officer at Detroit.

BACKUS, Franklin T., lawyer, b. in Lee, Berkshire co., 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 to the national convention that met at Philadelphia in 1866 to form a loyal league. He declined 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.

BACKUS, Isaac, clergyman, b. in Norwich, Conn., 9 Jan., 1724; d. 20 Nov., 1806. He became identified with the "Separatist" movement, began to preach in 1742, and was ordained at the request of the Congregational society, which had been formed in consequence of a dispute regarding the settlement of a minister. In 1749 some of his congregation began to sympathize with the Baptists, and he finally united with these and formed a Baptist church in Middleborough in 1756, having been immersed in 1751. He held open communion for some years, but at length abandoned it. Throughout his life he was an earnest and consistent advocate of the utmost religious freedom. In 1773, he was the agent of the Warren association of Baptist churches to claim from congress, for the Baptists, the same rights as those accorded other churches. He vindicated his course by a paper in the "Boston Chronicle," 3 Dec., 1779, arguing against a proposed article in the Massachusetts bill of rights. In 1788 he was a delegate to the convention that adopted the federal constitution, and made a speech in its favor. Dr. Backus was for thirty-four years a trustee of Rhode Island college, now Brown university. He was a voluminous writer; his most important work is a "History of the Church of Christ in America, with Special Reference to the Baptists" (3 vols., 1777-96), with an abridgment, bringing the work down to 1804. A new edition, carefully edited by Rev. David Weston, of Madison university, was published under the auspices of the Backus historical society of Newton Centre, Mass. (2 vols., 1871). This work, though partial, is still valuable to the student of New England history. Dr. Backus also wrote a history of Middleborough in the 3d volume of the Massachusetts historical collections, Soc. for the "American Antiquary." BACON, David, missionary, b. in Woodstock, Conn., in 1771; d. in Hartford, Conn., 27 Aug., 1817. His labors and sufferings as missionary to the Ojibewa Indians in the territory of Michigan, and afterward as founder of a Christian town at the mouth of the Menominee, Ontario, have been narrated in "Sketch of the Rev. David Bacon," by Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D. (Boston, 1876).—His son, Leonard, clergyman, b. in Detroit, Mich., 19 Feb., 1802; d. in New Haven, Conn., 24 Dec., 1881. He was graduated at Yale in 1829, and studied theology at Princeton, and was pastor of the 1st church in New Haven, and continued in this office until his death—fifty-seven years. From 1866, been relieved of the main burden of

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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 orthodoxy 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 1823 was that of slavery. His constant position was 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, economical, and moral discussions to which it gave rise.

During his later years he was, in general, regarded as the foremost man among American Congregationalists. He became known in oral debate, in which he excelled, by his books, and preeminently by his contributions to the periodical press. From 1830 till 1858 he was one of the editors of the "Christian Spectator." In 1843 he aided in establishing "The New Englander," a 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. Storrs 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 in America. Besides innumerable pamphlets and reviews, he published "Select Works of Richard Baxter," with a biography (1839); "Manual for Young Church-Members" (1853); "Thirteen Historical Discourses" on the 200th anniversary of the beginning of the New church in New Haven (1839); "Views and Reviews; an Appeal against Division" (1840); "Slavery Discussed in Occasional Essays" (1846); "Christian Self-Culture" (1860); "Four Commemorative Discourses" (1866); "Genesis of the New England Churches" (1874); "Sketch of Rev. David Bacon" (1874); "See Civic Orations for New Haven." (1879).—Delia, Jane T.; "Memoirs of David, author, b. in Tallmadge, Ohio, 2 Feb., 1811; d. in Hartford, Conn., 2 Sept., 1859. She was a teacher, resided for some time in Boston, and there delivered a course of lectures. She published anonymously, but she was the author of "The Story of the Puritans," and "The Bride of Fort Edward," a drama (New York, 1830). Later she published in London and Boston "Philosophy of the Plays of Shakespeare Unfolded" (1857), with a preface by Nathanial Hawthorne, in which she sought to prove that Lord Bacon, in conjunction with Shakespeare, was the author of the Shakespearean plays. See Haw-thorne'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., 1850. He was graduated at Yale in 1870, 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., Letchfield and Connecticut, Md., and then spent five years in Europe, chiefly at Geneva. Returning in 1874, he served as pastor in Norwich, Conn., and Philadelphia, Pa. He has written much for the periodical press, and published, besides pamphlets and musical compositions, "The Institutes of Civil Government" (1850); "Gamaliel's Papers" (1876); "A Life worth Living: Life of Emily Bliss Gould" (1878); "Sunday Observance and Sunday Law," including six sermons on the Sabbath question, by his brother, George Blagdon Bacon (1880); "A Son of the Sea" (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., 1886. He was graduated at Yale in 1831, and at the Medical School in 1833. After the completion of his studies he was sent as principal colonial physician to Liberia by the American 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). BACON, David W., Roman 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, whence he proceeded to Mount St. Mary's college and seminary, Emmetburg, Md., and having completed his course returned to New York, where he was ordained in 1838, and soon afterward became pastor of the church of the Annunciation in Brooklyn. He was unwearyed 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 great church of St. Mary's, on the corner of Court and Luqueer streets, the largest church edifice in the city, where he was pastor during the last years of his residence in Brooklyn. In 1853 he was consecrated bishop of the newly created diocese of Portland, Me., which
embraced 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 of the Atlantic. He was much improved by his labors, but it was too late for him 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.

**BACON, Edmund**, lawyer, b. in Virginia in January, 1776; d. in Edgefield, S. C., 2 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'Neal, "he accomplished in an address so fortunately as 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 bar before attaining the age of thirty-three. He was retained in the settlement of the estate of Gen. Keith, and in the management of it, 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 of the revolution. Owing to ill health, he removed in search of a more healthful location to Edgefield, where he soon became a leading practitioner. He is the " Ned Bruce " 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 Shakespeare!

**BACON, Edwin Munroe**, journalist, b. in Providence, R. I., 20 Oct., 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 "National Intelligencer." He became a 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 Boston." (Boston, 1883, new ed., 1889.)

**BACON, Ezekiel**, jurist, b. in Westfield, Mass., 1 Sept., 1776; d. in Utica, N. Y., 18 Oct., 1870. He was graduated at Yale college in 1794, studied law in the Litchfield, Conn., law school, and began practice at Stockbridge, Mass. He was a member of the legislature in 1806; a representative in congress from 1813 to 1815; and chief justice of the court of common pleas for the northern district of Massachusetts in 1813, and from that year till 1815 first commissioner of the U. S. treasury. He removed to Utica, N. Y., in 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).

**BACON, John Edmund**, lawyer, b. in Edgefield C. H., S. C., 3 March, 1832. He was a grandson of Edmund Bacon, was graduated at South Carolina college in 1851, and studied afterward at Leipsic, Germany. He read law at Litchfield, Conn., in his eighteenth year, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. In 1860 he was elected to the state legislature as a free-soiler, and in 1861 he was appointed second assistant adjutant-general of South Carolina. In 1862 he was elected a member of the state convention to ratify the constitution of 1868. In 1863 he was elected to the house of representatives, and in 1864 to the senate. In 1865 he was elected to the congressional convention, and was one of the deputies of that body who, with Stephen D. Lee, adopted the ordinance of secession. He was appointed by Governor Pickens to represent the state of South Carolina in the national convention at Montgomery, and was one of the small number who voted for the constitution of 1867. 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 able negro politician. Judge Bacon has travelled extensively in Russia, and has occupied his leisure time in the collection and preparation of materials for a future history of that country. In 1886 he was appointed chargé d'affaires for the United States in the Umpire of Uruguay.

**BACON, Nathaniel," the Virginia rebel," a colonial leader, b. in Suffolk, England, about 1630; d. in January, 1677. 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 defence against the Indians, and chose Bacon, on the outbreak of a fresh Indian war, to lead the colonial military forces. Although the government 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 governor and council on 10 June, and was convicted, restored to 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 desire. The Peace Convention 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 promise, Bacon returned at the head of 500 men and compelled Berkeley to issue the promised commission. He then presented 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 across the bay to Accoacon. In September he again routed the governor's forces, 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 Accocon, and Ingram, who succeeded in the command of the colonial forces, 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 Carlos Willaimson. See Forrester's "Tracts Relating to the Origin, Settlement, and Progress of the Colonies"; also Sparks's "American Biography."

**BACON, Samuel**, clergyman, b. in Sturbridge, Mass., 22 July, 1781; d. in Kent, Cape Shilling, Aug., 1850. He was graduated at Harvard in 1808, and then studied law, which he subsequently practised in Pennsylvania. For a time he edited the "Warrior's Flag," and later the Lancaster, Pa., "Hive," and then was ordained in the Presbyterian 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 Campellar, on the Sherboro river. Here his two associates died, and he in declining health was removed to Kent, where his last days were spent. See "Memoirs of Rev. Samuel Bacon," by Jehudi Ashmun (1829).

**BACON, William Thompson**, clergyman, b. in Halfmoon, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1814; d. in Derby, Conn., 18 May, 1881. He was graduated at Yale in 1837, delivering the valedictory poem. Then he studied at the Yale divinity school, and from 1842 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 1857 and the second in 1848.

**BADEAU, Adam**, author, b. in New York city, 29 Dec., 1831. His education was received through private instruction and at a boarding-school in Tarrytown, N. Y. He volunteered in the military service of the United States in 1862, 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 military secretary to Gen. Grant, with the rank, 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, 1869, he was secretary of legation at London. During 1870 he was sent to Madrid as a bearer of government despatches, and in May returned to London as consular-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 at Havana from May, 1882, until April, 1884, after which he was appointed by the state department to substantiate claims of corruption of which he accused its administration. He had been appointed U. S. minister to Brussels in 1875, and to Copenhagen in 1881, but declined both appointments. He has published, "The Vagabond," a collection of essays (New York, 1880); "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 Newbury, N. C., 13 April, 1765; d. in Raleigh, N. C., 11 May, 1866. He was graduated at Yale in 1813, and studied law in Raleigh. In 1816 he was elected to the state legislature, and devoted the next four years of his life to law and legislation. In 1820 he removed to 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, was appointed secretary of the navy. On the death of President Harrison, and the separation of Mr. Tyler from the white 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 in 1848 reelected for a full term. In 1833 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 professional duties. In 1858 Mr. Badger held a convention for the purpose of seceding from the union was submitted to the people of his 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 Haverhill, Mass., 11 Jan., 1722; d. 4 April, 1808. He held several civil and military offices in his native place, but removed to Gilmanton, N. H., in 1763. 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 1779, was judge of probate from 1784 to 1797, and in 1788 was a member of the convention that adopted the federal constitution. In 1784 and 1790-1 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 Perrysburg, 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 boys of eight or nine years. Soon afterward he decided to enter 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 became tutor in Blandford, Mass., 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. Har- rison, who, after his death, gave him the means to live and retired and lived with a daughter until his death. See an autobiographical letter in the "American Quarterly Register" (vol. xiii., 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, then almost a wilderness. He was con- verted 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 a 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. He was called to N. C. and C. as itinerant 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 "Pulil- dimum," 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., 1812; d. on Conn. March, 1873. He was graduated at Yale with honor in 1833. 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 recained there until 1855, when he became associate secretary of the American home missionary society. He was soon, by the resignation of Dr. Hitchcock, in which the duties of the 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 con- stant 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, Oscar C., naval officer, b. in Wind- sfield, Mass., 16 Apr., 1836. He entered the navy from Pennsylvania, as a midshipman, 9 Sept., 1841, 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 passed midshipman 10 Aug., 1841, from that time until 1852 was on various ships of the Pacific squadron, and in 1853-4 at the naval observatory. On 15 Sept., 1853, he was made lieu- tenant, and, while attached to the sloop "John Adams" in 1855-6, he commanded a party that attacked and destroyed the village of Vinta, Fajee Islands. In 1861-2 he commanded the steamer "Anacostia," of the Potomac flotilla, and Lieut. Wyman, the commander of the flotilla, often mentioned in his reports the precision of fire of Bad- ger's vessel. He was made lieutenant-commander on 16 July, 1862, and commanded the iron-clads "Patapsco" and "St. Mary," 1863; and next year was in the forts and batteries in Charleston harbor in 1863. In the night attack on Fort Sumter, 1 Sept., 1863, he was on the flag-ship "Weehawken," as acting fleet captain, when he was severely wounded in the leg by a metallic splinter. After this he was on shore duty until 1866, and on 22 July of that year was made commander. From 1866 to 1867 he commanded the "Persia," of the North Atlantic squadron, and received a vote of thanks from the legislatures of the islands of Antigua and St. Kits for services rendered to the authorities. From 1868 to 1870 he was at the Portsmouth navy-yard. In 1872 he was made cap- tain, and on 13 Nov., 1881, commodore. In 1885 he was placed on the retired list.

BADGER, William, governor of New Hamp- shire, b. in Gilmanton, N. H., 13 Jan., 1779; d. there, 21 Sept., 1802. In his youth he devoted him- self 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 1829 was judge of the city of Strafford co. He was governor from 1834 to 1836.

BADIN, Stephen Theodore, 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 Mont- tagné 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 the Bishop of Cincinnatus in the cathedral of Baltimore in 1796, being the first priest ordained in the United States. He went to George- town college soon afterward to perfect himself in the knowledge of the English language, and was then appointed to do missionary work in Ken- tucky, 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 extended over hundreds of miles, and he was obliged to be almost constantly on horse- back, in which he was expert in the use of the sword and rifle. 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 Kentucky. In 1797 Bishop Carroll appointed him vicar-general, and sent him an assistant, who died in the following year. The Bishop withdrew all other priests, who had been assigned to the same mission, left Father Badin alone again in Kentucky in 1806, and as, through emigration from Maryland, the Catholic population was rapidly increasing, his mission duties assumed a very extensive and interesting nature. In 1805 he published his "Principles of Catholics," the first Catholic work printed in the west. He organized a mission at Louisville in 1806, and in 1811 built the church of St. Louis in that city. In 1812 he erected the church of St. Peter in Lexington, previously translated by the Congregationalists. Owing to a misunderstanding between him and Bishop Flaget as to the settlement of title to certain properties that had been acquired by Father Badin for the church before the creation of the diocese of Bardstown, the latter left Kentucky in 1819, and spent nine years traveling 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 the south bank of the Indiana river, and was successful not 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 Badin's life were spent in Cincinnati as the guest of Archbishop Purcell. Father Badin was the author of several Latin poems in hexameter verse. The principal are "Carmen Sacrum," a translation of which was printed at Frankfort; the "Epistolarium," written on the death of Col. Joe Daviss in the battle of Tippecanoe, translated by Dr. Mitchell, of New York; and "Sanctissimae Trinitatis Laudes et Invocatiss" (Louisville, 1843).

BADLAM, Ezra, soldier, b. in Milton, Mass., 25 May, 1746; d. in Dorchester, Mass., 5 April, 1788. He was a brother of Gen. Stephen Badlam, a captain in Grisley's artillery regiment at the siege of Boston in 1775, was in L. Baldwin's regiment in 1776, was present at Trenton and Princeton, and from 7 July, 1777, to 31 Dec., 1780, was lieutenant-colonel of Bailey's regiment, the 3d Massachusetts regiment. He was in the siege of New York from 1778 to 1782, and was taken prisoner by the British Col. Norton at White Plains, 3 Feb., 1780. He afterward served as a colonel in the suppression of Shays' rebellion.—His brother, Stephen, soldier, b. in Milton, Mass., 25 March, 1748; d. in Dorchester, Mass., 25 Aug., 1815. He entered the army in 1775, 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, he received the news that the declaration had been adopted by congress. In August, 1777, he did good service at Fort Stanwix under Willet, and in 1799 was made brigadier-general 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 Dorchester, Mass., where he was prominent in local affairs for twenty years.

BAENA, Antonio Ladislao Monteiro (bah'-nyo'-na), Portuguese historian, d. about 1854. He went to Brazil, and was for many years in the military service of that empire. He made explorations in the province of Pará, and published a full description of it, in a book entitled "Ensaios Corográficos sobre a Província do Pará" (1859), 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 Leyden (1617) and Amsterdam (1621). His works include "Poemata Epistolae" (2 vols.), and "Rerum in Brasilia gestarum Historia" (Amsterdam, 1647).

BÁEZ, Buenaventura (buh'-veh-ahn-tuhr-uh), president of the Dominican republic, b. in Azua, Santo Domingo, early in the 19th century. He inherited a large fortune, which he had fathered and earned in the Cuban revolution of 1868; cooperated with Santanta in the establishment of Dominican independence; and was president from 1849 till 1853, when he was supplanted by Santanta, who expelled him from the country. After the deposition of Santanta in May, 1856, Baez, who had spent the interval in New York, resumed the presidency, 6 Oct., 1856; but was again supplanted by Santanta, 11 June, 1858, and obliged to remain abroad till after the evacuation of Dominica by the Spaniards. In 1861 he was elected for a third term. This was interrupted in March, 1866, by an insurrection led by Gen. Pimentel in favor of Cabrál, in consequence of which Baez was banished to St. Thomas. A new revolution in December, 1867, drove Cabrál from power and restored Baez. After various direct and indirect negotiations, he signed, 29 Nov., 1869, two treaties with President Grant, one for the cession of the bay of Samaná, 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 rescinded, attended in an election (decree by Baez, 16 Feb., 1870) held under the protection of American men-of-war. The U. S. Senate, however, refused to ratify the treaty. A commission, appointed by President Grant, under authority of congress, to visit and examine the island, reported in April, 1871, in favor of annexation; but the measure was pressed no further. Its failure encouraged Cabrál and Pimentel to renew the civil war.

BAFFIN, William, navigator, supposed to have been born at London about 1584; d. in Kishin, Persia, 23 Jan., 1622. He is first mentioned in 1612 as pilot of the "Patience," one of the vessels that accompanied James Hall in his voyage of discovery to Greenland. An account of the expedition was written by him on his return, part of which, published by Purchas, has been preserved. In 1613, having entered the service of the Muscovy Company, he became chief pilot of seven vessels, and visited the Spitzbergen coast for fishing. Purchas also preserved an account of this voyage, written by Baffin. Again, in 1614, he made a similar trip. In 1615 he explored the "Discovery," commanded by Robert Bylot, in her search for the northwest passage. His original manuscript description of this voyage, containing much valuable information, is preserved in the British museum. In 1616 he again sailed with the Muscovy, and was in the 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 by Purchas, probably in an imperfect form, and his opinion is there recorded against the existence of a northwest passage. He then joined the East India Company and made voyages to the east under Capt. Shilling in 1617 and 1620. His final
voyage was made as master of the "London" in 1621, sent out for the purpose of driving the Portuguese from Ormuz. During the siege, while engaged in making a circumnavigation, he shot dead almost immediately. Baffin was the first to determine longitude by observing the time of the moon's culmination. See "The Voyages of William Baffin, 1612-29," edited, with notes and an introduction, by Clements R. Markham, C. B., F. R. S., published in 1883.

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 1820-22 was sent to the legislature, where he was chosen speaker 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 the way, Baggie, his ship, was wrecked. He went afterward one of the commission appointed to codify the laws of Alabama.

BAGBY, George William, author, b. in Buckingham co., Va., 13 Aug., 1829; d. in Richmond, Va., 29 Nov., 1883. He was educated at Edgellie school, Princeton, N. J., and a Delaware college, Northumberland, and entered the army of his sophomore year. Subsequently he studied medicine and was graduated at the medical department 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, editor of the "Southern Literary Messenger," and at the same time associate editor of the Richmond "Whig," and 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 articles published under the pen name of "Bagby," and some of these sketches were collected and published by Mrs. Bagby, as "The Writings of Dr. Bagby" (3 vols., Richmond, 1884-9).

BAGGIOLI, Antonio, musician, b. in Bologna, Italy, in 1759; 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 1822 he arrived in New York as musical director of the Montresor troupe, the first Italian opera company that ever visited the United States. After a successful season the opera troupe went to the northwest, and Baggioli remained in New York and established himself as 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 the Art of Singing," which is the only method to become a Perfect Vocalist" (New York, 1864).—His only daughter, Theresa, married Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.

BAGLEY, John Judson, politician, b. in Medina, N. Y., 24 July, 1823; d. in San Francisco, Calif., 15 July, 1891. 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 city of Detroit, governor, and in 1879 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 elected by a majority exceeding that of the Democratic candidate 18,885 votes 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 over its improved condition to his recommendations. In 1881 he was prominently mentioned as a candidate for the U. S. senate, but lost the nomination in the Republican caucus by a single vote. He was actively identified with the Unitarian church in Detroit, and his donations to various charitable institutions were large. He and his wife are buried in Forest Hill, Detroit.

BAGOT, Sir Charles, British diplomatist, b. in Blithfield, Stafford co., England, 23 Sept., 1781; d. in Kingston, Canada, 18 May, 1846. He was the second son of William, first Lord Bagot. In 1807 he was made under foreign secretary of state; in 1814 was sent on a special mission to France; in 1816 was sent to Washington from 1816 to 1819; in 1820 was appointed ambassador to Russia; in 1824 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 Strondham, he became governor-general of British North America, which office he retained until his death.

BAHNSON, George Frederick, Moravian bishop, b. in Christiansfeld, Denmark, 16 Sept., 1803; 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 and with most success were those at Lancaster, Pa., and Salem, N. C. He was consecrated bishop at Salem on 13 May, 1859, 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 1725, to have been kidnapped at the age of nineteen, carried off to Virginia and sold, and to have married a man named Trotter when thirty years of age. Trotter was a member of Col. Lewis' regiment, and was killed by the Indians in the battle of Point Pleasant on 10 Oct., 1774. His widow, married 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 Clendenen, on Kanawah river. She was exceedingly expert with the rifle, possessed a black horse of remarkable endurance, and made many perilous forays from the settlements on the James and Potomac rivers to Fort Clendenen 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, displacing great mental and physical vigor.

Anna Warner, the "Mother Bailey," patriot, b. in Groton, Conn., 11 Oct., 1758; d. there in 1850. She was the wife of Capt. Ephijah Bailey, of Groton. She witnessed the massacre at Fort Griswold on 6 Sept., 1781, and on 7 Sept. with the men of the town, rode 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 mother, and carried the child herself to the dying patriot. 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., 1859. He was graduated at Yale in 1817, and entered the legal profession. He was a tutor in a private school, and in 1825 entered the Lyceum, Lynn, 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 1828 he was appointed master of the grammar school of Lynn, and subsequently became principal of the Boston high school for girls. This school proved unsuccessful, and Josiah Quincy, then mayor, pronounced it an entire failure. Mr. Bailey at once replied with vigor in a "Review of the Mayor's Report upon the High School for Girls" (Boston, 1829). Subsequently he had charge of the young ladies' high school, and in 1839 was active in the establishment of the American Institute of Education, afterward filling various offices in that body. In 1838 he established a boys' school at Roxbury, which, in 1839, was moved to Lynn. Mr. Bailey was the successful competitor for the prize ode delivered at the Boston spectral in commemoration of Washington's death. Afterward he was on several occasions poet at the B. K. anniversaries of Harvard. Mr. Bailey was at various times a member of the city council of Boston, director of the home for relief, principal 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); "Bibliography of Descriptive Mathematics" (1832); and "First Lessons on Algebra" (1835).

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 1826 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 served as hospital physician during the cholera epidemic. His sympathies being excited on the occasion of the expulsion of a number of students on account of anti-slavery views from the 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 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, was published. 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 Dalton, Pa., 17 Oct., 1822. He was educated at Oberlin College, and in 1847 was ordained Baptist clergyman, holding pastorates in various places in New York and Illinois till 1863, when he was made superintendent of the Baptist missions in Illinois, and from 1867 till 1875 was secretary of 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 Bloomingdale. II. He resumed his preaching and had charge of churches in Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Iowa, and in 1883 was president of the Illinois Baptist school mission in 1880-1, and missionary in southern California in 1885-6. Besides numerous tracts and uncalled poems, he has published a "History of the Illinois River Baptist Association" (Newburyport, 1825); "The Young Women of Chicago" (1863); "Manual of Baptism" (Philadelphia, 1868); "The Trials and Victories of Religious Liberty in America" (1876); "Three Discourses on the History, Wonders, and Excellency of the Bible" (Ottumwa, 1882); "The Word and Works of God" (Philadelphia, 1883); "Prize Discourse on Slavery" (Washington, 1884); and "Ingersoll Exposed" (Ottumwa, 1884).

BAILEY, Guilford Dudley, soldier, b. in Martinsburg, N. Y., 4 June, 1834; killed in action, 31 May, 1862. He was graduated at West Point in 1856, and assigned to the 21st artillery. He served on frontier andarrison duty, was at Fort Leavenworth during the Kansas disturbances of 1857-9, and at Fort Point as instructor for a short time in 1858. When the civil war began he was stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, but with his immediate orderly, Capt. Stouffer, refused to go. He left Fort Leavenworth when Gen. Twiggs attempted to give up his entire command to the confederates, and effected his escape into Mexico. Reporting for duty as soon as he could reach the north, he was sent with Hunt's battery of artillery to 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. Casev's division during the Peninsula 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 Poughkeepsie.

BAILEY, Jacob, soldier, b. in Newbury, Mass., 2 July, 1728; d. in Newbury, Vt., 1 March, 1816. He settled in Hampstead in 1748, and served as a captain during the French war in 1756. He was with Col. Munroe in the siege of Fort William Henry, and was among those who escaped the subsequent massacre on 7 Aug., 1757. He was also present at the capture of Ticonderoga and 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, 1734; d. in Annapolis, N. S., 26 July, 1808. He was graduated at Harvard in 1755, after which he visited England, was ordained a priest in the church of England, and became a missionary in Pennsylvania, and afterwards in Georgia. During the revolutionary war he was a loyalist, and in 1779 he retired to Nova Scotia. He was called to the rectorship of St. Luke's church in Annapolis, where he remained until his death. See “Memoirs of the Life of the Bailey, A. M.,” by Wm. S. Bartlett (Boston, 1854).

BAILEY, Jacob Whitman, 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 1832. He was appointed lieutenant in 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 natural history. His scientific repute was achieved principally by his researches in microscopy, and he may be regarded as the pioneer in this means of investigation in the United States. The indicator bearing his name, and other improvements in the construction ofossimeters, were invented by him. He made numerous collections: that of microscopic objects containing over 3,000 slides, and his collection of algae about 4,500 specimens. These, together with 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 more than fifty papers, which appeared in the “American Journal of Science and Arts,” “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 infusorial fossils in California in the reports of the Pacific railroad. He left at his death his life and scientific labors given in the “American Journal of Science and Arts” (2d series, vol. xxxv.).—His son, Loring Woart, chemist and geologist, b. in West Point, N. Y., 28 Sept., 1839, studied at Brown university and then at Harvard, where he was graduated in 1860. In 1861 he was appointed 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 Reoord,” and has published “Mines and Minerals of New Brunswick” (1864) and the “Geology of Southern New Brunswick” (1865).—Another son, William Whitman, 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 in the survey. In 1871 he was editor of the “Botanical Magazine.” 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 Hand-Book” (Boston, 1881).

BAILEY, James E., senator, b. in Montgomery co., Tenn., 15 Aug., 1822. He was educated at Clarksville academy and at the university of Nashville, where he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of law at Muscle Shoals, Ala. In 1852 he was elected to the Tennessee house of representatives. He served in the confederate army, though not an original secessionist. He was a member of the court of arbitration in 1874, by appointment of the governor of Tennessee, and was elected U. S. senator from Tennessee in the place of Andrew Johnson, taking his seat 29 Jan., 1877.

BAILEY, James Montgomery, author, b. in Albany, N. Y., 25 Sept., 1841. He received a common-school education and became a carpenter. In 1860 he removed to Danbury, Conn., where he worked at his trade for two years, occasionally contributing to the newspapers, and then enlisted in the 17th Connecticut regiment, with which he served until the end of the war. After his return he purchased, in 1865, the Danbury “Times,” which he afterward consolidated with the “Jeffersonian,” and also published “The Danbury News.” For this paper he wrote short, humorous articles, generally descriptive of every-day mishaps, which were reprinted in other journals throughout the country. In 1873 a demand for his paper was found outside of Danbury, and its circulation rose to 30,000 copies a week. He changed the name of the Danbury “News.” He published in 1877 “They All do it,” in 1879 “Mr. Phillips’s Gonesen,” and in 1880 “The Danbury Boom.”

BAILEY, John, soldier, b. in Hanover, Mass., 30 Oct., 1790; d. there, 27 Oct., 1810. He was lieutenant-colonel of the Plymouth regiment at the beginning of the revolutionary war, and succeeded Col. John Thomas in its command. When the continental army was organized he became colonel of the 2d Massachusetts, in which command he remained during the war, earning distinction, especially in the battle of Monmouth. He was killed in action.

BAILEY, Joseph, farmer, b. in Salem, Ohio, 28 April, 1827; killed near Nevada, Newton co., Mo., 21 March, 1867. He entered the military service of the United States 2 July, 1861, as captain in the 4th Wisconsin infantry. The regiment was ordered to Maryland and assigned to the expedition under Gen. B. F. Butler, which occupied New Orleans after its reduction by Farragut’s fleet, in April, 1862. Bailey was appointed acting engineer of the defenses of New Orleans in December, 1862, and while so detailed was promoted to be major (30 May, 1863). A month later (June 24) he became lieutenant-colonel. In August, 1863, the regiment was changed from infantry to cavalry, and Lieut.-Col. Bailey was sent home on recruiting service, returning to duty with his regiment in February, 1864, in time to accompany the army of Gen. N. P. Banks in the Red river campaign. Here occurred the opportunity that enabled Lieut.-Col. Bailey to achieve one of the most brilliant feats ever accomplished in military engineering. The expedition had been carefully timed to coincide with the regular annual spring rise in Red river, so that the army should be transported over the river and the river serve as a base of supplies. The army, under Gen. Banks, advanced south of the river, accompanied and supported by a fleet of twelve gun-boats and thirty transports. The ad-
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 ten- able. The officers of the fleet presented to him a dam and deepen the water in mid-channel so that the gun-boats could pass. The regular engineers condemned the project as impracticable: but Lient.-Col. Bailey persevered, and, in the face of discouraging opposition and indifference, was made a part of the navy, finally, on 20 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's staff, strongly advocated the Mississippi squadron, and aided in the execution 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 at regular intervals, all working with re- markable skill and speed. The dam was built up in two weeks, by using no timber, a large quantity of railroad iron buried in the vicinity. The dam, thus built on both sides of the river, left an opening of sixty-six feet. So energetically and systematically was the work pushed 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 received prompt recognition, and on 7 June he was brevetted brigadier-general, and on 30 June he was promoted to the full grade of colonel, 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 whom, with characteristic fearlessness, he was escorted 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 feet farther up the river, far to advantage, for it could not be removed, and it still bears the name of "Bailey's Dam."  

**BAILEY, Rufus William, educator, b. in North Yarmouth, Me., 13 April, 1793; d. in Huntsville, Tex., 25 April, 1863. He was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1813, and taught in the academies at Salisbury, N. H., and Blue Hill, Me., then studied law, was called to the bar, but at the end of a year entered Andover theological semi- nary, and on the completion of his studies was licensed, and began preaching at Norwich Plain, at the same time filling the place of teacher of moral philosophy in the military school. In 1823 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 subsequently taught for more than twenty years in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia, in the latter state travelling at one time extensively as agent of the colonization society. In 1854 he was elected professor of languages in Austria college, at Huntsville, Texas, and in 1858 became its president. He was the author of a series of newspaper letters on slavery, subse- quently published in a volume entitled "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," extensively in southern schools.**  

**BAILEY, Silas, b. in Massachusetts about 1812; d. in Paris, France, 11 June, 1874. He was graduated at Brown in 1834, studied at Newton theological seminary, and was for a time a pastor in Massachusetts. He became principal of Worcester academy about 1844, and, after several years, was elected president of Granville college, afterward Dennison university, Granville, Ohio, where he remained for ten 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 sermons, addresses, and reviews.**  

**BAILEY, Theodorus, surgeon, b. in Dutchess co., N. Y., 1752; d. in New York city, 6 Sept., 1828. He was a representative in congress from New York from 1796 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., 1877), was appointed a midshipman from New York, 1 Jan., 1819, and received his commission as lieutenant 3 March, 1827. His first cruise was on board the "Cyane," Capt. Trenchard, which captured several slavers on the coast of Africa in 1829—1. He then made a three years' cruise in the Pacific on the "Franklin." In 1833—5 he sailed on a cruise round the world on board the "Vincennes" in search of the phragite "Con- stellation," in which he again sailed round the world, was placed in command of the store- ship "Lexington" in 1846, in which, on the break- ing out of the Mexican war, he conveyed to Cali- fornia, by way of the Cape of Good Hope 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 raconce, as an armed gunboat, and, landing the troops at Monterey, blockaded and captured San Blas, and 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., 1855, he was assigned to the command of the "St. Mary's," of the Pacific squadron, and cruised for three years. Arriving opportunely at Panama during the riots he took steps to suppress them that were successful and satisfactory alike to the citizens and the government. On the same cruise he was instrumental in subsequent 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 "Jubal," going up to her side in his gig on the night of 13 Sept., 1861, and matured the plan by which Lieut. 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 "Cayuga," passing up ahead of the fleet, through the fire of five of the forts, sustaining unaided the attack of the Confederate vessels, rams, and fire, and passed through them to the city. Admiral Farragut, on the return, made the surrender of New Orleans. Accompanied by Lieut. George H. Perkins, he passed through the streets in the midst of a hothing 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, though Admiral 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 1863. Bailey 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 1870 to 1876; and, in 1876, he was commissioned as rear-admiral, and on 10 Oct., 1886, he was placed on the retired list.

BAILLARIGE, 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 engineer of the department of public works. He was superintending engineer of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence canals in 1877–8, and in 1879 became property minister of public works.

BAILLARGEON, Charles, archbishop of Quebec, b. at Crane Island, District of Quebec, 26 April, 1798; d. 13 Oct., 1870. He was educated at the college of St. Nicolet, where he distinguished himself and pursued a superior course of studies. In 1850 he was sent to Rome by the bishops of the province of Quebec, as their agent in some important religious questions, and was there consecrated a bishop in 1861, by Cardinal Franzoni, prefect of the Propaganda. Subsequently he became bishop, and then archbishop of Quebec in 1867, and went three times to Rome in the interest of his church, and also to assist at the oecumenical council held in that city in 1868–9. He established the temperance and St. Vincent de Paul societies in Quebec in 1866, and afterward the brothers' school and St. John the Baptist church, and also contributed largely to many charitable institutions. He published a translation of the New Testament, catechism, and other works.—His brother, Pierre, Canadian physician, b. at Crane Island, province of Quebec, 8 Nov., 1812. He was educated at Nicolet college, and received the degree of M. D. from Harvard college. He is a member of the Boston medical association, a visiting physician to the Quebec general hospital, and president of the dental association of the province of Quebec. He was called to the senate on 26 March, 1874.

BAILY, Joseph A., sculptor, b. in Paris, France, in 1823. He began his career as a wood-carver, immigrated to Philadelphia in 1825, and pursued his occupation with success. Later he applied 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 the Philadelphia Academy in 1869; a colossal statue of Washington, found in 1869; the companion groups called "The First Prayer" and "Paradise Lost"; portrait busts of Gen. Grant and Gen. Meade; an equestrian statue of President Blanco of Venezuela, and "Spring."
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 Monterrey, 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 attack and capture of Mexico. In 1849 and 1850 he served in the Seminole war. He was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy 11 June, 1851, and served in Texas until his death aboard the steamer “Louisiana,” burned in Galveston bay.

BAINBRIDGE, William, naval officer, b. in Princeton, N. J., 7 May, 1774; d. in Philadelphia, 28 July, 1838. His ancestor, who in 1600 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, he elected to follow the sea.

He entered the merchant marine at the age of fifteen, and at nineteen became commander to the master of a merchant ship. In 1796, while commanding the ship “Hope,” on his passage from Bordeaux to the island of St. Thomas, he was attacked by a British schooner of eight guns and thirty men. Bainbridge returned to the fire and kept it up until the schooner struck her colors. The armament of the “Hope” consisted of four 6-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 raizee “Indefatigable,” under the command of Sir Edward Pellew, afterward Lord Exmouth, 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 a seaman taken from the American ship “Hope,” by Lieut. Norton, of the “Indefatigable.” Though this act of bravado did not redress 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 Hyleger, daughter of a respectable merchant, and grand-daughter of John Hyleger 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 him the appointment of the schooner “Retaliation,” with the rank of lieutenant-commandant. He was soon afterward captured by the French frigates “Volontier” and “Insurgent,” but the schooner was returned to Bainbridge by the governor of Guadalupe, and he proceeded with her to a United States point, to comply with this demand prisoners, for whom, by his tact, he had obtained their liberty. For his services, Bainbridge was promoted to the rank of master-commandant, and given the command of the brig “Norfolk,” of eighteen guns. The “Retaliation” was against French cruisers captured on the ocean, in the stations with Frigate, passed at that time (1798), was due to Bainbridge’s report of the outrages committed on American prisoners in the island of Guadalupe. The “Norfolk” was sent to the West Indies to report to Capt. Christopher B. Perry, and perform 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 complimentatory letter when he left the station. In May, 1800, Bainbridge was ordered to the command of the frigate “George Washington,” to carry tribute to the Dej of Algiers. On his arrival at Algiers, much to his disgust, Bainbridge felt obliged to accede to a demand of the Dej to carry presents to Constantinople, and also an ambassador to the Ottoman port. With this tribute and presents, etc., the “George Washington” was anchored beyond reach of the guns of the forts, and there remained until the Dej 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 Constantinople (a great friend of Bainbridge), the Dej promised that moment treated him with great consideration.

On 20 May, 1801, Bainbridge was appointed to command the “Essex,” forming part of the squadron under Capt. 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, 1801, he was ordered to command the “Philadelphia,” of 44 guns, of Capt. Preble’s squadron, fitting out to cruise against Tripolitan corsairs. Bainbridge sailed before the rest of the fleet, and, being the first to attack the Moorish war-ship of war “Mebhoba,” of 22 guns, for molesting an American
ressed. He also recaptured the American brig "Celia," and this seasonable check to Moorish piracy prevented further depletations upon American commerce by the Moors. On Bainbridge's arrival off Tripoli he gave chase to a Tripolitan corsair and struck on a rock, by which the "Philadelphia" was wrecked, and she was then surprised by Tripolitan gun-boats and forced to surrender, not being able to use her guns. This happened on 1 Nov., 1804. The "Philadelphia" was floated off the rock by the Tripolitans and carried into the port of Tripoli, where she was afterward burned by Decatur. The news suggesting that an engaging 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 American fleet. When peace was restored and they obtained their 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 hurried circumstances, owing to his long captivity, obliged him to obtain a furlough and once more enter the merchant service, where he continued until 1808. In anticipation of a war with England he was ordered back to the service in March, 1808, and in December was placed in command of the frigate "President," in which he sailed on a cruise in the following year. No war occurring, he again obtained a furlough, and proceeded on a voyage in a merchant ship to St. Petersburg. He continued in the merchant service until an engagement 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 Steward, this idea was abandoned. Bainbridge was now ordered to command the Charleston naval-yard; but on the declaration of war, 8 June, 1812, he solicited the command of a frigate, and his request was acceded to on account of the services not only of the "Constitution," but of the frigate "Essex," Capt. David Porter, and the sloop "Hornet," Capt. James Lawrence. Bainbridge took the "Constitution" immediately after Hull arrived in her from his victory over the "Guerricer."

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 disabled 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 Com. Bainbridge, who was struck twice during the engagement. The "Java" was blown up after the prisoners were removed. In his conveyance of the prisoners he was most magnanimous, and he received many acknowledgments for his kindness. On his return to the United States he was received with high honors and ordered to command the Charleston naval-yard, where he laid the keel of the line-of-battle-ship "Tripoli." He took advantage of the means at his disposal to increase the strength of the navy from all country and accomplished the results that the three historic vessels of Com. Bainbridge's command, the "Constitution," "Essex," and "Hornet" realized.

While Bainbridge was in command at Charleston the British blockaded Boston harbor, and his views for the defense of that port encountered great opposition. Politics ran high, and the opposition party was indifferent with regard to the public property, which they said belonged to the administration, while the commodore insisted that it belonged to the nation and should be protected at all hazards. The governor and council of Massachusetts appointed a committee to consult with Bainbridge, and after reading its proposal to defend Boston, he informed it that he should defend his command to the last extremity, let the consequences be what they might, and that if the citizens of Boston 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 should pursue. Great diversity of opinion existed in Massachusetts with regard to defending the harbors along the coast, and even Boston itself; but, owing to Bainbridge's patriotic importunities and devoted zeal as an officer, sustains as the commanding eminent citizen 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 experience in naval concerns satisfied him that the administration of the navy could not 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 war with Great Britain, war was declared against the United States by Algiers, and on the conclusion of peace with Great Britain a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation was signed with Algiers, and a peace with Boston was restored. In 1815, to protect American commerce in the Mediterranean, Peace was soon settled honorably by Decatur, and at the same time Bainbridge brought the Bushaw 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 for the protection of American property, which had been Blockaded, 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 promotion that had ever been assembled in the United States, under Bainbridge as presiding officer. In November of the same year he was ordered to the command of the new line-of-battle-ship "Columbus," and appointed to command the Mediterranean war squadron. On his return to the United States after his cruise in 1821, he was ordered to the Philadelphia 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 navy-yard, and soon afterward was appointed naval commissioner.

At the time of the difficulty between Decatur and Barron, Bainbridge was in Washington city, and acted as Decatur's second in the duel that led to his death and to Barron's being severely wounded. After severly reprimancing the officers of the com- missioners, Com. Bainbridge commanded several navy-yards, until in the latter part of his life
he became a great sufferer from physical troubles. In 1833 he was attacked by pneumonia, and died on 28 July of that year. His remains were interred in Christ church burying-ground, in Philadelphia. He had been an object of great respect, and was valued as a man of business, and as a citizen.

BAINES, Allen Mackenzie, Canadian physician, b. in Toronto, 12 May, 1833. He was educated at Cologour, 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 infan- 
juary in the home city of

BAIRD, Absalom, 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 1853. He was promoted first lieutenant 24 Dec., 1853, and from 1853 to 1859 was stationed at West Point as assistant professor of mathematics. In March, 1861, he took command of the light battery for the defense of Washington, and on 11 May was brevetted first lieutenant, and then major, in the adjutant-general's department. In July, 1861, he served as adjutant-general of Tyler's division in the defense 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 Williamsburg, and in the advance of 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 numerous skirmishes in pursuit of the enemy in the invasion of Georgia, 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 Hook's army and the march to the sea, and the capture of Savannah. He participated in the march through the Carolinas, was engaged at Beaumont, and at Raleigh, and was present at the surrender of Johnston's army at Durham station. For his services in the Atlantic 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 the Dakotas till 1870, of the division of the south till 1872, and subsequently as assistant inspector-general of the division of the Missouri.

BAIRD, Henry Carey, author, b. in Brides- burg, 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 1875.

BAIRD, Robert, clergyman, b. in Fayette co., Pa., 6 Oct., 1788; d. in Yonkers, 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, 1819-22, and taught an academy there for five years, preaching occasionally. In 1827 he became agent for the American Bible society.

BAIRD, Rosecrans, English clergyman, b. in the county of L. in 1824. He became a clergyman and was ordained in 1849. He was for some time inspector of schools in the Canadian army, and subsequently in the British army. In 1855 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 appeal 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 1852 he resided in London before large audiences the cause of the union against secession with vigorous eloquence. Among his other published works are "View of the Valley of the Mississippi" (1832); "History of the Temperance Movement in the European World" (1841); "Protestantism in Italy" (Boston, 1845); "Impressions and Experiences of the West Indies and North America in 1849" (Philad-
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delphia, 1850); revised, with a supplement, in 1855:
"The History of the Temperance Societies, and the History of the
View of Religion in America." See "Life of the Rev. R. Baird"
by H. M. Baird (New York, 1865).
—His son, Charles Washington Baird (b. in Princeton, N. J., 28 Aug., 1828), is also a clergy-
man and author. He was graduated at the university
of the city of New York in 1848 and at the Union
theological school in 1852. He officiated as Associate
pastor of the church of New York from 1852, was subse-
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
Malon's "Romanism" (New York, 1844), and one of Merle d'Aubignes's "Discourses and Essays"
(1846), were his first literary productions. He has
published anonymously "Eutaxia, or the Presby-
terian Liturgies" (New York, 1855), revised and re-
printed under the title "A Chapter of Liturgies"
(London, 1856); "A Book of Public Prayer, com-
piled from the Authorized Formulaires of the Eng-
lisht Church" (Philadelphia, 1838), which was rec-
ognized as the first investigator and collector of the
Presbyterian liturgies. He afterward gave his
attention to other subjects, and published "Chroni-
cales of a Border Town, a History of Rye, N. Y.
"(New York, 1871); "History of Bedford Church"
(New York, 1882); "History of the Huguenot Em-
igration to America" (1885), a French version of
which was subsequently issued in Toulouse, France.
-Henry Martyr 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 theological
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, 1856):
a biography of his father, entitled the "Life of
Robert Baird, D. D." (1885); and a "History of the
Rise of the Huguenots" (1879).

BAIRD, Samuel John, author, b. in Newark,
Ohio, in 1817. He was graduated at Centre col-
lege, Ky., studied theology at New Albany, and
preached in various pulpits until, in 1865, he re-
themselves the author of "The History of the
Presbyterian Church in 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
Elohim revealed in the Creation and Rede-
demption of Man" (Philadelphia); "Collection of
the Acts, Deliverances, and Testimonies of the
Supreme Judicature 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. He was graduated at
Dartmouth College in 1852. In 1852 he was issued in
that year, and in 1842 followed a course in medicine at the Col-
lege of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. In
1845 he became professor of natural sciences in Dick-
son College, and a few years later assumed also the
chair of chemistry. At the age of twenty-seven he was
made professor of natural sciences in the Phila-
delphia Institution, and after the death of Prof. Henry
in May, 1878, he succeeded to the full secretary-
ship. In 1871 he was nominated U. S. Secre-
tion of fish and fisheries, and since his ap-
pointment very much of his time has been devoted to
the duties of that office. He received the honorary
degrees of M. D. in 1848 from the Philadelphia
Medical College, that of doctor of physical science
in 1855 from Dickinson College, and that of L.L.D.
from Columbia University in 1875. His work in
connection with the fisheries has received universal
recognition, and he has been awarded several
medals and decorations from foreign powers. He
is an honorary member of many scientific societies,
and a member of the National Academy of Sciences from its organization, a fellow of
the American Association for the Advancement of
Science during many years, and was its permanent
secretary in 1850 and 1851. His literary work has
been very extensive, and a complete bibliography
from 1842 to 1882, including nearly 1,200 titles, has
been prepared by George Brown Goode, and pub-
lished as No. 20 of the "Bulletins of the U. S. Na-
tional Museum." His works include the editing
and translations of the "Iconographic Encyclo-
pedia" (New York, 1852); "The Birds of North
America," a joint work with C. D. L. C. Spence
"Mammals of North America" (Philadelphia,
1839), and "Review of American Birds in the Mu-
seum of the Smithsonian Institution" (1864). More
recently he has been engaged upon a "History of
North American Birds," in connection with F. M.
Brewer and R. Ridgeway (5 vols., Boston, 1874-84).
From 1870 to 1878 he was the scientific editor of
Harper & Brothers' periodicals, including the "An-
nual Record of Science and Industry," which ap-
peared for the years 1872-8. The annual reports
of the Smithsonian Institution since 1875 have been
edited by him, and also various reports of the
U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries.

BAKER, Abijah R., clergyman, b. in Frank-
lin, Mass., 30 Aug., 1805. He was graduated at
Amherst college in 1830, and became principal
of Dorchester academy, and, after his graduation at
Andover theological seminary in 1839, a teacher of
the English department of Phillips academy. He
was settled as pastor of a Congregational church
at Medford, Mass., in 1836, and in 1849 assumed a
pastorate in Lynn. While teaching in Andover he
prepared "The School History of the United States," combining historical and literary
researches. Following his pastorate at Medford he published "The Catechism Tested by the Bible," graduated ques-
tion-books on the "Westminster Shorter Cate-
chism" for Sunday-school classes, of which 100,000
copies were sold the first year, and translations
were made into French, Arabic, Armenian, and
Hawaii. At Lynn he edited, with his wife's co-
operation, "The Mother's Assistant" and "The
Happy Home," two monthly magazines. He sub-
sequently removed to Wellesley, Mass., and then
to South Boston. He published numerous Sunday-
school books, edited an American edition of Col-
bin's "Child's Commentary," and prepared an
elegant "Exposition of the Sermon on the Mount," in connection with which he wrote a
treatise on prayer and one on Christian character.
A "Question-Book on the Sermon on the Mount"
was written in connection with the "Tent and Tent"
directors. He has also republished nearly 200 moral and religious tales for Sunday-

BAKER, Benjamin Franklin, musician, b. in Wenham, Mass., 10 July, 1811. He studied music, and began to teach in 1831. In 1839-47 he was musical director in Dr. Channing's church in Boston, and in 1841 he inaugurated a series of successful vocal concerts. From 1842 to 1861 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, soldier, b. about 1775; 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 major of the major-general in the astronomical affair Brownstown, Mich. (Aug., 1812), known as Van Horn's defeat. Recovering from the wounds received at that time, he was promoted to be major 13 April, 1814, and was in the engagement at Lyons' 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, Daniel, 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 Mothers," and one to "Fathers"; "Baptism in a Nutshell," and "Revival Sermons." His memoirs, prepared by his son, were published in Philadelphia in 1829.

BAKER, David Jewett, lawyer, b. in East Haddam, Conn., 7 Sept., 1792; d. in Alton, Ill., 6 Aug., 1849. 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 prothonotare 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 question of the sale of the public lands from 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, Eng., 24 Feb., 1811; d. at the battle of Ball's Bluff, 21 Oct., 1861. He came to the United States at 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, III., 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 a whig, he was elected a member of the legislature in 1857, 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 furlough to speak and vote in Congress, he lost his life in the war in the house of representatives, returned and voted his regiment on the march from Vera Cruz. He fought with distinction in every action of the war, and after the wounding of Gen. Shields at Cerro Gordo commanded the Third regiment at brigade and led it during the rest of the war.

On his return to Galena, Ill., he was again elected to congress, serving from 3 Dec., 1849, till 3 March, 1851; but he declined the 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 Democrats. The Democratic leader, Senator Sumner, permitted him to deliver a passionate address in Union square, New York, in which he pledged his life and his declining strength to the service 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, 1880. 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. In 1840 he went to Europe 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 flesh-tints. They are chiefly in private collections. The best known of his ideal works are "Love at First Sight," "Wild Flowers," "Children of the Wood," "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 1843. He was graduated at the university of Bish-
op's college, Lenoxville, in 1855, studied law, and was
admitted to the bar in 1860. He represented
Mississippi in the house of commons from 1870 until
1874, when he retired, was elected by acclamation to
the Quebec legislature in 1875, and in 1876 was appointed
as 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 Brat-
tleborough, Vt., 29 Dec., 1837. He received a com-
mon-school education, and studied medicine at the
University of Michigan in 1861-2. He served through
the civil war with the 29th Michigan infan-
try, and from July, 1864, was his assistant sur-
geon. He was graduated at Bellevue Hospital
Medical College in 1866, and then began to prac-
tice in Lansing, Mich., where he has since per-
formed valuable services to his patients.

In 1873 he became secretary of the State Board of
Health. In his official capacity he has edited and
published "Statistics of Michigan" (Lansing, 1879),
"Vital Statistics of Michigan," registration re-
ports (1870-76), and the "Reports of the State
Board of Health" (1872-83). His own papers,
which are quite numerous, principally on sanitary
subjects, have appeared in various medical jour-
nals, 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 As-
sociation" and "Transactions of the American Cli-
nmatological Association," 1886. He is a member of
the American Climatological Association, the
Royal Meteorological Society of England, and the
French Society of Hygiene.

BAKER, James H., soldier, b. in Monroe, But-
le 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 school
near the university. In 1849 he bought the "Scioto Gazette," 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, having been made in the meantime a
brigadier-general. After the war he was appointed
register of public lands at Booneville, Missouri, and
retained the office two years, after which he retired
from business in Minnesota. From 1871 to 1873 he
was commissioner of pensions.

BAKER, Lafayette C., chief of the U. S. se-
cret service, b. in Stafford, Genesee co., N. Y., 13
Oct., 1825; d. in Philadelphia, 2 July, 1868. His
grandfather, Remember Baker, was one of Ethan
Allen's captains. Baker's father inherited the curi-
ous name, and was a whaler in the Bay of Biscay 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 1850
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
organized the vigilance committee, and took an active
part in the summary proceedings that restored 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 Walbridge, of New York, he was introduced
to Gen. Scott, and, as a result of the interview,
he started on foot for Richmond, where, in spite of
arrest, imprisonment, and several interviews with
Jefferson Davis, while under suspension as a spy,
he succeeded in collecting much information
and returned to Washington for a second
enforced absence of three weeks. This was but the first of a series of adventures involving high executive ability
and a wonderful talent for tracing 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
colonel, and subsequently brigadier-general. His
energetic efforts were everywhere concurred in, and
quarters, and charges of a serious nature were
several times preferred against him, but were never
substantiated. When President Lincoln was assas-
inated, Col. Baker organized the pursuit of the
murderer, and was present at his capture and death.
His agents effected the capture of the other par-
ticipants in the plot. Gen. Baker published a
"History of the United States Secret Service"
(Philadelphia, 1868), which is necessarily semi-bi-
ographical, and touches authoritatively many dis-
puted passages in the secret history of the civil war.

BAKER, Marcus, explorer, b. in Ostoana, Kala-
mazoo co., Mich., 23 Sept., 1849. He was educated at
Kalamazoo College and the University of Michi-
gen, graduating in 1870; in 1870-1 was made pro-
fessor of mathematics in Albion College, and in
1871-2 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 grade of assistant geographer. During this
time he spent several years in explorations and
surveys in Alaska, and traversed the entire Pacific
coast from southern California to the Arctic ocean.
He was stationed at San Francisco, 1884-85, and
was director of the Los Angeles magnetic observatory, estab-
lished by the U.S. signal service. He has devoted
much time, with William H. Dall, to the compi-
ation 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 sec-
retaries of the Philosophical society, Washington.

BAKER, Nathaniel Bradley, governor of
New Hampshire, b. in Hillsborough (now Henniker),
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 Republican," and was the 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 1858, and acted with the republicans in the formation and the passage of the ordinance of secession. 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. His grasshopper devastated 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 Middletown, N. Y., July 12, 1812; d. in New York, N. Y., 20 Dec., 1874. 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. Wilbur Fisk was principal of the academy, and, as one of the teaching educators of the Methodist church, was invited to become president of Wesleyan university, newly chartered, at Middletown, by the state of Connecticut. Mr. Baker entered as one of the first class, and studied for three years, failing, through ill health, to complete the course. Despite this, however, he received the usual degree. In 1834 he accepted an invitation to teach in the seminary at Newbury, Vt., and from 1839 till 1841 was its principal. During this period he became first a local and afterward 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 re-elected as a presiding elder 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 by nature a scholarly, unassuming man, but an excellent presiding and administrative officer, and proved himself highly eligible to the chair of the school. He exhibited good judgment, 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, some years before there, and became one of the leaders of the "Green Mountain 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 in the death of the hero he was aiding, a short expedition on Richelieu river, the outlet of Lake Champlain.

BAKER, William Bliss, artist, b. in New York city in 1858. He studied art at the national academy of design from 1870 till 1880, and first exhibited there in 1879. He took the first prize in the painting entitled "The Antique Market." He was awarded the third Hallguise prize, of $100, in 1884 for his "Woodland Brook." Among his recent paintings exhibited at the National Academy are "In the Old Pasture"; "Pleasant Day at Lake George" (1885); "October Morning" (1884); "Soldiers of the Wilderness," (1886). He was brought up to mercantile pursuits in New Orleans, afterward studied art, and became a portrait painter. He settled in 1880 in New York, where he painted portraits and ideal subjects. Mr. Baker exhibited in the national academy "Cupid Disarmed" (1886); "A Floral Offering" (1886); and "Cupid Reprimanded" (1874). In 1869 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 Glories," "Home Regatta," and "Cherry Time" (1875); "Lilies of the Field" (1873); and "Tramants from School" (1875). One of his best portraits is that of Bishop Foster, who was a member of the Episcopal general convention. Mr. Baker was a successful art teacher. As a painter he was painstaking, but never achieved greatness.

BAKER, William Mumford, author, b. in Washington, D. C., 27 June, 1825; d. in South Boston, Mass., 29 Aug., 1863. 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 1850 to 1865. After fifteen years of service in Texas, Mr. Baker accepted a charge at Zanesville, Ohio, whence 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 Chronical of Secession" (New York, 1866), written secretly during the war, while he lived in Austin, and giving a peculiarly vivid picture of southern life and sentiment at that time. It was published under the name of "G. F. Harrington." He also wrote the "Life and Labors of his father, Ebenezer Baker, 1802-1861," a work of much larger proportion. His other books are mostly tales, including "Oak Mot" (Philadelphia, 1868); "Mose Evans" (Boston, 1874); "Carter Quarterman" (New York, 1876); "A Year worth Living" (Boston, 1878); "Colonel Dunwoodie" (New York, 1878); "The Virginians in Texas" (New York, 1878); "Thirmore," 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 Theophanies; or, The Manifestations of God before His Birth in Bethlehem" (New York, 1888), 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. Since his death has appeared "The Making of a Man" (Boston, 1884), which was rescued from his creditors.

BALBOA, Vasco Núñez de, Spanish discoverer, b. in Xeres de los Caballeros, Extremadura, Spain, in 1473; d. in Castilla de Oro, Darien, in 1517. He was a bankrupt nobleman who escaped from his creditors by fleeing to America and there joined an expedition under Martin Fernandez de Enciso, one of Ojeda's lieutenants, to the latter's
BALCH

DAVISON 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 Antigua de Darién, as a home for his wife, his son, and his followers, 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 Enriqué and Zamudio, the latter as Balboa's representative, set sail to lay their grievances 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 inclined to side with Enriqué, he determined to discover the new sea of which he had heard, and so settle his faults. He left Antigua for this purpose on 1 Sept., 1513, and after laboring on for many days, he found himself surrounded by the natives, who had continued to harass the natives until, when the explorers were exhausted, foot-sore, and famished, they ascended a mountain on the morning of the 25th, whence he saw 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 from neighboring tribes, he set out for home, and reached Antigua in safety on January, 1514. This expedition became major, his exploit 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 major, 16 Aug., 1850. While with the sloop "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 the next morning reconciled to Balboa, finally allowed him to begin 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 the rumor that Pedrarias had been superseded. The rumor was untrue, and Garabito, proving 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, and considered it a treason in 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., 1897-34); Irving's "Voyages and Discoveries of the Companions of Columbus" (New York, 1831); and Winson's "Narrative and Critical History of America" (Boston, 1884).

BALBUENA, Bernardo de (bal-bwe'na), Spanish soldier born in Y作文 1668; d. in Porto Rico in 1627. He was educated in Mexico, became provost in Jamaica, and in 1629 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 Grandeza Mejicana" (new ed., 1821); and "El Bermudo" (3 vols., Madrid, 1624; 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 1625.

BALCARRES, Alexander Lindsay, earl of, British soldier, b. in 1732; d. in London, 27 March, 1825. He was the eldest son of the first earl of Balcarres, whom he succeeded in 1767. He became an ensign in the 53rd Foot, and was promoted major, 9 Dec., 1775. 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 served in 1799 in the West Indies, in 1801 in Jamaica, lieutenant-governor of that island in 1794, lieutenant-general in 1798, and general in 1803.

BALCH, George B., naval officer, b. in Tennessee, 3 Jan., 1821. He became a midshipman, by appointment from Alabama, 30 Dec., 1837, and was assigned to the sloops "Cyane," 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 attack on Alvarado by Com. Connor, 1 Nov., 1846. Throughout this campaign he was in 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 sloop "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 the next morning reconciled to Balboa, finally allowed him to begin 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 the rumor that Pedrarias had been superseded. The rumor was untrue, and Garabito, proving 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, and considered it a treason in 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., 1897-34); Irving's "Voyages and Discoveries of the Companions of Columbus" (New York, 1831); and Winson's "Narrative and Critical History of America" (Boston, 1884).
BALDWIN, Abraham, statesman, b. in Guilford, Conn., 6 Nov., 1554; 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 in 1787, 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 1783 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 1789 until 1796, 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., 3 March, 1797; d. in Rochester, N. Y., 8 Feb., 1846. He was graduated at Yale college in 1776, and was a quartermaster in the revolutionary army. On 3 Aug., 1783, he 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 1785. From 1793 to 1824 he was rector of Christ church, Stratford. He then held parishes in Wallingford, Meriden, North Haven, and Oxford, until 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 dioecesan convention of Connecticut.

BALDWIN, Charles H., naval officer, b. in New York city, 8 Sept., 1822. He entered the navy as midshipman 24 April, 1839, and became passed midshipman 2 July, 1843. 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 reentered the service in 1861, and commanded the steamer "Clifton," of 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 1899 was fleet-captain of the North Pacific squadron. He was made captain in 1869, and in 1869 and 1871 was ordnance inspector at Mare island, Cal. On 8 Aug., 1876, he was made commodore, and from 1876 to 1879 was a member of the board of ex- aminers. On 31 Jan., 1879, 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 Pompton, N. J., 1814; d. at Madison university, Hamilton, N. Y., and 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, and in 1807 was a member of the bar. Removing to Pennsylvania, he settled at Pittsburg, and in 1817 was sent to congress as a federalist, and was twice reelected. He resigned in 1822, and in 1830 was made justice of 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, 1867).

BALDWIN, Henry Porter, governor of Michigan, b. in Covington, Va., 2 March, 1814. He received a good education, 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 was in 1861 and 1862 a member of the state senate. He was governor from 1869 to 1873, and in 1879 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 capitol at Lansing. Mr. Baldwin is a prominent member of the Episcopal church and well known for his many acts of liberality and public spirit.

BALDWIN, Jedielian, soldier, b. in Woburn, Mass., 13 Jan., 1822; 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 engineering ability, designing the defences of the American forces, and on 10 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 a captain, with the rank of colonel. He served under Gen. St. Clair 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 legislature. In 1822 he bequeathed £100 to Leicester (Mass.) academy.

BALDWIN, John Denison, journalist, b. in North Stonington, Conn., 28 Sept., 1809; d. in Worcester, Mass., 8 July, 1883. He supported himself from the age of fourteen, pursued academi- cal, 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., for several years, and made a special study of archaeology and lexicography. He edited an anti-slavery journal, published in Hartford, and subsequently of the "Commonwealth," published in Boston. From 1850 he owned and edited the "Worcester Spy." He was elected to congress in 1863, and reelected twice. He published 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, Cal., 30 Sept., 1864. From 1837 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 "Flush Times in Alabama and Mississipi" (New York, 1853), a popular book, "Party Leaders" (1854), and a volume of humorous legal sketches (San Francisco, 1859).

BALDWIN, William, manufacturer, b. in Woburn, Mass, 21 Jan., 1745; d. there, 29 Oct., 1807. He received a common-school education, and, subsequently devoting his attention to mathematics, studied at Harvard under Prof. Winthrop, after which he became a surveyor and engineer. He was much engaged in the construction of locomotives and steam-boats, and in the latter part of 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 took part in the surprise of the Hessians at Trenton; 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 Massachusetts state legislature from 1778 to 1779, and again in 1780. From 1794 to 1804 he was superintendent of the Middlesex canal, and one of its principal owners. He was also a member of the American Academy of Sciences. His son, Ioannni, 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 as his life work; and his death was a personal loss to the city, his city, his father, and 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, 29 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 1855 he was engaged on the construction of the Boston and Lowell railroad. He was appointed in 1837 one of the commissioners to examine and report upon the means of supplying Boston with pure water, and recommended Long Pond. His plan was adopted in 1846, and the work was completed in 1848. He was the time state senator from Suffolk co. and also for some years water commissioner.

BALDWIN, Matthias William, manufacturer, b. in Elizabethtown, N. J., 10 Dec., 1795; d. in Philadelphia, 7 Sept., 1866. Having a natural inclination for mechanical contrivances, he was apprenticed to his father, a jeweler, and in 1814 settled 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-binders' tools and calico-printers' rolls, and his factory was the first to render this country independent of foreign supply of these articles. He subsequently received the manufacture of steam-engines, and in this line he constructed a five-horse-power engine, which was employed in his own works. The commendations 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 permitted 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 locomotive, called the "Ironside," was made for the Philadelphia and Germantown railroad, and was placed on the road 23 Nov., 1832. It was a success, and "Poulson's American Advertiser" of that period contains the following notice: "The locomotive-engine, built by M. W. Baldwin, of this city, and placed on the Philadelphia and Germantown road, has a train of passenger-cars. On rainy days horses will be attached." During the next three years he 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 manufacture 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 and in use a year prior to his death. Mr. Baldwin was a member of the constitutional convention of 1837, and in 1853 of the state legislature. He was also for several years president of the Horticultural Society of Philadelphia. An extended sketch of his life, by the Rev. Wolcott Calkins, has been privately printed.

BALDWIN, Robert, Canadian statesman, b. in Toronto, 12 May, 1804; d. at Spadina, near Toronto, 9 Dec., 1838. He entered upon the practice of law in 1823, and continued this profession during his political career; was elected to the Upper Cana-dian legislature in 1831. He was entered 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 govern-ment. 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 Hicks-Baldwin administration, which portfolio he retained until the following year. In 1848 he resumed office under the Baldwin-Lafontaine govern-ment, finally quitting official life in 1851. Though regarded as the father of the reform party in Canada, he was not an extremist, and his political 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 party in Canada.

BALDWIN, Roger Sherman, jurist, b. in New Haven, Conn., 4 Jan., 1793; d. there, 19 Feb., 1863. He is known as "the father of education 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 language and of 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 “Amistad 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 adrift on the high seas 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, but the anti-slave 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 Jacob 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 provide 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 has sent the name of the Honorable Baldwin, whose name, with our very children, has become a household word, and who was in life the embodiment of that sound, practical sense which belittles the great law-giver and constructor of governments. The history of the constitution of the state, looking 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, Theoron, 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 licensed as a divinity student in 1836. He organized in 1838, and for five years conducted, the female seminary near Alton, III., at the same time serving as pastor of the Congregational church. The formation of the “society for the promotion of 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, perhaps more than to any other one man, 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 Presbyterian church in 1780, was ordained as a minister in June, 1784, and was a travelling minister among the scattered settlements of New Hampshire until November, 1790, when he was installed pastor of the second Baptist church in Boston. In 1806 he began the publication of the “Massachusetts Baptist Missionary,” and in 1809 he founded 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.

Balestier, Wolcott, author, b. in Rochester, N. Y., 13 Dec., 1801, His maternal grandfather was E. Peckham Smith, jurist and writer. His school life was passed in various parts of the country, with one year at Cornell. His first production was a novelette entitled “A Patent Philber,” published serially in the New York “Tribune” in 1844. The same year’s “A Fair Device,” novelette, and a “Life of James G. Blaine,” appeared in New York, and in 1886 “A Victorious Deed,” a novel.

Balfour, Nisbet, soldier, b. in Dunbeg, 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 Bunker Hill, and was severely wounded in that engagement. He fought at 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 1793, 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.

**Balfour, Walter**, clergyman, b. in St. Ninian's, Scotland, in 1776; 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 until 1823, when he went over to the Universalists, 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 "The Interesting Remains of the "Dissolved,"" and in it he describes the work of the Universalists in this country. At the annual meeting of the Universalist association held at Charlestown, Mass., in 1828, a memoir by A. Whitt enmore, was published in Boston in 1830.

**Balfour, William**, British soldier, b. in 1758; d. in Fredericton, N. B., 21 Dec., 1811. He was a captain when Col. Carleton assumed the government of the province in 1784, and rose to be major-general and commander-in-chief. In 1811 he was appointed administrator of New Brunswick.

**Ball, Dyer,** physician, b. in West Boylston, Mass.; 3 June, 1796; d. in Canton, China, 27 March, 1866. He studied at Phillips Andover academy and at Yale, and was graduated at Union college in 1826. He studied theology at Yale and Andover, was licensed to preach in 1828, and was ordained in 1831, after which he taught school at St. Augustine, Fla., and elsewhere at the south until 1837, having in the meantime received the degree of M.D. in 1834, at the University of Charleston. He sailed for Singapore 25 May, 1838, thence to Macao in 1841, to Hong Kong in 1843, and to Canton in 1845, where he passed the remainder of his life in missionary, medical, and educational labor, his medical acquirements adding much to his moral influence with the native inhabitants. He published a Chinese almanac for many years.

**Ball, Ephraim,** inventor, b. in Greentown, Ohio, 12 Aug., 1812; d. in Canton, Ohio, 1 Jan., 1872. His education was of the most rudimentary character, and from his fifteenth year he supported himself, following the trade of carpenter. In 1840 he directed his energies toward the establishment of a foundry for making plough-castings and a shop for stocking ploughs. He had invented a plough, which later, under the name of "Ball's Blue Plough," met with a large sale. But his first invention was a turn-top stove, which he himself made in Greentown and sold during several years. In 1851, having become associated with Cornelius Antilman and Lewis Miller, the little shop at Greentown was abandoned, and the great firm of Ball, Antilman & Miller was organized at Canton. "The Ohio Mower" was invented by Mr. Ball in 1854, and afterward he devised the "World Mower and Reaper," and in 1858 the "Buckeye Machine" was brought out, all of which have sold extensively. Afterward the firm dissolved, and from 1858 Mr. Ball devoted his attention principally to the manufacture of his "New American Harvester," which attained great popularity. In 1883 it was estimated that the company were producing 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,** sculptor, b. in Charlestown, Mass.; 3 June, 1814. 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, executing there "Truth," "Pandora," and the "Shipwrecked Sailor-Boy," and after his return to Boston made a bust of Rufus Choate, statuettes of Webster and Clay, and an equestrian statue of Washington. His later works are the statue of Forrest as "Coriolanus," of heroic size; "Eve"; a statuette of Lincoln; a bust of Edward Everett; statues of Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts, Webster, Sumner, Josiah Quincy, and the 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. 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 Hoe,** educator, b. in Athens, Ohio, 26 May, 1833. He was graduated at Williams college in 1854, and at Harvard college, Boston; he was chief of 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 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 1785; d. in Annapolis, 23 May, 1855. He was the son of Maj. Ballard, of the revolutionary army; was appointed midshipman 2 Nov., 1804; lieutenant, 26 April, 1810; master, 27 April, 1816, and captain, 3 March, 1835. 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, 29 Feb., 1815. After the capture of both vessels by the "Constitution" he was placed with a prize crew on board the "Levant" and made for the Cape of Good Hope. The ship, however, was captured by a British squadron in Porto Praya, in defiance of the neutral flag, whose protection he claimed.

**Ballew, Adolfo (bal-yay-ve-an), president of Bolivia; d. in Oruro, 14 Feb., 1874. After being
very prominent in political life for many years, he succeeded Gen. Morals on his death in 1873. Bal-
levian's administration began in April of that year, and lasted ten months only, when his sudden death
caused profound regret and great alarm.

BALLOU, Hosea, Sr., born at Richmond, N. H., 30 April, 1771; d. in Boston, Mass., 7 June,
1852. Maturin Ballou, father of Hosea, was a Bapt-
ist minister with a large family, two of whom, be-
sides the subject of this notice, became Universalist
ministers. Mr. Ballou, Sr., received no salary for his
work as a preacher, and was so poor that he
could neither send his children to school nor fur-
nish 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 Bap-
tist when his inquiring mind suggested quiet
doubts and to which no satisfactory answers were
forthcoming, and he became a Restorationist, or, 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; he first taught in 1794 in the pastor of a
congregation in Duna, Mass., where he remained
until 1802, when he removed to Barnard, Vt., to
officiate for that and the neighboring towns of
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 1813, when, after a short stay in
Salem, Mass., he was installed pastor 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 "Pom-
pan," "Constitution," and finally the "Universalist
Quarterly Review." In 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, of
which he had already done so much to establish in
America, and to this end he contributed hymns,
theses, 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 in-cluded in the "Universalist Collection," number
many volumes. His life has been written by his
son, M. M. Ballou, and by the Rev. Thomas Whit-
terspoon, his nephew (in the "Universalist Magazine" in Halifax, Vt., 18 Oct., 1836; 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. He married, in 1817, he removed to Rox-
bury, where he remained till June, 1838, as pastor
of a church. During this time he was associated
with his uncle in the editorship of the "Universal-
ist Magazine" and other denominational publica-
tions. In 1829 he published "The Ancient His-
tory of the Crusades." His editorship of the periodicals
referred to continued during most of his active
life. He was for a time a non-resident professor in
the Unitarian divinity school, Meadville, Pa.,
removing from Roxbury in answer to an invitation
from Mr. Whitney, of the Universalist church in-
society in that place, and in 1833 was elected first
president of Tufts college, which he was largely
instrumental in founding. After a visit to Europe
for the purpose of studying foreign collegiate
methods, he assumed the active duties of his office,
and passed the remainder of his life in the
society there. In 1844 he received the degree of
S. T. D. from Harvard.—His son, Maturin Mur-
ray, journalist (b. in Boston, Mass., 14 April, 1820),
was fitted for college in the Boston high school,
and passed his examination entrance at Harvard,
but did not join his class. In early life he was for
five years a clerk in the Boston post-office, and
subsequently for five years in the U. S. Treasury
department. In 1858 he became connected with
the "Oliver Branch," a weekly publication, and
was remarkably busy in this and later liter-
ary undertakings. He was editor and proprietor of "Gleason's Pictorial" and "Ballou's Monthly." He
became largely engaged in building operations
in the business quarter of Boston. These under-
takings included the St. James hotel, at the time
considered one of the finest in the city, and the
building of several of the finest stores on Winter street.
He has travelled extensively in both of the American
continents, and in Africa, China, India, Japan, the
Pacific Islands, and in the summer of 1886 under-
took a voyage to the polar regions. In the inter-
vals of travel his literary labors have 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 our Union,"
and "the Boston Sunday Budget." His connec-
tion with the Boston press has 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,"
"Pearls of Thought," and "Notable Thoughts about
Women"; and "Edge Tools of Speech" (1886).—Moses,
clergyman, grandson of Hosea the elder, b. in Monroe,
Mass., 24 March, 1811; d. in Atoe, N. J., 19 May,
1859. He was educated at the Battle Creek academy
and college, and the Atoe theological school, and
was ordained to the Universalist ministry in 1835.
His pastoral engagements were in Bath and Ports-
mouth, N. H., Hartford, and New Haven, Conn.,
New York city, Philadelphia, Pa., and Atoe, N. J.
In 1837 he was married to Almena D. Giddings.
He wrote "A Memoir of the Rev. Merritt San-
ford" (New York, 1850), and "The Divine Char-
acter Vindicated," a review of Dr. Edward Beech-
er's "Conflict of Ages" (1854).

BALLOU, Latimer W., merchant, b. in Cumber-
land, I. I., clergyman, grandson of Hosea the elder, b. in Monroe, Mass., 24 March, 1811; d. in Atoe, N. J., 19 May, 1859. He was educated at the Battle Creek academy and college, and the Atoe theological school, and was ordained to the Universalist ministry in 1835. His pastoral engagements were in Bath and Portsmouth, N. H., Hartford, and New Haven, Conn., New York city, Philadelphia, Pa., and Atoe, N. J. In 1837 he was married to Almena D. Giddings. He wrote "A Memoir of the Rev. Merritt Sanford" (New York, 1850), and "The Divine Character Vindicated," a review of Dr. Edward Beecher's "Conflict of Ages" (1854).
Lincoln ticket in 1860, delegate to the republican convention that nominated Grant and Wilson in 1872, and was a representative from Rhode Island in the forty-fourth and forty-fifth congresses.

BALMACEDA, José Manuel (bahl-mah-kay-dah'), Chilian statesman, b. in 1840. He received his education at the Seminario Conciliar of Santiago de Chile, and early distinguished himself as a political orator, his speeches favoring radical reforms in the constitution of 1836. He has been deputy in five consecutive legislatures, and elected senator in 1885, and was from 12 April, 1882, minister of the Interior, appointed by President Santa María. He was in 1868 one of the founders, together with the brothers Mata, Isidoro Errazuriz, and other liberal Chilians, of the reform club, and in 1874 boldly but unsuccessfully advocated in congress the separation of church and state. As premier, 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., in Santiago, and subsequently elected president, to succeed Santa María at the expiration of the term, 18 Sept., 1886.

BALMACEDA, Francisco J. (bahl-mah-say-chahl'), Cuban writer, b. in Remedios, Cuba, in 1833. In 1846 he published, at Havana, "Rimas Cubanas"; in 1861, "Fabulas Morales." Some years later he printed "Misterios de una Cabana," 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 á Fernando Po."

BALMES, Francisco Javier (bahl'-meess'), Spanish surgeon. In 1863 he sailed from Corunna, and visited the West Indian colonies, in order to extend the use of vaccination. Afterward he went to the Philippine 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, 20 July, 1872. At the beginning of his public career he took part in the military operations consequent on the invasion of Peru by President Sánto Cruz, of Bolivia, in 1836. He was an actor in the various Peruvian revolutions, was distinguished in the defeat of the Spaniards on 2 May, 1866, and in May led a revolt against the dictator - president, Prado, and drove him into temporary exile in Chili. Col. Oviedo 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. Arenas, the administration 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.

BALTÉS, Peter Joseph, clergyman, b. in Enzheim, Rheinische 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 La Salle 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).

BALTIMOORE, Lords, proprietors of the province of Maryland. — Sir George Calvert, 1st Baron Baltimore, b. in Kipling, Yorkshire, England, about 1622; d. in London, 15 April, 1662. He was graduated at Oxford in 1597, and was thensent abroad to travel. On his return he became secretary to Robert Cecil, who afterward obtained 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 har- 
assing the colonists. He was much disappointed, 
however, to find the climate so severe, and wrote to Charles I, desiring another grant for further settle-
ments. In 1628 he visited Virginia and explored Ches-
apeake bay. His reception in Virginia was unfa-
favorable, on account of his religion, for church-of-
England men had full control there. Notwith-
standing, his visits delighted the colonists with the 
land, and although the king tried to dissuade him from 
found ing another colony, he was persistent in his entreaties. Charles finally yielded, and in 1632 a 
new patent was drawn up, giving Baltimore that 
part of the country now included in the states of 
Maryland and Delaware. 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 par-
ties, and, although a strong supporter of royal pre-
rogative in England, he favored popular institu-
tions 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 
presentation. As shown in his charter, was to 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 
Pro clamings of the Maryland Historical Society, 1889." See also Winors’s 
"Narrative and Critical History of America" 
(Boston, 1886).—Ceclius (or Cecil) Calvert, sec-
ond Lord Baltimore, b. about 1605; d. in London, 
30 Nov., 1675. Little is known of his early life. 
About 1629 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 
intended for his father was issued to him. It grant-
et him, as lord proprietor, many of the rights of a 
feudal sovereign, but provided for popular gov-
ernment, and excepted the colonists from tax-
ation. 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 deputys for forty-three years, 
and, as is well known, was a model for his moder-
tion toward both colonists and natives.—Charles 
Calvert, third Lord Baltimore, b. in London in 
1629; d. there, 24 Feb., 1714. His father sent him 
to Maryland as governor in 1662, and he succeeded 
to the proprietorship in 1675. He left Maryland in 
1684, and never returned. During his life the 
province was disturbed by insurrections, caused by 
opposition to the feudal supremacy of the prop-
rietor, and by the influence of the Anglican 
church, whose adherents wished it to become the 
established church of the country. By steadfastly 
resisting their demands, Lord Baltimore was of 
service to the cause of religious freedom. See "The 
Foundation of Maryland," published by the 
Maryland Historical Society (Baltimore, 1883).

BALUFI, Gaetano, Italian ecclesiast, b. in Ancona, 5 May, 1788; d. there, 11 Nov., 1866. He was papal nuncio in New Granada, and 
discovered incited documents at Bogota, which 
he incorporated in a "Religious History of Amer-
ica" (Rome, 1848). He afterward became bishop of 
Buenos Aires, and in 1860 an archbishop.

BANCROFT, Aaron, clergyman, b. in his native 
1839. While pursuing his studies during the revolu-
tionary struggle he frequently served as a minute-
man, and was present at both Lexington and Bunker 
Hill. In 1778 he was graduated at Harvard col-
lege. He taught school, studied theology, was li-
enced by the Boston, and spent three years as a 
issionary at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. In 1785 he 
settled in Worcester as pastor of the Congre-
gational church, and remained in the same post 
until his death. He was prominent in church coun-
als, and was a conservative in all his theolog-
ical views underwent a change in the direction of 
Arminianism. By his effective advocacy of liberal 
tenets he was a conspicuous leader in the early 
period of the Unitarian schism. He published ser-
mons in defence of religious liberty; a eulogy of 
Washington (1800) and "Life of Washington Amor-
can," (1807, reprinted in England in 1808); and a vol-
ume of sermons directed against the doctrine of 
election (1822). Although he was president of 
the American Unitarian association, 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 was, however, supported by his brother, 
and, after going to sea again, he settled in 
Guiana, and practiced medicine there in 1763. He 
then removed to England and published a "Nat-
ural History of Guiana" (London, 1769), containing 
some new information, particularly about the raw-
Pes, or vegetable poison, used by the Indians on 
their arrows. He afterward wrote a novel called 
"Charles Wentworth," vilifying the Christian re-
ligion. He became intimate with Priestley and 
Benjamin Franklin, and the latter obtained for 
him a place on the "Monthly Review," for which 
Wentworth wrote reviews of poetry and "Life of King 
George." In 1777, suspected of complicity in anattempt to 
burn the Portsmouth dock-yard, he fled to Passy, 
France, and then went to Paris, where an old 
teacher of his, Silas Deane, was commissioner of 
the continental congress. Deane confided to him 
an account of the intercourse between France and 
the congress in relation to the furnishing of sup-
plies, and Bancroft communicated the whole to 
the British ministry, thus enabling the British ambas-
sador to hinder the shipment. It is impossible 
to tell how much credit his moderation 
ought to him, 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 Re-
sources concerning Permanent Colors" (1794; 3d 
el., with additional volume, 1813). 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 fel-
low of the royal society and a member of the royal 
college of physicians in London.

BANCROFT, George, historian, b. in Wes-
res, Mass., 3 Oct., 1800. He is a son of the Rev.
A Aaron Bancroft. He was prepared for college at 
Exeter, N. H., was graduated at Harvard in 1817, 
and was appointed professor of Biblical History, 
1825. During the years 1826 and 1827 he resided 
ges and literature of Greece and Rome under 
Dissen, with whom he took a course of 
Greek philosophy. In writing from Leipsic, 28
Aug., 1819, to Mrs. Prescott, of Boston, Dr. Joseph G. Cogswell remarks: "It was sad parting, too, from those who have the orders of such interesting youth, and is to make one of our great men."

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 as a science. Removing to Berlin, he became intimate with Schleiermacher, William von Humboldt, Savigny, Lappenberg, and Varnhogen von Ense, and at Jenae 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 of Greek in Harvard. He delivered several sermons, which produced a favorable impression; but the love of literature proved the stronger attachment. His first publication was a volume of poems (Cambridge, 1823). In the same year, in conjunction with Dr. Joseph G. Cogswell, he opened the Round Hill school at Northampton, Mass.; in 1824 published a translation of Heeren's "Politics of Ancient Greece" (Boston), and in 1826 an oration, in which he advocated universal suffrage and the foundation of the state on the power of the whole people. 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" (Boston). 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 the naval academy at Annapolis, and other reforms and improvements. This institution was devised and completely set at work by Mr. Bancroft alone, who received for the purpose a large appropriation, 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 eat an abstinence. He is the most influential of the officers who are not at sea comfortably housed at Annapolis, protected from the dangers of illness and city life, and busy at a regular course of study. Seeing what had been done, they accepted the scheme of democracy of the national government, and furnished 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 of obtaining the necessary funds for the maintenance of the institution by a tax on the privilege of shooting at a range alone, but also on experience and capacity; but this scheme was never fully developed or applied. While secretary of the navy Mr. Bancroft in 1846 had the honor of taking immediate possession of California, and constantly renewed the order, sending it by every 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. See "Life of James Buchanan," by G. T. Curtis, vol. 1.

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, 1867, he was appointed minister to Prussia; in 1868 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 northwestern boundary of the United States. In the reference to Germany for the acquittal of Mr. Schleiermacher, his argument, 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 from Great Britain or with British fatal, 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 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 the city of New York and continued work on his history. The third volume had appeared in 1840, and volumes 4 to 10 at intervals from 1852 to 1874. At the request of the publisher Mr. Bancroft was permitted to publish a new edition of the history, and this 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, 1882). The last revised edition of the whole work appeared in six volumes (New York, 1884-85).

Mr. Bancroft has 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 his fiftieth anniversary of receiving his first degree at Yale. 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 Society of Mayflower Descendants at their celebration of 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 Commencement, in Washington, of the Death of Andrew Jackson, June 8, 1845," in the New England Magazine, 1846; "The Perils of the Prophets and 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." "Collections 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" (New York, 1865). 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; "The Office, Appropriate Culture, and Duty of the Mechanic," and to the "American Cyclopaedia" Mr. Bancroft contributed a biography of Jonathan Edwards. Among those the least satisfied with the historian have been some of the descendants of eminent patriots (Greene, Washington, and others), whose opinions in the history of his censors, been duly recognized by Mr. Bancroft. That there should be an 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 considered at length in a biography of Mr. Bancroft 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 American 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 unquestionably forever be regarded both as an American and an English historical work, the merits of the work would justly think us unpardonable if we failed to offer our humble tribute to its merit." Prof. Heeren writes: "We know few modern historical works in which the author has reached so high an elevation at once as an historical inquirer and an historical writer. The great conscientiousness 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 interested than by novels or romances. The love of country is the muse which inspires the author, but this inspiration is that of the severe historian, with the heart. Bancroft says: "We must confess our satisfaction that the favorable notice we took of Mr. Bancroft's labor on his first appearance has been fully ratified by his countrymen, and that his colonial history continues to possess the highest reputation 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 public-spirited historian. 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 magnificent and full of ideas, and not only describes popular movements picturequely, but also analyzes them and reveals their spiritual significance." Baron Bunsen says: "I read last night Bancroft with increasing admiration. What a glorious and interesting history has he turned over to the same independence!" Von Ranmer remarks: "Bancroft, Prescott, and Sparks have effected so much in historical composition that no living European can take precedence of them, but rather might be proud and be content if 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. Printed in a handsome quarto, 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. Consciences of being near the shore of eternity, I await without impatience and without dread the beckoning of the hand which will summon me to rest."

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 narratives dictated to Mr. Bancroft or his assistants, and his personal diaries. An index 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 important chapters himself. In 1886 the publishing establishment of A. L. Bancroft & Company was burned, and the sheets of seven volumes of the history were destroyed.

BANDELIER, Adolph Francis Alphonse, archæologist, b. at 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, and during the great archæological pursuits, and his principal work has been performed under the direction of the Archæological 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 the next year was northward to Arkansas. 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 Inheritances of Ancient Mexicans" (1878); "Social Organization and Government of Ancient Mexicans" (1878); and "An Archaeological Tour into Mexico" (1880).

BANISTER, John, botanist, b. in Virginia in 1802. He is said to have been an English clergyman, who having some years spent 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 Jamaica"; "The Insects of Virginia" (1700); "Curiosities in Virginia"; "Observations on the Musca Iupus"; "On Several Sorts of Snails"; and "A Description of the Snakeroot, Pistolochia or Serpentaria Virginiania."—His son, John, soldier, b. in Virginia; d. near Hatcher's Run, Dinwiddie co., Va., in 1787, received a classical education in England, studying law at the Temple. After his return to America he engaged in the practice of law, and in 1781 was a member of the Virginia State Assembly. 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-
ginia cavalry, he took an active part in repelling the British from his state. It is said that on one occasion he supplied a body of soldiers with blankets at his own expense. Several of his letters are preserved in the Blind paper of 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 1785; d. in Baltimore, Md., 11 Nov., 1856. He was a son of James Bankhead of Port Royal, an officer in the revolutionary army. He was appointed captain in the 5th infantry on 18 June, 1808; was brigade major to Gen. Smyth in 1812; became assistant adjutant-general, 3 March, 1813; major in infantry, 1 Aug., 1813; adjutant-general, 9 Sept., 1813; and lieutenant-colonel, 3d artillery, 26 April, 1832. On 7 July, 1838, he was brevetted colonel for meritious 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 east. His son, **John Pine,** naval officer, b. at Carolina, 3d May, 1821; d. near Aden, Arabia, 27 April, 1867. 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 "Penobscot," and also the "Florida" at the capture of 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., 1861, on which occasion he displayed much courage. The vessel was filling rapidly, and Bankhead ordered the crew to leave on the "Rho 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 bid them 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 Indies squadron. In March, 1867, ill-health compelled him to resign, and he was placed on board the steamer that was bringing him home.

**BANKS, David,** publisher, b. in Newark, N. J., in 1789; d. in New York city, 13 Oct., 1871. He began the study of law in New York in 1806, in the office of Charles Braimard, whose partner he afterward became. In 1800 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 alderman part of that time. During the latter years of his life he was president of the East river bank.

**BANKS, Nathaniel Prentiss,** statesman, b. in Waltham, Mass., 30 Jan., 1816. After receiving a common-school training, he worked in a cotton factory, of which his father was superintendent, and learned the trade of a machinist. He was ambitious to fit himself for a wider field of work, 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 young Banks, repelling the advances of its adherents, was making its influence felt. Mr. Banks advocated a coalition between the democrats and the new party, and was elected, speaker of the state assembly in 1851 and re-elected in 1852. In 1853 he was sent to the legislature of Massachusetts constitutional convention, and was selected to be its chairman. On the tide of success that attended this political combination, he was in 1856 elected to the congress, and continued a coalition-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 139th 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 5 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, succeeding General (then Captain) George B. McClellan in that capacity, but gave up his position 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 was sighted 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 and Gen. Banks was left with about 8,000 men. Upon this force "Stonewall" 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 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
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day a severe fight took place, known as the battle of Cedar mountain, which lasted well into the night. Banks's corps held the position against a largely superior force, and succeeded in holding it through 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 defences of Washington while preparations were secretly made to despatch a strong expedition by sea to New Orleans. He was assigned to 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 reconnaissances were made toward Port Hudson and other points in the vicinity. Early in April of 1863 he led the army up the Técè 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 news of the surrender of Vicksburg was received, and on the 9th of that month the garrison of Port Hudson surrendered. By the 14th 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 Red river as far as Sabine Cross-roads, where it encountered 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 repulsed by a strongly supporting movement and retreated without further serious molestation to 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 after enduring severe trials they were abandoned by Lieut.-Col. Joseph Bailey (q. v.). 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, 1864, resigned his commission, and, returning to Massachusetts, was elected to congress from his old district. He was re-elected 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. Since his retirement from congress he has engaged in business, his daughter, Maud, 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 and in 1862 commanded the regiment at Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Kettle Run, Chantilly, and Fredericksburg. Lieut. Hiram B. Banks, his brother, was killed by his side in the second Bull Run battle. Gen. Hooker said, in a letter to Gov. Andrew: "There is no doubt but at Glendale the 16th Massachusetts saved the army." From constant exposure 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 pliant to Louisiana, where he remained until his return home four days before his death.

BANNEKER, Benjamin, mathematician, b. at Ellicott's Mills, Md., 9 Nov., 1731; d. in Baltimore, in October, 1806. He was of African descent, and learned to read from his grandmother, a white woman who had freed and married one of her slaves. He studied mathematics and astronomy while working in the field, when past middle life, and prepared and published almanacs for Maryland and the adjoining states in 1792 and subsequent years until his death. He was engaged in surveying the site of Washington and the boundaries of the District of Columbia. His biography, by J. H. B. Latrobe, was published in 1845, and another by J. S. Norris in 1854.

BANISTER, E. M., artist, b. in St. Andrews, New Brunswick, in 1833. He studied art at the Lowell institute, Boston, and spent the greater part of his professional life there. In 1871 he removed to Providence, R. I. He has contributed regularly to the Boston art club exhibitions. His picture "Under the Oaks" was awarded a first-class medal at the centennial exhibition of 1876.

BANYARD, John, artist, b. in New York about 1820. He was educated at the New York high school, and at an early age showed decided talent for drawing and for writing verses. When he was fifteen years old his father lost a large sum of money. John went to London, where he worked as a clerk after some experience as clerk in a drug-store, led a life of adventure, supporting himself by painting pictures and exhibiting them at New Orleans, Natchez, Cincinnati, and other towns, travelling from place to place in a boat. At one time he executed a panorama of Venice, which he exhibited at Washington with success. Finally the idea occurred to him to paint a panorama of the entire Mississippi river. He began this task in 1840, travelling thousands of miles alone in an open skiff, living on what game he could shoot, and earning money by buying drawing materials by painting and exhibiting pictures. When he had made the preliminary drawings they were transferred to canvas in a building erected for the purpose in Louisville, Ky. When finished, the panorama covered three miles of canvas, and thus Banvard realized his desire to paint the largest picture in the world. He afterward exhibited it in this country and abroad. The artistic merits of the painting were not great, but it was a faithful picture of the Mississippi, and as such attracted a great deal of attention. He afterward travelled extensively in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and painted many pictures. During the war Mr. Banvard pointed out to Gen. Frémont how Island No. 10 could be passed by a canal and certain bayous, and made charts showing the route. These suggestions were successfully followed by Frémont's successor, Mr. Banvard.
is the author of about 1,700 poems, more than 200 of which have appeared in magazines in this country and Great Britain, and he is now preparing to publish a collection of them. He has published dramas, two of which have been acted, "Amasis" (at the Boston theatre in 1864, and "Carrinia" at the Broadway theatre, New York, in 1875. Mr. Banvard painted the picture from which the first chromo made in America was taken. It was entitled "The Calvary" (New York, 1869.)—His brother, Joseph, b. in New York city, 9 May, 1810. He graduated at Newton theological institute in 1833, and has been pastor of Baptist churches in Salem, Boston, and West Cambridge, Mass., New York city, Pawtucket, R. L., Peterson, N. J., and Independence, Mo. He was chosen president of the National theological institute and university at Washington, D. C. but resigned. He has written "Priscilla," an historical tale (New York, 1854); "Novelties of the New World," "The Romance of American History," "Tragic Scenes in the History of Maryland" (New York, 1856); "The American Statesman," a memoir of Daniel Webster (1853); "Wisdom, Wit, and Whims of the Old Philosophers" (1854); "Plymouth and the Pilgrims"; many books for children on natural history, and a large number of Sunday school question-books.

BARAGA, Frederick, R.C. bishop, b. in Treffen, Carniol, 29 June, 1797; d. in Marquette, Mich., 19 Jan., 1868. His family, a younger branch of the house of Hapsburg, was the most distinguished in Illyria. He entered in his studies in the college of Leibac, the capital of his native province, where he learned to speak French, Italian, and German fluently, in addition to the ordinary branches. At the end of his course he went to Vienna to study law, and after graduation, in 1821, determined to devote his life to the priestly and the ecclesiastical seminary of Leibac, and was ordained in 1823. He exercised his ministry for the next seven years in Carniola, and, in the interval of his missionary duties, composed works of devotion in the Italian language, usually intended for the instruction of the un instructed. The proficiency of this language is chiefly attributed to the efforts of Father Baraga. Having determined on spending his life among the Indians of the United States, he transferred his estates to his brothers, reserving to himself an annuity of $300, and arrived in New York in December, 1829. He spent some months in Ohio, studying English and the Ottawa dialect, and set out in May for Arbve Croche, a village of Ottawa Indians on the peninsula of Michigan. The inhabitants, although they had relapsed into barbarism, retained some traditions of the Jesuits of the 17th century, and received Father Baraga with welcome, and under his guidance the community entered upon the public practice of a Christian life. In a little more than a year he built a church and two schools, and had an Indian congregation of more than 200. He next extended his labors as far as the Custer islands and beyond Lake Michigan, erecting several churches, as well as schools, in Green Bay and St. Joseph's. In 1832 he published at Detroit a prayer and hymn-book in the Ottawa language, the first of a remarkable series of works in the Indian dialects, which have been found very useful by philologists. He visited Grand river in the spring of 1833, and baptized more than 100 of the natives; but his efforts were counteracted by the white liquor-dealers and the Indians whom they had demoralized. His enemies petitioned the government for the removal of the Mississau River" (Boston, 1849); "Pilgrimage to the Holy Land" (New York, 1852); "Amasis, or the Last of the Pharaohs" (Boston, 1864); "The Private Life of a King" (New York, 1870); and "The Tradition of the Temple," a poem (New York, 1883). He has also written several dramas, two of which have been acted, "Amasis" at the Boston theatre in 1864, and "Carrinia" at the Broadway theatre, New York, in 1875. Mr. Banvard painted the picture from which the first chromo made in America was taken. It was entitled "The Calvary" (New York, 1869.)—His brother, Joseph, b. in New York city, 9 May, 1810. He graduated at Newton theological institute in 1833, and has been pastor of Baptist churches in Salem, Boston, and West Cambridge, Mass., New York city, Pawtucket, R. L., Peterson, N. J., and Independence, Mo. He was chosen president of the National theological institute and university at Washington, D. C. but resigned. He has written "Priscilla," an historical tale (New York, 1854); "Novelties of the New World," "The Romance of American History," "Tragic Scenes in the History of Maryland" (New York, 1856); "The American Statesman," a memoir of Daniel Webster (1853); "Wisdom, Wit, and Whims of the Old Philosophers" (1854); "Plymouth and the Pilgrims"; many books for children on natural history, and a large number of Sunday school question-books.

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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 1800, and returned to his diocese broken and infirm. In 1843 he was appointed ministerial duties till a few days before his death.

BARALT, Rafael Maria (bar-ah'ti), Spanish American poet, b. in Maracaibo, Venezuela, 2 July, 1810. He studied in Bogotá 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 antigüa y moderna de Venezuela"; "Diccionario Galiciano"; and several masterly poems, specially the odes to Columbus and to Spain.

BARANDA, Pedro Sainz de (bah-rihn'-duh), Mexican naval officer, b. in Campeche, 13 March, 1787; d. in Merida, Yucatan, 16 Sept., 1843. He studied in Ferrol, Spain, and served in the Spanish navy during the war with England, being present at the engagement at Cape St. Vincent. 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 that Baranda retired from the naval service and filled several important civil offices.

BARANOFF, Alexander Andreyitch, governor of Russian America, b. in 1746; 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 1796 he established a trading-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 Emperor Alexander gave him a title of nobility. After losing, and again recovering, in October, 1804, the fortress at Sitka, he built a factory there, and took possession of 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 of hardship began to affect his health, he applied 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 Velasquez; but he went to Mexico to help Pánfilo Narvaz, and was made a prisoner by an officer of Cortés, who intrusted Barba with the command of a company and afterward of a brigate, in which he took part in the famous fight of the four thousand Indian captives. He died of a wound received in the storming of the city of Mexico.

BARBACENA, Fesborto Caldeira Brant (bar-bah-thay'-nu), marquis of, Brazilian statesman, b. in Sabara in 1722; d. in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 13 June, 1841. He was already distinguished in both the civil and military service of Portugal, when Pedro, the prince-regent of Brazil, on becoming emperor, appointed him to negotiate with the mother country for the independence of that 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 practiced many innovations in Brazil, and introduced into the country the printing-press, steamboats, and steam-engines.

BARBEE, William J., author, b. in Winchester, Ky., in 1816. He removed, at an early age, to Paris, Ky., where he lived until his twenty-first 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 afterward 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, 1859); "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 1766, and in 1769 became principal of the academy in Elizabeth-town, where he never had among his pupils Alexander Hamilton and others who became distinguished. In February, 1776, he was commissioned a major in the 3d New Jersey artillery, and in November of that year 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, Brandywine, 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 received a severe wound at Newtown. He also took part in the action at Springield. 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, 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, John Warner, historian, b. in Washington, D. C., May 1798; d. in New Haven in June, 1885. He published "Historical Scenes in the United States" (1827); "History and Antiquities of New Haven" (1831); "Religious Events" (1832); "Historical Collections" of Connecticut (1830) and of Massachusetts (Worcester, 1839); "History and Antiquities of New England, New York, and New Jersey" (1841); "Elements of General History" (New Haven, 1844); "Incidents in American History" (New York, 1847); "Religious Emblems and Allegories" (1848); "European Historical Collections" (1850); and "Our Whole Country, Historical and Descriptive" (Cincinnati, 1861). In connection with Henry Howe, of New Haven, he also published "Historical Collections" of New York (1841), New Jersey (1844), Virginia (1846), and Maryland (1847), and, with Elizabeth G. Barber, "Historical, Poetical, and Pictorial American Scenes" (1850).

BARBER, Mary Augustine, educator, b. in Newtown, Conn., in 1789; d. in Mobile, Ala., in 1860. She entered the Roman Catholic church with her husband, 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 Visitandina convent of Georgetown in 1818 with her 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 visitandina order, in Boston, Mass., where she remained until 1844. She was peculiarly successful in training the younger sisters to be accomplished teachers, and was engaged in this occupation in the convent of St. Louis from 1844 till 1848, and in Mobile up to the time of her death.

BARROWS, Thomas, statesman, b. in Orange co., Va., 10 June, 1775; d. there, 8 June, 1842. 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-dueling 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, where he was repeatedly appointed chairman of the committee on foreign relations. In 1825 President John Q. Adams made him his secretary of war. In 1829 he went to England as American minister; but upon the accession of President Jackson, in the following year, he was recalled. He vigorously opposed the democratic party, and in 1839 presided over the whig convention at Harrisburg, which nominated Gen. Harrison for president. His brother, Philip Pendleton, jurist, b. in Orange co., Va., 23 May, 1785; 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 meeting with delays and difficulties, he was cast off and left to take care of himself. He was admitted to the bar of Kentucky in 1802. 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 legislature, where he was the leader 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 hemmorhage that nearly ended his life, and he resigned on 31 May of that year. He was appointed to the circuit court for the eastern district of Virginia, and on 15 March, 1836, was made associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, where he remained until his death. In 1831 he was president of the Philadelphia convention, which was noted for its solidty of character and its powers of analysis and argument. In congress he opposed all appropriations for public improvements and all import duties, and strongly took the southern side of the Missouri question. In the democratic convention at Baltimore in 1828 he received forty-six votes for vice-president.

BARBOUR, John S., politician, b. in Culpepper co., Va., 8 Aug., 1790; d. there, 12 Jan., 1855. He was the son of Mordecai Barbour, a revolutionary officer. He was at William and Mary college in 1808 and 1809, and afterward studied law with his relative, Gov. James Barbour. In the war of 1812 he enlisted as a private, but was soon made 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 defense of the Tariff. His principle was that the candidate should be voted for by districts. In 1829 and 1830 he was a member of the Virginia constitutional convention, where he made an eloquent defense of freehold suffrage. In 1833 and 1834 he was again in the legislature. His last appearance was in the democratic convention that nominated Mr. Pierce for the presidency.

BARBOUR, Lucien, jurist, b. in Canton, Conn., 4 March, 1811. He was graduated in 1857 at Amherst college, then went to Indiana, studied law, was licensed to practice, and began his professional career in Indianapolis. He was appointed U. S. district attorney by President Polk for the district of Indiana; was commissioner to codify the laws of Indiana in 1832; acted several times as arbitrator between the state of Indiana and private corporations, and in 1835 attended the 34th congress from Indiana, serving from 1855 to 1857.

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 St. Louis when a very young man; was first elected a justice of the peace, then was made commissioner of internal improvements,
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 administration under Posada Herreran’s 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 opposition to the government. He accepted, in 1881, the office of Spanish minister at Washington. His published works include a “Diccionario de Política y Administración.”

BÁRCENA, Alfonso de, Spanish grammarian, b. in Córdoba, Spain, in 1666; d. in 1733. He was sent as a Jesuit missionary to Peru, where his zeal and success won for him the title of “The Apostle of Peru.” He left several valuable works, among them a “Lexicon,” a “Doctrina Cristiana,” and a “Libro de Oraciones” (prayer-book) in five dialects, for the use of the South American Indians.

BÁRCENA, Mariano de la, (bar-ka’-nay), 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. Bárcena is a member of several European and American scientific organizations, 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. Bárcena represented his nation at the World’s Fair in London in 1851.


BARCLAY, Robert, governor of East New Jersey, b. in Gordonstown, Morayshire, Scotland, 23 Dec., 1648; d. at Ury, 3 Oct., 1690. He was one of the twenty-four original proprietaries of East New Jersey, and in 1682 was elected governor of the province for life, with permission to rule by deputy. He never visited America. He was the first member of the society of Friends to advocate their religious views with force and ability. It was mainly through his influence that large numbers of Scottish emigrants, many of them Quakers, settled in the province. The titles of his works and the controversies concerning them occupy several pages in the catalogue of the British museum. “Barclay of Ury,” celebrated in Whittier’s poem, was Robert Barclay’s father. See II. Mill’s “Life and Writings of Robert Barclay” (1812); also his life by W. Armistead (1850); also “East Jersey under the Proprietary Government, by George Scott of Pitt- street, N. Y.”

BARCLAY, Robert H., 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 offitting out the British armament on Lake Erie, a task which he fulfilled with energy. But the fleet of which he took command was poorly manned, mostly with Canadian boatmen and soldiers, and to this fact was probably due, in part, his defeat by the American fleet under Perry, in the famous battle of 10 Sept., 1813. In number of men and guns Barclay had the superiority, and though Perry’s guns were heavier, Barclay’s were of longer range. In the battle Barclay was dangerously wounded, and finally surrendered with his whole force. It was Barclay who gave the order to train all the available guns on the small boat in which Perry was crossing from the disabled “Lawrence” to the “Niagara.” Barclay was afterward tried by a court-martial for surrendering, but was honorably acquitted.

BARCLAY, Thomas, adjutant-general of Nova Scotia, b. in New York, 12 Oct., 1753; d. there in April, 1830. He was a son of Henry Barclay, D. D., rector of a church of his own denomination. He was a graduate of King’s college, and studied law under John Jay. At the beginning of the American revolution he joined the British army under Sir William Howe, with the rank of captain in the loyal 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. Successively he was a commissioner under Jay’s treaty, consul-general for the northern and eastern states, and commissioner 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.

BÁRCO CENTENERA, Martín, Spanish poet, b. in Extremadura, Spain, in the first half of the 16th century. He took part in the wars for the conquest of South America, the history of which he wrote in an epic entitled “Argentina y Conquista del Rio de la Plata, Tucumán y otros sucesos del Peru.” He also left another work called “Descubridores 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 school was apprenticed to a surgeon in 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 recommended the purchase of Bedlow's 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 educated 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 began practice in New York in partnership with his father. Through his exertions a medical school in New York, under King's influence, 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. While the seat of government remained in 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 the position during the early years of his life. He was the author of a treatise, "De Viribus Opii" (1765); one on "Angina SUFFOCATIVA," printed in the "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society"; one on "The Use of Cold in Haemorrhage"; a "Medical TREATISE" (1807); and "The Shepherd's Guide." He entered into speculation in 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 McKivick (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 graduate theological seminary in New York city. He now resides in England. 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, 1872.

BARKER, Fordyce, physician, b. in Wilton, Franklin co., Me., 2 May, 1819. He was graduated at Bowdoin, in 1837, and subsequently studied medicine at Harvard and in Edinburgh and Paris, finishing his studies in the latter city in 1844. He began the practice of his profession in Norwood, Mass., which he subsequently took to; was then appointed 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 1860 in Bellevue Hospital Medical College. In 1856 he was made president of the New York State Medical Society, and in 1882 president of the New York Academy of Medicine. He is the author of several works, including a series of clinical lectures "On Puerperal Diseases" (New York, 1873), and "On Sem-Sickness" (1870).

BARKER, George Frederick, physicist, b. in Charlestown, Mass., 14 July, 1889. He received an academic education and was apprenticed to a manufacturer of philosophical apparatus in Boston, with whom he remained until he became of age. In 1856 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 Dr. John Bacon, professor of chemistry in Harvard Medical College. In 1861 he became professor of chemistry in the Western University of Pennsylvania in Pittsburg. In 1865 he became demonstrator of chemistry in the medical department of Yale College, occupying Prof. Silliman's chair during his absence in 1866-7, and in 1867 was placed in charge of the department of physiological chemistry and toxicology at the same institution. Since 1873 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 was subsequently called by 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 appointed president of the National Electrical Conference in Providence, and was 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 poison poisoning case in 1872 was remarkable for its clearness, and has been inserted as a typical case in Wharton's and Still's "Medical Jurisprudence." During the winter of 1859 he gave a series of public lectures in Pittsburg, Pa., and his "Lecture on the Forces of Nature," delivered in 1872 before the chemical society of Union College, 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 repub-
can Philosophical Society." Besides the lectures mentioned, his two presidential addresses before the American Association for the Advancement of Science are valuable contributions to scientific literature.

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 "Text-Book of Elementary Chemistry" (New Haven, 1870), which has passed through several 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, a commission merchant of 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 braking of the war in 1812, undertook to raise a loan of $3,000,000 for the government. 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 supporting the candidacy 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 the field until 1821, under the cloak of a factional contest in different states. His financial methods provoked intense ill-will amongst rival operators. When the life and fire insurance company failed he was indicted with 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. A large fortune that he accumulated there was lost by him in the failure of the commercial house in which he engaged. 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, 1853).

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 customs for the port, and from 1838 till 1858 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 Bivouac of the Twenty-First," "The Religions of Virginia," "The Inauguration," and "The Three Bells." His dramatic writings include "Marmion," "The Indian Princess," "Superstition," a tragedy, and "Smiles and Tears," a comedy. He also published "A Sketch of the Primitive Settlements 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 1859 he established an extensive house 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 "Knownothing" candidate for mayor of New York city, but was defeated in a closely contested election by Fernando Wood. He was very active in the founding of the "Order of the Star Spangled Banner," a secret political organization, but did not object the prevention of the political ascendency of the foreign-born inhabitants of the United States, and was its principal officer in 1853. 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., 23 Sept., 1843. He enlisted in the revolutionary army when only thirteen years old, and served until 1781, when he was discharged, having served nine months in the "Dean" frigate among 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 1780-7. In 1795 he opened a ship-yard in Charles town, on the site of the present U. S. navy-yard, removed it in 1799, and again 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," "Warren," "Woodstock," "Cumberland," and "Columbia" in 1842, and other men-of-war. He also rebuilt the "Constitution" in 1834, 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 H. 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 before he was of age. He was 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 1851 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 chamber, Mr. Barksdale was present, 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 campaign that led to the fall of Vicksburg, and rose to the rank of major in the confederate service. He commanded the 3d brigade of Early's division, during the second day'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 1630. He went from England to Raleigh in 1584 in command of an expedition bound upon a voyage of discovery for the purpose of colo-
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nization, and Queen Elizabeth gave him a special charter constituting him a lord proprietary with almost unlimited powers. The intention was to colonize a more southerly latitude than up to that time had been occupied by English settlers. Two ships, one commanded by Barlow and the other by George Washington, sailed on 27 April 1663. They took the southerly course, touching at the Canaries and the West Indies, and made their way northward along the coast. Early in July they neared land, and perceived a fragrance coming off the coast as if they had been in the midst of some delicate garden. This scent, together with all the fragrant flowers, 13 July they entered Ocracoke inlet and landed on Wocoken, the southernmost of the islands forming the entrance to what is now called Pamlico Sound. The beauty of the climate, the heavily wooded shores, the abundance of game, and the friendliness of the natives so captivated Barlow and his fellow-voyagers that, after exploring Pamlico and Albemarle sounds, they returned to England in September and gave such glowing accounts of their discoveries that the queen named the region Carolina, in deference to her own unmarried state, and preparations for permanent settlement were at once begun.

BARLOW, Francis Channing, soldier, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 19 Oct., 1834. He was graduated at the head of his class at Harvard in 1855, studied law 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 front on 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. He 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 (2 May, 1863) he commanded a brigade in the 11th corps, but was not involved in the discreditable surprise of its commanding officer, having been detached 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, and recovered in time to take the field 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 division comprised 3,900 prisoners captured, comprising almost an entire division, with two general officers, Ed. Johnson and G. H. Stuart. This 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 under Gen. Grant, was present at the assault on Petersburg, and at the surrender of the Confederate forces in April, 1865, and was mustered out of the military service on the conclusion of peace. He was elected secretary of the state of New York in 1863, 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 1872-74. He has practised law 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 the Army of the Potomac. His second wife is a daughter of Francis G. Shaw.

BARLOW, Joel, author, b. in Redding, Conn., 24 March, 1754; d. near Cracow, Poland, 24 Dec., 1812. He entered Dartmouth college in 1774, but soon removed to Yale, where he graduated in 1778, delivering the commencement poem, "Prospect of Peace" (published in "American Poems," Litchfield, Conn., 1793). In 1780 he became chaplain of Poet's Club, and was active 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 Scioto Land Company, which, under cover of the Ohio Land Company, had purchased the right of redemption to nearly 3,500,000 acres of government land in Ohio, which it now desired to sell abroad. Barlow accepted, and sailed for France in May, 1788. Not succeeding in his agency, he turned to politics and letters. His 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, pamphleteers, and journalists who formed the Constitutional society, and were intensely republican in tone. West, Copley, Trumbull, Hayley, Horne Tooke, and Priestley were among his associates. In London he published several political works, the most important being his "Advice to the Privileged Orders," which Burke attacked and Fox openly eulogized in parliament, and which the British government proscribed. Taking refuge in France, Barlow in 1792-'3 accompanied a deputation of the national convention into Savoy for the purpose of erecting it
into the 84th department of France, and was there nominated for deputy, but was defeated. In Chamber, he espoused the liberal cause against the excesses of the Provisional Directory, his most popular poem. Returning to Paris, Barlow foresaw politics and devoted himself to advancing his private fortunes, and by mercantile pursuits and speculations soon became wealthy. He was appointed U. S. consul at Algiers in 1853, and spent a year and a half at the capital battling with the plague and the caprices of the day, and succeeded in effecting the object of his mission, the liberation of American captives 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 Columbia," and making systematic 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 between the United States and France caused by the mutual jealousy and suspicion of the federal party and the French directory. In the heated political campaign of 1799-1800, 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 in 1805, he established himself as a lawyer and after declining all political honors, devoted himself to literary and pastoral pursuits and the society of eminent men. In 1807 his epic, "The Columbia"—the "Vision of Columbus" enlarged—was issued at Philadelphia. Of this book an impartial critic has said: "It abounds in beautiful passages, but is overloaded 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," commanded by Capt. Isaac Hull, accompanied by Mrs. Barlow and her sister, Miss Baldwin. After nine months of diplomacy he was invited by Napoleon, then absent on his Russian campaign, to meet him at Wilna, Poland, where the treaty, whose provisions had been agreed on, would be signed. Barlow set out, but on reaching Wilna found the French army in full retreat on the town from Moscow. Becoming involved in the retreat, he was overcome by cold and privation, and died at Yarmolski, near St. Petersburg, on the 14th of July, 1812. "Of Barlow," by Charles Burr Todd (New York, 1886).

BARLOW, Samuel Latham Mitchell, lawyer, b. in Granville, Hampden co., Mass., 5 June, 1826. He was educated in New York city, where he has practised law for nearly forty years. He has given much attention to the collection of rare and curious books. His library of Americana is among the largest in the country, and is 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 biography and bibliography of the discoverer of the new world (New York, privately printed, 1896).

BARLOW, Thomas Harris, inventor, b. in Nicholas co., Ky., 5 Aug., 1789; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1856. He settled in Lexington, Ky., in 1806, and in 1817 patented in his first invention which is now in Tray State University in that town. This ingenious and useful piece of mechanism is now in use at West Point, the Washington observatory, and other institutions.

BARNARD, Charles, author, b. in Boston, Mass., 1 Feb., 1838. He attended the common schools until he was six years of age, devoting his leisure hours to the assistance of his father, the Rev. C. F. Barnard, then in charge of the Warren Hill Benevolent Asylum. He early bestowed attention to business, for a while he was employed as a clerk, but, this occupation being uncongenial, 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, 1869-71); "The Tone Masters" (3 vols., 1871); "The Soprano" (1872); "Legilida Rommienf" (1880); "Knights of To-day" (New York, 1881); "Co-operation as a Business" (1881); and "A Dead Town" (London, 1884). Mr. Barnard has been president of the Erdmann Chautauqua town and country club, a branch of the Chautauqua University, and as such has published "Talks about the Weather" (1886), "Talks about the Soil" (1886), and "Talks about Our Useful Plants" (1886), all issued by the Chautauqua Press, Boston. He has written several operas and dramas for amateurs, among which are "The Triple Wedding," "Too Soon," "Engenea," "The Dream-Land Tree," and "Katy Neal" (New York, 1884-5). He was also associated in the authorship of the play "We, United States" (he was U. S. minister to Persia in 1872). He was the author of numerous reviews and speeches.

BARNARD, 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 served in the state legislature. He was again in congress from 1839 to 1845, when he was chairman of the judiciary committee. From 1850 to 1854 he was U. S. minister to the United States, and in 1856 was the author of numerous reviews and speeches.

BARNARD, Edward Emerson, astronomer, b. in Nashville, Tenn., 16 Dec., 1857. He was graduated at Vanderbilt University in 1886. His discoveries in astrometry include the following: Comet (Barnardi), VI, 1881; Comet (Barnardi), II, 1882; the duplicity of the companion to β Capricorni (6 Nov., 1889); Comet (Barnardi), II, 1884; Comet (Barnardi), II, 1885; Comet (Barnardi), —, 1886, and also independently Comet V, 1885. Up to June, 1886, he had discovered twenty-one nebulae. Since 1886 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 papers.
BARNARD  BARNARD

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 Columbia college, 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" (1869); he was also U. S. assistant commissioner-general to the Paris exposition of 1878. His other principal works are: "Treatise on Arithmetic" (1860); "Analytic Grammar with Symbolic Illustration" (1836), originating a system still used in the principal institutions for the deaf and dumb; various reports, essays, 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); and "The Metric System" (1871). In 1869 he was a member of the astronomical expedition to observe the total eclipse of the sun in Labrador; in 1892 he engaged in continuing the reduction of the observations of the stars in the southern hemisphere by Gilles; and in 1863 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 1882 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 science, 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 has contributed to the "American Journal of Education," from its beginning, and to "Silliman's Journal" since 1857. 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 1833, 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 school-houses of improved construction, high schools, teachers' institutes, a normal academy, and new methods of instruction. He also secured the adoption of similar reforms in other states. From 1888 to 1842 he was secretary of the board of school commissioners in Connecticut; from 1843 to 1849 school commissioner of Rhode Island; from 1851 to 1857 president of the board of education of the state of Maine, in 1869 of the board of education of New England; and from 1860 to 1864 president of the board of education of the state of Pennsylvania. In 1863 he edited the "American Journal of Education." His published works are: "School Architecture" (1839); "United States in Europe" (1840); "Practical Illustrations of School Architecture," "Report on Public Schools in Rhode Island" (1845 and 1848); "Documentary History of Public Schools in Providence"; "Education and Employment of Children in Factories"; "Normal School;" "National Education in Europe" (New York, 1854); "Normal Schools in the United States and Europe"; "History of Education in Connecticut from 1638 to 1854"; "Educational Biography" (1855); "Pamphlets on Teachers"; "Military Schools"; "Technical and Scientific Education"; "American Pedagogy"; "Discourses on the Life and Character of T. H. Gallaudet"; " Tribute to Dr. Gallaudet, with History of the American Asylum"; "Hints and Methods for the Use of Teachers." While secretary of the board of education he revolutionized public opinion so completely that a system of public education as complete as any of the original New England states was adopted by the vote of two-thirds of the tax-payers in each town. While governor he became the moving force in establishing the "Connecticut Common School Journal," and while in Rhode Island he issued the "Rhode Island School Journal." In 1855 he began the publication of the "American Journal of Education." 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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 ordered to the study of New Testament exegesis. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and was graduated in 1700 at Harvard, and was graduated in due course. His biographers guardedly intimate that he was "thoughtless" during his college career; but he was converted before graduation, and began at once to study theology. He preached his first sermon in 1701, in the twelfth year of receiving his degree, and became temporarily the assistant of Dr. Coleman, of the Brattle street Congregational church, Boston. In 1707 he was appointed by Gov. Dudley chaplain to one of the regiments sent to reduce the forts at Port Royal, Nova Scotia (now Annapolis), then held by the French in defiance of the British crown. A warlike expedition precisely suited Barnard's temperament, and his personal bravery made him useable aside from his clerical capacity. He visited England in 1709, where his person and accomplishments made such a favorable impression in court circles that he was offered an official chaplaincy under Lord Wharton, but declined, not being able to accept the $300. Returning to America, he preached as a candidate in many pulpits; but being, in a sense, under the patronage of the very unpopular Gov. Dudley, he encountered a decided prejudice against any congregation that would accept him until 1716, when he was ordained as 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 1741, 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 Ashton" (1725); "A Version of the Psalms" (1729); and an edition of the first Duellian (Harvard) lecture ever published (1756). He is described in the funeral discourse as a man of extraordinarily impressive personality. "His appearance was that of a man of active and prudent sally of youth, and when the aged saw him they arose and stood up." By all accounts he was a fine type of the dignified New England minister, who exacted and received all the punctilious respect that was generally accorded to the clergy.

BARNARD, R., engineer, b. in Shefield, Mass., 19 May, 1815; d. in Detroit, Mich., 14 May, 1882. He was graduated at West Point in 1838, 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, when the war with Mexico called him to active service. He superintended the construction of the defences of Tampa, and surveyed the battles-fields about the city of Mexico. For these services he was brevetted major 20 May, 1848. Two years afterward he was appointed by the president chief of the scientific commission to survey the isthmus of Tehuantepec, and 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 1853 he was engaged in surveying the mouths 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 Missouri, as major of engineers 13 Dec., 1858. The foregoing list of his services before the civil war includes only the more 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 to Gen. McDowell 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, 1864, he was appointed chief engineer, and was on the staff of Gen. Grant in the Richmond campaign. At the end of the war he was made brevet major-general, U. S. army, "for gallant and meritorious services in the field," and was promoted colonel of the corps of engineers 28 Dec., 1865. The president nominated him, on the death of Gen. Totten, to succeed the latter as chief of engineers, 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 senior member of the board of engineers for 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 conferred the degree of A. M. 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, 1863. He published "Survey of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec" (1852); "Phenomena of the Gyroscope" (1855); "Dangers and Defences of New York" (1859); "Notes on the coast Defence" (1861); "The Confederate States of America and the Battle of Bull Run" (1862); "Remarks on the Engineering Operations of the Army of the Potomac" (1863); "Eulogy on General Totten" (1866); and many scientific and military memoirs and reports.

BARNARD, William Stebbins, naturalist, b. in 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); Oskalooso college (1876--8); Cornell university (1878); and Drake college (1880). 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
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, as 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. Barnes had 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 Hamilton college in 1820, 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 congregations, were also published and attained a wide circulation, being adapted for the use of Sunday-schools. He was declared guilty of heresy on account 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 definite rupture occurred in the denomination. Of Barnes' "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" (1849); "Manual of Prayers;" "The Atonement;" "Claims of Episcopacy;" "Church Manual;" "Practical Sermons for Vacant Congregations and Families;" "Cabinet Companion" (New York, 1854); "How shall Man be Just with God?" (1855); "The Church and Slavery" (1856); "Miscellaneous Essays and Reviews" (1855); "Way of Salvation Illustrated" (1856); "Inquiries and Suggestions in regard to the Foundation of Faith in the Word of God;" "Life at Three Score" (1858); "The Atonement;" "Lectures on the Evidence of Christianity in the Nineteenth Century" (1859); 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 Canaan, N. Y., 35 April, 1785; d. near Troy, N. Y., 27 Oct., 1828. He was graduated at Union with high honors in 1809. After devoting some time to the study of Hebrew he was called to take charge of the academy in Poughkeepsie, and during the same year united with the Baptist church. In 1813 he was licensed to preach, and in the following year became principal of an institution in Cincinnati, Ohio, which was expected to become a college. At Schenectady and then in New York, he studied law and prepared to enter a theological seminary, New York, and he then opened an English and classical school in that city, with which he was eminently successful. In 1824 he was appointed associate principal of the New York high school. In 1829 he was chosen president of Waterville college, Me., and later (in 1827) of Colgate college, Washington, D. C., both of which he declined. In addition to his attainments as a classical scholar and philologist, he became eminent as a theologian, as is shown by his papers in the "American Journal of Theology and Arts." Of these, the most important are: "Geological Section of the Canaan Mountain;" "Memoir on the Genera Unio and Alasmomoda;" "Five Species of Chiton;" "Memoir on Batrachian Animals and Doubtful Reptiles;" "On Magnetic Polarity;" and "Reclamation of Unsound Thoughts." He assisted Dr. Webster in the preparation of his dictionary. His death was the result of an accident.

**BARNES, Demas**, merchant, b. in Canandaigua, N. Y., 4 April, 1827. His education consisted only of study in winter at public schools until he was fourteen years of age, when he became a clerk in a country store, and subsequently began business for himself. In 1849 he removed to New York city, where he followed the wholesale drug business, in which he made a large fortune. Mr. Barnes erected the United States 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 building of the Union Pacific Railroad. In 1866 he was elected as 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 several other public works; but afterward became a mercantile business. 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 has edited the Brooklyn "Argus," a journal devoted to the interests of municipal reform. Besides numerous contributions to the daily press, he has published "From the Atlantic to the Pacific" (New York, 1865).

**BARNES, James**, soldier, b. about 1809; d. in Springfield, Mass., 12 Feb., 1866. He was graduated at West Point in 1829, standing fifth in his class. Among his classmates were Robert E. Lee, Joseph E. Johnston, O. McKnight Mitchell, Thomas Swords, and a dozen others distinguished in after-life. He remained in the army seven years, advancing to the rank of captain in 1832. He also constructed the 4th artillery, when he resigned and became a railroad engineer and superintendent on the Western railroad of Massachusetts from 1836 to 1848, and chief engineer of the Seaboard and Roanoke railroads from 1848 to 1852. He also constructed the railroad to either wholly or in part, the Rome and Watertown, the Sackett's Harbor and Ellisburg, the Buffalo, Coming, and New York, the Terre Haute, Alton,....
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 26 July, 1861, to 29 Nov., 1862, participating in most of the battles of the Army of the Potomac during that period. He was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers 29 Nov., 1862, and was at Fredericksburg, Chancellorville, 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, 1885. After preliminary schooling at Dr. Cogswell's "Round Hill" school near Northampton, Mass., he entered the academic department at Harvard, but was obliged, on account of his health, to leave college. He began 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 assigned to duty at West Point. At the close of the year he was transferred to Florida, where for three years he was with Gen. Harney's expedition against the Seminoles. Thence, in 1843, he went to Port 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 inspectorship, with the rank of colonel, and in September, 1863, he was promoted at the request of the secretary of war to fill a vacancy in the surgeon-general's department, with 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 of experience under all 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 Secretaries Seward, Stanton, and 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 also 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 revised list the year before his death.

BARNES, Thurlow Weed, author, b. in Albany, N. Y., 29 June, 1833. He was graduated at Harvard in 1858; 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 "Life of Thurlow Weed" (2 vols., Boston, 1884), and of "Souvenir of Albany Centennial" (Albany, 1886).
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 re-
changed in August, 1778, he joined a privateer which brought him Philadelphia a valuable prize in 1779. He was again captured and ex-
canged in 1779, and afterward served on board the sloop-of-war "Sarato-
ga," as agent for capture of the ship "Charm-
ing Molly" with two brigs, he led the board-
ing party. The next day, when 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 Phila-
delphia in March, 1782. He was placed in command of the "Hyder Alley," of 16 guns, fitted out by the state 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. Bar-
ney was voted a sword by the Pennsylvania legis-
lature. He was made commander of the captured ship. He sailed for France in the "General Monk," in November, 1782, with despatches from 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 was taken as a private. He declined the command of one of the frigates built to resist the depredations of the Al-
erian corsairs. In 1794 he accompanied Monroe to France, was the bearer of the American flag to the national convention, and entered the service of the French government, which gave him a captain's commission and made him commander of a squadron. In 1800 he resigned 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 Elk-
ridge 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 Pitts-
burg and died. See "Memoirs of Commodore Barney" by Mary Barney (Boston, 1882).—His son, John, member of congress from Baltimore from 1825 to 1829; d. in Washington, D. C., 36 Jan., 1856, aged seventy-two years. He left behind a record of "Personal Recollections of Men and Things" in America and Europe.

Barnum, William, clergyman, b. near Cookstown, county Tyrone, Ireland, about 1738; d. in Philadelphia, 21 May, 1817.

Among his various pastorates he received an early education from excellent schools in his native country, but before he attained his majority he came to the United States and settled in Balti-
more, where for a time he was an ornamental painter. At the age of nineteen he united with the Methodist church, and believed it his duty to preach. His ministry for the first eight years was in the bounds of the Baltimore conference, whence he was transferred to the Phila-
delphia conference, in which he spent the re-
minder of his ministry, closing it in charge of the church in Bristol, Pa. He was very successful in his preaching, and during his various pastorates received large accessions from the church and from his direction. Among these charges were several of the largest in Philadelphia and Harrisburg.

Barnum, Henry A., soldier, b. in Jamesville, Onondaga co., N. Y., 24 Sept., 1833. He was edu-
cated in Syracuse, and in 1856 became a tutor in the Syracuse Institute. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar. He enlisted as a private in the 12th New England volunteers in April, 1861, was elected captain of company I, and went to the front with his regiment, which was the first under fire at Blackburn's Ford in the fighting prelimi-
ary 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 cam-
paign. When on Gen. Butler's staff at Mal-
vern 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 rejoined his regiment 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, com-
manded a brigade on Sherman's march to the sea, and was the first officer to enter Savannah. He was brevetted major-general on 18 March, 1865. On 9 Jan., 1866, he resigned, having declined a colonelcy in the regular army, and became inspector of prisons in New York. He was deputy tax com-
misioner from 1868 till 1872, and was for five years harbor-master of New York. In 1885 he was elected as a republican to the state assembly.
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 1823, to the former Miss Edith L. Standish, 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 law, politics and the practical affairs of life. He has published his autobiography (New York, 1855; enlarged ed., Hartford, 1869, with yearly appendices), "Humbugs of the World" (New York, 1860); and "Lion Jack," a story (1876).

BARNUM, William II., senator, b. in Connecticut, 17 Sept., 1818. He was educated at the public schools, and in 1836 went into business. He 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 national convention at Philadelphia in 1860, was sent to congress as a democrat in 1866, and retained his seat by successive 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 management of which he acquired a large fortune. Later he became president of the Baltimore central railway, and组织 its entire working. In 1846 he was a member of the union national convention at Philadelphia in 1860, was sent to congress as a democrat in 1866, and retained his seat by successive 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.

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 157 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 expedition was conducted with great expedition and skill. Barnwell's force overtook the Tuscaroras and killed 300 in the first 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 remainder abandoned their settlements and returned to their country 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 in a fight at Port Royal island, February 1778. 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, was a member of a committee from that state on the declination of the convention and 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,
of a well-known spectacular play called "The Black Crook," from which he derived a large income. His eccentric character and unconscious drivel were well known to the public.

BARRAS, Count Louis de, French naval officer, b. in Provence, France; d. about 1800. He was lieutenant-general of marine at the time of his retirement from active service in 1783, a grade corresponding to that of Rear-Admiral in modern navies. He was one of the trusted lieutenants of the Marquis de Ternay, who was sent out in command of the French relief squadron in 1781, and of the Count d'Estaing, who succeeded to the command after Ternay's death. De Barras was chosen to represent the navy at the conference between Washington and Rochambeau at Wethersfield, Conn., 23 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. 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 winter of 1781-2. The next year he took part in the expedition to the mouth of the Delaware, and, after a brilliant career began with his appointment as governor of Guiana in 1663. In 1667 he retook Cayenne, the capital, from the Dutch, and the same year 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 strong military expedition up the Ottawa river, nominally to treat with the resident tribes, but really intended to intimidate them and compel them to trade with Montreal rather than with New York. His troops, however, succumbed to the fatal effects of the season (Anustg), and he was forced to land near the point where the Rideau canal now has its outlet and sue for peace. For this failure, which was ascribed to his incompetence, he was recalled to France. He is believed to have accused large embezzlements and embezzlements on the city of Molière, being especially noteworthy. He was the author

BARR, Amelia Edith, author, b. in Ulverton, Lancashire, England, 3 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 1868, after a residence of several years in Austin, Texas, removed to Galveston, 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 "Romance and Reality" (New York, 1872); "Young People of Shakespeare's Time" (1882); "Cluny McPherson" and "Scottish Sketches" (1883); "The Hallam Succession" (1884); "The Lifesaving of Brinton, the Widow" (1885); "A Daughter of Fife," "The Last of the McAllisters," and "A Bow of Orange Ribbon" (1886); and "Between Two Loves" (London, 1886). BARRADAS, Isidro (bar-rah-das), Spanish soldier. On 27 July, 1829, he landed on the coast of Tamaulipas, Mexico, 3,500 march, and invaded that section of Mexico by order of King Ferdinand VII., in revenge for the expulsion of Spaniards by Presid. Guerrero. Barradas took Tampico and other places, where he resisted the attacks of Mexican troops until in 1835, after defending himself bravely for twelve hours against the Mexican army commanded by Generals Santa Anna and Terain, the Spaniards capitulated. Barradas departed for the United States and his soldiers were sent to Havana. This was the end of the Spanish invasion.

BARRAGAN, Miguel (bar-rah-gan), tenth president of Mexico, b. in the state of San Luis Potosi in 1789; d. in Mexico, 1 March, 1835. 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 surrender. Political troubles soon compelled Barragán to leave the country; but afterward he was appointed by Amilcar, and 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 Cos Cob, Conn., 31 March, 1853. He made a reputation by his various impressions on the stage. His delineations of the character of the "Hypochondriac," an adaptation from Molière, being especially noteworthy. He was the author
that officer fell on the heights of Abraham, and his figure is conspicuous in Benjamin West's famous painting of the scene. At this time he was severely wounded by a musket ball, which saved him from the promotion under Lord Amherst in 1760, 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 published a volume to prove that Barrett wrote the "Letters of Junius." He, however, solemnly denied the authorship to his friend Samuel Bayard.

**BARREDA, Gabino** (bar-ray-uh-dah), Mexican physician, b. in Puebla in February, 1830; d. in the city of Mexico in March, 1881. In 1843 he became a medical student, and won special honors as such, and during the war with the United States he entered the army as a captain, fighting in the battles and acting as surgeon afterward. He was a pupil of Auguste Comte in Paris, returned to Mexico in 1851, and was graduated as an M. D. In 1854 he won in competition the chair of medical philosophy, as assistant professor, and then that of natural history at the same school. He was elected a member of the house of representatives in 1861, and again in 1867. The national preparatory school being established to unify the studies of the eight constituent schools of the national schools, Barreda was appointed its director. He also filled its chair of natural history, and that of logic. This was the first time that positivist philosophy was taught in Mexico. 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 Metodísta." In 1878 he represented his government at the postal union conference 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 Nacional de Historia," in the "Gaceta de Guadalajara," and in other scientific journals. He separately published his "Carta al Sr. D. 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 Dracut, Mass., Feb. 7, 1822; was graduated at Bowdoin in 1842, and at the Cambridge Unitarian seminary in 1838. Soon afterward he adopted the Swedishenian 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 in four years regained his health and acquired a property. He then took charge of the first Swedishenian 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"; "Letters on the Divine Trinity"; "The Golden Reed" (New York, 1853); "Catholicity of the New Church"; "The New Church in America" (New York, 1856); "Episcopalianism" (1871); "On Future Life" (Philadelphia, 1878); "The Golden City"; "The New Church, Its Nature and Whereabout"; "Swedenborg and Channing"; "A New View of Hell" (1872); "Report of the Inquiry into the Allegations against B. F. Barrett" (1867); about fifty pamphlets and smaller treatises, and numerous magazine articles. His collected works were issued in Philadelphia (1875). He has edited a "Swedenborgian" for twenty years, containing the substance of Swedenborg's teachings in extracts (Philadelphia, 1876, et seq.).

**BARRETT, Edward,** naval officer, b. in Louisiana in 1828; d. in March, 1890. When thirteen years old he joined the sloop "Preble" as a midshipman, and served on foreign stations until February, 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 Laguna, and was sent as master 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 lieutenant to Com. Broeze, was promoted lieutenant 14 Sept., 1855, and after further service on the African coast and in the East Indies was appointed instructor of gunnery. In 1862 he was tried by court-martial for disloyalty, but was fully exonerated alike by the court and the reviewing authority. In July, 1862, he was promoted lieutenant- commander. In 1863-4 he commanded the gun-boat "Massasoit." In 1864-5 he commanded the monitor "Catskill," and captured the "Deer," the only blockade-runner captured by a monitor. He was in the first expedition that ascended the Yang-tse-Kiang river as far as Hangkow, and took the first man-of-war through the Ersks 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., 1890. His father, Giles Leonard Barrett, first appeared on the American stage at the Haymarket, Boston, 29 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. Gilford, of the Bowery theatre, New York. From 1830 to 1853 he was manager of the Tremont theatre in Boston. In 1853 he performed in the "Hunchback" at the 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 manager, during 1852-3, in Charleston, S. C. In 1855 he retired from the stage. His forte was in genteel comedy, though he occasionally played tragedy. By his elegance and stateliness he became known as "Gentleman George." His wife, an actress, died in Boston, Mass., 22 Dec., 1853.

**BARRETT, Lawrence,** actor, b. in Paterson, N. J., 4 April, 1858. His first appearance was in Detroit in 1863 as Murad in "The French Spy." After a year's experience in playing minor parts, he spent a short season in Pittsburg. He then acted in St. Louis, Chicago, and elsewhere, until December, 1856, when he was engaged at the Chambers Street theatre, New York, where he appeared as Sir Thomas Clifford in "The Hunchback." He was engaged by Mr. Burton 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 in the Howard theatre. He was also engaged by the Howard theatre, and 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 Washing-
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, Hilmer, and Sherlock. 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 "Rose-dale" from Lester Wallack, and, after acting the leading characters 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-'2 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-'4 he made successful tours through the United States, visiting the leading cities. The season of 1873 began with a magnificent revival of "Julius Cæsar" 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 "Yorick's Love" at the Park theatre in New York. His most recent success has been in Boker's "Francesca di Rimini," which he brought out in 1882 at the Chestnut street theatre, Philadelphia. He acted the Hunchback, 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, 1888, and 1884, Mr. Barrett visited England, and during his last visit appeared in many of his prominent roles, which were favorably received. He is 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 1861 to 1875," to August 1872, and the same number of faithful Indians, he restored order and entirely subdued the rebels in a few days.

BARRIOS, Gerardo (bah-re-os), president of Salvador, b. in that country; executed in August, 1865. His administration was noted for its liberal and progressive character. In 1859 President Barrios re-established the government in the city of San Salvador, which had been abandoned for some time on account of earthquakes; and between that time and 1861 the new civil, criminal, and penal codes were prepared and promulgated. Education, commerce, and public works had the special attention of Barrios, and the foreign debt was paid. A war with Guatemala resulted in the fall of Barrios, who was replaced by Dueñas. While trying to effect a revolution, in order to become president again, he was captured in Nicaragua, sent to Salvador, tried by court-martial, and shot.

BARRIOS, Justo Rufino Central American statesman, b. in San Lorenzo, department of San Márcoes, Guate-
mala, 17 July, 1832; d. at Los Altos, 2 April, 1885. He was educated for the bar, being graduated in 1862; but during the revolutionary movement of 1867 he gathered a band of mountaineers, and was admitted to the Legislative convention, 2 April, 1885. Begin-
ing 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-
BARRIOS

BARRIOS

cia Granados joined him against the government of Vicente Cerna, and on 3 July they issued the "Plan de Patzicia." After the encounters in Tacaná, Barrios came supreme Chief of 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 Gordo 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 governments of Salvador and Guatemala effected a union, and Gen. García Granados left the capital, taking command of the army. Barrios was left in charge of the presidency, and at once decreed the freedom of the press (8 June) and the suppression of religious orders, after which García Granados resumed his functions as president and Barrios continued his as chief of the army. A new revolution broke out in the east and was quelled by Barrios, who captured Melgar, Fuente, and other leading insurgents. The new assembly, instituted by García Granados, proclaimed that Barrios was elected president for the first constitutional term. He entered office, 4 June, 1873, and a month later there was another insurrection headed by Enrique Palacios, accompanied by other revolutionary movements in the mountain region; but in four weeks peace was reestablished, which lasted till 1876, when President Gonzalez, of Salvador, and President Leiva, of Honduras, cooperated with the reactionary party of Guatemala against Barrios. Gonzalez was deposed, and his successor, Andrés Valle, in a conference held at Chingo, agreed to leave the question 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 the country of Barrios, which included Chalchumapa, Apanica, and Pasquaquila, 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 the province of Santa Ana, and he escaped to Monterrey, Mexico. 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 1 March, 1880, and Gen. Barrios was re-elected for six years; but he declined, saying that power should not be too long in the hands of one man, that Guatemala needed new rulers not so tired as he was of public life and who could completely establish republican principles. The assembly, however, would not accept his refusal, and he was inaugurated. The boundary question with Mexico was again brought forward, and Barrios proposed the sentence of death upon the first to fire a bullet from his gun. Barrios was not only a very brave man but a very humane one, and at the same moment his son was killed by his side. This happened at Chalchumapa between nine and ten in the morning. When the foremost Guatemalan troops saw Barrios fall, they were seized with panic and fled, meeting the rest of the advance-

United States. The negotiations were far advanced, conducted by Secretary Frelinghuysen and Ministers Romero and Montúfar, when Gen. Barrios resigned, and the two nations agreed to send a commission to 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 Chiapas and Soconusco 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 Bográn, of Honduras, Gen. Barrios 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 produced universal joy. One 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 Barrios had an armistice for two months before, while Costa Rica and Nicaragua held back from dread of Barrios. But Zaldívar, president of Salvador, now reaped from his promises 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. Diaz 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 slavery, oppression, despoil-

ance, and wish now to consummate the work of the immortal Morazán. I did not expect Diaz, 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, with their diverse interests and jealousies, which are so much opposed to union. I have, however, been unfortunately forced to march against them, in order to prevent an attack on the territory of my country. I went to Guate-

mala with about 7,000 men and defended by earthworks. The actual fighting began on 30 March, the day when the Salvador troops crossed the frontier; but 2 April Barrios had taken the fortress, and all Zaldívar's troops had fled into the interior. There was nothing now to prevent the Guatemalan troops from overrunning 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 garrison had fled, but some sharpshooters were left in the church-tower and on the roofs of the houses, and Zaldívar was hurled from one to another of these, shot and wounded. Barrios then rushed to the building and at the same moment his son was killed by his side. This happened at Chalchumapa between nine and ten in the morning. When the foremost Guatemalan troops saw Barrios fall, they were seized with panic and fled, meeting the rest of the advanc-
ing army and throwing them too into confusion; and though the officers fired among them to compel them to turn and advance again, the panic spread, and soon the whole army was in disordered flight. Right and left, front and rear, all were scattered. At this 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 Park Avenue. He had long been living 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 men making money at home spent the time during his absence from his home unwillingly, but they attained their end as no other measures could. His cruelties have been enormously 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 examine too closely into the manner in which his orders were carried out by his subordinates so long as his end was gained. He took the keenest interest in all that concerned his army, and his troops were better equipped and better equipped than is usually the case in Spanish-American states. There were many barracks in the capital, most of them in the immediate neighborhood of his palace, and there 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 30,000 to 50,000 men ready, and he made the city of Guatemala one of the cleanest, pleasantest, and most habitable cities in Spanish America, and furnished it with a good and efficient police, bringing in telegraph from New York to organize it. He sent men to the United States to study post-office and telegraph management, and reorganized these services thoroughly with the experience thus gained. Before Barrios's time there was no telegraph in Guatemala. He built the first railway in the country, and also began the northern railroad to establish communication with the Atlantic coast. In 1850, this enterprise was actually in operation. The 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 a lawyer who did not pass 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 institutes of Quezaltenango and Chiquinmul 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 palatially in the greater part of Guatemala, 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, and living in most respects like a soldier. His extravagances were in horses and estates. He was of the coarsest, roughest part of his countrymen and Indian rather predominated in his countenance. He was short, with dark complexion.

**BARRIT, Frances Fuller, poet, b. in Rome, N. Y., in 1836. Under her maiden name, Frances Fuller, she early won repute as a writer. She lived for six years with her parents, mostly in Germany, from her birthplace successively to western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan. In the latter state she married. In 1856 she went farther west with her husband, but subsequently returned to New York city. When only fourteen years old, she was published in a volume entitled "Poems of Imagination and Sentiment," by herself and her sister Metta (Mrs. Victor), edited by Rufus W. Griswold.**

**BARROETA Y ÁNGEL, Pedro Antonio (ba-ro-ay'-ay-tay), Spanish prelate, b. in Ezequiel, Logroño, about 1750; d. in Grenada, Spain, 22 May, 1775. He studied theology at Cuenca, and soon became known for his knowledge of modern languages. Several high offices at Cadiz and Malaga he was appointed archbishop of Lima, and consecrated 35 June, 1751. He at once began to promote reforms among the clergy and in the church administration, devoted himself entirely to that purpose and to charity. Barroeta distributed all his revenues among the needy, and when transferred to the see of Grenada, 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 1789; d. in Norfolk, Va., 21 April, 1851. 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 boyhood, entered the navy at the age of 15, and became commodore in 1799, and was commodore when placed in command of the "Chesapeake" (38 guns) in June, 1807. War with France was imminent, and the frigate had been undergoing hasty repairs at the Washington navy-yard. Her men had started for the naval hospital at Alexandria, and on 22 June, the intention being to clear the decks and drill the crew during the voyage across the Atlantic. As soon as she was fairly at sea the British frigate "Leopard" (60 guns), which had been waiting 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 surrender the men, whereupon the "Leopard" opened fire. By great exertion, a single American gun was fired by Lieut. Allen with Alive of Grenada, she was a great success, and her crew was made of Spanish deserters. The action of the British captain was repudiated by his government, 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 suspended from rank and pay for five years, though, in point of fact, the blame belonged to the navy
BARRUNDIA studied and d. in Hampton, Va., about 1763; d. there, 29 Oct., 1810. In 1798 he was placed in command of the brig "Augusta," which was equipped by the people of Norfolk, Va., to resist French aggressions. In 1803 he was in command of the squadron of ten vessels operating against French privateers in the coast of France. He was sent 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 Gosport, Va., but died immediately afterward.

BARRON, Samuel, naval officer, b. in Baltimore, Md., 29 Dec., 1816. He entered the navy as midshipman 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 seceded, but had already accepted a commis- sion as commodore in the confederate navy. He superintended the defences of North Carolina and Virginia. Being present at the attack upon Forts Clark and Hatteras, 28 Aug., 1861, he assumed direction of the defence 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.

BARRON, Alexander, senator, b. near Nash- ville, 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 being admitted to the bar, removed to Louisiana. Here he practised a few years and then became a planter. He served for several years in the legisla- ture of the state, was a member of Congress, and was a member of the state convention that adopted the 7th amendment to the Constitution. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1839; was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1843, and was re-elected in 1850. He was in Congress during the relations of the United States with Mexico and the efforts of the south for the suppression of the slave trade. He was also connected with the cotton and wool trade until 1860. In the Mexican War he was made a major-general, and in the Civil War he was a member of the cabinet of President Lincoln.

BARRON, Frances Elizabeth, author, b. in Charleston, S. C., 22 Feb., 1822; widely known by her pen-name "Aunt Fanny." She was the daugh- ter of Charles Benton Mease, of Charleston, and Sarah Mathilda Graham, of Boston. She was edu- cated in New York city, where the greater part of her life has been passed. She married, 7 Dec., 1841, James Barrow, jr., of New York. In 1855 she began to write and publish books, and during the next fifteen years something like twenty-five volumes bearing her name were brought out by different publishers. The most popular of these are "Aunt Fanny's Story Book"; "Six Night- caps"; "Six Mittens"; "Six Poguns"; "Four good little Hearts"; "Life among the Chil- dren"; "Take Heed"; and a novel, "The Wife's Sacrifice."" Her works have been translated into English, 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," pub- lished in the "Ladies' Magazine," 1826. It was published in a large number of editions, and was translated into Portuguese. It was very clever in itself, but gained a world-wide 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.

BARROW, Washington, congressman, b. in Davidson co., Tenn., 5 Oct., 1817; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 19 Oct., 1866. He received a classical edu- cation, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He was American consul at Lisbon from 16 Aug., 1841, to 24 Feb., 1844, and was elected to congress from Tennessee as a whig, serv- ing from 1847 to 1849. He edited the Nashville "Banner," was a state senator in 1860-'1, and was a member of the commission that on 4 May, 1861, negotiated a military league with the southern confederacy. He was arrested, 28 March, 1862, by order of Andrew Johnson, governor of Tennessee, on the charge of disloyalty, and was imprisoned in the penitentiary at Nashville, but was released in the following week, by the order of President Lincoln.

BARROWS, Elijah Porter, clergyman, b. in Mansfield, Conn., 5 Jan., 1817. He was graduated at Yale in 1826, and, after teaching school for five years at Hartford, was ordained, and in 1835 became pastor of the first free Presbyterian church in New York city. Here he remained until 1839, when he accepted the professorship of sacred literature in Western Reserve college (1837-'52). In 1853 he was appointed professor of Hebrew lan- guage and literature in Andover theological semi- nary, retaining 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 Evetint Jusdon" (1852); "Companion to the Bible" (1869); and "Sacred Geography and Antiquities" (1875). He has also been one of the editors of the American Tract Society's "Bible with Notes."

BARROWS, Willard, civil engineer, b. in Monson, 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., and in Salem, Mass., where he was ad- mission for the profession of civil engineering. He accomplished the government survey of the Choctaw purchase, in Mississippi, finishing that work in 1853. 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 Rock- ingham; but in 1843, when the surveys were resumed, he was sent into the Kickapoo country. From 1843 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," with an introduction (1847); and "Historical Sketch of Scott County" (1859).

BARRUNDIA, José Francisco (bar-roon-de'-a), 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 Barrandia 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 modelled after that of Livingston for the state of Louisiana, which he had translated into Spanish. In 1855 he declined the office of vice-president, but in 1856 accepted that of president, and devoted himself to educational and other reforms. When in 1852 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 1854 for Washington as minister of Honduras, with the alleged design of negotiating for its annexation to the United States, but died of apoplexy.

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 graduated at the Columbian law college, 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. Reflected for successive terms by the votes of the colored corps. In the Moundville battle he retained his seat in congress until his death. During his last term he was chairman of the committee on postal expenditures.

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 with his help 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 1841. He was the first to establish a Catholic day-school in Georgia. He was president 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 Garland from the epidemic, he was appointed administrator 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 S., governor of Michigan, b. in Vermont in 1802; d. in Constantine, Mich., 14 Jan., 1870. He was educated in the schools of his native state, and, when a young man, went to Atlanta, Ga., where he lived until 1852, 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 chosen a state senator, 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 reelected, serving from 1842 to 1846 and
from 1850 to 1852. He was again a candidate in 1860, but was defeated. In his successful campaigns he sustained the "Wilmot Proviso," intended to prohibit slavery in the territories. During the secession movement he was an active worker of the 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. He was employed as a teacher in one of the normal schools 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, from France, and extended their 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 acclimated, and important horticultural experiments developed by culture or introduced from abroad. Mr. Barry edited the "Geneseo Farmer" from 1844 to 1852, and from 1852 to 1854 the "Horticulturist." He has published a "Treatise on the Fruit Garden" (New York, 1851; new ed., 1872), and "Fruit Trees of the Peninsula." He has written on pomology and flower-gardening. He also prepared the complete and valuable "Catalogue of the American Pomological Society."

BARRY, William, author, b. in Boston, Mass., 10 Jan., 1805; d. in Chicago, Ill., 17 Jan., 1885. He was graduated at Brown in 1823 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 1830, and in 1833 took charge of the 1st 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 Chi- cago Historical Society, was its secretary and 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., 1845); "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 Universalist church in West Amesbury, Mass., in 1838. He preached at Weymouth, Mass., from 1839 to 1841, at West Scituate, Mass., from 1841 to 1844, and subsequently, for a brief period, until the failure of his health, at Watertucket, R. I. He published "Stetson Genealogy" (Boston, 1847); "History of Hanover, Mass." (1855); and "History of Massachusetts" (3 vols., 1855–7). From 1858 till 1860 he was pastor of the church at Needham, Mass., and from November, 1810, to 1877, he was editor of the New England Observer. He published "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 Mexico, remaining there from 1846 to 1848. He was appointed aide-de-camp to 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 3d 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 1838 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 5th artillery. He was chief of artillery in the Army of the Potomac from 27 July, 1861, to 27 Aug., 1862, and organized its artillery. On 29 Aug., 1861, he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, took a leading part in the Virginia campaign, and was put in command of the defenses of Yorktown. After the siege of Yorktown, he commanded the battle of 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 Army of the Potomac. In 1864 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 1st artillery on 1 Aug., 1863. He was assigned to the command at Pittsburg, Pa., and Wheeling, W. Va., against a threatened cavalry raid in May, 1863, and was next appointed chief of artillery on Gen. Sherman's staff, commanding the military division of the Mississippi from March, 1864, to June, 1866. From May to September, 1864, he was with the army in Georgia, and took part in the siege of Atlanta, and also in the northern Georgia, Alabama, and Carolina campaigns. On 1 Sept., 1864, 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 made major-general, U. S. army, for his gallant conduct in the field. On 11 Dec., 1865, he was appointed colonel in the 2d artillery, and was in command of the northern frontier pending the Fennian raids of 1866. On 15 Jan. of that year he was mustered out of the volunteer service. He served on the northern frontier to September, 1867, 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 Lanesburg, Va., 5 Feb., 1755; d. in Liverpool, England, 30 Aug., 1835. 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 1811, was elected to Congress, serving until 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. President Jackson told him that rank in order to gratify his friend Maj. Barry. Much dissatisfaction was expressed with his management of the office, 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 Johnson, but the challenge was withdrawn after its acceptance. On 10 April, 1835, he resigned, to accept the office of minister to Spain, and died of apoplexy on the passage. His remains were brought home by order of the Kentucky legislature, and buried at Frankfort, 8 Nov., 1834.

BARRY, William Taylor Sullivan, lawyer, b. 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 1855 removed to the latter place. He was elected to congress as a democrat, serving from 3 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 selected to fill one of the vacancies in the legislature in 1855. He was a member of the Charleston democratic national convention in April, 1860, and was one of those that withdrew because 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, 1863. 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, 1881.)

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 22 Jan., 1839, 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 Transit, at the Park theatre, New York. She died in England, 30 Dec., 1862.

BARSTOW, William A., governor of Wisconsin, b. in 1811; d. in Leavenworth, Kansas, 14 Dec., 1865. He was governor of Wisconsin from January, 1854, to January, 1856. When the civil war began he called upon Gen. Frémont, then commander-in-chief of the army, to raise a cavalry regiment in Wisconsin. After raising it he was made colonel, and the regiment served with credit in the southeast; but, owing to the failing health of Col. Barstow, during most of his military term he was sitting on courts-martial at St. Louis. He then resigned, and was succeeded by Gen. W. S. Harney. When the war was at its height he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers.

BARSTOW, Wilson, soldier, b. in 1830; d. in New York city, 10 March, 1869. During the early part of the civil war he was successively on the staffs of Gen. Dix and Hooker, and subsequently chief commissary of musters of the department of the east. He served from the first year of the war until its close with zeal and ability, entering the service as a lieutenant, and, passing through the successive ranks of captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel, he was appointed assistant appraiser of the port of New York under Mr. McElrath.

BARSTOW, Zedekiah Smith, educator, b. in Canterbury, Conn., 4 Oct., 1790; d. in Keene, N. H., 4 March, 1873. The market in his native town was his first study and a witness of Burgoyne's surrender. He was graduated at Yale in 1813, studied theology under President Dwight, and was principal of Hopkins grammar school in New Haven from 1813 to 1816. He was then chosen tutor and college chaplain of Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y., where he remained two years, and was offered a professorship, but declined it. In July, 1818, he became pastor of a Congregational church in Keene, N. H. He continued to teach the classics after his settlement at Keene, and the late Chief-Justice Chase was one of his pupils. He was from 1830 to 1871 a trustee of Dartmouth college, secretary for many years of the general association of New Hampshire, a corporate member of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, and concerned in many of the educational and religious movements of the day. In 1868 and 1869 he was a member of the New Hampshire legislature, and chaplain of that body. He published many sermons, dissertations, and essays, and was a frequent contributor to religious periodicals. Dartmouth college conferred on him the degree of D. D. in 1866. His works are "Francesca da Rimini" (1822); "Monument to Martin Schongauer" (1864); "Le Vigneron" (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 three French commissioners in 1876 to the Philadelphia centennial exhibition, and there exhibited bronze statues of "The Young Vine-Grower"; "Génie Fumibre"; "Puce"; and "Genius in the Grass of Misery," for which he received a bronze medal. "Liberty enlightening the World," the colossal statue on Bedlow's 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 suggested, and in 1874 the "French-American Union,"
was established. Among its members were Laborlaye, De Rennutat, Waddington, Henry Martin, De Lesses, De Rocheambeau, Lafayette, and Bartholdi. The plan of Bartholdi having been approved, more than 1,000,000 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 Bedloe's Island as a site for the monument, and funds were collected throughout the country for the building of the pedestal, also. About 10,000 being raised. In October, 1886, the structure was presented to the nation as the joint gift of the French and American people. This statue is 151 feet and 1 inch high, and the top of the torch was 13 feet above the mean low-water mark. It is the largest work of its kind that has ever been completed. 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 Bartholdi and exhibited in plaster at the salon of 1878. His "Gribouval," exhibited in the same year, is the property of the French nation, in whom he has received the cross of the Legion of Honor. See "Bartholdi and the Great Statue" (New York, 1886).

BARTHOLOW, Edward Sheffield, sculptor, b. in Colechester, Conn., 1822; d. in Naples, Italy, 2 May, 1858. As a child he evinced a taste for art, but qualified himself for the profession of medicine 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"; "Campaign Shepherd Boy"; "Genius of Painting"; "Youth and Old Age"; "Evening Star"; "Eve Repentant"; "Washington and Flora"; "A Monument to Charles Carroll"; "Belsarius at the Porta Pincia" and "Ganymede." The Wadsworth gallery, Hartford, Conn., contains a large number of his works.

BARTLETT, Elisha, physician, b. in Smithfield, R. I., in 1805; d. there, 18 July, 1885. He was graduated in medicine at Brown in 1826, and practised in Lowell, Mass. He lectured on pathological anatomy at the Berkshire medical institute in Pittsfield, and in 1839 at Dartmouth college. He was professor in Transylvania college, Lexington, Ky., in 1841, and then successively in the university of Maryland, at Lexington again, in Louisville, and in the city of Baltimore, and after 1851 in the college of physicians and surgeons in New York, where he filled the chairs of materia medica and medical jurisprudence. He also lectured in the Vermont medical college from 1843 to 1852. He was the author of an "Essay on the Philosophy of Medical Science" (Philadelphia, 1844); "Inquiry into the Degree of Certainty in Medicine" (1845); "A Discourse on the Life and Labors of Dr. Wells, the Discoverer of the Philosophy of Dew" (1849); "The Fevers of the United States" (1850); "Discourse on the Times, Character, and Works of Hippocrates" (1853); and a volume of poems entitled "Simple Settings in Verse for Portraits and Pictures in Mr. Dickens's Gallery" (1853). He was editor of the "Monthly Journal of Medical Literature," published at Lowell.

BARTLETT, Ichabod, lawyer, b. in Salisbury, N. H., 24 July, 1786; d. in Portsmouth, N. H., 19 Oct., 1858. He was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1808, and admitted to the bar in 1811. He practised for a few years at Durham, N. H., but in 1816 removed to Portsmouth, where he soon attained a high rank in his profession, although having for his clients the best men in the state. He was a member of the legislature, of which he was speaker in 1821. He was clerk of the state senate in 1817-8, and solicitor of Rockingham county from 1819 till 1821. He was elected to congress as a Democratic-Republican, in 1824, and twice re-elected, serving until 3 March, 1829, and being a member of the committee on naval affairs. On the establishment of the New Hampshire court of common pleas, in 1823, he was appointed its chief justice, but declined, preferring to remain in congress. He was nominated for governor by the Whigs in 1829, but defeated, and in 1830 a member of the convention that adopted a new state constitution.

BARTLETT, John, editor, b. in Plymouth, Mass., 14 June, 1826. He was educated in his maternal town, and in business in Boston, Cambridge, Mass., in 1836, succeeding to the management of the business there in 1849, and conducting it for ten years. He was appointed volunteer paymaster in the U. S. navy in November, 1862, and served until July, 1863. A business connection was formed with the Boston publishing-
house of Little, Brown & Co. in 1865, and he became senior partner in 1878. 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., 1882). 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 "The Shakespeare Phrase-Book" (Boston, 1882); and a "Catalogue of Books on Angling, including Ichthyology, Pisciculture," etc. (1882); with a supplement to the latter (1886).

**BARTLETT, John Russell,** author, b. in Providence, R. I., 23 Oct., 1805; 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 Glove 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 society. In 1829 he engaged in business with a New York house, but was not successful, and entered the book-selling and publishing trade under the style of Bartlett & Wel- ford. He became a member, and was for several years corresponding secretary, of the New York historical society, and was a member of the American ethnographical society.

1850 President Taylor appointed him one of the commissioners to fix the boundary between the United States and Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. This service occupied him from 1850 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, 1859, 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, 1856-66);
- "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);
- "Primeval Man" (1868);
- "History of the Wanton Famil- ly of Newport, R. I." (1878);
- "Genology 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 Rus- sell, b. 26 Sept., 1845, 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. Philip, the capture of New Orleans, and the attack on Vicksburg in June, 1862. He became ensign 8 Sept., 1863, and lieutenant 22 Feb., 1864. While attached to the sloop "Shenandoah," 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 and Lieut.-Commander Blake. He was commis- sioned as lieutenant-commander 25 July, 1866, and spent two more years at the naval academy, from 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 Dorchester, Eng., in 1789; m. in Boston, Jersey, 24 Aug., 1808. He received a medical education in London, and was appointed surgeon in the British navy in 1812. During his passage to the West Ind- ies in the "Swallow" he was captured by the U. S. frigates "President" and "Congress" under Com. Rodgers, and was taken as prisoner to Bos- ton, where he was under surveillance until his dis- charge in 1813. At the close of the war he mar- ried a lady of Boston, and began the practice of his profession in that city. He subsequently re- moved to Providence. In 1819 he published "The Al- bion," 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 Anglo- Saxon," which he edited for about two years. He subsequently published at Liverpool "The Euro- pean," 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 Plym- outh, Mass., Eng., in 1789; m. in Boston, 29 Oct., 1827. He was graduated at Harvard in 1789, 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. Bur- goyne's plays, in which the former occupations of some American officers were figured, Bartlett knock- ing from his seat, cried out, "Hurrah! Great Britain beaten by barbers, tailors, and tinkers!" This was taken in good part, and obtained him the acquaintance of many of the young bloods of the day. He afterward became attached to the day-book, published a few years after he took up in a debtor's prison. He made money enough for his release by writing a play, and afterward, taking the name of Mait- land, 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 rebel- lion without seeing any active service. He then opened a law office in Woburn, Mass., where, as an adventurer, he painted his house black and called it "The Coffin." After this he removed to Cambridge, where in 1799 he delivered before the Harvard Phi Beta Kappa society a satirical poem entitled "Physiologmy," in which he is said to have poured out his heart. Though many names are mentioned. This poem, accompanied by a number of aphorisms, was published in Bos- ton in 1823 and dedicated to John Quincy Adams. In 1823 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 legis- lature, and was nearly elected to congress. In
1805 he edited the "Freeman's Friend" at Saco, Me., and on 4 July of that year delivered an oration at Biddeford. He became a major-general 1 Aug., 1814, and was mustered out 15 Jan., 1816. From 1807 till 1809 he was U. S. minister to Sweden and Norway. He is now employed in the pension-office at Washington, D. C.

BARTLETT, Joseph J., soldier, b. about 1820. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers 4 Oct., 1862, was brevetted major-general 1 Aug., 1864, and was mustered out 15 Jan., 1866. From 1867 till 1869 he was U. S. minister to Sweden and Norway. He is now employed in the pension-office at Washington, D. C.

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. Orway, 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 1750 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 dogmatical 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 political life in 1755 as a delegate to the legislature, an office he filled annually until the revolution. Here he frequently opposed the royal policy, and was appointed a magistrate. In 1773 the group of his able-bodied sons, inhabitants of the region, went forth to the battlefield. 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 major 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 the following year was made a brigadier-general very soon afterward. In 1777 he was with Stark at 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, a member of the supreme court in 1780, 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 grieved him deeply, and he declined an election to the U. S. senate, filling his advanced age. He was, however, chosen president of the state by the legislature in 1790 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. His early life was spent on the farm, where he worked hard and studied faithfully. He was graduated in 1836 at Dartmouth, where he was a tutor in 1838-9; 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. From 1847 till 1851 he was in charge of the Franklin street church, Manchester, N. H., and from 1851 to 1859 pastor of the New England church in Chicago. Meanwhile, in 1854, he had become professor of biblical literature in Chicago theological seminary, where he continued until 1877, when he was elected president of Dartmouth college. He crossed the desert of El Thib 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 quarter millennial celebration of Newburyport, 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., 1872); "Sketches of the Missions of the A. B. C. F. M." (1872); "Future Punishment" (1875); "From Egypt to Palestine, Observations of a Journey" (New York, 1879); and "Sources of History in the Pentateuch" (1883).—His son, Edwin Julius, b. in Hudson, Ohio, 16 Feb., 1851, was graduated at Lake Forest in 1875, and at Dartmouth in 1878, 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, Californian official, b. about 1859; 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 highly 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 near the southern boundary in New York city. His daughter married Signor 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. Selden, which had a
great run, and nearly involved its author in a duel with the enraged father of the bride.

BARTLETT, William, philanthropist, b. in November, 1785; d. in Feb., 1811. 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 An-
dover theological seminary, in 1807, he gave it $30,000, endowed a professorship, and built a house for the use of the incumbent. He afterward built another professorial house, a hall and a chapel, and paid the president’s salary for five or six years. His gifts to this institution reached $250,000, and he also gave largely toward temperance work, missions, and the education of ministers.

BARTLETT, William Francis, soldier, b. in Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 17, 1816. 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 vol-
unteers, and beheld his manual of arms and command till Fort Independence, Boston harbor. Returning to college for a brief period, he was offered a captaincy in the 20th Massachusetts vol-
unteers. 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 an acting field 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 the Ninth Massachusetts regiment was mustered in at Springfield. In Sept., 1862, he accepted the duty of organizing the 49th Massachusetts volunteers recruiting at Pittsfield, and was soon made its colonel in spite of his physical disability. The regiment was ordered to Louisanna with Gen. Banks’s expedition. Col. Bartlett was disabled 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 confederate officers, in admiration of his bra-
va, would not dare prevent the latter from firing on 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, ex-
posing himself with his usual recklessness, was taken prisoner after the explosion of the mine be-
fore 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 among the most brilliant on record. His frequent wounds testified to his bravery, and the success with which he managed his men so long as he re-
maind 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 a lady whose acquaintance he had formed while recruiting his regiment at Pittsfield. 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 an-
iversary of the fight. See “Memor of William Francis Bartlett,” by P. W. Palfrey (Boston, 1879).

BARTLETT, William, mathematician, b. in Lancaster, Pa., in 1809. He removed with his family to Missouri while yet an infant, and was appointed to the U. S. military academy from that state. During the last two years of his cadetship he served as acting professor of mathematics. He was graduated in 1829 at the head of his class, and was one of the few who have passed through the rigid course at West Point without any demerit marks. He was at once com-
misioned second lieutenant of engineers. For two years, 1829-31, he was assistant professor of engi-
nering at West Point. From 1829 till 1834 he was on engineering duty, constructing the principal coast-
wise fortifications. His permanent appointment as professor of natural and experimental philoso-
phy at the military academy was made 20 April, 1836. He received the honorary degree of A. M. from Princeton in 1837, and of LL. D. from George, N. Y. (now Hobart), college in 1847. He is the author of many contributions to “Silliman’s Journal,” and of an elaborate paper on rifled guns, published in the memoirs of the national academy of sciences, of which he was one of the original incorporators. In 1840 he was sent abroad to procure instruments for the astronomical observa-
tory at West Point, and visited the principal ob-
serveries of the world. He was retired from military service at his own request in 1871, with the rank of colonel, and shortly afterward ac-
cepted the place of actuary for the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York. He prepared several text-books for the use of the cadets, which have been adopted in many of the best colleges. Their titles are: “Residues and Determinants” (New York, 1839); "Synthetical Mechanics" (1850), containing some of his original theorems, notably that of the conservation of work, applicable to all branches of scientific study; "Analytical Mech-
anics" (1859); and "Spherical Astronomy," (1850).

BARTLETT, William Lehman Ashmead Burdett-Counts, b. in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1851. He is the son of Ellis Bartlett, an American merchant. In 1861, shortly after his father’s death, he removed to England, where he was educated. He studied mathematics at King’s College, London, entered Keble college, Oxford, in 1870, where he held a scholarship, subsequently graduating at Christ church, after which he studied law. Dur-
ing his college life he became acquainted with the Baroness Burdett-Counts, to whom he afterward became private secretary, and during the Turkish war of 1877–8 he acted as her almoner in connection with the “Turkish Compassionate Fund.” He has also had some journalistic expe-
rience, and at one time was connected with a weekly paper called “England.” On his return from the east he published a book on the Turkish Russian war. Later he assisted the Baroness Counts in the distributing of her charities in Ire-
land, and on 12 Feb., 1881, he married her. This event caused much comment, not only from the fact that he was an English man, of course, but that he was a Jew, whereas the grooms were all Gentiles. But by her act it was understood that she relinquished a large portion of the wealth she had inherited until she should marry or die. Subsequent to the marriage he became a member of parliament, and in 1886 was reflected as a con-
servative by an independent majority, and by royal license assumed the name of Burdett-Counts.—His brother, Ellis Ashmead, b. in Philadelphia, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he dis-
BARTLETT, William Pitt Greenwood, mathematician, b. in Boston, Mass., 27 Oct., 1837; d. in Cambridge, Mass. April 18, 1869. He was graduated at Harvard in 1858, and was one of the protors of the college from 1859 till 1862. He became one of the corps of computers for the "Nautical Almanac," and the character of his work is shown by the fact, 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 "Mathematical Monthly," and on interpolation in the "Memoirs of the American Academy."

BARTLEY, Elias Hudson, chemist, b. in Bartleyville, N. J., 6 Dec., 1849. His early life was spent on a farm in Illinois, and after attending the high school in Princeton, III., he was graduated at Cornell in 1875. During 1874-5 he was instructor at that university, and from 1875 till 1880 he was a member of the faculty of the college. In the winter of 1877-8 he lectured before the Franklin institute, Philadelphia, and in 1879 he removed to Brooklyn. He was graduated at Long Island college hospital in 1879, and from 1880 till 1883 was lecturer on physiological and practical chemistry in that college, when he became professor of chemistry and toxicology. In 1882 he was appointed chief chemist to the health department, Brooklyn. He is also consulting sanitary 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 American Society of Public Analysts. He has contributed several articles to Wood's "Household Practice of Medicine" (New York, 1855), and is the author of "A Text-Book of Medical Chemistry" (Philadelphia, 1873).

BARTLEY, Mordecai, governor of Ohio, b. in Fayette co., Pa., 16 Dec., 1783; d. in Mansfield, Ohio, 10 Oct., 1870. He attended school, and worked on his father's farm until 1809, when he moved to Ohio. In the war of 1812 he served in the department of 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-offices of Virginia 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, Gov. 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 consistently acted with the republicans.

BARTOL, Cyriac Anderson, b. in Freeport, Me., 30 April, 1813. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1832, and at Cambridge divinity school in 1835. 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 Providence" (Boston, 1840); "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" (1856); "Church and Congregationation" (1858); "Word of the Spirit to the Church" (1859); "Radical Problems" (1872); "The Rising Faith" (1874); and "Principles and Portraits" (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-to-lah'-chay), Mexican mathematician, b. in Guanajuato, Mexico, 30 March, 1739; d. 9 June, 1790. Among his works are: "Lecciones de Matemáticas"; "Observaciones astronómicas del Pase de Venust por el Disco del Sol" (written by Bartolache and Alzate); and "Instrucción para la Cura de las Viruelas."

BARTON, Clara, philanthropist, b. in Oxford, Mass., about 1830. She is the daughter of Capt. Stephen Barton, and was educated in Clinton, N. Y. Early in life she became a teacher, and founded a free school in Bordertown, 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 Strasbourg "Comité de Secours," she superintended 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 its 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 Mississippi rivers, and in the same year she was the representative of the government at the red cross conference in Geneva, Switzerland. In 1833 Gov. Butler appointed her superintendent, treasurer, and steward of the reformatory prison for women at Sheborn, Mass. Miss Barton was also delegate to the international peace convention at Geneva in 1884, and was special commissioner for foreign exhibits at the New Orleans exhibition. In 1888, by 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 Waco, Ky., and was one of the earliest emigrants to the territory of Missouri. He was president of the convention that met 19 July, 1829, to frame the state constitution of Missouri. He was U. S. senator from Missouri in 1821-31, serving as chair of committee on public lands.

BARTON, Thomas, clergyman, b. in county Monaghan, Ireland, in 1739; d. in New York, 25 May, 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 Philadelphia, now University of Pennsylvania. In 1754 he went to England, and was there ordained in the established church. He returned to America in 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 was one of the earliest mathematicians and astronomers, 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 B. Putnam, he followed the instructions given at the Philadelphia college, now University of Pennsylvania. Then during 1780-8 he studied medicine and the natural sciences in Edinburgh and London, and received his medical degree from the University of Gottingen, 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 Philadelphi 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 Parts of Natural History" (London, 1787); "New Views on the Origin of the Tribes and American (1797); "Elements of Botany" (Philadelphia, 1803; 2d ed., 2 vols., 1812-14); an edition of Cul-len's "Materia Medica," "Enquiry on Dr. Priestley," "Discourse on the Principal Desiderata of Natural History" (Philadelphia, 1807); and "Collections toward a Materia Medica of the United States" (1st ed., 1810; 2d ed., 1813; 3d ed., 1815).— Thomas Pennant, son of Benjamin Smith, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 Nov., 1734; d. there, 5 April, 1809. He married in 1783 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, comprising 2,000 of the rarest editions, and forming, with about 10,000 miscellaneous books, one of the most important libraries 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 set apart a special room for its accommodation. A catalogue of the Shakespeareana has been issued, and one is in preparation of the whole collection, prefixed by a memoir of Mr. Barton.— William Paul Crillon, nephew of Thomas Pennant, botanist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 Nov., 1734; d. there, 20 Feb., 1856. He was educated at Princeton College. While there each member of his class assumed the name of some celebrated man: that which he took was Count Paul Crillon, and the initials P. C. were retained by him throughout 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 "Nitrous Oxide Gas"; it was considered worthy of publication, and for many years was accepted as the standard treatise on that subject. After practicing 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 clerk of that bureau. He was stationed at various places, chief of the navy-yards at Philadelphia and at the 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 two years later professor of materia medica and botany at Jefferson Medical College. Dr. Barton was a fellow of the college of physicians in Philadelphia, president of the Linnaean society, and a member of the American philosophical society, and other scientific societies. His published works include "The Influence of a Change in Climate on curing Disease," translated from the Latin of Prof. Gregory by Dr. Barton (Philadelphia, 1815); "Flora Philadelphia Prodromus" (1815); "Vegetable Materia Medica of the United States" (2 vols., 1817-29); "Hints for Marine Hospitals in the United States" (1817); "Compendium Flora Philadelphica" (2 vols., 1818); "Flora of North America" (1821-23); "Outlines of Lectures on Materia Medica and Botany" (2 vols., 1825); "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 cruizing in the West Indies" (1830); and "Medical Botany" (2 vols.).

BARTON, William, soldier, b. in Warren, Bristol co., R. I., 1748; d. in Providence, R. I., 22 Oct., 1831. He received a common-school education, and when the war began was work-
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 Washington's headquarters in New Jersey. 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 1825, paid the claim without 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. in Kingsessing, Pa., 29 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 1738 he founded the first botanical garden in the United States, at Kingsessing, on the banks of the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia. He was enthusiastic 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 in his Travels from Pennsylvania 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 several 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 Humphrey Marshall," by William Darlington (Philadelphia, 1849.).—His son, William, botanist, b. in Kingsessing, Pa., 9 Feb., 1739; d. there, 22 July, 1828. 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 Muscogulees or Creek Confederacy, and the Country of the 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 "Aeneides of a Crow," "Description of Carolina," 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 Bibb, M. D., 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 faithful work on the frontier, preaching in 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 1828 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 fervid oratory made a great sensation. He was first president of Madison college, Utica, N. Y., in 1856-7. He wrote from 1831 to 1856, and in 1849, he was an agent of the colonization society. From that time until 1841 he was professor of moral science and belles-lettres at Augustana college, Ky. He became president of Transylvania university in 1843, having previously declined the presidency of two other colleges. Dr. Bascom 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 carried. In 1845, he was a member of the Louisville convention, which organized the Methodist church South, and was the author of its report; and he was chairman of the commission appointed to settle the differences between the two branches of the church. 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 speaker, but was fond of strong epithets and rare and extravagant metaphors, such as "Sermons of the Pulpit," "Lectures on Infidelity," "Lectures on Moral and Mental Science," and "Methodist and Slavery." A posthumous edition of his works was edited by Rev. T. N. Ralph (Nashville, Tenn. 1850 and 1856). See "Life of Bishop Bascom," by Rev. Dr. M. M. Henkle (Nashville, 1854).

BASCOM, John, educator, b. in Genoa, N. Y., 1 May, 1827. He was graduated at Williams in 1849, and at Andover theological seminary in 1853. He was a tutor in Williams college from 1853 to 1855, and from 1855 to 1854, he held the professorship of rhetoric there, also acting as pastor of the church at North Pownal, Vt., from 1856 to 1864. In 1874 he became president of the university of Wisconsin, holding also the professorship of mental and moral philosophy, and in 1873 he held in his residence an episcopal convention. In 1887, Dr. Bascom has contributed much to periodical literature, and is also a powerful pulpit orator. He has published the following works: "Political Economy" (1854); "Some Esthetics" (1860): "The Philosophy of Rhetoric" (1865); "Principles of Psychology" (1869); "Science, Philosophy, and Religion" (1871); "Philosophy and English Literature" (1874); "A Philosophy of Religion" (1876); "Comparative Psychology" (1878); "Ethies" (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., 1815; d. 9 April, 1878. He was educated at the Wesleyan seminary (now Genesee college), Lima, N. Y., studied law, 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 Algonia, now a part of Oskosh, Wis. He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1851, in 1853 was chosen for the state senate, from which he resigned in 1855. He was the first republican governor of the state, serving from 1855 to 1857, and declining a renomination. He practised law in Oshkosh till 1863, when he removed to Tescon, Arizona, where he was attorney-general of the territory. From 1864 till 1867, was 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 1867, and served till 1876, when he resigned, and resumed the practice of his profession. BASS, Edward P., E. Bishop, b. in Dorchester county, Mass., 23 Nov., 1726; d. in Newburyport, 10 Sept., 1803. He was graduated at Harvard in 1744, for some years was engaged in teaching, and received a license to preach among the Congregationalists, but in 1752 was appointed, in the Episcopal church. He went to England, and was ordained both deacon and priest by Dr. Sherlock, bishop of London. This was in May, 1752, and, on his return home, he became rector of St. Paul's church, Newburyport, which place he retained during his life. When the revolution began, Mr. B. turned to the current patriotic sentiment, gave up praying for the royal family, and in consequence lost the stipend heretofore received from the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts. With such help as he could obtain, he continued the services of the church until the war was over; but, when he applied for arrears of stipend to the society, his application was refused. This led to his publishing a pamphlet in self-defence (London, 1786). The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by the university of Pennsylvania in 1789. The Episcopal church in Massachusetts, a convention of clerical and lay deputies was held in Boston in 1796, and Dr. Bass was unanimously chosen to become bishop. He was consecrated in Philadelphia, 7 May, 1797. His jurisdiction was, by request, extended over the churches in Rhode Island and New Hampshire, and he continued, in connection with his labors as a bishop, to perform the duties of a parish priest.

BASSETT, Ebenezer Don Carlos, diplomatist, b. in Litchfield, Conn., in 1833. He was educated at Yale college, and in 1856-7, held a fellowship at Andover theological seminary in 1859. He served as chaplain in the U. S. volunteer army in 1862-3. From 1863 until 1871 he held pastorates in the Presbyterian churches of Newark and Englewood, N. J., and in 1871 he went to Persia, where 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 Simmuni Dialects of the Persian," from the "Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society," (London, 1884); "Among the Turcomans" ("Leisure Hour," London, 1879-80); "Persia the Land of the Imâms" (New York, 1886); and a translation of the gospel according to Matthew into Gaghatti Tartar (London, 1878).

BASSETT, Richard, governor of Delaware, b. in Delaware; d. in September, 1815. He was a lawyer, and a member of congress under the old confederation in 1787, and was also a member of the convention that framed the federal constitution. From 1789 to 1797, he was the first member that cast his vote in favor of locating the capital on the Potomac. Chosen presidential elector in 1797, he voted for
John Adams; from 1708 till 1801 he was governor of his state. In 1801 and 1802 he was a U. S. circuit judge. His daughter became the wife of Joseph B. Exeter, a judge of the U. S. Circuit Court.

BATEMAN, John, musician, b. in Newport, R. I., in 1826. He was a member of the American Academy of Music in Boston, and was a frequent performer on the violin.

BATCHELDER, Samuel, inventor, b. in Jaffrey, N. H., 8 June, 1784; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 5 Feb., 1879. His early life was spent in New Ipswich, whether his parents had removed, and in 1808 he became interested in a cotton factory at this place, which was the second that was erected in New Hampshire. In 1826 he removed to Lowell, where he superintended the erection of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company's mills. In 1831 he was called on to undertake the erection of a cotton-mill for the York Manufacturing Company at Manchester, N. H., and to superintend its operations. The mills under his management were very successful, and the plant and capital were greatly enlarged. In 1846 he removed to Cambridge, Mass., where he continued to reside, and, although a representative in the Massachusetts state legislature, he yet for many years continued his relations with the mills, being president of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, the Appleton Company, the Essex Company, the Everett Mills, the York Manufacturing Company, and the Exeter Manufacturing Company—having an aggregate capital of about $7,000,000. About 1832 he devised the first stop-motion to the drawing-frame, which has since been used in this country and England. In 1832 he patented the steam-cylinders and connections now universally used in dressing-frames for drying yarn. His greatest invention was the motor using the power for driving machinery. It was first used in the York mills in 1837, and was considered preferable to any known apparatus for determining the power actually used in driving machinery. In early life he contributed to the "Boston Monthly Magazine" an article on "Port Folio," and he was the author of the "Responsibility of the North in Relation to Slavery" (Cambridge, 1856), and "Introduction and Early Progress of the Cotton Manufacture in the United States" (Boston, 1865). A sketch of his life was published in pamphlet form (Lowell, 1885).

BATEMAN, Ephraim, U. S. senator, b. in Cedarville, Cumberland co., 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 thrice re-elected, serving altogether from 4 Dec., 1815, to 3 March, 1823, and was a member of the British committees on post Offices and accounts. In 1826, as president of the state legislature, he gave the casting vote that elected him to the U. S. senate over Theodore Frelinghuysen. 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., 1842. Her father, H. L. Bateman, was a well-known theatrical manager, and her mother, Frances, an actress, manager, and the author of several stories, Roberts Missouri. Ellen (Mrs. Greppo) 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 were separated for a time. In 1856, Kate Bateman retired from the stage, 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 was made a sergeant, and which she played in all the large cities of the United States. 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 at a re-appearance 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., 1865. In October, 1866, she married George Crowe, formerly editor of the "London News." She returned to the stage in 1872, and made a successful "Lavinia." 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 rôle 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 near Cincinnati, Ohio, 28 Dec., 1842, was educated in England, appeared on the stage in Liverpool when fifteen years of age, and has played Juliet, Lady Tezle, Portia, and Pauline.

BATEMAN, Newton, educator, b. in Fairfield, N. J., 27 July, 1822. His parents removed to Illinois in 1838, and he was graduated at Illinois college, Jacksonville, in 1843. After studying for a time in Lane theological seminary, he travelled extensively in the United States and then became principal of a St. Louis school. He was professor of philosophy in St. Charles College 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's post-marshals general and afterward resumed his place as state superintendent. In 1875 he became president of Knox college, Galesburg, Illinois. He has been a member of the state board of health since 1877, and has served three terms as its president.

BATES, Arlo, author, 5, 1421 Main St., Mechanic, Me., 16 Dec., 1850. 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 council of the city. In August, 1880, 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 pamphlet, 1882); "Mr. Jacobs" (1883); "The Pagans" (New York, 1884); "A Wheel of Fire" (1885); "Old Salem," vol. I (Boston, 1885); and "Berries of the Brier," poems (1886).

BATES, Barnabas, postal reformer, b. in Edenton, England, in 1755; d. in Boston, 11 Oct., 1853. While yet a child he came to the United States. He was a Unitarian, and in 1825 in a weekly paper called the "Christian Inquirer." During the administration of President Jackson he received an appointment in the New York post-office, and was for some time acting postmaster. Here 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 ocean postage.

BATES, Charlotte Fiske, author, b. in New York, 19 Oct., 1818. He father, Hon. Henry Bates, died in her infancy, and since 1847 she has lived in Cambridge, Mass. Miss Bates was educated in the public schools of that city, began to write poetry early in life, contributing to "Our Young Folks" and other magazines, and has published a volume of her collected verses, entitled "Risk, and other Poems" (Boston, 1879). She has edited the "Longfellow Birthday-Book" and "The Seven Voices of Sympathy" (1881), compilations of Longfellow's prose and poetry, and the "Cambridge Book of Poetry and Song" (1889), a volume of poetical selections from English and American authors. She has also written 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.

BATES, David, author, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., about 1810; d. there, 25 Jan., 1870. He was the author of numerous meritorious poems, many of which were published in book form under the title "The Eolian." (Philadelphia, 1849). He was the author of "Under the Window," "Miss Charlotte," and 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, born near Morristown, N. J., 10 June, 1777; d. in Rochester, N. Y., 28 Nov., 1839. He was the son of a revolutionary officer, and was trained under the tuition of Dr. Witherspoon, being intended for the ministry. He prepared for 1801 a bond for Kate's sister, Kate "as a paper devoted to civil-service reform. In August, 1880, 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 pamphlet, 1882); "Mr. Jacobs" (1883); "The Pagans" (New York, 1884); "A Wheel of Fire" (1885); "Old Salem," vol. I (Boston, 1885); and "Berries of the Brier," poems (1886).

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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 served as chief engineer of 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 1839 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 1839. For the next twelve years, Bates was engaged in surveys with reference to utilizing the water-power of Niagara river, and in 1844 was engaged to make surveys for the Erie and Kalamazoo railroad in Michigan, but in 1855 returned to his home in Rochester with broken health.

BATES, Dewey, painter, b. in Philadelphia in 1851. At an early age he went abroad to study art, first entering the schools of the royal academy of Antwerp, and subsequently spending several a student in the École des beaux arts in Paris and as a pupil of Gérôme. His residence and studio are in Philadelphia and his pictures are to be seen in all the principal exhibitions.

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 February 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 1818 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 1823, 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 a young man, he was elected a representative in congress as an anti-democrat, serving but 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 for internal improvement, held in Chicago, and here made a favorable impression upon the country at large. In 1850 President Fillmore offered him the portfolio 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 presidency. He was warmly supported by his old friend, Mr. Lincoln, and was opposed by the anti-slavery party. Throughout 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, his name was withdrawn. When Mr. Lincoln, after his election, desired men belonging to 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 1864 he resigned his office and returned to his home in St. Louis. From this time he never again entered into active politics.—His brother, Frederick, was appointed by President Jefferson, in 1805, first U. S. judge for the territory of Michigan, was afterward secretary of the territory of Ohio, and was governor of the state from 1824 to 1826.

BATES, Henry Walter, English naturalist, b. in Leicester, England, 8 Feb., 1825. 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 Amazons. Mr. Wallace left in 1852, but Mr. Bates remained and explored the upper Amazons until June, 1856. In a paper read to the Linnaean society on 21 Nov., 1861, he described the phenomena of "mixine resemblances" in animals, and suggested an explanation. This was published in the Linnean society (vol. xxiii., p. 495). He has been assistant secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, London, since April, 1864, and has edited the journal and proceedings of the society during that period. He was made a fellow of the Royal Society in 1881. Mr. Bates has published "The Naturalist on the River Amazons" (London, 1863); "Illustrated Travels" (6 vols., London, 1866-72); "The German Arctic Expedition of 1869-70" (English translation, London, 1874); "Central America, West Indies, and South America" (1878); and other works on natural history and science.

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 relected three times, serving altogether from 3 Dec., 1827, to 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 Maine to the union. Throughout his public life he was a champion of a protective system, and in February, 1844, 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 was associated with his own house in the manufacture of kid gloves. 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 min-
ister in his native town, prepared himself for Har-
vard, entering as a sophomore in 1757. At college, although he had to support himself by teaching, he this habits and attended with the highest honor in 1806. He then became a teacher in Phil-
ips Academy, studying theology meanwhile with the Rev. Jonathan French. On 16
March, 1803, he was ordained pastor of the church at
Early, in his ministry here he brought himself to notice by his able defence of his friend, the Rev. John Codman, who had be-
come involved in difficulty for refusing to exchange pulpits with clergymen of liberal views. In March,
1818, he accepted the presidency of Middlebury college, Vt., and in the same year received the degree of S. T. D. from Yale. He resigned on ac-
count of age in 1839. He then visited his daugh-
ters in the south, and when in Washington, on his way thither, was chosen chaplain to congress, and officiated until the close of the session at disagree-
plying pulpits, first in Portland, Me., and then at
Northborough, Mass., as minister to Dudley, Mass., where he re-
mained until his death. He published a large num-
ber of discourses and other writings, among which are:
"The Genius of Mr. John C. Gray; a Christian Sermon," (1815); "A
Valedictory Oration at Middlebury" (1818); "Lectures on
Christian Character" (1846); "A Discourse on John
Quincy Adams" (1848); and "Reminiscences of Dr. Codman" (1853).

BATES, Joshua, financier, b. in Weymouth, Mass., in London, England, 24 Sept., 1864. He came of an old Massachusetts family, and his father was a colonel in the revolutionary army. At the age of fifteen he entered the counting-house of William Gray & Son, of Boston, where he displayed so much aptitude for business that in a few years both father and son trusted him with their most complicated affairs. When twenty-one years of age he entered into partner-
ship with a Mr. Beckford, but, on account of the war of 1812, he was unsuccessful, and returned to the Goldsmiths, and other large commercial houses, and, as he continued to have the control of Mr. Gray's affairs throughout Europe for several years after the peace, these houses became impressed with his business abilities. In 1837 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 1854, when a joint
commission was appointed to make a final settle-
ment 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 ques-
tion in either country, and some of them contain full discussions of important questions in interna-
tional law. Mr. Bates, in his youth, had felt the necessity for a good public library, and, though he should be deprived of obtaining the books that he needed, he never forgot his wish to come to Europe as their agent. Hence, when he learned, in 1852, that the city of Boston was about taking measures for the establishment of a free public library, he im-
mEDIATELY OFFERED $50,000 TOWARD SUCH A LIBRARY, ON THE CONDITION THAT THE INCOME OF THE MONEYS CALLED FOR WOULD BE SPENT IN THE PURCHASE OF BOOKS OF PERMA-
NENT 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 little short of the original amount. After his death the huge building of which the city purchased the site for a library 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 gov-
ernment were freely manifested. See "Memorial of deceased law and abundant interest." 51

BATES, Joshua H., soldier, b. in Massachu-
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cian, and taught school for a time, but afterward studied law and removed to Delaware, 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 democrat, and served from 6 Dec., 1858, until 3 March, 1859, acting as a member of the committee on pensions.

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 Bowery in 1844, 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 1863, a class of teachers, to whom he delivered a course of lectures on the theory and practice of teaching, which was continued until the last day of his life. He formed a plan toward establishing normal schools in that part of the state. In the latter year he was chosen superinten-
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BATTILE, Lorenzo (baht' ly), president of Uruguay, b. in 1812. He was minister of war under Gen. Flores, provisional president of Uruguay in 1866, and was elected president of the natio-

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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 little short of the original amount. After his death the huge building of which the city purchased the site for a library 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 deceased law and abundant interest." 51

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BATTILE, Lorenzo (baht' ly), president of Uruguay, b. in 1812. He was minister of war under Gen. Flores, provisional president of Uruguay in 1866, and was elected president of the nation after the assassination of Flores, 28 Feb., 1898. Battle belonged to the liberal party and main-
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.

BATTLELL, Bautista, b. in New- York, 1721; d. in 1779. He was graduated at Alleghany college in 1810, and licensed as a Methodist preacher in 1812. 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 preacher and presiding elder he occupied most of his time from 1851 to 1860, 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 this state. At the close of the war he was chosen chaplain of the 1st Virginia regiment, and so continued till his death of typhoid fever after a service of but a few weeks.

BATTESHELLI, Jesse Park, chemist, b. in Troy, N. Y., 26 May, 1851. His chemical studies were begun in 1867 at the School of Mines, Columbia College, and continued in Germany, where for a year he worked in the chemical laboratory in Göttingen under Wöhler, then in 1870-1 under Kolbe at Leipzig. Two years later he received the degree of doctor of natural sciences from the University of Berlin, and afterwards studied 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 1879 he entered the government service, and since that time has had charge of the analytical department of the U. S. laboratory at New York. Dr. Battershall is a fellow of the London chemical society, a member of the American chemical society, and of other scientific bodies. He has contributed papers to chemical journals, and is the translator of Nasquet’s “Grenoble.” He is a contributor to the “Adulteration of Food and Drink” (New York, 1886).

BATEY, Robert, physician, b. in Augusta, Ga., 26 Nov., 1825. 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 has resided almost continuously. He served as a surgeon in the confederate army, at first in the field, and later in charge of various hospitals. In August, 1872, he originated and successfully performed what is known as Batey’s operation for the removal of the ovaries, with a view to effect the change of life in women, thereby remediating 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. Of the methods used, several were original with himself. From 1873 to 1875 he was successively Dr. B., professor of chemistry at the medical college, and from 1873 to 1876 he edited the “Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal.” He is 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, and in 1886 was elected president of the American Medical Association.

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-Judge Henderson, and after admission to the bar opened an office at 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 1839 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 1861. In 1861 he was elected 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 did it alone, and it failed to attain to the rank of the previous one.

BAUGH, Henry L., educator, b. in Abbeville, Pa., about 1805; d. in Gettysburg, Pa., 14 April, 1868. He was graduated at Dickinson college, Carlisle, in 1825; studied theology at Princeton and Gettysburg; was licensed to preach by 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 1833, and Mr. Baugh became professor of the Greek language and belles lettres, was elected to the presidency of the college in 1850, 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 dragoons under Maj.-Gen. Schuyler; was in the Battle of Saratoga and at Long Island, and in 1777 he was appointed colonel of “Adulteration of Food and Drink” (New York, 1886).
Bautista

Bautista, Juan, Mexican linguist, b. in the city of Mexico in 1555; d. about 1612. He entered the Franciscan order, soon mastered philosophy and theology, and became superior of the convents of Teococo and Tlahocolo. Bautista, being of Spanish parentage, did not know the Mexican language; but he undertook its study, and, having become thoroughly acquainted with it, wrote an elaborate work in which he made use of the best authorities and the most masterly manner of the Spanish. His writings make a great number of 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, Eliasha, governor of Arkansas, b. in Rutherford co., N. C., 1 Sept., 1827. He was educated in the common schools of his native county, and moved to Arkansas, where he was mayor of Batesville in 1853. He was a member of the legislature in 1854 and 1855, and in 1856 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 1866 till 1872 he was judge of the third district, and on the circuit court of the district 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. On 6 Jan., 1873, the vote was canvassed by 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, obtained judgment in his favor, 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 an invasion of his rights of property. Both Brooks and Baxter now issued proclamations and each had armed adherents. There was some bloodshed, and more was prevented only by the presence of federal troops. Both parties appealed to the people, but 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 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 brother, John, judge of the U. S. circuit court for the sixth judicial circuit, died in Hot Springs, Ark., 2 March, 1866.

Baxter, Henry, soldier, b. in Sidney Plains, Delaware Co., New York, 1839. He received an academic education, and in 1849 went to California with a company of thirty men, with oxteams, and was chosen as their captain. He volunteered as a private early in 1861, and was active in raising a company, at first consisting of forty men, and was mustered into the 7th Michigan infantry in August. He was made lieutenant-colonel 22 May, 1862, and while in command of his regiment, at Fredericksburg, volunteered to cross the river and dislodge a company of Confederate sharpshooters. Col. Baxter was shot through the lung in the attempt, but the mission was successful, and he was promoted to brigadier-general on 12 March, 1863. He participated in most of the battles of the Army of the Potomac, and was wounded at Antietam, and again in the Wilderness, where two broadsides killed under him. For gallantry at the Wilderness, Big Sandy Mills, and Five Forks, he was brevetted major-general 1 April, 1865. From 1866 till 1869 Gen. Baxter was U. S. minister to Honduras.

Baxter, Lydia, poet, b. in Petersburg, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., 2 Sept., 1800; d. in New York city, 23 Jan., 1874. She was the author of many popular Sunday-school hymns, and published a collection of religious and domestic verses called " Gems by the Wayside" (New York, 1855). She wrote the well-known hymn "The Gates Ajar.""
Ashton Bayard, and nephew of Col. John Bayard, into whose family he was adopted after his father’s death, which occurred on 8 June, 1720. He was graduated at Princeton in 1784, studied law in New York, and 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 a leader of the party in the house. In 1797 he distinguished himself by his management of the impeachment of William Blount, of North Carolina, who was expelled from the senate for insurrection among the Creeks and Cherokees to assist the English in their aim of conquering the Spanish possessions in Florida and Louisiana. In 1801, when the choice between Burr and 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 Herbert B. Van Rensselaer, when the latter resigned his seat as representative of Delaware in the U.S. senate. He sat in the senate 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 route 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 Jonathan Russell, 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, 24 Dec., 1814. He received the appointment of minister to the court of St. Petersburgh, but declined the mission, declaring that he desired to serve the administration exclusively, where his services were 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., 1854, aged seventy-six. Senator Bayard’s speech on the foreign interests of the nation, after his return in 1798, and another on the repeal of the judiciary bill in a volume of the speeches of 1802.

BAYARD, James Ashton, statesman, b. in Wilmington, Del., 15 Nov., 1799; d. there, 13 June, 1880. He was the son of John Bayard and the younger brother of Richard Henry Bayard. He received a classical 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 "iron-clad" oath, he recanted it as an indignity and an invasion of the sovereign rights of the state, but, after uttering a protest against its constitutionality, he took the oath immediately resigned his seat. George R. Riddle, who was elected in his place, died soon afterward, and Mr. Bayard consented to serve through his own unexpired term, from 1 April, 1867, to 3 March, 1869. In 1869 his son, Thomas F. 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 for his refined sense of public honor, 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."

BAYARD, John, patriot, b. at Bohemia Manor, Cecil co., Md., 11 Aug., 1739; d. in New Brunswick, N. J., 7 Jan., 1807. He was the great-grandson of Samuel Bayard, a rich merchant of Amsterdam, on the Scheldt, Holland, he married a sister of Peter Stuyvesant, the last governor of New Amsterdam. The widow of Samuel, with her 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 1698 to Bohemia Manor, Md. His grandson, John, was christened John Bubeinheim, 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 25 Oct., 1765, was a member of the provincial congress held in Philadelphia in 1774, at 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
dependence in Philadelphia. His firm, Hodge & Bayard, was engaged in furnishing arms to congress, and the privater that took one of the first valuable prizes was fitted out by him and a friend. In September, 1776, he was appointed a 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 present at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and 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, 1769; 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 passed over the Schuylkill at Swede's Ford, Col. Bayard shot a man at Plymouth Meeting. 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 holding its sessions in New York. In 1789 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 which became the resort of distinguished persons.

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 of Somerset co. He was interested with his friend Alexander Hamilton, Judge Patterson, his brother-in-law, and others, in a company organized in 1791 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 at New Amsterdam on 11 May, 1647. His father, Samuel Bayard, who died in Holland, is believed to have been the son of a professor of theology in Paris, named Balthazar Bayard, who signed the articles of the Walloon synod in 1580, and fled from France to escape religious persecution. Mrs. Bayard, who was highly accomplished, practical, and energetic, instructed her three sons in the useful branches of education. The old Bayard mansion stood on the west side of the Bowery, and, with the surrounding acres, was 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 DeLancy house, 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 groveled the residences of the Bayard family. DeLancy's time were known as Bayard's woods. The Dutch family Bible, a massive folio with clasps and corner-pieces brought from Holland, is in the possession of her descendant, Mrs. Jas. Grant Wilson, of New York. In 1664 Nicholas Bayard 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 20 May, 1666, he married Judith Verlet, who in 1662 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 Dutch in 1672, Nicholas Bayard became secretary of the province. Under the second English régime, 1683-5, he was appointed deputy governor 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 resident Gov. Andros, as one of the three resident members 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 sickness, he was arrested and thrown into prison. He was nominated, with Nicolls, a councillor of Gov. Sloughter, appointed by William III, and both were released upon the arrival of the new governor. When Lord Bellomont, who became governor in 1688, and was afterwards the president of the board of trade, suspected of complicity in the piracies of Capt. Kidd, Col. Bayard went to England to clear himself of the imputation. Accused by the Leisler faction of a scheme to introduce popery and slavery into New York, as well as of piracy, he was tried before the House of Lords, and on December 23, 1713, was found guilty of conspiracy and piracy, and sentenced to be clapped in irons and banished to New York, where he was executed in the Whitehall, in the street now called Charles-Street. 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 valuable Americana of Mrs. John Carter Brown, of Providence—was published in London in 1683. It is a "Journal of the Late Actions of the French in Canada," Col. Bayard and his friend Lieut.-Col. Charles Lodovick being the joint authors. The work was reprinted in New York in 1866.

BAYARD, Richard Henry, statesman, b. in Wilmington, Del., in 1796; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 4 March, 1808. He was the eldest son of James Bayard, the federalist leader, graduated at Princeton in 1814, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised in his native city. On 20 June, 1836, he entered the U. S. senate as a whig, having been elected to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Bayard. He served until September, 1839, when he resigned to accept the office of chief justice of Delaware, but was
again elected a senator, took his seat 2 Dec., 1839, and served till the end of his term, 3 March, 1845. He was appointed charge d'affaires at Brussels, Dec. 1850, and represented the United States there until 12 Sept., 1853. His widow, a grand-daughter of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, who was celebrated for her beauty, died in 1885.

BAYARD, Samuel, jurist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 11 Jan., 1767; d. in Princeton, N. J., 12 May, 1848. He was the fourth son of Col. John 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. Senate, and in 1799, a member of the bar of the court of chancery of New Jersey. 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 law. 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 founders of 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, intended as Notes to Peake's Compendium" (Philadelphia, 1810); "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 Sacrament of the Lord's Supper" (Philadelphia, 1825; 2d ed., 1840). See "Samuel Bayard and his London Diary, 1791-4," by Gen. Jas. Grant Wilson (Newark, 1885).

BAYARD, Thomas Francis, statesman, son of James A. Bayard, b. in Wilmington, Del., 29 Oct., 1806. He was educated chiefly in the Flushing school established by the Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks, and, being intended for mercantile life, was placed in a business house 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 to practise law, until he was elected in 1868 to succeed his father in 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, 1860, and, being re-elected for a second term in January, 1861, and 1864, served continuously until he became secretary of state, 4 March, 1885. 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 vote of the legislature to fill the senatorial office. In the Senate he served on the committees on finance, judiciary, private 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 again in 1884. In appointing his cabinet in March, 1885, Mr. Cleveland selected Mr. Bayard for the post of secretary of state. Inwarding his grandfather, Gov. Bassett, he is the fifth member of his family who have occupied seats in the U.S. Senate. See "Public Life and Services of Thomas F. Bayard," by Edward Spencer (New York, 1880).

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 ancestral country-seat 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—Lieut.-Col. John Bayard, and Maj. Samuel Vetch Bayard. His third son, William, was the head of the leading mercantile house of New York in the early part of the present century, the firm being Bayard, Leroy & McEvers.

BAYFIELD, Henry Wolsey, English naval officer, d. in England in 1816. He entered the British navy in 1796 and during the winter 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 1823 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 1836 advanced to the grade of rear-admiral, and in 1867 became admiral on the retired list.

BAYLES, James C., journalist, b. in New York city, 3 July, 1845. He pursued a course of technical studies at the University of Michigan. 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 1864 and turned his attention to journalism. He was editor of the New York "Citizen" in 1865-7, of the "Leavenworth Star" in 1865, and of the "Ypsilanti Star" 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 and on pages of "Microscopic Analysis," which was published in the "Transactions 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 resided, made him prominent as an authority on such subjects. He has delivered lectures on sanitary topics in New York, and in all of the prominent cities of the union, and is the author of the first standard American work on the mechanics of hygiene.

In 1876, he published "The Drainage and Water Service" (New York, 1876), of which seven editions have been issued. In 1883 he was elected president of the New Jersey State Sanitary Association, and was appointed a commissioner to devise a system of sewers and sanitary improvements for the city of Trenton. He is an active member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and, besides other offices, has twice filled that of president (1884 and 1885). His addresses before this body have been well-considered and thoughtfully on "The Study of Iron and Steel," "Elements of the Steamboating Industry," "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 non-resident lecturer at the Sibley School of Engineering in Cornell, and has delivered a series of lectures on "The Labor Problem" before that institution. In connection with that subject he has published "The Shop" (New York, 1886), in which he strives to reconcile the views of the employer and the wage-earner.

BAYLEY, James Roosevelt, R. C. archbishop, b. in New York city, 25 Aug., 1814; d. in Newark, N. J., 3 Oct., 1887. He received his early education in Mount Pleasant, near Amherst, 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 determined to follow in their footsteps. But Bayley's mind was soon made up; 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 Harlem, where he remained during 1840-1. At this time the choler 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 returned to the United States 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 a church on Staten Island, near the lower quart, and also chaplain to the ship-fever 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. Bishop Hughes and his suffragans, he was 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 was to establish Seton Hall college at South Orange, in 1856. A theological seminary was next attached to the college, from which a large number of graduates, 1877, helped 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 much interested in the expansion of education, 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 celebrations of the papal jubilee. 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 earnestly as ever, and, through his exertions the cathedral of Baltimore was freed from debt, and he was thus enabled to consecrate it after his installation. He was created apostolic delegate in 1875, and in this capacity imposed the benedicta on Cardinal McCloskey. He went to Europe in April, 1877, hoping the 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., 1860; "Memoirs of Simon Gabriel Bruté, First Bishop of Quebec" (1860); and "Pastors for the People."
BAYLIES, William, physician, b. in Uxbridge, Mass., 5 Dec., 1743; d. in Dighton, Mass., 17 June, 1828. He was graduated at Harvard in 1760, studied medicine, and settled in Dighton, where he practised with success. He was a member of the provincial congress 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 constitutional convention. 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 Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the State Historical Society. His two sons, William and Frederick, were also prominent men. — 

FRANCAIS, 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 from 1827 till 1852, and again in 1853, he was a member of the Massachusetts state legislature. He was elected to congress and served continuously for three terms, from 1821 till 1827. In 1832 he was appointed judge of the courts of 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, 1809), which has been republished, with notes and additions, by S. G. Drake (Boston, 1866).

BAYLOR, Robert Emmett Bledsoe, jurist, b. in Lincoln co., Ky., 10 May, 1793; d. at Gay Hill, Texas, 6 Jan., 1874. He was the son of Walker Baylor, who commanded Washington's life guards at the battle of Monmouth, N. J., in 1778. He was educated in Kentucky, and in 1819 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, 1825. 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 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 present state constitution. Later he was again appointed one of the district judges, and held the office of chief justice of the supreme court. 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, and in 1769 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 sixteen years' residence in England he returned in 1785 to the United States and settled in Essex. He was very successful as an operator and had no superior. The best preparations in the museums of Clime and Cooper, in London, were made by him. He contributed to the medical journals.

BAYNE, Herbert Andrew, educator, b. in Londonberry, Nova Scotia, 16 Aug., 1846; d. in Picton, 16 Sept., 1886. He was principal of Picton academy from 1865 till 1867, and from 1869 till 1873. Meanwhile he was graduated at Dalhousie college in 1869. He studied from 1873 till 1875 at the university in Leipsic, and at Heidelberg in 1875-6, where 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 1880 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 fellow 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, 1819, and completed his theological studies at Edinburgh university. He removed to Canada about 1833, and was pastor of the first Presbyterian church at the time of his death. He was one of the leaders in the disruption of 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 in Montreal. As a result of the controversy, he was singularly eloquent and effective. He was the author of a little book entitled "Was the Recent Disruption 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, 1783, was aide-de-camp to Sir James Craig from 1794 till 1806, became adjutant-general of the forces in North America, 29 Aug., 1807, and was conspicious 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 in the West Indies.

BAZAINE, François Achille, French soldier, b. in Versailles, 13 Feb., 1811. He enlisted as a private at the age of twenty, became lieutenant in Algeria in 1835, captain after two years service with the foreign legion against the Carlists in Spain, lieutenant-colonel in 1848, after nine years service in Algeria and Morocco, 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 1865, and participated in the capture of Kinsburn. Finally he was made a marshal in 1871.

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 Franco-Mexican army. He successfully defended the city of Puebla, 18 May, 1863, shortly after which the French entered the capital. On 1 Oct., 1863, he succeeded Forey as commander-in-chief, acting as civil administrator of the northern provinces; and on 17 October, after the capitulation of Puebla, he 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 Díaz. Though he persuaded Maximilian to issue the most rigorous decrees against the Juarists, and himself reluctantly executed them, he was 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 Juárez. 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 9th corps, and in 1869, after the death of St. Jean d'Angély, he became commander-in-chief of the imperial guard at Paris. At the beginning of the Franco-German war in 1870 he was placed in command, near Metz, of the 9th corps. After the defeats of Wörth and Forbach he resigned, 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-Tour (18 Aug.) and Saint-Mihiel (19 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 1 Sept. proving very disastrous. As a result of the defeat at Sedan, he renewed these attempts (7, 8 Oct.) to escape from Metz, and then tried to negotiate with 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. Prince Frederick Charles, with the entire force of 173,000 men, who by the terms of the capitulation all became prisoners of war, Bazaine himself being permitted to join the ex-emperor at Cassel. After the preliminary treaty of peace he removed to Geneva, in March, 1871. Having been arraigned with treason by Gambetta, he defended himself in his "Rapport sommaire sur les opérations de l'armée du Rhin du 13 Août au 29 Octobre." He was placed under arrest 14 May, 1872, and at the conclusion of his trial, 10 Dec., 1873, the court declared his guilty, and immediately sentenced him to degradation and death, but all the members of the court, presided over by the Duke d'Almuine, signed an appeal for mercy, which the duke presented in person to President MacMahon, who commuted the sentence to twenty years seclusion. He was sent to a fortress in the island of Ste. Marguerite; but, through the efforts of his wife, he effected his escape at midnight, 9 Aug., 1874. He took refuge in Spain, where he has since resided, in very reduced circumstances.

BAZIN, John A., bishop, b. in France in 1786; d. in Vincennes in 1847. He was educated and ordained in France, and came to America about 1830. He was shortly afterward 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 and management of an efficient system of Catholic orphan and asylum, which was especially successful. He visited France in 1846 for the purpose of obtaining a body of Jesuits to take charge of the college at Spring Hill, and also securing the services of the priests of the order of missionaries of the Female 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., 1745; 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 Episcopal faith, and studied theology under Dr. Samuel Johnson and his relative, John Beach. In 1767 he went to England, where received corollary to the priesthood. He was missionary to New Brunswick, and entered upon his work in September, 1767. During the revolutionary war his position between the two armies was exceedingly embarrassing. In consequence he continued his ministry offi-ciate until December, 1781, when, in accordance with the suggestions of the archbishop of Canterbury, he became permitted to conduct public worship with the omission of the prayers for the king and parliament. In 1784 he became the assistant minister of Trinity church in New York, and con-tinued an active worker in the diocese of New York until 1813. He was on many occasions a delegate
BEACH, Henry Harris Aubrey, physician, b. in Middletown, Conn., 18 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 to the dean of anatomy in Harvard medical school in 1868, and surgeon in the Massachusetts general hospital in 1872. He has contributed many papers to medical periodicals, and was at one time assistant editor of the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal."

BEACH, John, inventor, b. in Wallingford, Conn., 7 Jan., 1800; d. there, 19 July, 1868. In early life he displayed mechanical ability, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker in Hartford, and by his industry he succeeded in purchasing his freedom before the expiration of his time. He then established himself in the cabinet business in Northampton, but was unsuccessful, and removed to Springfield. There he endeavored to manufacture a guncutter machine, which has since been generally used in paper-mills, but failed to produce the desired effect, and at the age of fifty he left the business. A law suit was brought against him for an account of his delay in procuring a patent. He then settled in Ulster co., N. Y., where he became interested in an extensive paper-mill, and was at first successful, but after seven years was compelled to abandon it. About 1855 he removed to New York, where he assumed the general direction of the pioneer of the penny press, of which he soon made himself sole proprietor. During the Mexican war, President Polk sent him to Mexico to arrange a treaty of peace; but the negotiations were broken off by a false report announcing the defeat of Gen. Taylor by Santa Anna. In 1857 he withdrew from active business, and until his death continued to reside in his native town, where he liberally aided every plan for the improvement of the place, and was interested in all efforts tending toward its intellectual and moral advancement.

BEACH, William Augustus, lawyer, b. in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 13 Dec., 1809; d. in Tarrytown, 28 June, 1884. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, began practice in his native town, and in 1840 was elected district attorney of Saratoga co. In 1855 he removed to Troy, and continued active in business until his death. He was one of the most prominent advocates of his time. He was engaged in many notable cases, was counsel for Col. North in his trial by court-martial during the civil war, and later was counsel for Theodore Tilton in his celebrated suit against Henry Ward Beecher. He defended Judge Barlow during his impeachment before the state senate. He was associated in the trial of R. S. Stokes for the murder of James Fisk, Jr., and in the Vanderbilt will case.

BEADLE, William Henry Harrison, educator, b. in Liberty, Ind., 1 Jan., 1838. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1861, entered the army as first lieutenant in the 31st Indiana infantry, served continuously during the civil war, and in 1864 was brevetted brigadier-general. He was graduated at the law department of the University of Michigan in 1867, practised for two years in Wisconsin, and in 1869 was appointed surveyor-general of Dakota. Since then he has devoted his attention to the development of the resources of that territory. From 1875 to 1885 he was superintendent of public instruction of Dakota, and under his direction the entire school system was organized.

BEARD, Daniel Frederick, b. in New Jersey about 1760; 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 1786 he was enrolled in the militia, the more so as he was of the age of the war. About 1845 he removed to Cattaraugus 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 Chatham, England, about 1803; 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 intemperance among workingmen. For a time he devoted himself to the cause of total abstinence, but encountered much opposition and persecution. He frequently appeared in court as the advocate of those who, by intemperance, had become criminals, and in this manner gained the name of "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 other states, and in 1863 became associated with 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 1851, 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 1883 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), and similar contributions to the "Iowa Homestead" and the "American Naturalist."

BEAL, George C, soldier, b. in Norway, Me., 21 May, 1825. He left Portland, on 6 Oct., 1861, as colonel of the 10th Maine regiment. He was appointed by the president brigadier-general of volunteers, 30 Nov., 1864, and mustered out of the service on 15 Jan., 1866.
BEAL, William James, botanist, b. in Adrian, Mich., 11 March, 1833. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1859, and at Lawrence scientific school in 1865 with the degree of B. S. From 1860 till 1861 he taught in the Friends' academy and in 1862 he entered school in Union Springs. During 1863-70 he was professor of natural sciences in Chicago university, and in 1870 he became professor of botany in the State agricultural college of Michigan and lectured on forestry and was president of the botanical club. In 1871 he rejoined the U. S. war department and was in charge 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 of the Society for the promotion of agricultural science in 1880 and 1881. He has contributed numerous original papers to the "American Naturalist," "American Journal of Sciences," and to the reports of the State board of agriculture, State horticultural society, and American geological society. He is the author of "The No. Botany (Philadelphia, 1881), and "The Grasses of North America" (Lansing, 1886 et seq.).

BEALE, Edward Fitzgerald, soldier, b. in Washington, D. C., 4 Feb., 1822. His father and grandfather were officers in the U. S. navy, and both of them made the trip of the United States frigate Princeton. His education was begun in Georgetown college, where he remained until he was appointed a cadet at the U. S. naval academy, and was graduated in 1842. During the war with Mexico he distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the United States navy and appointed a second lieutenant in the 3rd United States dragoons. His services were recognized by the brevet of major (March 18, 1847). He was commissioned a captain in the 3rd dragoons in 1859, and in 1861 he was appointed major and commissioned a first lieutenant in the 2nd U. S. dragoons. He was never called to active duty during the war, but was stationed in the Pacific during the occupation of California. In 1868 he was appointed captain of the 3rd dragoons, and in 1870 he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers. He was made a brigadier-general of volunteers in 1870, and in that capacity he served in the Indian war of that year. In 1871 he was appointed a major in the 3rd dragoons, and in 1872 he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers. He was made a brigadier-general of volunteers in 1872, and in that capacity he served in the Indian war of that year. In 1873 he was appointed a major in the 3rd dragoons, and in 1874 he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers. He was made a brigadier-general of volunteers in 1874, and in that capacity he served in the Indian war of that year. In 1875 he was appointed a major in the 3rd dragoons, and in 1876 he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers. He was made a brigadier-general of volunteers in 1876, and in that capacity he served in the Indian war of that year. In 1877 he was appointed a major in the 3rd dragoons, and in 1878 he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers. He was made a brigadier-general of volunteers in 1878, and in that capacity he served in the Indian war of that year. In 1879 he was appointed a major in the 3rd dragoons, and in 1880 he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers. He was made a brigadier-general of volunteers in 1880, and in that capacity he served in the Indian war of that year. In 1881 he was appointed a major in the 3rd dragoons, and in 1882 he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers. He was made a brigadier-general of volunteers in 1882, and in that capacity he served in the Indian war of that year. In 1883 he was appointed a major in the 3rd dragoons, and in 1884 he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers. He was made a brigadier-general of volunteers in 1884, and in that capacity he served in the Indian war of that year. In 1885 he was appointed a major in the 3rd dragoons, and in 1886 he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers. He was made a brigadier-general of volunteers in 1886, and in that capacity he served in the Indian war of that year. In 1887 he was appointed a major in the 3rd dragoons, and in 1888 he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers. He was made a brigadier-general of volunteers in 1888, and in that capacity he served in the Indian war of that year. In 1889 he was appointed a major in the 3rd dragoons, and in 1890 he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers. He was made a brigadier-general of volunteers in 1890, and in that capacity he served in the Indian war of that year. In 1891 he was appointed a major in the 3rd dragoons, and in 1892 he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers. He was made a brigadier-general of volunteers in 1892, and in that capacity he served in the Indian war of that year. In 1893 he was appointed a major in the 3rd dragoons, and in 1894 he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers. He was made a brigadier-general of volunteers in 1894, and in that capacity he served in the Indian war of that year. In 1895 he was appointed a major in the 3rd dragoons, and in 1896 he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers. He was made a brigadier-general of volunteers in 1896, and in that capacity he served in the Indian war of that year. In 1897 he was appointed a major in the 3rd dragoons, and in 1898 he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers. He was made a brigadier-general of volunteers in 1898, and in that capacity he served in the Indian war of that year. In 1899 he was appointed a major in the 3rd dragoons, and in 1900 he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers. He was made a brigadier-general of volunteers in 1900, and in that capacity he served in the Indian war of that year. 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na, 26 Sept., 1868. He was graduated at Union in 1827, and studied law at Litchfield. During the War of 1812 he married Miss Fenimore Cooper, and, through the influence of Chief-Justice Taney, a personal friend of the family, was appointed, in 1827, receiver for the sale of public lands in the northwest, having his office in Green Bay, Wis. He returned to Cooperstown in 1834, and lived for several years in a beautiful residence called "Woodside," gathering around him a brilliant circle of cultured and refined society, prominent among whom were J. Fenimore Cooper, Washington Irving, James Watson Webb, and the English ballad-singer Henry Russell. Later he moved 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 over thirty slaves and some slight property. Southerner though he was, and straitened 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. 

BEARD, George Miller, physician, b. at Moundsville, Conn., 8 May, 1839; d. in New York, 23 Jan., 1883. His father was a clergyman. The son studied at Phillips Andover academy, and was graduated at Yale in 1862. He studied a year in the medical department of Yale, and in 1865 obtained his medical degree at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. For eighteen months, in 1863-'4, he was assistant surgeon on the gun-boat "New London," in the western gulf blockading squadron. In 1865 he settled in New York and made diseases of the skin his specialty. He introduced several new methods of electrization, and was the first to point out and exemplify the tonic effects of electricity. With Dr. Rockwell he published a work on "General Electrization" (1867). He also published an essay on "The Longevity of Brain-Workers" (1867). In 1868 he translated from the German and edited Tobold's "Chronic Diseases of the Larynx," and in the following year published "Our Home Physician." In 1871 he published with Dr. Rockwell "Medical and Surgical Uses of Electricity," which was translated into French and Norwegian, and four other similar treaties, entitled "Stimulants and Narcotics," "Eating and Drinking," based on a study of the customs of all ages and races. At this time he introduced the method of central galvanization, and published the results of experiments in the electrical treatment of diseases of the skin. In 1873 he published with Dr. Rockwell "Clinical Researches in Electro-Surgery," and a paper on "Atmospheric Electricity and Ozone, their Relation to Health and Disease." He was the author of an important monograph on "Legal Responsibility in Old Age" (1874), based on physiological research into the relation of age to work. He founded the "Archives of Electrology and Neurology," a semi-annual journal, which was continued two years (1874-6). In 1874 he entered on a systematic study of animal magnetism, spiritualism,clairvoyance, and mind-reading, in their relation to the nervous system. He explained the performances of the famous Eddy brothers, and also of Brown the "mind-reader," maintaining that what was called mind-reading was nothing more than the unconscious action of mind on body. In 1876 he gave a paper on "Insanity," arguing that the nerve theory of that disease, and in 1877 papers on "The Scientific Basis of Delusions," on "Mental Therapeutics," and on the "Physiology of Mind-Reading"; in 1878-9 monographs on "The Scientific Study of Human Testimony and Experiments with Living Human Beings," and "The Psychology of Spiritism." In 1879 he gave the results of a long study of writer's cramp, and in 1880 a monograph on the "Problems of Insanity," and a systematic treatise on "Nervous Exhaustion (Neurasthenia)"; also a work on "Seasickness, its Nature and Treatment." Mr. Beall gave much attention to the functional nervous disease known as inebriety, and published papers making clear the distinction between the vice of drinking and the disease, and indicating the treatment by sedatives and tonics. He lectured on nervous diseases from Maine to the Yukon in Alaska. Mr. Beall was a delegate to the British medical association at Cork, where he presented a paper on "Inebriety and allied Nervous Diseases of America." He was a frequent contributor to periodical literature on topics relating to psychology and the nervous system, and also gave the popular lectures on psychological and neurological subjects.

BEALL, William Dent, soldier, b. in Mary-

land 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 the siege of Yorktown and at Camden, S. C. On 8 Jan., 1799, he was appointed major of the 9th infantry, and in the following year deputy-adjutant-general and deputy-inspector-general. He was made lieu-
tenant-colonel of the 5th infantry 12 Dec., 1808, and on 90 Nov., 1810, colonel of the 3d infantry, from which he was advanced to the 2d in the same rank, and to the 5th. He resigned 15 Aug., 1812, but com-
manded a regiment of militia at the battle of Bla-
densburg in 1814. He was afterward sheriff of

Prince George county.

BEAN, William, the first white settler west of the Alleghanies, and a companion of Daniel Boone in his visit to Kentucky in 1769, and re-
turned in 1768 and settled with his family on

Boone's creek, Aug., 1769. During the War of 1812 he married Miss Fenimore Cooper, and, through the influence of Chief-Justice Taney, a personal friend of the family, was appointed, in 1827, receiver for the sale of public lands in the northwest, having his office in Green Bay, Wis. He returned to Cooperstown in 1834, and lived for several years in a beautiful residence called "Woodside," gathering around him a brilliant circle of cultured and refined society, prominent among whom were J. Fenimore Cooper, Washington Irving, James Watson Webb, and the English ballad-singer Henry Russell. Later he moved 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 over thirty slaves and some slight property. Southerner though he was, and straitened 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. 

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BEAN, William, the first white settler west of the Alleghanies, and a companion of Daniel Boone in his visit to Kentucky in 1769, and re-
BEARD, James Henry, painter, b. in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1814. On his father's side he is descended from Sir James Beard, of England, and on his mother's side from Sir Lochlainn O'Leary, of Scotland. His family removed when he was a child to Ohio, and he eventually 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 1836 and exhibited his "Carolina Emigrants" at the national academy, of which he became an honorary 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 has devoted himself chiefly to animal painting, in which branch of art he has achieved success. Among his best-known works are "Peep at Growing Danger" (1871); "The Widow" (1872); "Mutual Friend," "Parson's Pets" (1875); "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 Preemption?" (1881); "You can't have this Pup" (1882); "My Easter's all gay" (1883); "I don't believe one Word of It" (1885); "Detected Poacher" (1884); "Don't you come Here," "The Mississippi Flood" (1885); "Barn Yard," and "I'll yer gumme some? Say!" (1886). His brother, William Holbrook, painter, b. in Painesville, Ohio, 13 April, 1829, began his professional career about 1846 as a portrait painter, and after travelling five years settled in Buffalo, N. Y. 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 in Buffalo, and there married Miss Johnson. He 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 architecture, evincing great originality of conception. Among his best and most characteristic works are: "Kittens and Guinea Pig;" "Power of Death" (1830); "Susanna and the Elders;" "Sun and Owls" (1860); "Bears on a Bender" (1865); "Bear-Dance" (1865); "March of Silenus" (1866); "Flaw in the Title," "Fallen Landmark" (1867); "The Good Shepherd and the Defectable Mountains," biblical (1869); "Diana and her Nymphs;" "Deer;" Darwin expounding his theories; "Monkeys;" "Morning and Evening;" "Raining 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" (1879); "Voices of the Night" (1880); "Spreading the Alarm" (1881); "In the Glen" (1882); "Cast upon a Thousand Hills" (1883); "Eavesdroppers." "Wine Tasters," "Who's Afraid?" (1884); "His Majesty receives," and "Office-Seekers" (1886). He published "Humor in Animals," a collection of six of his sketches (New York, 1883). James Henry has four sons, all of them artists: James Carter, a lawyer by profession, has made spirited drawings of birds and animals, which are to be found in the best illustrated books and periodicals of the day.—Harry, the second son, entered the national army as a boy in 1861, and was a captain in the 50th Missouri volunteers at twenty-one years of age. He paints genre subjects in oils and water-colors, and makes the designs for many of Prang's publications.—Frank, the third son, was a special artist for Harper & Brothers during the civil war. He studied in France for a time, and afterwards returned to America and painted "The Blackboard and the Sunday School" (New York, 1880).—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 "The American Boys' Handy Book" (New York, 1889).

BEARD, Richard, educator, b. in Sumner co., Tenn., 27 Nov., 1790; d. in Lebanon, Tenn., 2 Dec., 1881. He was graduated at the university of Virginia, in 1813, was professor of languages in the college from 1832 to 1838, when he went to Sharon college, Miss., as professor of languages, but returned to Cumberland and became president of the university in 1845. 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. He was a leader in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and published "Analytic and 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 Hossaw tunnel, Mass., and from 1863 till 1872 professor of civil engineering and industrial mechanics at the University of Minnesota. In 1872 he became 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. His father was a farmer and large landholder. The son was graduated at Trinity college, Hartford, taking 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
BEARDSLEY, John, clergyman, b. in 1769; 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 Maugerville 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., 13 Nov., 1785; 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 1828, reelected in 1834, and was president of the senate in 1838, and for many years judge of the court of errors of New York. He removed to Oswego, N. Y., in 1839, to Cohocton, N. Y., in 1842, and to Ogdensburg, N. Y., 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, 1859).—Samuel, jurist, brother of Levi, 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 defence of Sackett's Harbor. He was admitted to the bar in 1815, made judge-advocate of the militia, and began the practice of law in Watertown, but at the end of a year returned to Rome. In February, 1821, he was appointed district attorney of Oneida co. At the first election held under the constitution of 1822 he was chosen senator from the fifth district, but by failure to file his oath of office his term of service was limited to the single year 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 1830, when he was elected as a democrat to congress, and reelected in 1832 and 1834, and again elected in 1842. In April, 1834, during the United States Bank excitement, he was appointed a commissioner under the Pinkerton bill, that question which by its vehement attracted attention throughout the country. About 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. 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 resumed his legal practice. 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 his profession, but still remained a political leader in the state. In 1852 he urged the convention 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, Otsego co., N. Y., 31 Dec., 1814; d. in Stevensburg, Va., 28 Dec., 1863. He was graduated at Union in 1836, studied law, and practiced 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 48th N. Y. militia in 1851, and colonel in 1854. He was elected mayor of Oswego in 1852; appointed postmaster in 1853, and was defeated as a candidate for the assembly in 1858. 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 1864, he was appointed adjutant-general on Gen. Meade's staff. He died of disease contracted in the service.

BEASLEY, Frederic, clergyman, b. near Edenton, N. C., in 1777; d. in Elizabethtown, N. J., 2 Nov., 1845. His father was a planter, and sent the boy to college, after which he was graduated at Princeton, 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 1801, and became pastor of St. John's church, Elizabethtown, in 1806, rector of St. Peter's, Albany, in 1804, and co-rector in St. Paul's, Baltimore, in 1809. From 1813 till 1828 he was provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and also professor of mental and moral philosophy, and became favorably known by his metaphysical work 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 Elizabethtown and passed the remainder of his days in retirement. With the exception of his 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, 1829; 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 (1825); "A Vindication of the Fundamental Principles of Truth and Order in the Church of Christ," a reply to the views of Dr. Manning (1830); "An Examination of No. 90 of the Tracts for the Times," a positive review of Bentham's work.

BEASLEY, Nathaniel, pioneer, b. in 1751; d. in Knox co., Ohio, 27 March, 1855. He was a large and powerful man, a noted Indian fighter, 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 1829–30. He was also canal commissioner and major-general of militia.

BEATTY, Charles, colonel, b. in county Antrim, Ireland, about 1715; d. in Bridgeport, Baraboo, 13 Aug., 1772. While very young he sailed for America, and, with other passengers, was landed on Cape Cod in a nearly famished condition, the ship having run short of provisions. Making his way to the university of Philadelphia, he began peddling in the vicinity. On one of his excursions he stopped at the "Log College" near Neshannock, 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 Presbyterian church at the Forks of Neshannock, Pa., 26 May, 1743. The Presbyterians were at that time divided into two parties, the "Strict" or "Old Side," and the "New Side," and Mr. Beatty joined the former. He was associated with David Brainerd in some of his missionary labors among the Indians, and accompanied Franklin as chaplain on a military expedition to establish frontier posts 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 chaplains the expediency of giving them a regular ration immediately after prayers. The chaplain 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 1766 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 struggling college of New Jersey (Princeton), and was at one time called on to visit Barbadoes with this object in view.

BEATTY, or BEATTIE, Erkuries, soldier, b. 9 Oct., 1759; d. in Princeton, N. J., 23 Feb., 1828. He was the son of Charles Beatty, chaplain, to whose way to the regular army, commanded from the Greek E and sower fluid. 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 Militia. He attended the "Vindication of the Fundamental Principles of Truth and Order in the Church of Christ," a reply to the views of Dr. Manning (1830); "An Examination of No. 90 of the Tracts for the Times," a positive review of Bentham's work.

BEATY, 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 republican. In 1860 he was a republican presidential elector. In 1862 he was commissioned a captain in the 33 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, 91 Dec., 1862. In 1863, he was commissioned brigadier-general and served through the Tennessee and Chattanooga campaigns. He was elected to the fortieth congress for the unexpired term of a de-
CEAUX, 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 passed in the western part of Virginia, and he united with his father's church at an early age. He taught school at the age of eighteen, and continued to teach until 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, often studying by torchlight, and 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, Nantucket, Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, and elsewhere. In 1801 he married Mrs. Frances Russell of Nantucket, 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 great energy and activity, he turned his hand to every useful work that could bring him into contact with and give him influence 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 by the energy and skill with which 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, civil engineer, lawyer, and master mechanic. In 1829 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 Truth of the Christian Religion," and a series of "Letters on the Itinerancy," with an introduction by Bishop Soule, appearing after his death.

BEAULAC, Honoré, Canadian journalist, b. in Lanaoie, county Berthier, province Quebec, 24 March, 1848. He was educated at Joliette college, and at the military school, entering the latter in 1869, joined the French force under Gen. Bazaine, and was present at the surrender of the nation 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 partnership with (Cincinnati, 1876) and "The Bella ou Becket's Lane" (Philadelphia, 1882).

BEAUMARCHAIS, Alexandre de (bô-har-nay), soldier, b. in Martinique in 1760; 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 de la Pagerie, was chosen deputy 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 1792, 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 promoted the surrender of Mentz, and "guillotined." His widow became the first wife of Napoleon Bonaparte, a general in the French army, and with him ascended the throne of France.

BEAUMARCHAIS, Charles de la Boische de, soldier, b. about 1670; 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., 1726; 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. When war was declared against Great Britain by Louis XV. in 1744, he took efficient measures to fortify the approaches to Canada, and ordered the construction of the fort, afterward famous, at Crown Point.

BEAUVIN, Marie L. de (bo-zhu), soldier, b. in Montreal, 9 Aug., 1711; killed in action, 9 July, 1755. His first military experience 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 Véle on Cape Chas- sêda, in 1738, succeeded Contrecour in command at Fort Duquesne in 1755, and planned the ambush that resulted in Braddock's defeat, 9 July. Beaum 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, 1860).

BEAUMARCHAIS, Pierre Augustin Caron de, French author, b. in Paris, 24 Jan., 1732; d. 18 May, 1799. He was the son of a watchmaker named Caron, and his inventive and musical tal-
ents gained him admission to the court. Through business associations with the financier Duverney he acquired a fortune, which he augmented by a wealthy marriage. His eloquent pleadings in a suit, brought against him by the heirs of his patron, Duverney, rendered him conspicuous as a victim of injustice and a champion of liberty. In 1775 he memorialized the king in advocacy of aiding the American colonists in their struggle with the British crown. He held negotiations with a British agent about the advance of the colonists, and finally, counseled the prime minister, Maurepas, to sanction a loan of 1,000,000 livres and to secure the advance of an equal sum from the Spanish government. Arms and ammunition for the Americans were delivered from the public arsenals to Beaumarchais, operating under the firm name of Roderique Hortalez & Co., on his entering into an obligation to replace them. In the early part of 1777 he shipped, in three of his own vessels, 200 guns, 35,000 muskets, and 200,000 pounds of gunpowder, and shipped on the "Amphitrite" 50 European officers, among the number La Rouerie, Pulaski, and Baron Steuben. The shipments were continued, but, owing to an erroneous impression that the supplies were a gift from the French government, congress failed to make remittances, and the Beaumarchais government advanced him further money on the 100,000 francs to relieve Beaumarchais from his embarrassments, and he persevered in forwarding supplies 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 could not meet, and which was finally compromised in 1855, by the payment of 800,000 francs to his heirs. He engaged in a variety of financial speculations, such as establishing a national bank of discount, supplying 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 influence on events. The drama "Eugénie" (1768) was founded on experiences that befell his sister; "Le Barrage de Séville" (1775) was very successful; "Le Mariage de Figaro" (1784) brilliantly satirized the aristocracy. During the French revolution he fell under the suspicions of the Montagnards and fled to England, whence he issued a memoir, entitled "Mes six épouses," vindicating his character from the attacks of his detractors. He returned and died suddenly during the directory. See "Beaumarchais and his Times," by M. de Lomenie, Paris, 1856; "Notice sur la vie de Beaumarchais," 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 Brecellerie (7 vols., Paris, 1809; new ed., 1821-7).

BEAUMONT, John G., naval officer, b. in Pennsylvania, 27 Aug., 1831; d. 2 Aug., 1882. He entered the navy as midshipman, 1 March, 1858, and obtained promotion as master, 30 Aug., 1851; lieutenant, 29 Aug., 1855; commander, July, 1862; captain, 1872. He participated as commander of the steamer "Aroostook," of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, in the severe engagement with the confederate batteries at Fort Darling. He was attached to the South Atlantic blockading squadron in 1862-3, was engaged as commander of a monitor in attacks on 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 blockading 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 Lebanon, Conn., 27 Aug., 1807; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 29 April, 1853. He was a surgeon in the U. S. army, and when stationed at Mackinac, 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. Through 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 various drugs; and he was the first to obtain the gastric juice and study its properties. The results of these physiological experiments were published in 1833, 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.

BEAUREGARD, Pierre Gustave Toutant, soldier, b. near New Orleans, La., 28 May, 1818. He was graduated second in class rank at West Point in 1838. With his classmates were the future confederate generals Hardee and Sibley and the federal generals Barry, Nichols, Granger, and McDowell. He was assigned first to the artillery and then to the engineers, and in 1888—9 was assistant in the construction of Fort Pulaski. He was on engineering duty at Barataria bay, La., in 1840—1, at the passes of the Mississippi in 1841—4, 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),
BEAUREGARD

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siege operations at Vera Cruz (9 to 29 March, 1847), Cerro Gordo (April 17, 1847), Contreras (Aug. 19, 20), Chapultepec (Sept. 13), and city of Mexico (Sept. 13, 14), where he was twice wounded. Shortly afterward he was brevetted major. He attained the full rank of captain of engineers, 3 March, 1853, for fourteen years of continuous service as lieutenant. Returning to the United States, he was assigned to duty in the vicinity of New Orleans, superintending the construction and repair of fortifications in Mobile harbor and on the Mississippi river, also of harbor construction in Lake Pontchartrain, New Orleans. While building 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 20 Feb., 1861. This ends 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 defences of Charleston, S. C. On the 16 April, 1861, he took Fort Sumter, he opened fire soon after daylight 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, H. H. P. M. He was at one time ordered to the Gulf, but was recalled on 1 June. 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 succeeded 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 retreated southward along the Mobile and Ohio railroads. He was placed in command of this army, 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 a member of the Mississippi railroad, adjutant-general of the state, and manager of the Louisiana state lottery. See "Military Operations of Gen. Beauregard in the War between the States, 1861-5," by Col. Alfred Roman (New York, 1884), and Col. Alfred Roman, "Principles and Maxims of the Art of War" (Charleston, 1863), and "Report of the Defence of Charleston" (Richmond, 1864).

BEAUREPAIRE-ROHAN, Henry de (bœ-re-pair-ro-ôn), Brazilian traveller, b. in Picardy, France, about 1818. He explored Paraguay in 1845-6, visited Bonpland at Borja, and published "Descripción de uma viagem de Cuyaba ao Rio de Janeiro" (Rio, 1846). He was promoted in 1850 to the rank of major of engineers, and charged by the government with the exploration of central Brazil, and has since published several works on the geography and history of parts of that empire.

BEAVER, James Addams, soldier, b. in Millers-town, Perry co., Pa., 21 Oct., 1837. The founders of the family were Abiel Addams, of New England, emi-

notes seeking religious liberty in America. They settled in Chester co., Pa., and became leaders in the affairs of the infant commonwealth. They have furnished soldiers for every American war since the middle of the last century, and in times of peace have been among the most highly re-

pected and influential families of the state. James was educated by his mother (his father having died in 1840) until 1846, when the family removed to Belleville, Millin co, and he was sent to school. In 1852 he entered Pine Grove academy, and in 1855 attended Jefferson college, Cannonsburg, Pa. After graduation in 1856 he read law in the office of H. N. McAllister, at Bellefonte, Pa., and was taken into partnership by him almost as soon as he was of age. During this period of his life he joined a local military company—the "Bellefonte Penciles," under Capt. Andrew G. Curtin, afterward war governor of Pennsylvania. He made a thor-

ough study of tactics, and, when the president called for volunteers to suppress the rebellion in 1861, he was second lieutenant of the company, which promptly marched on the defense of the state capital. On the organization of the 45th Pennsylvania volunteers, he became its lieutenant-colonel, and first saw active service in the neighborhood of Hilton Head and Port Royal, S. C. A new call for volunteers was issued in 1862, and Lieut-Col. Beaver was commissioned colonel of the 148th Pennsylvania volunteers, recruited in the vicinity of his home. He had by this time developed high qualities as a disciplinarian, and his men made it their boast that they were often mistaken for regulars. The regiment joined the army of the Potomac just after the battles of Frieze Hill, and was assigned to Hancock's corps, and first met the enemy at the battle of Chancellorsville (2 and 3 May, 1863), where it held an advanced position, and lost very heavily, Col. Beaver being among the wounded. He had not recovered when the third call for troops was issued; but, at his own request, he was placed on recruiting service, in command of Camp Curtin. He was able to rejoin his regiment just before the battle of Gettysburg, but, still weak from his wound, was not permitted to take command during the fight. He led his regiment throughout the Wilderness campaign in May, 1864, and took part in the successful assault upon the confederate works at Spottsylvania Court-House, his regiment being among the first to scale the earthworks. At the battle of Cold Harbor (3 June, 1864) he was left in command of the brigade, Gen. Brooke being wounded, and fought bravely, but not disabled, and remained at his post during the rest of the day, holding an advanced position close to the enemy's works, and constantly under fire. On 16 June, 1864, he was again wounded, but not disabled, and remained at his post during the day. On the 17th he was taken prisoner by the enemy, but before his wound was fairly healed, he rode to the battle-field of Ream's Station in an ambulance, and
had scarcely reached the front and assumed command of the vessels and line of battle when his light 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, 10 Nov., 1864, and mustered out of service at his own request on 29 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 Gen. Beaver has attended closely to his previous studies and, in 1895, was elected 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 June, 1882, was nominated as its candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, and again nominated for the same office in 1886. He is a prominent member of the Grand army of the republic. See "Life of James A. Beaver," by Frank A. Trumbull, Philadelphia, 1882.

BÉBIAN, Roch Ambroise Auguste, educator, b. on the island of Guadeloupe in 1789; d. there in 1834. He was the son of a merchant, and was encouraged to devote himself to the instruction of himself and his children. He taught at Brest, under whose direction he qualified himself for the task. He published "Essai sur les sourd-muets et sur le langage naturel" (1817), and afterward became a professor in the royal institution for deaf-mutes. His zeal for reform excited much jealousy, and, in 1823, he was compelled to resign his professorship and return to his native island. His other publications were "Monographies, ou Essai d'écriture mimique" (Paris, 1829); "Manuel d'enseignement pratique" (1827); and "Éloge historique de l'abbé de l'Épée." 

BECERRA, Diego, Spanish navigator, d. in 1533. He was an officer in the army of Cortés, conqueror of Mexico. When the ship "Concepción" was built at Tehuanterepo by order of Cortés, Becerra was given command of her, and, 30 Nov., 1528, was ordered to explore the coast of the southern sea. A short time after he had been the work his pilot treacherously assassinated him.

BECERRA, Francisco (be-ver-ra), Spanish architect, lived in the latter part of the 16th century. He established himself in Puebla de los Ángeles, 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 Oe-bese, 7 Jan., 1824; d. in Herrnhut, Saxony, 18 April, 1857. He was educated at the Moravian college and theological seminary in Germany, came to the United States in 1806, and entered the boarding-school of Nazareth Hall, at Nazareth, Pa., as a tutor. In the following year the American Moravian theological seminary in this country was founded, and he was appointed one of its first professors. Afterward he accepted the principalship of Nazareth Hall, and subsequently had charge of various churches in Pennsylvania and on Staten Island. He was consecrated to the episcopal office at Lititz, Pa., 17 May, 1835, and presided 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 Saræpta, and subsequently was the principal of a similar establishment at Zerist, near Holland.

Bechler was endowed with rare musical talent, and composed various anthems and tunes, some of which are still in use.

BECK, Charles, educator, b. in Heidelberg, Germany, 13 Aug., 1758; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 19 March, 1806. 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, and was appointed to the chair of Greek in December, 1824. Soon afterward he became a professor of classical literature, 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 1833 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 1836 he published "The Manuscripts of the Satyricon of Petronius Arbiter," described and collected in England and in France. He was for some time a trustee of Cambridge in the state legislature. He was a highly talented and a learned man, thoroughly conversant with the literature of the ancients, and with the history and geography of the countries of the east and west, and with the science of commerce. He was especially interested in the soldiers' fund, the military commission, and the agencies for the care and education of the freedmen.

BECK, James Burns, U. S. senator, b. in Dunfrieshire, Scotland, 18 Feb., 1823. He received an academic education in his native country, and, coming to the United States with his parents, settled in Lexington, Ky., and was graduated at the law school of Pennsylvania university in that place in 1840. He then practised law in Lexington, and in 1846 was elected to congress, serving four successive terms, from 1857 till 1857. In 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, and was re-elected in 1883 for the term that will expire in March, 1889. During his congressional career Mr. Beck has served on important committees, and has often been prominent in important debates. He has been especially 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, filled the office of port warden of 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, Theodoric Romeyn, physician, b. in Schenectady, N. Y., 11 April, 1791; 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 practise in Albany in 1811. In 1813 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, at Fairfield. In 1817 he became principal of the Albany academy, which he directed until 1848. He was also professor of medical jurisprudence in the College of physicians and surgeons of Albany from 1826 till 1836, and professor of materia medica in that institution from 1836 till 1840, and in Albany medical college from 1840 till 1851. He was chosen president of the New York state medical society in 1829, and became a manager 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 was aided by his brother, John Brodehead. The first edition was printed in 1833; 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 Brodehead, 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 "Medical and Physical Journal." He became professor of materia medica and of botany in the college of physicians and surgeons in 1826, 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" (1854).—Another brother, Lewis Caleb, scientist, b. in Schenectady, N. Y., 4 Oct., 1798; d. in Albany, N. Y., 29 April, 1855. He was graduated at Union in 1817, studied medicine, and began practice in Schenectady in 1818. During 1820-1 he resided in St. Louis, but soon returned and settled in Albany. He was successively professor of botany in the Rensseler Polytechnic Institute (1824-9), professor of botany and chemistry in the Vermont Academy of Medicine (1826-39), professor of chemistry and natural history at Rutgers College (1839-7 and 1838-58), and professor of chemistry and pharmacy at Albany Medical College (1841-53). He also delivered a course of chemical lectures at Mid-
BECKWITH, Anos, soldier, b. in Vermont about 1830. He was graduated at West Point in 1850, and served in the Seminole war. During the civil war he was chief of commissariat 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 promoted lieutenant-colonel on the general staff, 23 June, 1874.

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 Mexican war, at Tampico and Vera Cruz, and was employed in Pacific railroad reconnaissances 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 1862 in Gen. Hooker's march's Louisiana expedition. He was provost-marshal-general of the department of the gulf in 1863, in command of the defences of New Orleans from 25 Aug., 1863, till 12 Jan., 1864, also for a time chief commissary of the staff 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. After the war he was employed in the subsistence department.

BECKWITH, Sir George, English soldier, b. in 1783; d. in London, 20 March, 1823. He came to America in 1771 as ensign, and rose to the rank of major in 1781. He commanded the British forces at the taking of Elizabethtown and New Brunswick, and bore a distinguished part in other engagements. From 1780 till 1782 was the period when there was no British minister to the United States, he was entrusted with an important confidential mission. In 1797 he was appointed governor of Bermuda, in 1804 of St. Vincent, and in 1808 of Barbadoes. In 1809 he conquered the French possess and 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.

BECKWITH, George C., clergyman, b. in 1800; d. in Boston, Mass., 12 May, 1850. He was a Congregational minister, who devoted himself to the service of the American peace society, of which he was for thirty-three years corresponding secretary. He also edited its magazine, "The Advocate of Peace," and wrote the appeals issued in its name, in favor of peace congresses and the arbitration of international disputes.

BECKWITH, James Carroll, painter, b. in Hannibal, Mo., 23 Sept., 1832. He is a son of N. M. Beckwith, who was U. S. commissioner-general at the international exhibition of Paris in 1857. He studied art for two years in the national academy, New York, and for five years in the atelier of Carolus Duran, and in the Paris school of arts, under Yvon. His works include "Judith," portraits, exhibited at the New York academy of design, and "The Falconer," sent to the Paris exposition of 1878.

BECKWITH, John Watrus, P. E. bishop, b. in Raleigh, N. C., 9 Feb., 1831. He was graduated at Trinity college, Hartford, in 1852, ordained deacon 24 May, 1854, and priest in May, 1855. He entered upon work in the Wisconsin, U. S. circuit, but soon removed to Anne Arundel co., Md. At the beginning of the civil war he removed to Mississippi and thence to Alabama, where he became rector of Trinity church in Demopolis. At the close of the war he became rector of Trinity church, New Orleans, and while there was elected bishop of Georgia. He received the degree of S. T. D. from Trinity college in 1867. He was consecrated bishop in St. John's, Savannah, 2 April, 1891. His influence and zeal in his various labors that the Episcopal church in Georgia has steadily gained in influence and strength. He is a most eloquent and powerful preacher, and in this respect has no superior in the church of which he is a member. He has published several sermons and addresses.

BECKWOURTH, James P., pioneer, b. in Virginia about 1800; d. in 1867. He was a mulatto. About 1830 he discovered the pass through the Sierra Nevada mountains that bears his name. During his adventurous life he was at one time chief among the Crow Indians, and he figures in many books of western travel. In 1845 he was among the Americans that took part in the revolution against Gen. Micheltorena in California.

BEDARD, Pierre, Canadian jurist, b. in Quebec in 1763; d. in 1827. He was one of the first native Canadians to be admitted to the bar. During the administration of Gov. Craig he led the opposition in the assembly, founded "Le Canadien," a newspaper, and suffered a term of imprisonment for assailing the executive in that journal. In later life he was a district judge.

BEDEL, John, soldier, b. in the Indian Stream territory, northern New Hampshire, 8 July, 1822; d. in Bath, N. H., 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, dating from 13 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 1740; d. in Haverhill, N. H., in February, 1787. 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-
real, which was attacked by Brant's Indians and some
Braddock's troops until 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 in order of Capt.

BEDELL, Gregory Thurston, P. E. bishop,
b. in Hudson, N. Y., 17 Aug., 1817. His father
was an eminent clergyman in Philadelphia, and
an author of much reputation. At the age of nine
years the son entered Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg's school at
Philadelphia 1724. Placing his son under the guidance of that instructor.
He was graduated at Bristol college, Pennsylvania, in 1826, 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 rectorship of the Church of
the Ascension, New York city. While there he
was elected assistant bishop of Ohio, and was con-
sacrered 13 Oct., 1859, in St. Paul's church, Rich-
mond, Va. On the death of Bishop Mcllvaine, in 1862, he was one of the judges of
government 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. His ecclesiastical position is that of the
American evangelicals, Mcllvaine, Tyng, Eastburn,
and others. Bishop Bedell has published numer-
ous sermons and addresses, and also "Renuncia-
tion" (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, 1866); and "Centenary of the American
Episcopate" (London, 1884).

BEDELL, Gregory Townsend, clergyman, b.
on Staten Island, N. Y., 28 Oct. 1793; d. in Balti-
more, Md., 30 Aug., 1834. 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-
bert, 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 Bedford Springs, 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, how-
ever, 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.,
1829); "Ezekiel's Vision"; "Onward, or Christian
Progression"; "Waymarks"; "Is it well?" and
"It is well.

BEFFORD, Gunning, patriot, b. in Phila-
delphia about 1730; d. in Newcastle, Del., 30 Sept.,
1797. He was a lieutenant in the French war,
and entered the revolutionary army as major, 29
March, 1779. As lieutenant-colonel of Haslet's
regiment of riflemen, he was ordered by Gen. White
to Neul's Island, 18 June, 1776, he was appointed muster-master-
general. He was a delegate from Delaware to the
old congress, 1789-91, and in 1796 was elected gov-
er of Delaware.—His cousin, Gunning, Jr., b.
in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1747, d. in Wilmington,
Del., 30 March, 1812, was graduated at the College
of New Jersey in 1771, delivering the valedictory
oration. After graduation he studied in the law-
court of Joseph Story, and was admitted to the bar
at Dover and afterward at Wilmington, Del. During the re-
volutionary 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
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 presiden-
tial elector in 1789 and in 1793. He be-
came 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 S., physician,
b. in Baltimore, Md., in 1806; d. in New York city,
5 Sept., 1870, was graduated at Mount St. Mary's
college, Emmetsburg, Md., in 1825, with the high-
esteemed Dr. K. P. Emmett, he received his
 diploma from Rutgers medical college in 1828,
and soon after visited Europe, where for two years
he continued his medical studies. On his return,
in 1833, he was appointed professor 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 for many years his colleague, Dr.
Bedford projected the university medical college
in 1840, 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-
mond, Va., in 1880, was received into the
obstetrical clinic, the establishment of which
was accomplished against strong opposition.

BEDINGER, George Michael, soldier, b. in Virginia about 1759; d. at Lower Blue Licks, Ky.,
about 1800. 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 as an Indian spy throughout the war. He
commanded the Winchester battalion of sharp-
shooters in St. Clair's expedition of 1791, and
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 1800 till
1807. — His son, Henry (diplomatist), was born near
Shepherdstown, Va., in 1810, and died there 26
Nov., 1898. He practised law in Shepherdstown,
and afterward in Baltimore. He was a Col., and
his partner and brother-in-law, Gen. George Rust,
as member of congress, and was re-elected for the
following term. From 1853 till 1858 he was U. S.
minister to Denmark, and while at Copenhagen he
negotiated a treaty that settled the question of the
Sound dues.
BEDLE, Joseph D., jurist, b. in Monmouth co., N. J., 3 Jan., 1831. He practised law in Mattock-awen, and subsequently in Freehold, N. J., and in 1863 was appointed a judge of the superior court, and again in 1872. In 1874 he was elected governor of the state of New Jersey.

BEDON, Peter, South American clergyman, b. in Quito, Ecuador; d. there in 1561. He entered the novitiate of the Dominican order at the age of four, and, through 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 F5, and are said to justify 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 Río-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, which office he held until his death.

BEE, Bernard E., soldier, b. in Charleston, S. C., about 1825; killed in the battle of Bull Run, 21 July, 1861. He was a native of West Pugwash, Nova Scotia, and served as a lieutenant in the military occupation of Texas and in the war with Mexico, being wounded at Cerro Gordo, and receiving the brevet of captain for gallantry at Chapultepec. He served as captain on frontier duty in Minnesota, on the Utah expedition, and in Dakota until 3 March, 1861, when he resigned and entered the confederate service. He held the rank of brigadier-general, and commanded a brigade of South Carolina troops at Bull Run.

BEE, Henry Jubilee, pioneer, b. about 1810. He was a Quaker, and a prominent member of the Baptist company of foreigners in California which, in 1836-40, first assisted the revolutionary governor, Alvarado, and afterward had serious troubles with him. Bee was among the foreigners arrested in 1840 with Graham and confined at the instance of a party of policemen for six months. He took part later during the conquest of 1846, and was bearer of despatches from Com. Sloat to Capt. John C. Frémont.

BEE, Thomas, patriot, b. in South Carolina in 1757, was brought up in his native province, and became a member of the assembly and of the privy council. He was active in the popular cause at the outbreak of the revolution, was a member of the council of safety, and a large part of his property was lost through the war. He became lieutenant-governor of South Carolina, and was a member of the continental congress in 1780-2, and afterward judge of the U. S. court for the district of South Carolina. He published "Reports of the District Courts of South Carolina" (1810).

BEEBE, Bezaleel, soldier, b. in Litchfield, Conn., 29 Apr., 1714; d. there, 20 March, 1814. In 1758, having joined the army, he was stationed for some time at Fort St. George. Afterward, as one of Rogers's celebrated rangers, he was engaged in the bloody fight where Putnam was captured, and he was also at the capture of Montreal in 1760. At the close of the French war he retired to his farm, but in 1775 was commissioned lieutenant, and sent to Boston soon after the battle of Lexington. In July, 1775, he accompanied an expedition to man the forts on Lake Champlain. He was made captain in 1776, attached to Hinman's regiment, and saw active service in New York and New Jersey. He was taken prisoner at the capture of Fort Washington, and was confined in New York nearly a year, during which time, when on parole, he often met and consulted with his fellow-prisoner, Ethan Allen. After being exchanged, he was commissioned major 18 colonel, and then was appointed to the command of all the Connecticut troops raised for sea-coast defence, with the duties and pay of a brigadier-general. After the war he was twice, by a member of the legislature. His son, Ebenezer (major U. S. army), died in service during the war of 1812.

BEECHER, Lyman, clergyman, b. in New Haven, Conn., 2 Oct., 1775; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 10 Jan., 1863. His ancestor in the fifth ascent emigrated to New England, and settled in Connecticut, in 1638. His father, David Beecher, was a blacksmith. His mother died shortly after his birth, and he was committed to the care of his uncle Lot Benton, by whom he was adopted as a son, and with whom his early life was spent between blacksmithing and farming. But it was soon found that he was better preferred study. He was fitted for college by the Rev. Thomas W. Bray, and at the age of eighteen entered Yale, where, besides the usual classical course, he studied theology under President Dwight and Jonathan Edwards. He was graduated at the college in 1798, and entered the ministry in 1801. He held pastorates in Pittsford, N. Y., the year following, and at Easthampton, Mass., in 1804, where 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 1809. He was one of the faculty of the college during the latter years of President Hitchcock. His salary was $300 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 which he delivered in 1814, 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 continued his ministry for 40 years, during which he was looked upon as the foremost clergyman of his denomination. In his autobiography he says this pastorate was "the most laborious part of his life." The vice of intemperance had become common in New England, and Beecher, even for the beneficent purposes which he sought 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 regeneration of the Bible missionary, and educational societies, gave him a high reputation 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 large law-school, and many of the schools, and several other institutions of learning, and Mr. Beecher (now a doctor of divinity) and his wife undertook to supervise the training 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 1830 Mr. Beecher received a call to become pastor of the Second Presbyterian church in Boston. At the urgent request of his clerical brethren, he took the charge for the purpose of upholding 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 thickness of the fray, and was sustained by an immense following. About this time the religious public had become impressed with the growing importance of the great west; a theological seminary had been founded at Walnut Hills, near Cincinnati, O., and named Lane Seminary, after one of its patrons, Henry Lane. A sum 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 continued 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 the west. The French revolution of 1834, the agitation in England, the return of the abolitionists against 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 Tappan, through whose 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; slaveholders went over from Kentucky and incited 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 only after the absence of Dr. Beecher, and allowed the excitement of the mob by forbidding all further discussion of slavery in the seminary, whereupon the students withdrew en masse. A very few were persuaded to return and remain, while the seceders laid the foundation of Oberlin College. For seventeen years after his return from Cincinnati, Mr. Beecher, a worker, Prof. Stowe, remained and tried to revive the prosperity 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 assigned 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 the hour of her death-bed. The trial resulted in acquittal and acquittal, 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 excision of a portion of the general assembly of New England in 1855, Dr. Beecher took an active part, adhering to the new school branch. In 1852 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 thenceforward his mental powers only subsisted in his memory and his fame. The last ten years of his life were passed in Brooklyn, N. Y., 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 elaborated with the utmost care. He stood unequaled among living divines for dialectic keenness, pungent appeal, lambent wit, vigor of thought, and logical power. He possessed intense personal magnetism, and an indomitable will, and was thoroughly devoted to his chosen work. The sincerity and spirituality of his preaching were generally acknowledged, and were attended by tangible results. He was bold to the point of audacity, and it was this feature 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 Christian orthodoxy made him an inveterate enemy of the "Clerical" mind. The degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Yale in 1809, and that of D. D. by Middlebury College in 1818. When he became president of Lane Seminary, he took also the chair of sacred theology. He was the author of a great number of printed sermons and addresses. His published works are: "Remedy for Duelling" (New York, 1869); "Plea for the West," "Six Sermons on Temperance," "Sermons on Various Occasions," (1842), "Views in Theology," "Skepticism," "Lectures on Various Occasions," "Political Atheism," He made a collection of those of his works which he deemed the most valuable (3 vols., Boston, 1859). He was three times married—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 Kimmeridg, and James Whipple. The daughters are Catherine Esther, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mary Beecher Perkins, and Isabella Beecher Hooker. He was proverbially absent-minded, and after having been wrouth up by the excitement of preaching was accustomed to relax his mind by playing "And, Colonel, Sy," and in dancing the "double shuffle" in his parlor. His autobiography and correspondence was edited by the Rev. Charles Beecher (New York, 1863). See also "Life and Services of Lyman Beecher," by the Rev. D. H. Allen (Cincinnati, 1869). 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 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 that the news of his death so nearly destroyed her religious faith, and her only consolation was in a life of earnest activity. In 1822 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, a variety based on her 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 pervaded every important and all of their intellectual powers. She also claimed that a housekeeper is responsible for the health of all the inmates of her family, especially of children and servants who have not the needful knowledge and discretion. She was constantly making experiments, and practising upon them 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 invited her to dine with them at a restaurant. She accepted the invitation; but the excellent dinner, changed her views. Thereafter they were served with more palatable food. In 1832 Miss Beecher went to Cincinnati with her father, who had accepted the presidency of Lane Theological Seminary, and in that city she opened a female seminary. She continued in charge until 1833, when the school was discontinued after two years. She then devoted herself to the development of an extended plan for the physical, social, intellectual, and moral education of women, to be promoted through a national board; and for nearly forty years she labored perseveringly in this work, organizing societies for training teachers; establishing plans for supplying the territories with good educators; writing, pleading, and travelling with persistent energy and earnestness. Her object, as described by herself, was, "to unite American women in an effort to provide a Christian education for 3,000,000 children in our country" who were destitute of schools. She made her field of labor especially in the west and south, and sought the aid of educated women throughout the land. She was for many years engaged in the west and the state 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 the west received went 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 racy humor and mother-wit, with patience, magnanimity, 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 old age the accomplishments of her youth, singing, and playing the piano and the guitar; but her performances were those of a past generation, as she herself belonged in modern taste. 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. She spoke of a house where rare specimens of new and ancient art were shown in "Beecher 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 frame and voice and was in a very feeble state, and 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, 1846); "The Malposition and Malmont of their Intellectual Powers" (2 vols., 1848); "Treating on Domestic Economy" (Boston, 1842); "Housekeeper's Receipt-Book" (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, 1841); "Letters to the People on Health and Happiness" (New York, 1855); "Physiology and Calisthenics" (1856); "Common Sense applied to Religion" (1857), a book containing many striking departures from the Calvinistic theology; "An Appeal to the People, as the Authorised 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, 1866); "How Wealth Gets Discontinued" (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 Praises of Home" (1870); and also a "Domestic Receipt-Book," of which many editions have been sold. Apart from the books relating to her special educational purpose, she wrote memoirs of her brother, George Beecher (1844); and "Truth Stranger than Fiction" (Boston, 1859), an account of an infelicitous domestic affair in which some of her friends were involved. She left several unpublished manuscripts and an autobiography nearly completed.—His eldest son, William Henry, clergyman, b. in East Hampton, L. I., 15 Jan., 1862. His education was obtained principally 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 since has held charges in Putnam, Toledo, and Chillicothe, Ohio, and in Reading, and North Brookfield, Mass.—Another son, Edward, b. in East Hampton, L. I., 37 Aug., 1863. He was graduated at Yale in 1882, 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 1836 till 1890, 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 1879. For some years he was professor of oratory in the Chicago Theological Seminary. In 1872 he retired from the ministry and removed to Brooklyn, N. Y. The title of D. D. was conferred on him by Marietta College in 1841. He has been a constant contributor to periodicals, was senior editor of "The Congregationalist," and, after the first six years, was associated with Dr. H. E. Stowe in 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 statements as to the origin of life, and the race of Cain and Abel. The existence of 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 in
"Address on the Kingdom of God" (Boston, 1827);
"Six Sermons on the Nature, Importance, and
Means of Eminent Holiness throughout the
Church" (New York, 1835); "History of Alton
Riots" (Cincinnati, 1857); "Statement of Anti-
Slavery Principles and Address to People of Illino-
" (1857) ; "Baptism, its Import and Modes"
(New York, 1859); "Conflict of Ages" (Boston,
1853); "Papal Conspiracy exposed" (New York,
1855); "Concord of Ages" (1860); "History of
Opinions on the Scriptural Doctrine of Future
Retribution" (1876).—Another son, Henry Ward,
clergyman, b. in East Hampton, L. L., 6 May, 1809; d.
in Chillicothe, Ohio, 1 July, 1843, was graduated at
Yale in 1828, after which he studied theology.
Subsequent to his ordination in the Presbyterian
church he filled pulpits at Rochester, N. Y., 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 "Memo-
rials of George Beecher," by his sister Catherine
(New York, 1844).—Another son, George, clergy-
man, b. in Lithfield, Conn., 24 June, 1813; d.
Leicester, Mass., 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 im-
pression experienced during a revival. He studied
at the Boston Latin-school, in Mount Pleasant in-
stitute, was graduated at Amherst in 1834, and then
studied theology at Lane seminary, under the tut-
ition of his father, who was president of the institu-
tion. He first settled as a Presbyterian minister in
Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, in 1837, and married
Eunice 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 Congrega-
tional 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 congrega-
tion which he served was one of the largest in
America. The edifice has a seating capacity of
nearly 3,000. Mr. Beecher disdained many of the
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 make fun of his listeners. His
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 every phase. He never hesitated to
discuss from the pulpit the great social and politi-
cal crimes of the day, such as slavery, intemper-
ance, 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
cauterizing and remedial, and that no greater
eruTry could be imagined than the continuance of
such a punishment 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 Peeksill on the Hudson, which he occupied during a part of every summer. In 1856 he made a lecturing tour in England, his first visit to that country, during which he was
engaging his theological course in 1856, for nearly a
year. Mr. Beecher edited the "Cincinnati Jour-
nal," a religious weekly. While pastor at In-
dianapolis he edited an agricultural journal, "The
Farmer and Gardener," his contributions to which
were afterwards reprinted under the title "Farm
and Pleasant Talk about Fruits, Flowers, and
Farming" (New York, 1859). He was one of the
founders and for nearly twenty years an editor-
torial contributor of the New York "Independent,"
and from 1861 till 1884 was its editor. His contri-
butions 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 Reli-
gious Subjects" (1858). The latter has been ren-
published in England under the title of "Sum-
mer 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
Ledger" he gave the title "Thoughts as they Occur,
and as they are Woven and Woven 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, 1857); "published under the title suggested by the Times" (Boston, 1865): "Aids to
Prayer" (New York, 1864); "Norwood; or, Vil-
lage Life in New England" (1867); "Overture of
Angels" (1869), being an introductory installa-
tion of "Life of Jesus the Christ; Earlier Scenes
(1871); "Lecture-Room Talks: A Series of Famili-
ary Discourses on Themes of Christian Experience
(1870); "Yale Lectures on Preaching" (3 vols,
1872–4); "A Summer Parish; Sermons and Morn-
ing Services of Prayer" (1874); "Evolution and
Religion" (1883). Also, numerous addresses and
separate sermons, such as "Army of the Repub-
lie" (1878); "The Strike and its Lessons" (1878);
"Doctrinal Beliefs and Unbeliefs" (1882); "Com-
memorative Discourse on Wendell Phillips" (1884);
"A Circuit of the Continent," being an account of
his tour in the west in 1884; and "Letter to the Sol-
diers and Sailors" (1866), reprinted with introduc-
tion, 1884. He edited "Plymouth Collection of Hymns and Times" (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 Proc-
tor; "Notes from Plymouth Pulpit" (1859), by
Angusta Moore; both of the foregoing have been
reprinted in England: "Pulpit Pungencies" (1866); 
"Pulpit Pungencies" (Boston, 1863). He prepared a
series of extracts prepared in England without his
knowledge; "Prayers from Plymouth Pulpit"
(New York, 1867); "Sermons by Henry Ward
Beecher; Selected from Published and Unpub-
lished Discourses," edited by Lyman Abbott (2
vols., New York, 1875); the following "Preaching and
Exercises," edited by Lyman Abbott (1870): "Com-
forting Thoughts" (1884), by Irene Ovington, Mr.
Beecher had completed the second and concluding
volume of his "Life of Christ," which is to be
published this year (1885), 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 move-
ment was immediately begun for a monument, to be
erected in his memory. There are many others who
have been contributor, chiefly on domestic subjects, to
various periodicals, and some of her 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" (1859), under the pen-name of
"A Minister's Wife." She has also published
Motherly Talks with Young Housekeepers (New
York, 1875); "Letters from Florida" (1875); "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 afterwards entered Andover Seminary and
graduated as 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 Congrega-
tional church in Newark, N. J., where he remained
three years. In 1857, he took charge of the First
Congregational church in Georgetown, Mass. From
1870 till 1877 he resided in Florida, where for two
years he was state superintendent of public in-
struction, and later, acting pastor at Wysox, Pa.
Mr. Beecher is an excellent musician, and he se-
lected the music for the "Plymouth Collection." He
has published "The Incarnation, or Pictures of the
Virgin and her Son" (New York, 1849); "David and
his Throne" (1858); "Pen Pictures of the Bible"
(1858); "Autobiography and Corre-
spondence of Lyman Beecher" (1869); "Redeemer
and Redeemed" (Boston, 1864); "Spiritual
Manifestations" (1879); and "Eden Tableau" (1880).
Another son, Thomas Kinluit, clergyman, b.
in Litchfield, Conn., 10 Feb., 1824, was gradu-
ated in 1843 at Illinois college, of which his broth-
er, Edward was a classmate and editor of the
northeast grammar-school in Philadelphia in
1846–8, and then became principal of the Har-
ford (Conn.) High School. Removing to Williams-
burg, now a part of Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1852, he
gathered and became pastor of the New England
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 such ephemeral and frivolous topics as the
fraternal spirit among the various Christian de-
nominations. Since his residence in Elmira he has
devoted himself wholly to the duties of a teacher
of righteousness and religion in that city and
immediate vicinity. For many years he edited a
weekly "Independent Review of Devotional and Ad-
vertiser," and afterward in the "Gazette," discuss-
ing as they came up all the current questions of
the day. Among these, in 1874, were a series of
papers in which he took the ground that the peo-
ples of the United States now had a vote not at the
time, in favor of universal suffrage.
He has lectured in the principal cities of the
BEECHIEY

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, but has never been elected to any public office. He served in the 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 1863, visited South America in 1864, was in the Philippines again in 1874, and California in 1884. 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 Elmhira, N. Y., 25 Aug., 1886, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1848, studied theology at Andover, and on 30 Aug., 1854, was ordained a New York clergyman. Until 1861 he was chaplain of the Sen men's Bethel in Canton and Hong Kong, China. During the civil war he was chaplain of the 1st New York infantry (1861-2); lieutenant-colonel of the 111st (1862-9); colonel of the 39th U. S. cavalry in the service in 1866 as brevet brigadier-general. Later, he held pastorates in Owege, N. Y. (1867-70); Poughkeepsie (1871-2); and Brooklyn (1881-2). After three years of acute suffering because of incurable hallucinations, the shadows of which had been hovering about him since 1864, he died by his own hand at the Water Cure in Elmhira. —Charles's son, Frederick Henry, soldier, b. in New Orleans, La., 22 June, 1841; d. on the upper Republican river, Kansas, 17 Sept., 1868. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1862, immediately entered the military service, and became successively sergeant, second, and first lieutenant. He was in the battles of the army of the Potomac from Fredericksburg to Gettysburg; was twice severely wounded, but could not be persuaded to remain away from his command. The severe nature of his wounds compelled him to leave the 24th istan- tation veteran reserve corps, where he served as lieutenant and acted as adjutant-general under Gen. E. Whittelsey of the Freedmen's Bureau, until commissioned in the regular army in 1864. He was transferred to the 3d U. S. infantry in November, 1864, and made first lieutenant in July, 1866. He served with distinction on the western borders, and was killed by the Indians while on a scouting party some distance from Fort Wallace.

BEECHIEY, Frederick William, English geographer, b. in London, 17 Feb., 1790; d. there, 29 Nov., 1856. He was the son of Sir William Beechey, the artist. Entering the navy in 1806, he saw some service in the Channel, on the coast of Portugal, and in the East Indies, and in 1814 was appointed to the "Tonnant," Sir Alexander Cochran's flag-ship. He took part in the battle of New Orleans, 8 Jan., 1815, and on 10 March was made a lieutenant for his services on that occasion, On 14 Jan., 1818, he was appointed to the "Trent," commanded by Lieut. (afterward Sir John) Franklin, and acted as artist to the Arctic expedition of that year, which he afterward described in his book "The North Pole" (London, 1843). Beechey was employed on the survey of the north coast of Africa in 1821-2, and published in connection with his brother, Henry W. Beechey, "Proceedings of the Expedition to explore the Northern Coast of Africa" (London, 1828). He was made commandant on 25 Jan., 1829, in January, 1825, was assigned to the "Blossom," and for four years was engaged in the North Pacific. He wished to cooperate with the polar expeditions from the east. In August, 1836, he went, in boats as far as lat. 71° 23' 31" N., long. 136° 21' 30" W., a point only 146 miles from Franklin's extreme northern point reached about the same time; but as neither explorer knew of the other's position, the opportunity to cooperate was lost. In 1827 he was made post-capitan, and discovered the harbors of Port Clarence and Grantley, near Bering strait. A narrative of his voyages in the years 1825-8 was published by him (London, 1831). From 1839 till 1847 he was chiefly engaged in surveys on the coast of South America and Ireland, and after this he lived in London until his death. In 1854 he became rear-admiral of the blue. In 1855 he was elected president of the geographical society. BEEKMAN, Gerardus, colonial governor of New York, d. 14 June, 1728. He was a physician and a wealthy land-holder in New York city, a major under Jacob Leisler, and a member of his council at the time of the revolution of 1688. After the arrival of Gov. Slaughter, when Leisler was condemned and executed for treasonable conduct in not being able to give in his evidence, BEEKMAN of New York, Beekman was one of eight that were condemned with him, but recommended to the governor's mercy. He wrote several petitions for release both to the governor and the queen, saying in one of them that he wished to visit some patients on Long Island who were "very dangerous." He was at length set at liberty, and in 1700 became lieutenant-colonel of a militia regiment under Gov. Bellmont. He was a commissioner in the case of the claim of the Mohican Indians to land in Connecticut, and afterward a member of Gov. Corn- bury's council. After the removal of Gov. Ingoldsby, Beekman was president of the council, and acting governor until the arrival of Gov. Hunter, from 10 April till 14 June, 1710. While holding this place he granted, on his own responsibility, permission to the Rev. Mr. Freeman to officiate in the church and burial grounds, with the permission of the pastor, Rev. Vincentius Antonides. The latter, and most of his flock, objected, and, as Gov. Beekman refused to withdraw the obnoxious permission, the council broke up. Soon after, Beekman had a quarrel on this same subject with one Squire Filkins, who, in a letter dated June, 1710, says that as they were drinking wine together in the ferry-house, having just crossed the ferry, Beek- man "gave me affronting words, calling me pittiful fellow, dog, rogue, rascal, &c., which caused me, being overcome with passion, to tell him that I had a good mind to knock him off his horse." Beekman was afterward a member of Hunter's council, holding that office till his death.

BEEKMAN, James William, b. in New York city, 22 Nov., 1815; d. there, 15 June, 1877. He was descended from William Beekman, who sailed with Peter Stuyvesant to New Netherland, and was an officer of the West India company, and afterward an alderman, under English rule. After studying under a private tutor, Mr. Beekman was graduated at Columbia college in 1834, and studied law with John L. Mason, but his energies became a member of the bar. For several years, from his death in 1833 left him a fortune, and the death of his uncle, James Beekman, added to this the family estate on the East river near Fifty-second street, including the old Beekman mansion, a place of his-
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 1830, and served two terms. In 1861 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.

He 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., 1889, he delivered an address before the St. Nicholas society on “The Founders of New York,” which was afterward published (New York, 1870). See “Memoriam of James William Beckman,” 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 of the claimants had written 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,” “What shall it be?,” and “Baby looking out for Me.” She had long had a premonition that she would not survive the printing 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, 1817. He was graduated at Yale in 1839, was tutor there from 1831 till 1875, and was chosen assistant professor of English in 1875. He spent five months in study abroad, mainly at Heidelberg, and was made full professor in 1859. He has published “Ouds and Ends,” a collection of verses (Boston, 1878); “A Century of American Literature” (New York, 1878); “Life of N. P. Willis” (Boston, 1880); “Selections from Willis’s Prose Writings” (New York, 1885); “The Thankless Muse,” a collection of verses (Boston, 1885); “Gods and Readings of the Rutkin” (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., 1869. While quite young he accompanied a whaling ship on the Pacific coast, and while on a journey to the east. In 1845 he came 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, 1506. When a boy he was much interested in astronomy and mathematics. He engaged in the manufacture of cloth in Flanders in 1477, and in 1490 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 Müller (Regiomontanus), and a friend of Christo- pher Columbus. He undertook with the cost of transport to India, and carried on a large traffic. He published “Handbuch der Weltreiseliteratur” (1507). He was also one of the committee appointed in 1483 to construct an astrolabe and tables of declension, and for his services was made a knight in 1484. He was cosmographer on the expeditions of Diego Cao, which sailed along the west coast of African to the mouth of the Congo. He established a Flemish colony at Fayal 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-mâché, covered with gypsum, and over this 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, on which island far to the west of Fayal, and this is thought by some to have been on the Brazilian coast, which would make Behaim, instead of Columbus, the discoverer of America. It is probable, however, that he simply represented the general impression that such an island existed. In 1513 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 “Diplomat. Geschichte des Ritters M. Behaim” (1778), and Gulliann’s “Geschichte des Seefahrers Ritter Martin Behaim” (1853).

BEHRENS, James, naturalist, b. in Lubeck, Germany, 30 June, 1824. He was graduated at the gymnasium of Lubeck in 1841, and in 1859 came to the United States. He settled in California, where he has since remained, and has become a recognized authority on entomology. Mr. Behrens has contributed papers to scientific journals, and is a member of many scientific societies in the United States and Canada.

BEISSEL, Johann Conrad, German religionist, b. in Eberbach, in the Palatinate, in 1600; d. in Ephrata, Lancaster co., Pa., in 1768. After studying theology at Halle, he became a Dunker, was forced to leave his native country, and settled in Pennsylvania about 1738. While a member of the Dunker society at Mühlab (Mill Creek), Pa., he published (1725) a tract to prove that the sev-
enth day was the only true sabbath. This caused some division in the society, and Beissel retired to a hermitage near Philadelphia. He was joined by his friends and in 1728 they founded the first community of Seventh-day Dunkers, or German Seventh-day Baptists. In 1733 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 Beissel was called Friedsam, to which the community afterward added the title of Gottrecht. He seems to have been sincerely devoted to natural history, was an excellent musician, and composed and set to music several volumes of hymns in German and Latin (1766–73). 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 Snowhill, Franklin co., Pa.

BELANGER, Solomon, Canadian voyager, d. in London, April 29, 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 overtook, 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, 1823).

BELCHER, Jonathan, governor of Massachusetts and New Jersey, b. 8 Jan., 1861; d. in Elizabeth-town, N. J., 81 Aug., 1857. He was the son of Andrew Belcher, one of the provincial council, and a gentleman of large estate. Jonathan was graduated at Harvard in 1809, spent six years in 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 Hanover, was induced to make a voyage to America. After a residence of some years in the West Indies, he returned to London and became 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 $5,000 a year, and dissolved it when it refused to do so; but, although he tried to gain over members of 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 this Governor intended to carroncouver this may be, he easily succeeded in vindicating himself at court, whither 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 was enlarged the colony's boundaries, and was its chief patron and benefactor, giving it, among other presents, his valuable library. See Hutchinson's "History of Massachusetts Bay" (Boston, 1764); Smith's "History of the Colony of New Jersey" (Burlington, 1760); Belknap's "History of New Hampshire" (Philadelphia, 1874); and Belcher's letters, 1731–10, in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register" (1865).

His son, Jonathan, jurist, b. in Boston, 28 July, 1710; d. in Halifax, N. S., 29 March, 1776. He was graduated at Harvard in 1728, and then went to London, where he studied law and attained eminence at the English bar. He was one of the first settlers at Chibucto (afterward called Halifax), and in 1769, being senior counselor, was appointed lieutenant-governor on the death of Gov. Lawrence. He held this office until 1769, and in 1771 was also appointed chief justice of the province. In the same year, as commandeur-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 1801. — Sir Edward, son of Andrew, British explorer, b. in Halifax, 21 Jan., 1733; d. March 28, 1794. 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 invalided in 1820. Having next served on the North American station for three years, he was selected in 1825 as 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 commandeur 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 1842. He was engaged chiefly on the East Indian station from 1842 till 1846, and was severely wounded while assisting to subdue the pirates of Borneo. In 1852 he was appointed to command an expedition to the Arctic ocean in search of Sir John Franklin. This was an unfortunate appointment for Belcher, though an able officer, was personally unprepared for the heavy amount of arctic 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 $5,000 a year, and dissolved it when it refused to do so; but, although he tried to gain over members of 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 this Governor intended to carroncouver this may be, he easily succeeded in vindicating himself at court, whither 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
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 20. He wrote lives of Whitefield and Belknap, and Belknap Hall: "The Father of the United States" (New York, 1850); "The Clergy of America" (1855); a "History of Religious Denominations in the United States" (Indnapolis, Ind., 1856); "Sketches from Life"; and "Poetical Sketches and Subjects." His last book was "Hymns and Their Authors" (Philadelphia, 1859).

Belden, Josiah, pioneer, b. in Connecticut in 1815. He went with one of the earliest inland 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's attempted seizure of California in 1842.

Belechetz, or Belejetzi (bel-echet'tee), king of Quiché, killed by order of Alvarado in 1524, after the Spaniards had conquered from the Indians that part of Central America. Belechetz was implicated in a great conspiracy against Alvarado, whom the Indians had called to Utatlán, under false promises of peace and friendship, really intending a massacre of the invaders.

Belgna, Nicolás (bells'heh-nah), South American patriot, b. in Buenos Ayres; d. in 1829. His parents had emigrated from Italy, and were wealthy. After completing his education in the university of Salamanca, Spain, young Belgrano was appointed to office in his native city. There he joined the revolutionists, and was a member of their provisional committee, elected 25 May, 1810. He was given the command of an army in 1811, and was defeated by Spanish troops at Cerro Porteño, near Paraguay, in Paraguay. The revolutionary authorities raised him to the rank of general in 1812, and, in 1813, went over to Paraguay on its own account, with a small force, and entered the field. He was defeated by a superior force, and again at Aroma, in the same year. Belgrano was succeeded by Gen. San Martín.

Belknap, George Eugene, naval officer, b. in Newbury, N. Y., 22 Jan., 1847; became midshipman from New Hampshire, 7 Oct., 1847; became passed midshipman, 10 June, 1853, master in 1855; was commissioned lieutenant, 16 Sept., 1855; lieutenant-commander, 15 July, 1862; and commander, 25 July, 1866. As lieutenant he commanded a launch at the capture of the barrier forts at the mouth of the Canton river, China, in November, 1856, and assisted in undermining and blowing up the four forts. He commanded the boats of the "St. Louis" at the reinforcement of Fort Pickens in April, 1861, and was commanding officer of the iron-clad "New Ironclads" in her various engagements with the fortifications in Charleston harbor from 1862 till 1864. He was highly praised by Admirals Dupont and Dahlgren for ability in making the attacks and managing his vessels under fire. In 1864 he commanded the gun-boat "Seneca" of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and afterward the iron-clad "Cononicus" in the two actions with Howlett House battery in December, 1864, and in the attacks on Fort Fisher in that and the following month. After the capture of the fort he went to Charleston and was present at the evacuation. He commanded the same vessel in Admiral Godon's expedition to Havana in search of the confederate ironclad "Stonewall." His name was associated with those of Commanders Parrott and Calhoun and Leut. Eaton in a commendatory letter of Admiral Porter declaring that these officers had given a world-wide reputation to the monitors by their efficient handling of the new type of vessel. In 1867-8 Commander Belknap commanded the flag-ship "Hartford" of the Asiatic squadron; in 1869 he was on navigational duty at the Boston navy-yard; in 1874 he was engaged in command of the steamer "Tuscarora" in taking deep-sea soundings in the North Pacific ocean, with the object of finding a route for a submarine cable between the United States and Japan. He was made commodore, 2 March, 1885, and appointed superintendent of the naval observatory.

Belknap, Jeremy, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 4 June, 1744; d. there, 20 June, 1798. He was graduated at Harvard in 1762, and, after teaching school and studying theology, was ordained 18 Feb., 1767, pastor of the Congregational church in Dover, N. H. On 4 April, 1787, he took charge of the Federal street church, Boston, where he remained until his death. From his fifteenth year he kept notes of his reading, and also a diary, and, at his death, these were sold to Mr. Wilson. After going over to Germany he began his "History of New Hampshire" (1st vol., Philadelphia, 1784; 2d and 3d vols., Boston, 1791-2), which takes high rank for accuracy, thoughtfulness, and agreeable style, though the part relating to the natural history of the state is very defective, owing to the author's deficient knowledge. The progress of the work was somewhat delayed by the revolution, during which Mr. Belknap was an ardent patriot. The work did not pay expenses, and the author was granted the sum of £50 in aid by the legislature of New Hampshire; and in 1792 he was given the degree of S. T. D. by Harvard, and made an over-seer of the college. On 23 Oct. of that year he delivered before the Massachusetts historical society, which he had founded two years before, a tercentennial discourse on the discovery of America. He published a life of Watts (12th vol., and volumes of "American Biographies" (1794, 1798); and a collection of psalms and hymns (1795), of which several were written by himself. In 1796 he published The Forsters, an American Tale," a humorous apology for the slave-trade, in which he was strongly opposed. A life of Dr. Belknap, with selected letters, was published by his granddaughter (New York, 1847).

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 from Fort Erie on 17 Sept., 1814; became captain, 1 Feb., 1822; brevet major, 1 Feb., 1822; major, 31 Jan., 1842; and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, 15 March, 1842, for his services in the Florida war. He was commissioned colonel, 22 Dec., 1845, and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, 26 Sept., 1847. He was wounded at the battle of Buena Vista, 1847. He was commissioned at Fort Gibson from December, 1818, till May, 1819. His son, William
Worth, lawyer, b. in Newburgh, N. Y., 22 Sept., 1829. He was graduated at Princeton in 1848, studied law at an actuary's office, and was admitted to the bar in 1851, and was elected to the legislature as a democrat 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 term of office. He resigned in consequence of charges of official corruption, he resigned. He was impeached and tried before the senate for receiving bribes for the appointment of post-tractors, 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, receiving special training in his father's system for removing impediments to speech. In 1863 he 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 became professor of vocal physiology in Boston 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," in which a vibratory beam of light is substituted for a wire in 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., 1886. After the shooting of President Garfield, Prof. Bell, together with Sumner Tainter, experimented with an improved form of Hughes' induction balance, and endeavored to find the exact location of the bullet, but failed. Prof. Bell has put forth the theory that the development of 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, 1 March, 1819. He was educated under the care of his father, Alexander Bell, the inventor of a method for removing impediments of speech. From 1843 till 1866 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 in 1867, and in the year following entered London college, Kingston. He is the inventor of "Visible Speech," a method of instruction in orthoepy, 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 Alphabet"; "Line Writing on the Basis of Visible Speech"; "The Standard Elocutionist"; and other works. 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."
the bar in 1833, after which he practised for some time in Hammondsport, 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 railway, 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 was the originator and president of the "Saturday 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 1888 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" (1885); "Maddness and Crime" (1884); "Shall we Hang the Insane?" (1886); "Treating the Insane;" 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 1822. He was graduated at West Point in 1843. During the civil war he served as assistant in the organization of the subsistence department for the Manassas campaign, as principal assistant commissary to the Army of the Potomac, and in charge of subsistence depots, and as chief of commissariat of the departments of Washington and the Potomac in 1864. April 1864, he was six years he was its president, and its success is largely due to his energy. In 1888 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" (1885); "Maddness and Crime" (1884); "Shall we Hang the Insane?" (1886); "Treating the Insane;" and "Classification of Mental Diseases as a Basis of Insanity" (1886). He has also contributed largely to the daily press.

BELL, Henry H., naval officer, b. in North Carolina, about 1808; drowned at the mouth of Osaka river, Japan, 11 Jan., 1868. He was appointed a midshipman from North Carolina in August, 1823, 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 connected with the East India squadron for more than twenty years; he was 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 assigned to the command of one of the first-rates forming the Western Gulf squadron, took an active part in the capture of New Orleans, and the siege of Vicksburg, and in the blockade rendered essential service. For a time, in 1863, he was in command of the Western Gulf squadron, and when Rear-Admiral Thatcher was ordered to other duty the command of it again devolved on him. In July, 1865, he was ordered to the command of the East India squadron, his rank being then that of commodore. In July, 1866, he was promoted to be rear-admiral, 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 flag-ship. His widow died in 1886.

BELL, Hiram Parks, lawyer, b. in Jackson co., Ga., 27 Jan., 1827. He received an academic education, taught school for two years, read law, was admitted to the bar in 1849, and has since practised at Cumming, Ga. He was a candidate for presidential elector on the Bell ticket in 1866, and opposed the secession ordinance in the convention of 1861. He was a member of the U. S. House of Representatives from 1869 till 1875, and again from 1877 till 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); "Regimen and Longevity of the Gentleman;" Lectures on the Practice of Physiology; "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., 14 Feb., 1797; d. at Cumberland Iron Works, Tenn., 10 Sept., 1869. His father was a farmer in fair circumstances. 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 1817. Declining a re-election, he adhered to his profession until 1827, when, after an extensive practice, 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, although voting against the bill to charter the United States bank in 1832, he protested against the removal of the deposits, and this created 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 James K. Polk, whom the democrats 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 1836, Mr. Bell voted to receive them, and he also opposed the bill. Declining to accept the offer of $500, made to him 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, 1853. He was prominent in his opposition to the policy of annexation. When the Kansas-Nebraska bill was brought forward, in 1854, Mr. Bell opposed its passage with all his power, not only as violating the Missouri compact, to which the honor of the south was pledged, but as unsettling the compromise of 1850, to which both the great parties had so long adhered. He was equally earnest in his opposition to the Lecompton constitution that had been framed for Kansas. In 1860 Mr. Bell was nominated for the presidency by the "constitutional union" party, Edward Everett receiving the nomination for the vice-presidency. This ticket had no chance of success, but it was well supported, receiving the electoral votes of Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. At the beginning of the civil war, Mr. Bell was one of those who condemned secession, but were also opposed to all "coercion." On 18 April, 1861, with several others in his state, he addressed a resolution 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, Canada, 5 June, 1841. 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 LL. D. in 1883. He has been connected with the geological survey of Canada since 1856, and was professor of chemistry and 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, since 1877 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 scientific and medical officer, and made a valuable collection of geological and other specimens. Dr. Bell has taken much interest in Canadian university affairs. He was the graduates' representative fellow in McGill university, from 1880 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 London, England, since 1865, and is a member of several other learned societies. He published reports of the geological society of London, 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, inclusive.
1856, 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 V., physician, was b. in Chester, N. H., 30 Dec., 1816; d. in camp near Bad's been noted as a medical writer, taking two Cambridge Boylston prizes by his essays before he was thirty years of age. One of his earlier operations, the amputation of the femur, was successfully performed, in default of any other accessible instruments, with the patient's razor, a tenon-saw, and a darning-needle for a tenaculum. Dr. Bell early became interested in the establishment of hospitals for the insane, and was elected twice to the legislature for the defence of his favorite plan. Although he was not successful, he brought himself into public notice, and in 1837 was chosen superintendent of the McLean 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 recent improvements in the treatment of lunatics, and in the meantime, 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, and in 1853 of the convention for revising the state 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 time of his death he was medical director of Hooker's division. Dr. Bell published "An Attempt to investigate some Obscure Doctrines in Religion and Law," "A Treatise on the Exploration of Diseases" (1856), and also described his investigations of alleged spiritual manifestations.—Another son, Louis, soldier, was b. in Chester, N. H., 1816; d. near Fort Fisher, N. C., 16 Jan., 1862. He was graduated at Brown in 1839, and became a captain in the Civil War. 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-colonel 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, 1862, to the end of the war. Prior to the Wilmot expedition he had been several times temporarily a brigade commander, and had participated in the engagements at Pocotaligo (21 Oct., 1862) and Fort Wagner (July, 1863). In the attack on Fort Fisher (13 Jan., 1865), he commanded a brigade of Gen. Ambrose'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.—Samuel Dana's son, Samuel Newell, lawyer, b. in Chester, N. H., 5 March, 1836, 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 Whitfield, author, b. in Quincy, Gadsden co., Fla., 17 April, 1839. Her books are "The Black Monkey," "The News of Morland," "The Wench," "The Spingler institute," New York, city, taught in a seminary for girls in Eutaw, Ala., contributed to periodicals short prose articles and poems, and has published, under the pen-name of " Kampa Thorpe," two novels, " Four Oaks " (New York, 1867), and "Little Folks" (1875). BELLAMY, John, publisher. He was a London bookseller, who issued Mourt's " Journal of the Plymouth Colony " (1622), 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 at the church at New Haven, Conn., was ordained its pastor in 1740, and remained there until his death. During the revival of 1742 he preached as an itinerant in Connecticut and the neighboring colonies, and after the excitement was over he returned to his parish and established a school in which he soon became noted. Many of the most eminent clergy men 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 out questions, indicating at the same time 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 include: "Newberry's History of the English and New English Church" (1657); "A New Method of Reading," "A New Edition of Paulinus, and Aspasia," a collection of letters and dialogues (1759); "A Letter to Scripturists" (1760); "The Nature and Glory of the Gospel" (1761); "The Law our Schoolmaster" (1762); "The Half-Way Covenant" (1763); "Four Dissertations, and three Paraphrases" (1789); 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 1829. 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. In 1858 he accepted a captaincy in the 100th 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 Quebec assembly from 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-
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te, and as such effected great reductions in the expenses of the house. On two occasions he de-
clined, and on one occasion of his own motion, and after the death of Sir George E. Cartier re-
fused a seat in the cabinet, principally on account of the Pacific railway changes then pending.

BELLINGHAM, Richard, colonial governor of Massachusetts, b. in England in 1592; d. 7 Dec., 1672. He was a lawyer, and 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-gov-
ernor. In 1641 he was elected governor, in op-
position to Winthrop, by a majority of only six votes. The king, however, named another and William Endicott, con-

At 1634, he was distinguished in the
sculpture and the arts was invited and
man. He was a poet, and a
influence, and especially toward the
Quakers. At times he suffered from aberra-
tion of mind. His sister, widow of William Hibbens, an
assistant, was executed as a witch in June, 1656.

BELLMARE, Raphael, Canadian author, b. in Ypres, France, and the government was edu-
cated at the college of Nicolet, in which institution he was professor of belles-lettres in 1845–7. After
leaving college he edited “La Minerve” newspaper from 1847 till 1855, and, while acting in this
capacity, ably supported the cause of religious in-
struction in the schools, in opposition to those who desired their secularization. At the confederation of the provinces he was appointed inspector of in-
land revenue, district of Montreal. Mr. Bellmare assisted in organizing the Canadian zouaves, which corps distinguished itself in the papel service dur-
ing the troubles in Italy. He is a corresponding
member of la société des antiquaires de Norma-
die, is one of the founders of the société histo-
rique de Montreal, is an indefatigable worker in the field of historical research, and possesses a
valuable collection of rare books.

BELLO, Antonio, Spanish-American poet, b. in Caracas, Venezuela, 30 Nov., 1789; d. in October, 1865. When the Venezuelan revolution
began in 1810 Bello was an official in the ser-
vice of the Spanish captain-general; but he soon joined the revolutionary party and went to Eng-
land with Bolivar and Lopez Mendez to negotiate for British co-operation. Bello remained in Lon-
don, married an English lady, and lived there for fourteen years. In 1827 he returned to Me-
ica, he established himself in Santiago, Chili, where he filled many high offices, among them that of
rector of the university during the rest of his life. His works include “Teoria del Entendimiento,” “Principios de Derecho internacional,” and a

BELLOMONT, or BELLOMONT, Richard Coote, earl of, colonial governor of New York and Massachusetts, b. in 1636; d. in New York, 5 March, 1701. His father was a successful Irish merchant, as Barrington Coote, for services at the restora-
tion of Charles II. Richard, the eldest son, was a
member of parliament in 1688, 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 Bel-
antom by William III, and appointed treasurer
and receiver-general to Queen Mary. He was ap-
pointed governor of New York in May, 1695, and,
shortly afterward, of Massachusetts. Piracy and
unlawful trade had been on the increase, and New
York was “remarkably infected with that dang-
erous and dangerous danger.” Strong will and
great honesty was required for the place. In
notifying Bellomont of his appointment, the king
said that “he thought him a man of resolution and
integrity, and with those qualifications 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 gov-
ernment, 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
May, 1698. Party disputes detained him for a
year in the province of New York, after which he
g went to Boston, where he arrived on 26 May, 1699,
and was received with great enthusiasm. As Bel-
antom 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 mat-
ter by private enterprise, and, with the king’s sanc-
tion, 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 was on the point of attacking the sloop, which
with him. Kidd was finally captured, sent to Eng-
lard 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-ward,
New York. Macaulay says he was a man “of emi-
dently fair character, upright, courageous, and in-
dependent.” 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, re-
ceiving altogether $1,875. He seems to have done
all in his power to ingratiate himself with the peo-
ple of Boston, and in 1699 he delivered a popular
weekly lecture regularly with the general court,
and professed great regard for the preachers, and,
on this account, he has been charged by Hutchin-
son with hypocrisy. See “The Life and Adminis-
tration of Richard, Earl of Bellomont,” by Frederic
De Peyster (New York, 1879).
BELLOT, Joseph René, explorer, b. in Paris, France, in March, 1826; lost in an ice-boat 18 Aug., 1855. He was a midshipman at the siege of Vigo; 1832. He 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 hummock to reconnoitre, and was never seen more. His diary, 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 South Hadley, 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 principal-ship 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, "The Pair of Boats," "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 of Lancaster" (1867), "Afternoon in Surrey" (1868); "The Thames at Windsor"; "The Reaper's Child"; "New England Homestead"; and "A Devonshire Cottage." His "Sunday in Devonshire" (in oils) 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 "An English Village School" (in oils) and "A New England Homestead" (in water-colors). Other pictures by his hand are "The Willow Wagon," "The Nook," "Salem Turnpike," "The Christmas 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. He was elected associate of the national academy of design 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 oils with the spatula, 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. there 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 house 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 constitution in 1788. He presided 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., 11 Oct., 1863; 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 Westminister, Vt., a small village on the western bank of Connecticut river, and living there, young Bel lows taught in one of the public schools of Walpole, crossing the river daily. 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 unswerving 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 Iris Perley to the supreme bench, which he soon acquired a large practice. He could never bring himself to the extortionate methods so common in the profession, and such was his generosity that his actual receipts were largely consumed 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 brilliance, he had, by nature, a rare thoroughness of method and soundness of judgment.

BELLOWS, Henry Whitney, lawyer, 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 Dedham, Mass., in 1851. He was a noted scholar, 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 "Christian Inquirer," 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, Frederick Marlett, Canadian statesman, born in New York, Dec. 26, 1846. He studied drawing at South Kensington, and went to Canada in 1866. He is one 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, and is well known as an elocutionist and cartoon artist.

BELMONT, Nathaniel Sydney Smith, clergyman, b. in New Lebanon, N. Y., 28 Nov., 1875; d. in Carbondale, Ill., 8 Aug., 1871. He was graduated at Middlebury in 1867, 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, and was moderator of the Synod of the Presbyterian church, and during the discussions that, in 1837, led to the division in that church, 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 Canada. Besides sermons, essays, and addresses, which have
been separately published, he was the author of a volume entitled "Four Sermons on the Atone-
ment." He was also one of the compilers of the hymnals adopted by the new-school branch of the Presbyterian church.

BEMISS, Samuel Merrifield, physician, b. in Nelson co., Ky., 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, filling various chairs, and at times was its senior. He had good worldly prospects. From 1892 till 1895 he was a surgeon in the con-
 federate army. After the war he settled in New Orleans, and in 1896 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 1893, and of other med-
ical societies. Dr. Bemiss has contributed papers to the literature of his profession, among which are "Essay on Croup" and "Report on Consan-
guineous Marriages." He is the editor of the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal.

BENADE, Andrew, Moravian bishop, b. in Kleinwelke, Saxony, 20 Feb., 1769; d. in Bethlehem, Pa., 31 Oct., 1839. He was educated at the Ger-
man Moravian college and theological seminary, and in 1795 came to the United States and entered the boarding-school at Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Pa., as a tutor. Four years later he was appointed principal of the young ladies' seminary at Bethle-
hem, and subsequently senior pastor of the church at Lititz. In 1809 he was made president of the south district of the Moravian church, was consecrated on 15 Sept., and established himself at Salem, N. C. In 1836 he became the presiding bishop of the northern district, and removed to Bethlehem. At the age of seventy-nine years he resigned this office and spent the evening of his life in the administration of the Beth-
lehem congregations. His death was mourned with remarkable executive ability. As a preacher he ranked high, speaking English and German with equal facility.

BENDEF, or BELALCAZAR, Sebastian de (bay-nil-kal-char), Spanish soldier, b. in Benalcazar in the later part of the 15th century; d. in Popayan, Colombia, in 1550. He left Spain in 1514 and joined Pedrarias' expedition, but re-
fused 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 Quito in 1533, and then made an expedition to the Territories now belonging to Colombia, where he met, at Cuindamarca, three other Spanish leaders, who had gone to that place from different points. After conquering Popayan, he was ap-
pointed governor of that part of the country in 1538. Some years later he was compelled to re-
sign, and then became involved in legal proceed-
ings and other troubles, which caused his death be-
fore he could return to Spain. 

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 regi-
ment, New York state militia, which was one of the three that first started from New York for the seat of war. In August, 1861, he was commis-
sioned second lieutenant in the 4th regular infantry. In March, 1862, he embarked for the penin-
sula, 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 position, while the de-
feated federals were retreating across the river. The order was to hold the position relieved, and the intention was to withdraw the picket-line before daylight should reveal it to the enemy. By some mistake the line was not withdrawn as di-
rected, and at daylight the enemy opened fire at short range. While encouraging his men by voice and example, Major Benedict fell, shot through the lungs, but was carried off the field by his soldiers. The wound was considered mortal,

BENAYIDE, Alfonso de, or Alonso de (bay-
nah-veck-des), 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 his-
try. He was the author of "Relacion de los Tesores de los Provincieros en Mejico," a memoir ad-
dressed to the king of Spain, which Benavides was ordered by the viceroy of Mexico, in 1627, to prepare for the information of the court as to the real condition, material and moral, of that part of America. T. L. work was published in Madrid in 1630, nine years after its author had been elected "custodian" of his chapter of New Mexico.

BENAYIDES Y DE LA CUEVA, Diego (bay-
nah-veck-des), count of Santisteban del Puerto, Spanish soldier, b. about 1600; d. in Lima, Peru, 15 March, 1666. He was a trade-offendant of Alfonso VII. of Castile. He studied at Salamanca, and entered the army, distinguishing himself in the Italian war in 1637; was afterward governor of Galicia, viceroy of Navarre, member of the war council, and one of the plenipotentiaries that signed the peace of Nîmes; and was ambassador to France, and arranged the marriage of the Spanish in
data Maria Teresa to Louis XIV. of France, for which Philip IV. gave him the title of marquis of Solera. He was appointed viceroy of Peru, entered Lima, 31 July, 1664, and established himself in
december of that year, sent an expedition to Chili under Gov. Angel Pereda, appointed a special board to regulate Indian labor, which prevented many abuses and afforded great benefits to the In-
dians, and endowed a chair of mathematics in the university. T. L. work was published in Madrid in 1890.

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 that navigated St. Lawrence river. He learned the trade of a machinist in New York, joined the 9th regiment New York state militia in 1847, 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 trenches (G–6 May, 1864), besides the engagements of the intervening campa-
igns. He was promoted brigadier-general in 1865.

BENEDICT, John, soldier, b. about 1890; d. 15 May, 1867. At the beginning of the civil war he volunteered as a private in the 12th regi-
ment, New York state militia, which was one of the three that first started from New York for the seat of war. In August, 1861, he was commis-
sioned second lieutenant in the 4th regular infantry. In March, 1862, he embarked for the penin-
sula, 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 position, while the de-
feated federals were retreating across the river. The order was to hold the position relieved, and the intention was to withdraw the picket-line before daylight should reveal it to the enemy. By some mistake the line was not withdrawn as di-
rected, and at daylight the enemy opened fire at short range. While encouraging his men by voice and example, Major 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, but in spite of this he refused to give up active service, and for some time commanded the 4th infantry, as Gen. Grant's headquarters guard during the Petersburg campaign.

After the war he remained on the active list in spite of his disability from his wound, and in the depth of winter he 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 five years before.

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 prepared for the ministry. On graduation from 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 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" (1820); "History of all Religions" (1824); "History of the Baptist Denominations in America and all Parts of the World" (1845); "Fifty Years among the Baptists" (1860); 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 "Conference Hymn-Book," which has had a large circulation.

Erastus Cornelius, lawyer, b. in Branford, 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 Jamesport, N. Y., and later in Newburg, N. Y.; after which he was tutor at Williams. Meanwhile he had studied law, and in 1824 was admitted to the bar. During the same 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 that branch of the law. In 1871 he was chosen alderman from the 15th ward in New York city. Ten years later he became a member of the board of education, and was its president continuously until his resignation in 1863. He was a member of the assembly in 1848 and in 1864, and a state senator in 1872. 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 Dr. John Grimke Drayton. He was a member of the New York State council of regents from 1872 to 1874, and was chosen a regent of the University of the State of New York in 1878. He was actively interested in various charitable organizations of New York, and a governor of the New York State Woman's Hospital from 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, 1856); "A Run through Europe" (1860); and "The Hymn of Hildebert and other Mediaeval Hymns."
nel of the 162d New York volunteers, accompanied
Banks's expedition to Louisiana in September, 1862. He was brevetted brigadier-general for gal-
lantry in the assault on Port Hudson, 4 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 R. Strode. See
"Morial of Brevet Brigadier-General Lewis
Benet, Colonel of the 162d N. Y. V. I." (Albany, 1864, printed privately).

**BENET, Stephen Vincent,** soldier, b. in St. Augustine, Fla., 22 Jan., 1827. 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, stand-
ing third in his class. He was appointed to the
ordnance corps, and served at the Watervilet arsenal, at Washington, at Frankfort, arsenal, again
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 scien-
tce of gunnery, after which, until 1869, he was in command of the ordnance at Washington. In 1869 he was made assistant to the chief of ordnance, and in
1874, on the death of the chief of the department,
he succeeded to the place, with the rank of brigad-
ier-general. He translated Jomini's "Political
and Military History of the Campaign of Water-
loo" (New York, 1862), and he is the author of the
tratise on "Military Law and the Practice of
Courts-Martial" (1862), and "Electro-Ballistic
Machines and the Schultz Chromoscope" (1866).

**BENETZ, Anthony,** philantropist, b. in St.
Quentin, France, 31 Jan., 1719; d. in Philadelphia,
Pa., 3 May, 1789. He was of an old and noble French
family, who fled from France to Holland in 1685, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and thence to England in 1715.
In London his relatives became Quakers, and in
1731 they settled in Philadelphia. He apprenticed
himself 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 negroes. In New York he opened an
evening school. During the revolutionary war,
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 Canton to Great
Britain and her Colonies, in a Short Representa-
tion of the Calumitous State of the Ensnaved Ne-
groes in the British Dominions" (Philadelphia,
1770); "Some Historical Account of Guinea, with an
Inquiry into the Rise and Progress of the Slave-
Trade" (1773); "Observations on the Indian Natives
of this Continent" (1784); "A Short Ac-
count of the Society of Friends" (1780); and
"Dissertation on the Christian Religion" (1782).
See "Memoir of Anthony Benetiz." by Roberts
Valentine (1855).

**BENHAM, Henry W.** soldier, b. in Connecti-
cut in 1817; d. in New York, 1 June, 1884. He
was graduated at West Point, at the head of his
class, in 1837, assigned to the corps of engineers,
and entered upon his duties in charge of improve-
ments in Savannah river. In July, 1838, he was
promoted 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 was cited 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-
nery duty in New York harbor, and promoted to
the rank of major in May, 1851. He was brevetted
brigadier-general in charge of several other works of importance at Boston, Washington, and Buffalo, from 1848 to
1853. In the latter year he was assistant in charge
of the coast survey office at Washington, and 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 ser-
vice; was on Gen. Morris's staff as engineer of
the department of the Ohio; was brevetted colon-
el for gallantry at the battle of Carrick's Ford,
Va., 13 July, 1861; in August was made briga-
dier-general of volunteers, and was engaged in
the Virginia campaigns, including the actions at New
Creek (1861), Rich Ford (1862), and the battle of
Fisher's Hill (23 Sept., 1862) he was present at the capture of Fort Puh-
aski (10-11 April) and James Island (16 June). Later in the year he superintended fortifications in
Boston and Portsmouth harbors, and was in com-
mand of the northern district of the department
of the south. He proved very efficient in bridges
and pontoon-bridges across the Rappahannock,
the Potomac, and the James rivers, and was in com-
mand of the pontoon department at Washington
in 1864. In the mean time he had, through the
regular stages of promotion, attained the full rank
of lieutenant-colonel in 1864, and major-colonel
in 1865, and was brevetted brigadier-general and major-
general U. S. army, and major-general U. S. volun-
teers, for gallant services during the rebellion and
in the campaign that terminated with the surren-
der of Lee's army. In 1868 (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 department of the Ohio, where he stayed
until the retired list, 30 June, 1882. He invented
the picket-shovel used by troops in the field, and was
an expert in pontoon-bridges, in the management of
which he devised important 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 Lengua
Mije," and "Devocionario en Dialecto Mije."
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 mani-
ifesto, in which he urged Orangemen to oppose it.  

**BENJAMIN, John Forbes, soldier, b. in Cieon, 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 Shelbeyville in 1848. He was a member of the legis-
lature in 1850 and 1852, and presidential elector on the democratic ticket in 1856. He served in the national army as a private in the Missouri cav-
alty in 1861, was made captain in January, 1862, major in May, and lieutenant-colonel in Septem-
ber. He resigned to become provost-marshal of the 8th district of Missouri in 1863. In 1864 he was elected to congress, where he served three suc-
cessive terms, from 4 Dec., 1865, to 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, 8 May, 1884.** His parents were English clergy, and in 1811 sailed from England to settle in New Or-
leans. The mouth of the Mississippi being block-
aded by the British fleet, they landed at St. Croix, where Mr. Benjamin was born. His boyhood was passed in Wilmington, N. C., and in 1825 he en-
tered Yale, but left college three years later, with-
out receiving a degree. He then studied law in New Orleans in a notary's of-

cice, and was admitted to the bar, 11 Dec., 1832. For some time he was en-
gaged in teaching school, and in compiling a digest of cases decided in the lo-
cal courts. This, at first only inten-
ted for his personal use, was subsequent-
ly enlarged and published as "A Digest of Re-
ported Decisions of the Su-

preme 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 Slidell, Benja-

min & Conrad, having an extensive practice in planter's and cotton merchants' cases. He was a Jew, and in 1845 a member of the convention held to revise the constitution of 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 Cali-

fornia claimed their property, and Benjamin was re-
tained as counsel. On his return he was admitted to practice in the U. S. supreme court, and for a time much of his business was with that body at Washington. In 1850 he was on the con-

dependent electors at large from Louisiana, and was ele-

vated to the U. S. senate in 1852, and again in 1857, but on the secession of Louisiana he with-
drew from the senate, with his colleague, John Sildell, 4 Feb., 1861. During his senatorial career he had attained pre-eminence in the southern wing of the democratic party. A sharp personal contro-

versy between himself and Jefferson Davis seemed likely to cause a breach, 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 definitely set aside by the declaration of the su-

preme court in the Dred-Scott case, by which, he believed, 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 princi-

ples." On the formation of the provisional gov-

ernment of the confederate states, he was ap-

pointed 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 con-

federate congress, he resigned his office, but im-

mediately became secretary of state, which place he held until the organization of the confederate 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. On the fall of the confederacy he fled from Richmond with other members of the cabinet, and, on becoming separated from the party, escaped from the coast of Florida to the Bahamas 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 summer he was called to the English bar, at the age of fifty-five. At first his success was slight, and he was compelled to re-

sort to journalism for a livelihood. In 1868 he pub-

lished "A Treatise on the Law of Sale of Personal Property," which is now the authority on this subject in English law (3d ed., London, 1883). His practice then grew rapidly, and in 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." His last great nisi prius 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 withdrew to Paris, where his wife and daughter resided, and where his health rapidly failed until his death.  

**BENJAMIN, Nathan, missionary, b. in Cats-
kill, N. Y., 14 Dec., 1811; d. in Constantinople, Turkey, 27 Jan., 1863.** Mr. Benjamin, Williams, in 1832, and at Andover 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, with great success and bene-

fit to the people. From 1843 to 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 1850 this work was transferred to Constantinople, where he also translated 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 edited a number of works published in the Armenian tongue. "The Morning Star," which is still issued.—His wife, Mary Gladding Wheel- er, 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, 1859).—Their son, Samuel Greene Wheeler, author, b. in Argos, Grecia, 13 Feb., 1857, was graduated at Williams in 1878. Shortly afterward he became the assistant librarian in the State Library, Albany; but he remained from 1861 till 1864. In February, 1868, he was appointed U. S. minister to the court of Persia, and established the legation at Tehran. He resigned in July, 1868. Mr. Benjamin's contributions to periodical literature have been very numerous. Among his works are: "The Cobweb of the New York "Evening Mail" and the "Magazine of Art." Among his books are "Constantinople, Isle of Pearls, and other Poems" (Boston, 1868); "On the Death of Abraham Lincoln" (1865); "The Turk and the Greek" (1867); "Tom Roper" (Philadelphia, 1868); "Munroe's Advice to his Son," a metrical 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" (1869); "Art in America" (1879); "The Multitudinous Seas" (1879); "Our American Artists" (Boston, Ist series, 1879; 2d series, 1881); "The World's Paradoxes" (New York, 1889); "Troy, its Legend, Literature, and Topography" (1880); "A Group of Etchings" (1884); "A Life of Longfellow" (1885); "The Story of Persia" (1866); and "Persia and the Persians" (Boston, 1886). He has drawn many illustrations for magazines, an illustrated edition of Longfellow's poems, and other books. His paintings include "A Home of the Sea Birds" (1875); "Porto Cruz" (1876); "The Corbie or Sailor's Dread" (1876); "The Wide, Wide Sea" (1871); "Yachts Struck by a Squall" (1879); "Among the Breakers" (1879); and "In the Roaring Forties" (1885).

BENJAMIN, Park, journalist, b. in Demerara, British Guiana, 13 Aug., 1809; d. in New York city, 12 Sept., 1864. His father was born in Connecticut, but removed to Demerara, and there carried on business. At an early age Park was sent to New England for medical advice and to be educated, for which purpose he entered Harvard and then at Trinity, where he graduated in 1829, after which he studied law and was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1832. His tastes inclined more toward literature than to law, and he became one of the original editors of the "New England Magazine." In 1837 he removed to New York and edited, in connection with Charles Fenn Hoffman, the "American Monthly Magazine." Later he was associated with Horace Greeley as editor of the "New-Yorker," and for a short time had charge of the "Black and White," 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 these periodicals were not altogether successful, and he turned to journalism. In 1837 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 "Our Boys" (1832) are among the best known of his longer poems, and "The Tired Hunter," "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, a 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," the 9th army d'agship, 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 1878 he was associate editor of the "Scientific American" and chief editor of the Popular Science Monthly. He 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 Tele-gust." His books include "Shakings—Etchings for the Naval Academy" (Boston, 1876); "Worm- lies and Racemes" (New York, 1874); an "Appleb- Cyclopediar of Applied Mechanics," edited (1880); and "The Age of Electricity" (1886).}

BENJAMIN, Samuel Nicoll, soldier, b. in New York city, 13 Jan., 1839; d. on Governor's island, New York harbor, 15 May, 1890. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1861, and became a 2d lieutenant in the 2d artillery. He served continuously throughout the civil war, was at Bull Run, Malvern Hill, and Fredericksburg, in command of a battery at Covington, in command of the reserve of the regulars in the Peninsula, and at Spotsylvania, where he was severely wounded. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel 13 May, 1865, and major 3 March, 1866. On recovery from his wounds he became assistant professor of mathematics at the U. S. military academy, and from 1869 till 1875 he was at the artillery school for practice, Fort Monroe, Va. Then, having been transferred to the staff, he was made assistant adjutant-general, and was on duty first at Washington, and later became adjutant-general of the department of Arizona. In June, 1885, he was made assistant adjutant-general of the division of the Atlantic, and assigned to army headquarters near Col. F. W. Loring, and it is said that his mother quilted money into the back of his vest, for use in case he was captured. After the war he engaged in the iron business in Coventry, and in 1792 he purchased the "Rock Forge lands," where he established works. In 1794 he erected a forge, the first in that
BENNETT, Wesleyan in the government. The burgesses of Philadelphia, in Dec., 1772, in Ancient and Andrews, a Methodist year in parliament. (4 Y., the prohibiting loyalty, tive, in 1854 the Maryland royalists or proprietaries, under the instigation of Lord Baltimore, again revolted, and overthrew the parliamentarians, and intercolonial hostilities followed by land and sea, resulting in victory for the Virginians under Gov. Bennet. The decisive action took place on 25 March, 1855, and many prisoners, including the royalist Gov. Stone, were taken captive. At least four of these were executed. During the same year Gov. Bennet retired from public life.

BENNETT, Charles Wesley, educator, b. in East Bethany, N. Y., 18 July, 1828. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1852, and, after teaching for several years, became a Methodist minister in 1862. In 1864 he resumed teaching as principal of the Genesee Wesleyan seminary at Lima, N. Y. From 1866 till 1869 he studied in the university of Berlin, Germany, and, after preaching two years, became, in 1871, professor of history and logic in Syracuse university. From 1872 till 1876 he was art editor of the "Ladies Repository." He then went abroad and after two years, in 1878, in a ship of war, went to the Congo. His ship was wrecked, and after being cast ashore on the coast of the Congo, he eventually succeeded in reaching the coast of Liberia, where he was received by Governor J. C. Broome, and was soon translated to the interior of the country. He has published, besides reports, lectures, and numerous contributions to reviews and encyclopedias, "A Digest of the Laws and Resolutions of Congress relative to Pensions, Bounty-Lands, Pay of the Army, etc., with Complete Forms of Application" (Washington, 1884), and "National Education in Italy, France, Germany, England, and Wales, popularly considered" (Syracuse, 1870).

BENNETT, De Robigne Mortimer, freethinker, b. in Springfield, N. Y., 23 Dec., 1818; d. in New York city, 6 Dec., 1882. He received a common-school education at Cooperstown, N. Y., and in September, 1833, became a Shaker and settled in New Lebanon, N. Y., where he remained for thirteen years, studying and practising medicine. In 1846 he, with several others, decided to leave the community, and subsequently was engaged in the publishing business. He was at first an outspoken freethinker, and in 1875 established "The Truth-Seeker," in which he combated with vigor what he considered the errors of orthodox theology. From 1877 until his death he was persecuted for his radical opinions. He was arrested three times, and spent a year and a half in a Pennsylvania penitentiary, having been convicted of selling an obscene book. A petition bearing 200,000 names, and asking for his release, was sent to President Hayes, who failed to act on it. The freethinkers of the United States erected a fine monument to his memory in Greenwood cemetery. He published numerous works, among which were "The World's Sages, Thinkers, and Reformers" (New York, 1876); "Champions of the Church" (1880); "The Gods and Religions of Ancient and Modern Times" (1881); "From Behind the Bars" (1881)—the last two were written in prison; "An Infidel Abroad" (1881); and "A Truth-Seeker Around the World" (4 vols., 1882).

BENNETT, Emerson, author, b. in Monson, Hampden co., Mass., 16 March, 1832. His father died in 1855, and after remaining three years longer on the farm, he entered Harvard university preparéd for college, but at the age of seventeen went to New York city, where he published a poem called "The Brigand," in an Odd-Fellows' journal. After visiting Philadelphia and Baltimore, he went to Cincinnati, where he first became travel-
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 republicans and many thousands, named “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 newspapers, the “Large” was the most successful. In 1859, he published the “American Outlaw’s” (1874). His most popular books have been “Prairie Flower” and “Leni Leoti,” which have had a circulation of 100,000 copies. A uniform edition of his novels was recently begun, but only three volumes have been published, “The Outlaw’s Daughter” and “Villette Lindon” (Philadelphia, 1873), and “The Phantom of the Forest” (1874).

BENNETT, James Gordon, journalist, b. in New Mills, near Keith, Scotland, 1 Sept., 1795; d. in New York city, 1 Jan., 1858. 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 made his vocation, he discarded priestly attire, April, 1819, he landed at Halifax, N. S., where he attempted to earn a living by teaching book-keeping. Failing 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, the “Herald,” and in the election of the Charleston “Courier,” and in 1824 returned to New York and attempted to establish a commercial school, and then to lecture on political economy, but 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 its advocacy of the election of John Q. Adams, and became associate editor on Noah’s “American Intelligencer” and in the “Herald” and the Pennsylvania society. In 1826 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 the “American Intelligencer” and the “New York Enquirer,” which, with James Watson Webb for editor and Bennett as his assistant, became the leading American newspaper. When it deserted Jackson for Nicholas Biddle, Bennett left it, and started a cheap party paper that existed only thirty days, and then a Jackson organ in Phila-
delphia called the “Pennsylvanian.” He appealed to the party to sustain this paper, and, being refused, returned to New York, and, determined to trust no more to politicians, on 6 May, 1835, issued the first number of the “Herald,” a small four-page sheet, sold for a cent a copy. Two young printers, Anderson and Smith, agreed to print it, and share the profits and losses with the editor. Bennett wrote the entire newspaper, making up for the lack of news by sensational opinions, fic-
tion, and wit. At one time he employed two young printers, Anderson and Smith, agreed to print it, and share the profits and losses with the editor. Bennett wrote the entire newspaper, making up for the lack of news by sensational opinions, fic-
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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 was graduated in 1811. He studied law at the Litchfield law school, and entered upon the prac-
tice of his profession in Burlington, Vt., where he resided until his death. He became in 1839 an

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 circulation, and entered upon the prac-
tice 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 the author of many works, the last of which was "The Vermont Justice."

**BENNETT, Thomas W.,** soldier, b. in Union co., Ind., 16 Feb., 1831. He was graduated at the law school of Indiana Asbury university in 1854, 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 69th in August, 1862, and commissioned brigadier-general on 5 March, 1865. He was again chosen to the state legislature in October 1864. He lived in Hyde Park, N. Y., in 1887. He entered the national academy, New York, about 1856, and studied also with J. H. Wright, portrait-painter, and afterward 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 national academy in 1862. Among the better known of his pictures are "Cloud Towers"; "Strawberry Mountain"; "Mark's"; "Reverential Anatomist" (1876); "Bazaar at Cairo"; "Hay-Boats"; "Peasants of Cadore at Religious Worship"; "Market-Place, Egypt" (1877); "Study of Girl in Blue"; "Hashish-Smokers"; "Slave's Tower" (1878); "Thoughts in Exile"; "Reverie"; "Making the Best of It"; "Dead Calm on the Hill"; "Fire-Worshippers" (1879); "Mountain Torrent" (1881); "Distinquished Company in Titian's Garden"; "State Secret in Venice" (1882); "Spring"; "Art and Love"; "Afternoon on the Lagoon"; "Ariadne" (1885). Mr. Benson has been a frequent contributor to periodicals, and has published two books entitled "Gasparo Stampa; the Story of Her Life," and "Art and Nature in Italy" (Boston, 1881).

**BENSON, Henry C.,** clergyman, b. near Xenia, 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. In 1852 he removed to California. He 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 Chinese Chocaw Indians as a missioner, and he related his experiences in a book called "Life among the Chocaw." 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. He has been engaged in commercial pursuits in connection with mills and vessels for many years: is a director of the Imperial bank of Canada, and of the London and Canadian loan agency company, vice-president of the international suspension bridge company, and holds 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., 14 Nov. 1771. He received an academic education, and, after teaching for several years, 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 13 March, 1867, till 3 March, 1871. 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, on careful examination his speeches were but half his work. He was assisted in preparing the “Systenm of Artillery for the Use and Service of the Ordnance,” in 1848.

BENTON, James Gilchrist, soldier, b. in Lebanon, N. H., 15 Sept., 1809; d. in Springfield, Mass., 23 Aug., 1881. His father, Calvin Benton, was a wool-merchant and introduced merino sheep into New England. The son was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1849, 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 Use and Service of the Ordnance.” 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., armory in 1853. From this time on, on special duty in Washington, engaged 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 board of examiners of the army from 1854 to 1856, then promoted to a captaincy after fourteen years’ strenuous service, and appointed instructor of ordnance and gunnery at West Point, where he remained 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, was promoted major of ordnance in 1863, and in the same year became a member of the board of examiners of the army. 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 powder magazine, which had been transformed into a storehouse for ammunition, he entered the building and, with the assistance of a single man, succeeded, with his feet and hands, in putting out the fire in the loose tow and rope-handles of the boxes before the arrival of the fire department. In July, 1864, he performed another act of valor on the occasion of a similar explosion, when he entered a magazine, stripped off his coat, threw it over an open barrel of powder that was in dangerous proximity to 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 1886, he was ordered to the command of the national armory 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, withCols. Laidley 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 report on “Experiments made at the National Armory for the purpose of revising and improving the System of Small Arms,” was published by the government. He also wrote on “Guns and the distribution of the militia.” 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 the inventions was the application of electricity to determine velocity. This was tried after a series of carefully conducted experiments, and the Navez electro-ballistic pendulum was too delicate and complicated for general purposes, he devised an apparatus with two pendulums of simple construction, known as the Benton electro-ballistic pendulum. This was adopted by the government, and came largely into use in private factories for testing powder. Among his other inventions were an improvement in callipers for inspecting shells; a cap-filling machine; the tread of velocimetric. Establishing in velocity of projectiles; a system for loading and maneuvering barbette guns under cover from the enemy’s fire, by depressing the muzzle of the piece and using a jointed ramrod; re-enforcing-cup for cartridge— and spring-dynamometer. He published “A Course of Instruction for the Armory and Gunnery” (New York, 1861; 3d ed., 1873).

BENTON, Joel, author, b. in Amenia, Dutchess co., N. Y., 29 May, 1852. He was educated at Amenia seminary, leaving the school in 1861, and has devoted himself for the most part to philosophic and literary pursuits. As an essayist and as a poet he has contributed largely to periodical literature. Soon after Ralph Waldo Emerson’s death he made valuable contributions to the study of his works, and published “Emerson as a Poet” (New York, 1860).

BENTON, Nathaniel S., politician, b. in Cheshire co., N. H., 19 Feb., 1792; d. in Little Falls, N. Y., 29 June, 1860. He was educated at Fryeburg academy, Maine, leaving for one of his instructors Daniel Webster, who was then principal of the academy. He was put in command of Little Falls, N. Y., in 1812, as a private, he passed rapidly through the grades of ensign, lieutenant, and adjutant, and on two occasions while at Plattsburg acted as judge advocate-general. At the conclusion of the war he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and in 1816 removed to Little Falls, N. Y., engaging in the practice of his profession. In 1821 he became surrogat of Herkimer co., but resigned in 1828 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 received the appointment from Gov. Marcy of the judgeship of Herkimer co., he being the first in the series of judges in that county. In 1845 he was elected secretary of state, in which office he continued until by the adoption of the new state constitution a change was effected. At that time the state superintendency of the public schools was an ex officio duty of the secretary of state, but generally devolved on one of his deputies. Mr. Benton gave his personal attention to the whole department, and wrought many beneficial changes. From 1848 till 1855 he was out of office, when he transferred his allegiance to the American party, and was their candidate for canal commissioner, and again for lieutenant-governor. The party succeeded in 1855 in carrying the state as well as electing a majority of the canal board.
and Mr. Benton was made auditor of the canal department. He immediately secured the passage of certain legislation, and at the same time he increased the duties as well as the power of the office, and effecting radical changes and improvements. When the "American party" died, Mr. Benton allied his fortunes with the republicans, but retained his office of auditor until 1808.

BENTON, Thomas Hart, statesman, b. near Hillsborough, Orange co., N. C., 14 March, 1782; d. in Washington, 10 April, 1858. He was the son of Col. Jesse Benton, lawyer, of North Carolina, who was private secretary to Gov. Tryon, the last of the royal governors of North Carolina. His mother was Mary, dau. of Capt. Amos Carroll, of the 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 cultivate the family farm of 3,000 acres 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 great war-trail of the southern tribes led through the estate. Settlers gradually came, and with them a better assured protection. The place was called Bentontown, 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, was 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. Owing to a quarrel in which his brother Jesse and William (afterward Gen.) Carroll became involved, 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 with some friends happened to meet the Benton brothers in the streets of Nashville. Jackson advanced upon Col. Benton and struck him with a horse-whip; a mallet followed, and pistols and knives were freely used, and Jackson received a ball in his left shoulder, while Jesse Benton received severe 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 was in a military station on the Mississippi, and throughout the interior; and under the cultivation of amicable 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.

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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 system of finance and exchange, and urged the adoption of a gold and silver currency as the true remedy for the existing embarrassments. He made on this subject 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. In later life he was characterized by a peculiariberance of wit and raciness 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.

Col. Benton is to be given the credit of moving the famous expunging 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 record. From 1841 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 defeat of the administration of Mr. Polk was not so much as a result of the bill conferring the boundary on 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 his country. On his return from the field of a "masterly inactivity," as 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 became Calhoun's leading democratic opponent, and their opposition to each other increased into a lifelong animosity. The compromise of 1853 brought to a storm; when he directed 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 1846, and subsequently, when he directed the same views in 1846-7. 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, with the exception of Calhoun's resolution of a "fire-brand." Calhoun expressed his surprise, 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 that time mustereds in intelligence were matched in a fierce war against each other's ideas and interests. The resolutions never came to a vote, but they were sent to the legislature of every slave state, were adopted by several of them, and were made the basis of after-conflict and party organization. Through 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 discord, and declared himself against the people. On the adjournment of congress he returned to Missouri and canvassed every section of the state in a series of speeches fanned 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 he was defeated by a coalition between his democratic opponents (known as "anies") and the Whigs. At the close of his term he returned to the senate, after six successive elections, with thirty years' continuous service. In 1852 he announced himself a candidate for congress, made a direct appeal to the people in his congressional district, and was elected 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 all his power in the passage of 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, but his 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 restore the principles of the Jackson administration, while he feared that the success of Frémont would endanger 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 United States (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 to the conclusion of the great compromise debate of 1850, in which with Clay, Calhoun, Webster, 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 this work, Mr. Benton sent for several old friends to bid them farewell. Among them was the Postmaster General, who telegraphed 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 the signal for disunion. I have known you long, and I know 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 1845, 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 tobacco, gaming, and liquors, saying that his mother had wished it, and 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, Chapultapec, 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 common pleas court. When Fort 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 commissioned to organize the regiment, and did so, reporting 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, Black River Bridge, 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.

BENZONI, Girolamo, traveller, b. in Italy about 1520. He spent many years in America, and in 1560 published an account of his travels and adventures, from 1521 to 1556, under the title of the New World," translated by W. H. Smith, and republished by the Hakluyt society (1857).

BERARD, Claudius, educator, b. in Bordeaux, France, 21 March, 1786; d. at West Point, N. Y., 6 May, 1848. He was educated in his native land, and became an instructor in the College of Wells. 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 most 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 1815, 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 a command of nearly every language into which it had been translated. He published "Lesons François," long 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. Miss Berard 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 Grace Hill, in the island of Antigua, in 1812; d. in New Brunswick, N. J., 29 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 chemistry. In 1833 he was ordained by the synod of the Reformed Dutch at 19th street German Reformed church in Philadelphia, which relation he continued until 1832, when he became pastor of the second Reformed Dutch
BERGEN, Joseph Young, Jr., educator, b. in Red Beach, Me., 22 Feb., 1851. He was graduated at Antioch College in 1872, after which he spent some time on the Ohio Geological Survey. Later he became professor of natural sciences in Lombard University, becoming, in 1883, principal of the Peabody (Mass.) High School. He is a regular contributor to the "Journal of Education," and has written for the "Engineering and Mining Journal." He is joint author with his wife of "The Development of Theory: the Study of Evolution simplified for General Readers" (Boston, 1884).—His wife, Fanny Dickerson, educator, b. in Mansfield, Ohio, 4 Feb., 1846, was graduated at Antioch college in 1875. In 1876 she organized a day-school of individual instruction in connection with the Chicago Athenaeum, which subsequent illness compelled her to relinquish. She also taught in Mansfield, in Cleveland, Ohio, for some time in Antioch College, and afterward in Chicago, where she had charge of the natural sciences in a large private school, but was compelled through illness to give up teaching. Mrs. Bergen has dramatized Longfellow's poem of "Miles Standish" (Boston, 1888). She is a regular contributor to the "American Teacher" and the "Journal of Education," and has written for other periodicals.

BERGH, Henry, founder of the American society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, b. in New York city, in 1823. His father, Christian Bergh, of German ancestry, was ship-builder for several years in the service of the government, and died in 1843, leaving his fortune to his three children. They 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. Petersburgh, and acting vice-consul. Being obliged by reason of the severity of the climate to resign his office in 1864, he resided 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 influences 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, 1863, 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 agency, 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 milky; 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. A building at the corner of Fourth avenue and 22d street, New York city, was purchased and altered to make it 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
confirmed, to the effect that Protestant Episcopal clergyman should at least once a year preach a sermon on cruelty and mercy to animals. One of the outgrowths of his work is the ambulance corps for removing disabled animals from the street, and a small fund for the purchase of apparatus with 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 energies 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 is now 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 inhuman treatment, and this led to the founding of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Mr. Bergh has written several 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 Telegraph”; “To the Virgin Bering” and “Married Off,” a poem (London, 1859).

BERGIN, Darby, Canadian physician, b. in Toronto, 7 Sept., 1826. He was graduated in medicine at McGill college in 1847. He entered the volunteer 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 surgeon-general of the Dominion troops during the Rebellions of 1855. 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.

BERGMANN, Carl, musician, b. in Ebersbach, Saxony, 29 March, 1808; d. in New York, 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 1855, and in 1856 introduced German opera at Nillo’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 violoncello and the piano, and composed orchestral music. He was conductor of the concerts of the philharmonic society in New York for several years preceding his death.

BERGOSA Y JORDAN, Antonio (ber-go’-sa), Spanish prelate, b. in Jaca, Spain, late in the 18th century. He was reporting missionary to the superintendence, 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 and the captivity of King Ferdinand VII. in 1808, Archbishop Bergosa was for some time also governor ad interim of the territories between the Ecuavirias and the confines of Guatemala and Mexico.

BERING, Vitus, navigator, b. in Horsens, Denmark, in 1808; 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 1725, and in 1728 Peter the Great, who was anxious to find out whether the continents of Asia and America were connected, sent him on an expedition in the Pacific. The exploration was continued for several years, and Bering discovered the strait that bears his name. On 4 June, 1741, he set sail again with two vessels, and discovered a part of the North American coast, supposed to be New Norfolk. Although Bering never knew that he had seen America, his discoveries were the foundation of Russia’s claim to the northwestern part of the continent. On this last expedition Bering sailed as far north as lat. 69°; but stormy weather and sickness among his crew compelled him to return, and he was wrecked on the desolate island that is now known by his name. Bering also founded the settlement of Petropaulovski in Kamchatka. See “Nouvelles découvertes faites des Russes l’Asie et l’Amérique” (Paris, 1781).

BERISTAIN, Joaquin (ber-is-tain), Mexican musician, b. in the city of Mexico, 29 Aug., 1817; d. there in October, 1839. He left several beautiful 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 para la banda de música de la plaza de la ciudad de la misma obra given by Beristain to another of his sacred pieces.

BERISTAIN, Mariano (bay-ris-tain), Mexican bibliographer, b. in Puebla, 23 March, 1756; 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 in the archbishopric, which he twice governed ad interim. He was strongly opposed to the Mexican revolution. He left a work entitled “Biblioteca Hispano-Americana e insular,” a collection of biographical and bibliographical articles, the first book of the kind published in Mexico or Central America.

BERKELEY, George, British clergyman, b. in Kilkern near Thomastown, Kilkenny, Ireland, 2 March, 1735; d. at Oxford, England, 14 Dec., 1733. 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 became dean of Derry. The dean issued in 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 very being of man, extending it to distant places and future times; insomuch 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 six letters already tell the rest.
A fifth shall close the drama with the day;
Time’s noble offspring is the last.”
These lines were quoted by Gullan C. Varplanck, of Berkeley, in an address delivered in 1950, 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 £900 a year for the foundation of the proposed college of St. Paul's in the Bermudas, and full of enthusiasm and courage he sailed from Gravesend 17 Sept., 1728, expecting to begin the seminary and assume its presidency. He arrived at Newport, R. I., 29 Jan., 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 Whitehall, erected upon it a small house, engaged in correspondence and study, composed one of his most famous treatises, "Tebphon, 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 substituted for it some place nearer home. It appears that he had heard but little of this country by travel, but many 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 in Newport, R. I., afterwards president of King's College, New York (now Columbia). Jared Eliot, 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. Wearied 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 set sail 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 Whitehall farm; and after some slight changes in the conditions had been agreed on, he removed to Dr. Johnson's farm and dated it 17 Aug., 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 laid out in Greek and Latin books for the encouragement of undergraduates who should enter in later years in Latin composition. The Berkelian scholarships and prizes thus established have been regularly awarded since 1733, and the list of those who have received these honors includes the names of some of the most distin- guished men of Yale. The Whitehall 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 has been beautifully decorated. It included copies of the chief classical writings, folio editions of the apostolic fathers, great historical works like Baronius, the Acta Eruditorum, the Elzevirs, republie apparatus for the study of the Bible, books of mathematical, physical, and medical science. Berkeley, Shakespeare, Milton, Addison, Ben Jonson, Pope, Gay, etc. Most of the volumes may still be identified in the library of Yale. Berkeley also gave some valuable books to Harvard, and wrote a letter of advice, whelps 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 1732 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 prominent universities. Berkeley, a school of divinity, established at Middletown, Conn., 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 the philosopher, copied by John F. Weir, from Snyther's portrait, which is owned by Yale. Thanks to the suggestions of Frederick Billings, at the request of President Porter, this portrait, Berkeley's enterprise upon the Atlantic seaboard came to naught in the middle of the last century, is now held in perpetual remembrance upon the Pacific coast by the grateful students of a thriving university. Berkeley's influence is much felt among the students. The name of Berkeley 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, and were given 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 "Early Historical History of Connecticut" (New York, 1886); 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 discourse on "Bishop George Berkeley" (New York, 1885).
BERKELEY, Sir William, colonial governor of Virginia, b. near London, England, about 1619; d. in Twickenham, 13 July, 1677. He was a son of Sir Maurice Berkeley, and brother of Lord John Berkeley, of Stratton; colonial Virginia was not, rent, was graduated at Oxford in 1629, and devoted himself to extensive travel in Europe. In 1630 he returned, an accomplished cavalier and courtier; was made one of the 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, rendered himself acceptable to the people. During the Cromwellian disturbances in England, he, being on the royal side, and, with the parliamentarians gained the ascendancy, 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, that when 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 the authority of Cromwell. On the 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; his faithlessness and obstinacy in dealing with the Indian question, which had become of vital moment to the settlers; and his extreme severity to the followers of Bacon after his death, caused suspicion, and, to two years of imprisonment, and, his project, was the introduction of Peruvian silver into Virginia. This was attempted in 1659, but only in a small quantity. In 1663 he was commissioned governor of the province in the west.
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 member of Gov. Bernard, who 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, failing in his preliminary measures of attempted coercion to his views, he made such representation, as would have discredited the government, to Boston. He intended to overawe the people, and the act greatly 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 soldiers, but Bernard refused, and business was brought to a standstill. His conduct drew on him the indignation of the province, but procured him, in 1760, a baronetcy in 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 king's troops. But before his decree had gone into effect, the general court had drafted resolutions in favor of the 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. He published "Letters to 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 "Antiqui Alospi ...Edis Christi olim Alumni Odarum libri duo" (1753). His "Letter Books" were bought by Dr. Jared Sparks in 1848, and by his will bequeathed to the library of Harvard.—His son, Sir John bart., was b. in England in 1744; d. in the West Indies in 1797. At the outbreak 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 extremes of poverty for some time, the legislature of the state of New Jersey, in which he was employed 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 1779, 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 went to England and married a lady of fortune. 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 mail-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 the part of "Beau's Stratagem" to the Mrs. Sullen of his wife. One reason of his success was his extreme conviviality. He lost his wife in 1782, and in 1797 came to the United States. He made his American debut in January, 1798, at theatre in Boston, in "The Rover," at the Greenwhich street theatre, playing New York. The following winter he went to Philadelphia, and in 1803 to Boston. In 1806 he was associated with Powers in the management of the Federal street theatre, Boston, and went to England for a com- panion. He remained at home, and managed one of the theatres in Philadelphia, for twenty years, and took final leave of the stage in 1830 at Boston in his favorite character of Lord Agleby, 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—1. —His son, William Bayle, dramatist, was b. in Boston, 27 Nov., 1807; d. in London, England, 5 Aug., 1875. At the age of thirteen years he was drafted to fight for England, and studied at Uxbridge. In 1828 he went to a clerkship in the army accounts office, which he held until 1830, when the office was abolished. In 1837 he produced a nautical drama, "The Pilot," for which he received £3, and, as an incentive to prompt him to further excursions, he was presented with £2 more when the play reached its hundredth 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 plays and farces with an unexcelled 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 Madman," "The Town," "Marie Duencue," "His Last Legs," "Dumb Belle," "The Boarding-School," "The Middy Ashore," "The Round of Wrong," "A Life's Trials," and "A Splendid Investment." His last play was granted to his benefit. He also published a life of Samuel Lover (London, 1874). 

BERNARD, Simon, French soldier, b. in Dôle, France, 28 April, 1779; d. in Paris, 5 Nov., 1836. He was educated by charity in his native town, and was appointed to the polytechnic school of Paris, whither he went on foot and without money. He 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, Hally, de Fleury, Fourcroy, and Monge, and he obtained the second position in the class of engineering. He was appointed in the corps de génie, and first served in the army of the Rhine, under Napoleon, where he soon became a captain, and, having accomplished an important mission, was put at the head of the topographical bureau of engineering. He was appointed in the corps of Engineers, and made aide-de-camp to the Emperor. He led the assault upon Ivrea in 1800. When a colonel he was engaged in fortifying Antwerp, and his leg was shattered in the retreat of the grand army from the field of Leipsic in 1813. The same year he threw himself into Torgau with 8,000 men, superintending the defence of that place for three months during a terrible siege. Napoleon conferred on him the title of lieutenant-general of
engineers, in which capacity he attained distinction. He gave in his adherence to Louis XVIII. in 1814, and was appointed brigadier-general; in 1815 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 Pulaski without rank on the breaking out of 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, especially charged with the breaking out of the war.' 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 MeRees. In 1824 Gen. Bernard arrived with Lafayette, and soon after entered upon duty as chief engineer of the army, although his title was "assistant engineer," as in the congressional resolution. He had as an associate Col. Joseph G. 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 seaports. Naval officers of rank were associated 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 mammoth civil engineering works of the day, notably the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and the Delaware river and bay. On the 27th of May, 1830, he returned to France, and was intrusted by Louis Philippe with the preparation of plans for the fortification of Paris, as lieutenant-general of engineers. He was strongly in favor of the system of detached forts that was afterward carried out. In 1834 he was minister of war, and ad interim of foreign affairs, and he was minister of war a second time from 1836 till 1839.

BERNARDINO, Fru., See CIFUENTES.

BERNAYS, Augustus Charles, physician, b. in Highland, Ill., 13 Oct., 1854. He was graduated at the Rush medical college in 1873, and joined the staff of the university. In 1876 he 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 1883 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 "Chips from a Surgeon's Workshop."

BERRIAN, William, clergyman, b. in New York city in 1757; d. there, 7 Nov., 1802. 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 1830, and trustee in 1832, both of which offices he held until his death. His continuous connection with this parish embraced a period of forty years. He lived in a private manner, and his only ambition was to provide for a comfortable support of his family. In 1833 he removed to Belleville, N. J., and two journeys abroad. He published "Travels in France and Italy" (New York, 1829); "Devotions for the Sick Room"; "Enter Thy Closet"; "Family and Private Prayers"; "Illustrated 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 D'Abney, with a memoir (3 vols., New York, 1835).

BERRIEN, John Macpherson, statesman, b. in New Jersey, 23 Aug., 1781; d. in Savannah, Ga., 1 Jan., 1866. He was a son of Maj. John Berrien, who served in the war of independence. He was graduated at Princeton in 1769, 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 1817 to 1821; served in the Georgia senate in 1822-23, and was U. S. senator in 1825-29, and again in 1840-52. He was attorney-general of the United States from 1829 till 1831, when he resigned on account of the denominational 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 went to England, and joined the "Constellation," of the West India squadron, in 1827, was subsequently transferred to the frigate "Guerriere," of the Pacific 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 "Potomac," and in 1847 commanded the schooner "Bonito" at the capture of the city of Tobasco, Mexico. Lieut. Berrien received his commission as commander, 13 March, 1856, and during 1858-59 was attached to the navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H. In February, 1860, he was ordered to Hong-Kong, China, where he took command of the sloop of war "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 1866-69. He was commissioned commodore, 20 Sept., 1866, and in December was placed on the retired list.

BERRY, Abraham J., physician, b. in New York city in 1807; 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 in 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 consideration that 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 important ferries connecting with New York. 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 Harrison'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 they were forgotten. When he found that the army had departed, he performed the herculean 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 the rolls. It is said that the death was the result of fever contracted at that period.

BERRY, Hiram George, soldier, b. in Thomaston (now Rockland), Me., 27 Aug., 1824; d. at Chancellorsville, Va., 2 May, 1863. He learned the carpenter's trade, and afterward engaged in navigation. He represented his state legislature several times, and was mayor of the city of Rockland. He originated and commanded for several years the Rockland guard, a volunteer company, which attained a high reputation for drill and discipline. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the service as colonel of the 4th Maine infantry. He took part in the battle of Bull Run and the siege of Yorktown, was made a brigadier-general 4 April, 1862, his commission dating from 17 March, 1862, and was given command of the 3d division of Heintzelmans's 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 president and confirmed by the Senate for re-nomination for re-election as senator from Maine. In March, 1864, he was re-elected to the Senate, serving until June, 1866. He was indefatigable in his efforts to aid the general government in the suppression of the insurrection. He raised himself and 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 President Lincoln, upon which he made the call of 1 July, 1862, for 300,000 volunteers. In 1869 Mr. Berry 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 in 1866 was residing with his son in Bristol.

BERTHIER, Louis Alexandre (baré-te-á), prince of Wagram, French soldier, b. in Versailles, 20 Nov., 1755; d. in Banberg, 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-adjutant, and afterward as a captain of dragoons, with which latter rank he served with valour, and was taken prisoner and served during the war for independence, 1778-83. Of this period of his life little is known. On his return to France he served the royal family until the revolution, when his talents made themselves felt and he became one of Bonaparte's generals of division, and subsequently his chief of staff, the most confidential of all positions for a military aide. He followed the fortunes of Napoleon to the last, and was without a peer in his special 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 1556; d. there in 1581. He joined the Dominicans in 1544, and obtained permission from his general to publish his general's previous ordinances on his return and finish 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 but Spanish, the task seemed insurmountable. It is said that, 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 Tabuna. Leaving some of his companions to complete his work, he next went among the Indians of Chipaca, whom he found threatened with famine, owing to the absence of rain. This department of his course he likewise evangelized, 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 converted into a civilized people. Similar results he extended his labors in the province of Monpox 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 of enlisting novices for the American 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 to the island in the Magdalena, and he was obliged to return. Here he was met by a summons from the general of the Dominicans to return to Europe. A few days later he put to sea, reaching Valencia in the month of October, 1550. He placed the head of a noviciate, and spent the rest of his life in training missionaries for the Indian mission.

BESSELS, Emil, scientist, b. in Heidelberg, Germany, in 1847. He studied medicine and zoology, and in 1869 accompanied Petermann in his Arctic expedition. He was chief of the scientific department of the "Polare" 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 Dorst and Weyprecht, and made the editorials reports of the U. S. naval institute.

BESSEY, Charles Edwin, botanist, b. in Milton, Wayne co., Ohio, 21 May, 1845. He took a scientific course in Michigan agricultural college, where he graduated in 1869, and afterward studied at Harvard. He was professor of botany in Iowa agricultural college from 1870 till 1884, was afterwards professor of horticulture in the university of Nebraska. He became editor of the botanical department of the "American Naturalist" in 1881, and has published "Geography of Iowa" (Cincinnati, 1878); "Botany for High Schools and Colleges" (New York, 1880); a revision of McNab's Botany (1881), and "The Essentials of Botany" (1884).

BETANCOURT, Agustín (bay-tahn-choor), 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 "Cronografía sacra." The best is his "Teatro Mejicano," a rich chronicle of Mexican history down to about the end of the 17th century.

BETANCOURT, José Ramón, Cuban lawyer, b. in Puno, Principado de Cuba, in 1823. He was educated in Havana, and in 1847 was admitted to the bar. In 1869 he removed to Madrid, Spain, where he has represented Cuba several times in the Spanish Cortes. He has published a novel entitled "Una Feria de la Caridad," a well-drawn picture of Cuban life, and his narratives are "Carta de Viajes," "Juicios críticos," and "Polémicas y otras Cosas."

BETANZOS, Domingo de (bay-tan-thoes), Spanish missionary, b. in Leon, Spain; d. in Valladolid, in August, 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 took his vows, and divided 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 lived as a ascetic, and became a fisherman who brought him the vegetables that formed 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 and the young priests of the order. He arrived in有效的with several young Spaniards, who had come to America in search of riches, that he soon had a large number of novices. He founded a 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 found others in the cities of Tlascala, Puebla, and Oaxaca. Satisfied that his followers would complete his work in Mexico, he set out on a journey of 500 miles for Guatemala, with two companions, travelling on foot. He did not remain long in Guatemala, having been received with great esteem; 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 chain set up by the Dominican province 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 St. James of Mexico. His next step was to establish a college for the study of the Indian dialects, which had been negligently treated by the Spaniards, 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 Chomex, 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 "Cabotli." 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-tah), Spanish missionary, b. in Leon, Spain, about 1500; d. in Toledo in 1562. At the age of seventeen he began his novitiate, and after five years was sent to the novitiate of St. Ildefonsus in Toledo, where he was ordained priest. He traveled in various parts of Spain, and was appointed bishop of Tucuman. He finished his course in the university of the same city, and, after gaining distinction as
a professor and preacher, volunteered for the mission to Granada. He resided 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 Uraba, where the Indians were noted for their morality, and preached to two thousand inhabitants. Ambitious 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 people so successful that he received the favor of the Spanish court. He was nominated 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, b. in Chasma, island of Teneriffe, in 1619; d. in Guatemala, 23 April, 1667. He was a descendant of Juan Bethencourt, conqueror and king of the island of Teneriffe; went to Tucuman in 1555, and devoted himself to literary studies. There he entered the Franciscan order, built a school, which was first used for a school, and then for a convent, a hospital, and a church. In that house he also embodied the hospital order of the Bethelhemites, and soon extended its benedictions to the rest of America. He also made other religious foundations, giving all his time to charitable work, and after death he was beatified.

BETHISY, Jules Jaques Eclenoure (bet-see), French soldier, b. in Cahiers, France, in 1747; d. in Paris in 1816. He entered the navy as a boy, and in 1768 was transferred first to the regiment Bravement, and then to the Royal Auvergne, which he joined in America. He became "colonel en second" of this corps, a rank corresponding to a junior field officer of modern armies. With this regiment he served during the campaigns 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, Bethisy was five times wounded, and was returned home to be received in glory by France 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. During the revolution of 1789 he emigrated from France and allied himself to the house of Bourbon, under the prince of Condé, with whom he served through the campaigns looking to the restoration of the Bourbons, and was made field marshal 1 Jan., 1814. His death was the result of wounds received in action.

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 education and training at Cornwall grammar-school, but, the war of 1812 breaking 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 deeroot's college in 1813, and in 1825 was consecrated coadjutor bishop in St. James' cathedral, Toronto, 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, clergyman, b. in Westmeath, Ont., 11 Aug., 1828, was educated at private schools at Cobourg, and at Upper Canada college, and was graduated at Trinity college, Toronto, in 1850. He was ordained a priest in the church of England in 1852, and, after-political events of his revival for several years, was, in September, 1870, appointed bishop of Trinity college school at Port Hope. He has given 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 the entomological editor of the "Canada Farmer" for nine years, and editor of the "Canadian Entomologist" from its beginning in 1868 till 1873. He has written on practical and scientific entomology, and has contributed to the yearly report on insects presented to the provincial legislature. The American association of the advancement of science.

BETHUNE, George Washington, clergyman, b. in New York city in March, 1805; d. in Florence, Italy, 27 April, 1862. His parents were distinguished for devout Christianity and for charitable enterprise. His father, Divie Bethune, was an eminent merchant, well known as a philanthropist, and as benefactor to the services of the rest of America. He also made other religious foundations, giving all his time to charitable work, and after death he was beatified.

efforts before leaving his native city for his last voyage to Europe was an address delivered at the grand review, which was held for forty-four years. On 20 April, 1861, in which with extraordinary fire 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 1887. Dr. Bethune was an accomplished student of English literature, and distinguished himself as a writer and editor. He published an excellent edition of the "British Female Poets, with Biographical and Critical Notices" (Philadelphia, 1845); and Izak Walton's "Complete Angler," for which last he was peculiarly qualified by his familiarity with the district. The most striking and most successful of his publications are "Lays of Love and Faith" (Philadelphia, 1847); "Orations and Discourses" (1850); "Memoirs of Joanna Bethune" (New York, 1863); "Fruits of the Spirit," a volume of sermons; and two smaller works, "Early Lost, Early Saved," and "The History of a Penitent." 

BETT'S, 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 1745, 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 lieu.-governorship 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 creditably fulfilled his duties as senator untill a few days before his death.

BETTS, William, lawyer, b. in Bechs Grove, St. Croix, West Indies, 28 Jan., 1802; d. in Jamaica, 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 entered the library. He was graduated in 1820. He studied law with David B. Ogden, and succeeded him in 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 to 1865 was professor of law in Columbia. He received the degree of L.L. D. from Columbia in 1850. His son, Beverley Robinson, b. in New York city, 3 Aug., 1827, was graduated at Columbia in 1846, and at the general theological seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1860. 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 several subsequent volumes. He was a frequent contributor to the church journals, and for many years one of the editors of the "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record."
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. According to his biograph-

ical notice, he was a learned man, who was vigorously imposed 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 "Epistola Familiares et Alia quaedam Miscellanea" (1765). To the Latin poems are appended translations for which he confidently apoloizes, 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 L., soldier, b. in Washington co., N. Y., in 1824. In 1842 he removed westward, first to Illinois, and then to Tennessee, where he became a lawyer. In 1855 he returned to Illi-

inois, settling in Chicago, and he gained prominence 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 1872, and in 1873 succeeded Gov. Oglesby as chief executive of the state.

BEVERLY, Robert, historian, b. in Virginia about 1616. He became secretary of the council of Virginia about 1697, when Sir Edmund Andros was governor. This office his father, Maj. Robert Beverly, had held before him. His "His-
tory of the Present State of Virginia" (4 vols., London, 1736) included an account of the first settlement of Virginia, and the history of the government until that time. In 1707 a French translation, with fourteen wood-cuts by Gribelius, 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 Campbell, appeared in Richmond (1855). Mr. Beverly was the first American citizen in whose behalf the habeas corpus act was brought into requisition.

BEWLEY, Anthony, clergyman, b. in Tennes-
see, 32 May, 1814; d. at Fort Worth, Texas, 13 Sept., 1890. Mr. Bewley began preaching in the Tennes-
see conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1829, and was transferred to the Missouri confer-
ence in 1843. In the following year the denomi-
nation was divided by the slavery question; but Mr. Bewley adhered to his position, and parted with secession, and preached independently, earning his living, meanwhile, by manual labor. Other Meth-
odist preachers of a like mind joined him, and he became their presiding elder. In 1848 a reorgan-
ization of 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 con-
victions until 1858, when he was appointed to Texas, but was driven temporarily from his post by threats of violence. Returning in 1860, con-
trary 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, Dec. 13, 1822. As a young missionary priest of the Jesuits he came to Amer-
ica, visiting Port 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 colony on Mount Desert Island, while the French colony was established on the east-
ern coast.
The same year, however, the little hamlet was destroyed by the English under Samuel Argall, deputy-governor of Virginia. One of Biard's assistants was killed, and he himself made prisoner and carried away. This outrage caused the earliest ac-
tion by the English on the part of the French 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 historic Wis. Am. Biard's volume was entitled "Relation de la nouvelle France," etc.

BIBAUD, Michel (bé-bo), Canadian author, b. near Montreal, 20 Jan., 1782; d. there, 3 Aug., 1857. He entered the Roman Catholic college of St. Raphael, and, being naturally inclined to literature, 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 since the conquest, produ-
ced much creditable poetry, wrote an essay on the French language, and contributed to the leading French publications of Canada. Dur-
ing the latter part of his life he was engaged in translating into French the report of the geological commission.—His son, Francois Marie Ueas Maxibillion, author, b. in Montreal, in November, 1822, is now a professor at the French college in his native city. His literary work, which has been mainly in the line of history, includes "Discours historique sur les races sauvage de l'Amerique septentrionale" (1846); "Les sagamias illustre de l'Amerique septentrionale" (1857); "Tableau historique des pro-
gres materiels et intellectuels du Canada" (1858); and "Pantheon Canaden" (1858).

BIBB, George M., jurist, b. in Virginia in 1732; d. in Georgetown, D. C., 14 April, 1859. He was graduated at Princeton in 1752, studied law, and settled in Kentucky, where he was presently elected to the legislature, three times chosen chief justice of the state, and for two years in its senate. In 1811—4 and 1829—35 he was a member of the U. S. senate, and in 1815 became 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" (1805—11).

BIBB, William Wyatt, governor of Alabama, b. in Virginia, 1 Oct., 1780; d. near Fort Jackson, Ala., 9 July, 1829. He was the son of Capt. Will-

iam Bibb, who settled at Williams and Mary col-
lege, and studied medicine at the university of Pennsylv perish, receiving the degree of M. D. in 1801. Removing to Georgia, he was a member successively of the two branches of the legislature. He was a member of congress from 1807 till 1813, when he was chosen to the U. S. senate, and re-
tained his seat there until 1816. He removed to Alabama, then a territory, and was governor in 1817—9, when it was admitted as a state, and he was elected as its first executive. He died while in office, and his son, Thomas Bibb, succeeded him as governor, 1820—1.

BICKER, John, soldier, b. in New York city, 29 Feb., 1796; d. at Far Rockaway, L. I., 3 June, 1886. He served in the war of 1812, and at the
time of his death was its last surviving officer. He resigned from the army forty years before his death, and went into business in the city 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 Cambridge, during the summers 1865–9 he travelled extensively in the Malay archipelago and eastern Asia, collecting objects in natural history, principally shells. In 1870 he became professor of natural history in Madison university at Hamilton, N. Y. Later he was associated in the management of the American museum of natural history in New York. He was for some time its superintendent, but in 1885 became curator of the ethnological department. He is also in charge of the department of public instruction, and on Saturday mornings, during the winters, he devotes himself to the publication of his work. Formerly 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 member of scientific societies to 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., 1834. He began his collegiate education at Amherst, but was graduated at Brown in 1850. During his senior year in college he was elected a member of the Rhode Island state legislature. From 1850 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 appointment of a school superintendent in each town, the organization of a board of education, and other important measures. Mr. Bicknell has been very active in educational journalism, and during the thirty years of his service in the office of law, and at the present time, he has contributed to "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 papers, 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 Educational Association, Interstate 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 Education of Rhode Island," and "History of the Bicknell Family" (Boston, 1882).
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 1850, '52, 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 off the coast of Tripoli in 1803, and with the rest of the officers and crew was held in captivity during the war with the Barbary states. After his release he was on ordinary duty until the war of 1812, when he was assigned to the sloop-of-war "Was" and was present at the capture of the British sloop "Fredic." 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 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 gun-boat flotilla in the Delaware, but was soon transferred to the "Maj." and directed from France to the British in the port of New London, Conn. He escaped with his ship, and shortly afterward sailed for Tristan d'Aunha. When off that island (23 March, 1815) he fought and captured the British brig "Penguin," after a sharp engagement of twenty-two minutes at close quarters during which the "Penguin" was so shatterted by the "Maj.'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 in April, 1816, was present at the capture of the "Hornet" for nearly thirty-six hours, press 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 Son Salvador to refit, but having 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-charge at sea. Congress voted him a gold medal, and New York gave him a state dinner, while the city of Philadelphia sent him with present of 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 (1828-29), Sec. Pakington sent thither unemployed midshipmen for instruction, thus laying the foundation of a naval school. He was flag-officer of the East India squadron in 1845, and negotiated the first treaty with China, afterward landing in Japan. This was his last extended cruise, though he was in command on the Californian coast during the Mexican war.

**BIDDLE, John**, soldier, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 9 March, 1789; d. in White Sulphur Springs, Va., 20 Aug., 1859. 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 to 1831, when he was appointed lieutenant-governor of the land-office small Delaware. 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., 1760, was taken in the "Phipps" on 7 March, 1778. On 22 Dec., 1775, congress passed a resolution appointing nineteen naval officers, of whom five were captains. Nicholas Biddle, one of these, was assigned to the "Andrea Doria," an armed brig. In October, 1776, the number of captains 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 in 1783, after a cruise, was taken as a prisoner, together with his father. He was immediately exchanged, and on his return to Philadelphia, where, with two companions, he remained two months. In 1787 he entered the British navy as a midshipman, such appointments being open to the sons of colonial gentry. Three years afterward, after having served as a member of a South Sea exploring expedition, he deserted his own vessel and ship, and, disguised as a seaman on board one of Phipps'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 whole cruise, being very creditable at the revolution threatened. Being now an experienced 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 was promoted to the command of the "Teresa" during her cruise. After returning to a British vessel as a privateer, he was engaged in the "Teresa" on the Barbary coast where the death of Nelson. Biddle took charge of the "Teresa" and was stationed on the coast of New Providence, where a large quantity of munitions of war were 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 much damage, and, being a better sailor than the American vessel, he forced him with peremptory demonstration to return to his own vessels. 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 held as soon as 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 was back again in a few days with four prizes, one of 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 7 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 same 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. 1769; d. in Baltimore, 5 Sept., 1779, was an 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, 8 Jan., 1789; d. there, 37 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 age of thirteen had it not been deemed wise to keep him longer at his books. He was graduated in 1801 as valedictorian, dividing the first honor of the class with his only rival, the ancestors of the Biddle family came over with William Penn, and nobly throughout the earlier colonial struggles against the proprietaries and the Indians. In the war for independence, Charles, father of Nicholas, was prominent in devotion 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 to John Armstrong, 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 diplomatic maneuvers from the pursuance-money fund for Louisiana. Thus be acquired his first experience in financial affairs, being brought into intimate association with the dignitaries of the French official bureau, who never ceased to marvel at his youth and abilities. After completing 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 conducted with the pertinacity and assurance which so well that the incident was never forgotten by Mr. Monroe, who often related the story of the discussion between the young American and the Cambridge professors. In 1807 Mr. Biddle returned home and began the practice of law, devoting such time as he deemed proper to literature in 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 editorship of the "Port-Folio," a magazine of high character (1806–23). 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 induced Mr. Jefferson to write an introductory memoir of Capt. Lewis, and was thoroughly pleased when his friend's work did 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 discussed in debate and again in different forms until, in 1836, the Pennsylvania common-school system was inaugurated 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 ChiefJustice Marshall and other leaders of public opinion. This was his first step toward a financial career. The war of 1812 intervened. During its continuance he was a member of the state senate, and lent his support to all reasonable war measures. In 1815 his judge's course in regulations of the Hartford convention gave a turn to events that seemingly averted grave sectional dissensions, When the United States bank was rechartered, largely through Mr. Biddle's efforts in 1814, President Monroe appointed him a government director, and on the resignation of Mr. Cheves he became president of the bank, conducting its vast business with marked ability. During his connection with it he was appointed by Monroe, under authority from congress, to prepare a "Commercial Digest" of the laws and trade regulations of the world, which was for many years an authority. The "bank war," inaugurated by President Jackson in 1829, undermined the credit of the institution, and after the bill for its recharter was vetoed in 1832, Mr. Biddle's efforts to save the bank were unavailing. The withdrawal of the government depositors in 1833 precipitated financial disasters that involved the whole country. Mr. Biddle's friends assert that his refusal to lend the influence of the bank to partisan ends was the provoking cause of the president's hostility, but this is denied by Jackson's admirers. The literature of the "bank war" is voluminous, including a series of letters by Mr. Biddle,
vinicating 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 colleges under the provisions of the founder's will, and, in spite of the unfortunate conclusion of his otherwise brilliant financial career, he commanded the confidence and admiration of all that knew him well. Full discussions of the contemporary questions involved may be found in the "Merchants' Magazine," "Niles's Register," the "Bankers' Magazine," and the reports of congressional committees.—His brother, Richard, author, b. in Philadelphia, 25 March, 1796; d. in Pittsburg, Pa., 7 July, 1847, received a classical education and was admitted to the bar, practicing at Pittsburg, where he became eminent in his profession. He went to England in 1857, and remained three years, publishing while there a critical "Review of Captain Basil Hall's Travels in North America." He also published "A Memoir of Sebastian Catet, with a Review of the History of Maritime Discovery" (London, 1851), in which many new facts were brought to light. He was chosen to congress, as a whig, and re-elected, serving from 4 Sept., 1837, till his resignation in 1840. —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 captain of the voltigeurs in the U. S. army in the Mexican war, and was in the actions of Contreras, Chapultepec, and del Río, Chayare, and in the capture of the city of Mexico. For gallant and meritorious services in these engagements he was brevetted 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. On 27 October of that year he was elected to congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Edward J. Morris. 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 literary work was confined mainly to editorial contributions to the columns of this journal. The only separate publication from his pen is "The Case of Major Remington," a bitterly polemical article before the Pennsylvania historical society, vindicating the action of Washington. The immediate occasion was a passage in Lord Mahon's "History of England," which denounced the execution of Andre 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., 1799; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 29 Aug., 1851. 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 commanded the artillery, and was subsequently severally wounded in the defense of that place. At the battle of Lundy's Lane, 25 July, 1814, he commanded the artillery, and was severely wounded in the defense of that place. At the battle of Lundy's Lane, 25 July, 1814, he commanded the artillery, and was severely wounded in the defense of that place. After the battle he was brevetted major, and in December became lieutenant colonel under the provisions of the founding.

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 D., soldier, 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 military organizations of the state and city. 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. Withdrawing from his company at the beginning of the war, he met in the nucleus of the 74th regiment, N. Y. infantry. He was commissioned colonel of the 49th regiment in September, 1861, served with it through the peninsular campaign, and during the "seven days' battles" was in command of a brigade, continuing in that capacity till the beginning of the Shenandoah campaigns, 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 time he was at 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 Ashland co., where he was educated in Kingsville academy. In 1838-39 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 in 1848 he was in the Bear river and Feather river possessions. He served in the war with Mexico until its close, rising from second lieutenant to major, and was among the first to find gold in 1848 on Feather river. In 1849 he was a member of the state constitutional convention, 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 block of gold-bearing quartz to Washington in 1850, and was a delegate to the national democratic convention in 1852. He held Bodega for a time, essayed to endear himself before the Pennsylvania historical society, vindicating the action of Washington. The immediate occasion was a passage in Lord Mahon's "History of England," which denounced the execution of Andre 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.

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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 profession, and entered political life while still a young man. He was returned several times from Kingston and Toronto to the Canadian parliament, and during two terms was speaker of the house. 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 exiled from Upper Canada. He accordingly removed to New York city, where he subsequently practised law in the higher courts and was considered one of the ablest and best men at the bar. He was at the time of his death a member of the corporation of the city of New York city, a director in the American Bible society, and a prominent member of the historical society, before which he delivered an address a short time before his death.
BIDWELL, Walter Hilliard, journalist, b. in Farmington, Conn., 21 Jan., 1784; d. in November, 1881. He was graduated at Yale in 1827, studied theology there, and in 1833 became pastor of the Congregational church at Medfield, Mass. He resigned in 1838, on account of the failure of his voice, removed to Philadelphia, and in 1841 began a long editorial career, conducting the "American National Preacher" for about nineteen years. He also edited the New York "Evangelist" from 1843 till 1855, and in 1846 became proprietor of the "Eclectic Magazine" and the "American Biblical Repository." He became publisher and proprietor of the "American Theological Review" in 1860, and kept it till 1862, when it was incorporated with the "Presbyterian Quarterly Review." Between 1848 and 1854 he published a series of seven valuable maps, of which his brother, Rev. O. B. Bidwell, was the author. He was appointed by Sec. Seward, in 1867, special commissioner of the United States to visit various points in western Asia, and travelled for eight months through Greece, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, and Turkey.

BIEDMA, Luis Hernandez de (be-dé-ma), Spanish soldier. He was an officer in the army of Fernando de Soto in the expedition for the conquest of Florida in 1539. He wrote the "Relacion de la Isla de la Florida," printed in 1587, in the "Coleccion of Varios Documentos para la Historia de la Florida."

BIENPIÇA Y SOTOMAYOR, Salvador (be-en-pe'-ka), Spanish bishop, b. in Ceuta in 1750; d. 2 Aug., 1802. He was graduated as doctor in canon law at Salamanca, and, after travelling in Italy, went to Mexico as canon of the cathedral of Valladolid (now Morelia). He returned to Spain, and, filling a similar office at the primate of Toledo, was consecrated at Havana as bishop of Puebla, where his pastoral work began 27 Aug., 1790. Bienpíca founded the seminario palafaxo of Puebla, and gave $350,000 for improvements in the cathedral.

BIENVILLE, Jean Baptiste le Moyne, Sieur de, French governor of Louisiana, b. in Montreal, 23 Feb., 1689; d. in France in 1765. He was a son of Charles le Moyne, and the third of six brothers (Iberville, Serigny, Bienville, and Châteauguay) who played important parts in the early history of Louisiana. Bienville, while a lad on board the French ship "Pelican," was severely wounded in a naval action off the coast of New England. In 1698 Iberville set out from France to found a colony at the mouth of the Mississippi, taking with him his brother Bienville, and Sauvole. The first made at Biloxi, where they arrived in May, 1699, and erected a fort with twelve cannon. Sauvole was left in command, while Bienville was engaged in exploring the surrounding country. Iberville, who had returned to France, came back with a commission appointing Sauvole governor of Louisiana.

In 1700 Bienville constructed a fort forty-five miles above the mouth of the river. Sauvole died in 1701, and Bienville succeeded to the governorship of the colony, the seat of which was transferred to Mobile. In 1704 he was joined by his brother Châteauguay, 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. Bienville soon after died; troubles arose in the colony, Bienville quarreled with La Salle, the royal commissioner, was charged by him with various acts of misconduct, and on 13 July, 1707 was recalled; but his successor dying on the voyage from France, Bienville remained the governor. He attempted 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 Indians, at the rate of three Indians for two negroes. In 1709 and 1710 the colony was reduced to famine. In 1712 the French king granted to Antoine Crozat for fifteen years the exclusive right to trade in Louisiana, and to introduce slaves from Africa. On 17 May, 1713, Cadillac was sent out as governor, bringing with him a commission for Bienville as lieutenant-governor. Quarrels arising, in 1716 he 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, 1717, Cadillac was superseded by Epinay, and Bienville received the decoration of the cross of St. Louis. Crozat 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, placing Châteauguay in command. 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 was incorporated in the law of the state. This code regulated the condition of the slaves, banished the Jews, and prohibited every religion except Catholic. On 4 Dec., 1726, he was removed from office, and Châteauguay was also displaced as lieutenant-governor, and ordered back to France. Bienville remained in France till 1733, when he was sent back to the colony as governor, with the rank of lieutenant-general. In 1736, 1739, and 1740 he made unsuccessful expeditions against the Chickasaw Indians, in consequence of which he was superseded, and in 1743 returned to France.

BIERSTADT, Albert, painter, b. in Düsseldorf, Germany, 7 Jan., 1830. He was brought by his parents in 1831 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 Düsseldorf and studied four years in the academy there and in Rome, making sketching tours during the summers in the mountains. Returning to the United States in 1857, he made an extended tour in the west, especially in Colorado and California, obtaining from this and other visits material for many of his more important pictures. 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 1860, and has been awarded medals in Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, and Germany. In 1867 he was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor, and in 1868 with that of St. Stefan's, 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; “Landor’s Peak in the Rocky Mountains” (1863), bought by James McHenry, of London, for $25,000; “North Fork of the Platte” (1864); “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); “Valley of Kern River, California” (1876); “Mt. Whitney, Sierra Nevada” (1877); “Estes Park, Colorado,” “Mountain Lake,” and “Mount Corcoran, in Sierra Nevada” (1878), Corcoran gallery, Washington; “Geyser” (1885); “Storm on the Matterhorn,” and “View on Kern River” (1884); “Valley of Zermatt, Switzerland” (1886); “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 he had devised a handloom for suspender-webbing, and also a machine for making piping-cord. His work on “Stenography,” a short manual on shorthand-writing, was written 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 carpets, and soon afterward turned his attention to carpet-weaving. In 1839 he contracted to produce a power-loom capable of weaving two-ply ingrained carpets, such as had been hitherto woven exclusively by the handloom, 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 manufac-
BIGELOW, John, journalist, b. in Malden, N. Y., 5 Nov., 1835. He was graduated at Union college, 1853, was admitted to the bar in 1839, and practiced law in New York for several years, but gradually became identified with journalism to an extent that led him to abandon the law. He was editor of "The Plebeian" and the "Democratic Review," and prepared for the press Gregg's "Commerce of the Prairies" and other books of travel. In 1845-8 he was an inspector of Sing Sing state prison. He became a partner of William Cullen Bryant in 1849 as joint owner of the "Evening Post," and was managing editor of that journal until 1861, when, after the accession of President Franklin Pierce, he went to Paris as U. S. minister, where he remained until 1867. During 1867 and 1868 he was secretary of state for New York. In the spring of 1896 he was designated by the New York chamber of commerce to inspect so much of the Panama canal as was then under construction, and on the receipt of his report he was unanimously elected an honorary member of the chamber. The same year he received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Rensselaer college, New York. By the will of Samuel J. Tilden (August, 1886) he was appointed trustee of several million dollars, to be applied to the establishment and maintenance of a public library in New York city, and he is the testator's authorized biographer. His published writings are " Jamaica in 1839"; or, The Effect of Sixteen Years of Freedom on a Slave Colony, and Life of Frémont " (1856) and "Les États-Unis d'Amérique en 1863 " (Paris). He edited the autobiography of Franklin from the original manuscript, which he found in France (1868), and in 1893 published "Some Recollections of the late Antoine Preble of Newport and Wisdom of the Haytiens " was published in 1876, and a monograph on "Molinos the Quietist " in 1882. In 1886 he edited a life of William Cullen Bryant; a two-volume edition of the speeches of Mr. Tilden, and "The Complete Works of Benjamin Franklin."

-His eldest son, John, is an officer in the 10th regiment U. S. cavalry and author of sketches of army life in the west.—His second son, Poulteny, is editor of "Outing," an illustrated magazine for the encouragement of out-of-door recreations. His daughter Grace translated Count Volkwe's "Letters from Russia " (New York, 1877).

BIGELOW, Lewis, lawyer, b. in Petersham, Mass., about 1783; d. in Pocora, Ill., 3 Oct., 1838. He was graduated at Williams in 1803, studied law, and practised in Petersham, Mass. He was elected a member of the legislature in 1809, for the county of Berkshire, 1821, till 3 March, 1823. He removed to Illinwook, and practised law there, and at the time of his death was clerk of court, Pocora co. He was the author of a "Digest of the First Seventeen Volumes of Massachusetts Reports," and also of a "Digest of Pieckering's " (1773-1823).

BIGELOW, Melville Madison, author, b. in Eaton Rapids, Mich., 2 Aug., 1846. He was graduated at the university of Michigan in 1866, and afterward studied at Harvard, receiving the degree of Ph. D. in 1879. He has published "Law of Es-toppel" (4th ed., Boston, 1886); "Law of Torts" (2d ed., 1882); "Leading Cases on Torts " (1875); "Law of Fraud" (1877); "Elements of Equity" (1879); "The History of the English Lawman Period " (London, 1889); and "Rhymes of a Barrister" (1884). He has edited "Story on Con-flict of Laws" (8th ed., Boston, 1885); "Story's "Equity Jurisprudence " (13th ed., 1886); and "Plutarch Anglo-Normanica ".

BIGLER, David, Moravian bishop, b. in Hagers-town, Md., 26 Dec., 1806; d. in Lancaster, Pa., 2 July, 1875. He prepared for service in the foreign mission field, elected to the West Indies mission, where he labored for five years with great zeal and success. His wife's failing health then compelled him to return to the United States, where he suc-cessively took charge of the Moravian churches in Philadelphia, New York, and at Bethlehem, Pa. At the place last named he was consecrated to the episcopacy on 31 July, 1864, after which he re-
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 printer and bookseller.

**BIGLER, John**, governor of California, b. in Cumberland Co., Pa., 8 Jan., 1804; d. 13 Nov., 1871. He was of German descent. Learning the printer's trade, he became a journalist, afterward a lawyer, and was a U. S. senator from 1849 to 1856. 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 Shenandoah, Pa., in 1814, and lived with his family at Clearfield, Pa., 9 Aug., 1886. In 1829 he began to aid his brother John as a printer in the office of the "Center Democrat," published at Bellefonte. In 1833 he removed to Clearfield and established the "Clearfield Democrat," a Jackson paper, which became popular and notable. He sold it in 1836, and entered the lumber business. But his editorial career had so extended his reputation that he was already regarded as a political leader. In 1841 he was elected to the state senate, and was its speaker in 1843. In 1849 he was appointed one of the revenue commissioners, and in 1851 was elected governor, he received the gubernatorial nomination a second time in 1854, but was defeated by the American party. In 1855 he was sent to the U. S. senate. He was a member of the Charleston convention in 1860, and was the 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 proposition to a vote of the people of the several states. In 1857 he was appointed one of the revenue commissioners, and in 1864 was elected governor, he received the gubernatorial nomination a second time in 1854, but was defeated by the American party. In 1855 he was sent to the U. S. senate. He was a member of the Charleston convention in 1860, and was the 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 proposition to a vote of the people of the several states. In 1857 he was appointed one of the revenue commissioners, and in 1864 was elected governor, he received the gubernatorial nomination a second time in 1854, but was defeated by the American party.

**BIGLOW, William**, educator, b. in Natiek, Mass., 22 Sept., 1779; d. in Boston, Mass., 12 Jan., 1844. He was graduated at Harvard in 1794, taught 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 proof-reader in the university press at Cambridge. He wrote "The Cheerful Parson" and other songs that became popular; "History of Natiek" (1830); "Story 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 emigrant from Massachusetts, who settled near Brockville after the revolution, was admitted to the bar in 1845, and practiced 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 memoirs of 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 devoted to 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 shaping 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 churches and 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 Pilgrims' monument at Plym-outh, and the case for a great organ in Boston, music-hall, are after his designs. Many book-covers 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 graduated at Miami University in 1857, and at the Ohio Medical College in 1860. At first he studied in Cincinnati, but in November, 1861, he was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the U. S. army. Until Mareh, 1863, he was assistant surgeon, having charge of the charges of the U. S. army in the West Philadelphia. He then served with the Army of the Potomac, being with the 5th corps at the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. From 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. In December, 1876, he was appointed surgeon, with the rank of captain, of the general service. He is also medical advisor 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 (1883), and he is also an honorary member of the Statistical Society of London. During 1879-80 he was vice-president of the National Board of Health, and in 1884 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh, and in 1890 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 works on "Barracks and Hospitals" (War Department, Wash-ington, 1870); "The Hygiene of the U. S. Army" (1875); and "Mortality and Vital Statistics of the United States" (Census Reports, 1880). His great work, however, has been the "Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office," U. S. army (Washington, 1880 et seq.), in large quarto volumes, which contain the bibliography of every medical subject so far as it is found in the library at present under Dr. Billings's care. It is expected that the work will consist of ten volumes, one volume being issued at the same time each year.

**BILLINGS, Joseph**, English navigator, b. in Turnham Green, near London, about 1758. He was a sailor on the "Discovery" in Captain Cook's last fatal voyage, entered the Russian navy as a lieutenant after his return, and in 1790 was pointed to the command of an expedition papered to its transactions, among which is "The Properties of Iron alloyed with other Metals" (1877).
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, William, composer, b. in Boston, Mass., 7 Oct., 1746; d. there, 26 Sept., 1800. He was a tuner by trade, and afterward became a teacher. He was the earliest of American composers, and introduced in New England the lively and spirited style. This was not only by him but by others who had been in England; but, from the popular language of Billings's 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 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 "Lamentation 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 Canons," in Boston, in 1779. The pieces contained in it were deficient not only in harmony, but in melody, and especially in accent. In 1787 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 Additional Pieces for the People," for which he received a premium of $20. His subsequent publications were "The Suffolk 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, Christopher, soldier, b. on Staten Island, N. Y., in 1757; d. in St. John, New Brunswick, in 1837. His name was originally Farmer; but he married the daughter of Capt. Christopher Billopp, of the British navy, who had obtained a patent for a large tract of land on Staten Island, and when his wife inherited this estate he adopted her father's name. He commanded a corps of loyalist militia, recruited in the vicinity of New York, during the American revolution, and, having been taken prisoner, was confined in the jail at Burlington, N. J. In 1782 he was superintendent of police on Staten Island. Under the act of New York his large property was confiscated, including the Billopp house (still standing, as shown in the engraving), which he had erected, and at which Lord Howe, as a commissioner for Great Britain, met with Gen. Edward Rutledge, a committee of congress, with the expectation of removing obstacles in the way of a re-turn of the colonies to their allegiance. At the close of the war Col. Billopp went to Nova Scotia, and was one of the fifty-five petitioners for land in that province in 1783. Soon afterward he removed 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.

BINGHAM, 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.

BINGHAM, John A., lawyer, 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 congress as a republican 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.

BINGHAM, Judson David, soldier, b. at Massena 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
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, 1865, 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, 1866, 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 1847 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 1859 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 1785, 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 1786 he was elected a senator, and served till 1801, in 1797 as president of the senate pro tempore. He was strong Whig and 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 Willing, was distinguished in Philadelphia by her beauty, elegance of manners, and the magnificently hospitable way in which she dispensed the means of her husband, who was at that time the wealthiest citizen of Pennsylvania, permitted her to dispense. The accompanying portrait is after one by Gilbert Stuart. Their eldest daughter, Anne Louisa, who died in 1848, married in Philadelphia, 23 Aug., 1798, Alexander Baring. Their second daughter, Maria Matilda, married James Alexander, Comte de Tilley, for her second husband Henry Baring, brother of Lord Ashburnon, and for her third the Marquis de Rixel.

BINGHAM, William, educator, b. in North Carolina in 1835. 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 later published "An Grammar of the Latin Language"; "A Grammar of the English Language"; and "Cæsar's Commentaries, with Notes and a Vocabulary."

BINNEY, Amos, merchant and naturalist, b. in Boston, Mass., and at Westfield, 1787; d. in Rome, N. Y., 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 president from 1840 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 injurious insects, forest-trees, fishes, and invertebrate animals. To the "Journal" and "Proceedings" of the Boston society of natural history he contributed many scientific papers. He was devoted to botany, and spent a large amount of money in preparing a treatise on the subject of land mollusks, sending exploring parties to Florida, Texas, and other regions, and employing skillful artists to make drawings and engrav e 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. Binney, became known as a conchologist.

BINNEY, Hibbert,clergyman, b. in Nova Scotia, 12 Aug., 1819. He was educated at King's college, London and at Oxford; in 1842 he was admitted to the bar in the county of St. Andrew, Nova Scotia. After graduating at Oxford, he was introduced to the bar at the age of 21, and was called to the bar in 1840, when he was little more than twenty years of age. His clientele for some years was meagre, but his industry continued unflagging, and gradually, in the face of a competition with eminent lawyers, such as no other bar in the country then exhibited, he became an acknowledged leader. In 1866 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 of reputation or emolument. Between 1807 and 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 relinquish the business that opposed him. It was this, in part, that made him willing to accept a seat in Congress; but there was no other reason that influenced him—the hostility of President Jackson to the United States bank. He accepted a nomination, and was elected to the 23rd Congress. In the consideration of great 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 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, and they were universally accepted as of almost equal authority with judicial decision. 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 Bidai ex 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 fulness 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 manner, and a most melodious voice, perfectly under his control, and modulated with unusual skill. In fine, he was in all particulars a most accomplished lawyer. No one can better describe him than those who 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; fluent without the least volubility; concise to a degree that 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 Marshall. Until the close of his life he was a constant reader and student. He kept himself well informed of current events, and in regard to all public questions he not only sought information, but matured settled opinions. In 1838 he published a sketch of the life and character of Justice Bushrod Washington, in which he delineated the qualities that make up a perfect nisi prorsus judge, with singular acuteness. In the same year he published sketches of three leaders of the old Philadelphia bar, which were greatly admired. He also in 1838 gave to the press a more extended disquisition, entitled "An Inquiry into the Formation of the United States' First Well 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 power 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 devout member of the First Presbyterian church, 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 philosophical society, 6 May, 1870, by Charles J. Stilke, has been published.

BIXNIS, John, journalist, b. in Dublin, Ireland, 22 Dec., 1808; d. there, 14 Aug., 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, who, at his instance, settled at Northumberland, Pa., the "Republica..." which gave him great influence with the democratic party. From 1807 until November, 1829, he conducted, at Philadelphia, the "Democratic Press," 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 1834 he published "Recollections of the Life of John Bunnis; Twenty-nine Years in Europe, and Fifty-three in the United States." He was also the author of "Birch's Magazine of Mirth" (1850).

BIRCH, Thomas, artist, b. in London, England, about 1779; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 14 Jan., 1851. He emigrated to the United States in 1783, 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 one of the paintings illustrating the engagements between the "United States" and the "Macedonian," and between the "Constitution" and the "Guerrière." Three of his marine views are in the Clayborn collection.

BIRCH, Robert Montague, poet, novelist, b. in Nova Scotia, Del., in 1818; 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 attention to literature, contributed to the "Monthly Magazine" of Philadelphia, and wrote three tragedies—"The Gladiator," "Oralosa," and "The Broker of Bogota"—all of which have been popular on the stage, especially the first, the principal character of which was one of the favorite personages of Edwin Forrest. His first novel, "Calavar," appeared in 1844, and was succeeded by "The Infidel" (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" (1857), the scene of which is laid in Kentucky about the close of the war; "Peter Pilgrim" (1838), a collection of tales and sketches, including one of the earliest descriptions of the Mammoth Cave; and "Robin Day" (1839). They are marked by picturesqueness of description, and an animated narration. In 1839 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, Frederick Mayer, clergyman, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 30 June, 1838, 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 1866, and became rector of Stockswood, N. J., in 1870, and subsequently in South Bethlehem, Pa. 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 "Cincinnati Hymn Book" (Cincinnati, 1860), and collaborator with Bishop Odhner in "Hymns of the Spirit" (New York, 1871). He has published "Charles Wesley seen in his Finer and Less Familiar Poems" (1856), and a series of articles on hymn writing, which appeared in the New York "Independent" in 1886 and previous years.

BIRCH, Henry, lawyer, physician, b. in Greene, Chenango co., N. Y., 1 Jan., 1852. He was graduated in medicine at the university of Michigan in 1876, entered upon practice in New York city, subsequently studied neurology in Europe, and after his return was engaged as a clinical teacher on nervous diseases. Besides articles in medical journals and encyclopedias, he has written "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 in 1845, and graduated at Williams 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 Zoölogy" (New York, 1888), and also wrote the article on "Entomocerastrum" in the "Standard and Natural History" (Boston, 1884).

BIRGE, Henry Warner, soldier, b. in Hartford, Conn., 16 Jan., 1825. He was commissioned 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, 1861, when he was appointed colonel of the 13th Connecticut infantry. In May, 1862, he was appointed major of the 4th Connecticut volunteers, and was placed in command of the defenses 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 was 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. His regiment was sent this task, and he was appointed to the rank and file that his own regiment, the 13th Connecticut, volunteered almost in a body, 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 engagements at Sabine Cross-Roads, Pleasant Hill, and Cave 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 (1865), with his native state.

BIRKBECK, Morris, traveller, 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, Indiana, in 1857.

BIRNEY, James Gillespie, statesman, b. in Danville, Ky., 4 Feb., 1792; d. in Penn 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 home in Kentucky 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 descendents, 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 negotiation 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 those states were in operation had led him to favor 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 chiefly through his influence that a provision of the Kentucky 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 to Gen. Jackson, assigning his reasons in a forcible speech. This placed him politically in a small minority. In 1829, having friends planting and imitating the system 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 1836 he made a public profession of religion, united with the Presbyterian church, and was ever afterward a devout Christian.

About the same time he began to contribute to the American colonization society, looking up and preparing the way for gradual emancipation. In 1837 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 1838 he was a candidate for presidential elector on the Adams ticket in Alabama, and was regarded as the most prominent member. He was repeatedly elected mayor of Huntsville, and was recognized as the leader in educational movements and local improvements. In 1850 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 as New Orleans. Measures for the abolition of slavery were approved. Returning home by way of Kentucky, he called on Henry Clay, with whom he 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. Mr. Birney did not support Mr. Clay politically after 1830 or vote for him in 1832. For several years he was chairman of the committee of the Kentucky legislature on the subject of African colonization; and through his influence the law for that purpose was enacted. Its experiment proved a failure, and a project for the development of a colony in the western territories of the United States was formed. Mr. Birney had long been a great advocate of colonization. Having been convinced that the slave-holders of the slave 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 conversations about that time with southern politicians and men of influence he learned enough to satisfy him that, although the secret negotiations in 1830 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 had not been abandoned; that a powerful combination existed in 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 war and disunion of the states. Resigning his agency and relinquishing his Illinois project, he removed, in November, 1855, to Kentucky for the purpose of separating himself from the movement for the adoption of a system of gradual emancipation. He thought its example might be followed by Vir-
Virginia and Tennessee, and that thus the slave states would be placed in a hopeless minority, and slavery in process of retrogression. But the opinion of 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 fire to a slave-lot, 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 he devoted himself with unflinching zeal to the advocacy in Kentucky of the abolition of slavery. On 19 March, 1835, he was in the Kentucky and 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 Tammany, Judge William Jay, Theodore D. 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 newspaper, to be printed in the mails, but before the time fixed for issuing the first number the era of mob violence and social 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 the bond of the mails, the passage of laws by congress and 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 mobs; but he met all opposition with courage and succeeded finally in maintaining the freedom of the press in Cincinnati, exhibiting a rare personal combination of courage, firmness, and judgment. On 22 Jan., 1836, a mob assembled at the court-house for 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, courtesy, candor, and large attainments as a jurist and statesman. The "Phalanthropist" gained rapidly an extensive circulation. Having associated with him as editor Dr. Gamaliel 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 addressing committees of legislative bodies. His 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 annihilation of this slave state by the southwest. In recognition 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 the leaders, 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 proved and reliability of ecclesiastical bodies that sustained slavery; and true to the constitution, while he denounced the constructions that severed it from the principles contained in its preamble and in the declaration of independence. To secession, whether of the north or south, as an evil to be opposed by a national convention or establishment of slavery in any district or territory belonging to the United States, and its abolition in the slave states, except under the war power, he held was not within the legal power of congress; slavery was local, and freedom national. To vote he considered the duty of every citizen, and more especially of every member 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 anti-slavery work, at Dunlap and Birney, efforts were made for such anti-slavery candidates as were nominated by the leading parties; but as the issues grew, 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 were forced to make independent nominations for state officers at some expense, and hazard the 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 7,369 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, a disloyal and fraudulent report of the vote cast 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 subsequently adopted by the free-soil and republican parties. In the summer of 1845 Mr. Birney was disabled physically by partial paralysis, caused it 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 twenty-one slaves that belonged to his late father's estate, setting the negroes free as a 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., and the remainder of his life was spent in toil, robust- hard, and humble countenance. His manners were those of a polished man of the world, free from eccentricities, and marked with dignity. He had neither vices nor
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," and a volume of issued twice a month January 22, 1822; 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 (July 15, 1834); "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 (1838); "Political Obligations of Abolitionists" (1839); "Report of the Duty of Political Action," for executive committee of the American anti-slavery society (May, 1839); "American Churches the Balloons of the States," in the Independent (1840); "Letter of Acceptance"; "Articles in Q. A. S. Magazine and Emancipator" (1837-44); "Examination of the Decision of the U. S. Supreme Court," in the case of Strader et al., v. Graham (1830).—His son, James, b. in Danville, Ky., 7 June, 1817, was a state senator in Michigan in 1850, and was lieutenant-governor of the state and acting governor in 1861-3. He was appointed by President Grant, in 1876, minister at the Hague, and held that office until 1882.—Another son, William, lawyer, b. near Huntsville, Ala., 29 Jan., 1827, was appointed a lieutenant in the 7th U. S. Infantry in February, 1848, he took an active part in the revolution, and he was appointed on public competition professor of English literature in the college at Bouges. He entered the U. S. national service as captain in April, 1861, and rose through all the grades to the rank of brevet major-general of volunteers, commanding a division for the last two years of the civil war. He participated in the principal battles in Virginia, and, being sent for a short time to Florida after the battle of Olustee, regained possession of the principal parts of the state and the Confederate army. In 1863-4, having been detailed by the war department as one of three superintendents of the organization of U. S. colored troops, he enlisted, mustered in, armed, equipped, drilled, and sent to the field seven regiments of those troops. In this work he opened all the slave-prisons in Baltimore, and freed their inmates, including many slaves belonging to men in the confederate armies. The result of his operations was to hasten the abolition of slavery in Maryland. He passed four years in Florida after the war, and in 1874 removed to Washington, D. C., where he practised his profession and became attorney for the District of Columbia.—The third son, Dion, physician, entered the army as lieutenant at the beginning of the civil war, rose to the rank of captain, and died in 1864 of disease contracted in the service. The fourth son, David Bell, b. in Huntsville, Ala., 29 May, 1827; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 18 Oct., 1864, studied law in Cincinnati, and, after engaging in business in Michigan, began the practice of law in Philadelphia in 1848. He entered the army as lieutenant-colonel at the beginning of the civil war, and was made a brigadier-general of volunteer regiments, which regiment he raised, principally at his own expense, in the summer of 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. Berry he 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.

BISCAIANTI, Eliza (Ostinelli), vocalist, b. in Boston in 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 Bisaccianti, also a musician, in 1847, made her first appearance at Milan with success. She made her début in America at the Astor place opera-house, New York, in February, 1848, and in Philadelphia, 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 drawing-master named Riviére, studied the piano-forte under Moscheles, became distinguished for her singing, in 1851 became the wife of the composer Sir Henry Rowley Bishop, and took a prominent part in the oratorios and country festivals in England. On the advice of the harpist Bochs, she cultivated Italian music, and, accompanying herself with him in 1830, 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, Bochs, 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 returned to Chile with her wardrobe and jewelry were lost. In 1868 she lost her voice and retired from the concert stage.
—Robert Nicholas Charles Boehs, the musician with whom Madam Bishop eloped, was born in Montmêdy, France, in 1789, and was a performer in public concerts. He was a native of Vonnay, Neuvry, and had a band of harpists 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 oratorios in London.

BISHOP, George, author, joined the Quakers in 1829; became a Presbyterian in 1868. He published several works on their doctrines. He published in 1861 “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, 1636, to the End of the 2d Month, 1660.” A second part appeared in 1867; and both were reprinted in 1873; 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 “Cantos,” “Anecdotes of Marriage and Divorce” (1856); “Criminal Law” (Boston, 2 vols., 1856–58); “Thoughts for the Times” (1863); “Succession and Slavery” (1864); “Commentaries on Criminal Procedure” (1866); “First Book of the Law” (1868); “Directions and Forms” (“Law of Mechanics”; “Manufactures”; “Statutory Written Laws”; and “Prosecution and Defence.”) in a general index to the author’s series of criminal law works (Boston, 1885).

BISHOP, Levi, lawyer, b. in Russell, Hampden co., Mass., Dec. 15, 1815; d. in Detroit, Mich., 28 Dec., 1888. 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 1839, lost his business, studied 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 rebellion at every hazard. In 1864 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 Commission of Americanists at Luxembourg, France, in 1876, 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, 1889, 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 (1864), and “Teuchsa Gronicia,” a poem in twenty-eight cantos, devoted to the Indian lore of Detroit river (1870). 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 Chillicothe in 1809, where he became professor in Transylvania college in 1804. In consequence of difficulties with the Associate Reformed synod, which he had joined upon coming to America, he connected himself in 1819 with the central assembly, and accepted the presidency of Miami college in 1824, in which he remained till 1841. He contributed to the annals 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 Logic” (1833); “Philosophy of the Bible” (1853); “Science of Government” (1859); and “Western Peacemaker” (1859).

BISHOP, William Darins, commissioner of the patent-office, b. in Bloomfield, N. J., 14 Sept., 1827. He was graduated at Yale in 1849, studied law, and engaged in railroad enterprises, becoming president of the Naugatuck railroad company. In 1856 he was elected a delegate to congress from Connecticut, and was chairman of the committee on manufactures. On 25 May, 1859, he was appointed commissioner of patents, but resigned that office in January, 1860. He was elected for the second time to the Connecticut legislature in 1860, and subsequently held important state offices. He was for a time president of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford railroad co., residing in Bridgeport, Conn.

BISHOP, William Henry, M. E. bishop, b. in 1806; d. in Newark, N. J., 2 July, 1873. He was a preacher in the Zion African Methodist Episcopal church, and 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, 1873), “The House of a Merchant Prince,” a novel of New York life (1882); “Choy Susan, and other Stories” (1884); a volume of travels entitled “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 serially in the former periodical a new novel, entitled “The Golden Justices.”

BISPAM, Henry Collins, artist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1841. He studied in Philadelphia under William T. Richards, and in Paris as the pupil of Otto Wecker. In 1869 he sent to the National Academy of Design of America, “To the Totem” and “Noonday Rest.” In 1875 he exhibited “A Misty Day”; and in 1878 “Tigris” and “Landscape and Cuttle.” He excels in pastoral cattle-scenes and in wild landscapes with animals. Among his other paintings are “Dead in the Desert” (1867); “Roman Bull” (1867); “The Wine Cart” (1868); “The Raid” (1866); “Hunted Down” (1871); “Crouching Lion”; and “The Stampede” (1879).

BISSELL, Clark, jurist, b. in Lebanon, Conn., in 1872; d. in Norwalk, Conn., 15 Sept., 1887. He was graduated at Yale in 1866, and received the degree of LL. D. from that college in 1847. He was a lawyer, and during most of his life resided at Norwalk. From 1829 till 1839 he was judge of the supreme court of Connecticut, and from 1847 till 1859 he was the superior court at Yale. In 1874-’79 he was governor of Connecticut.

BISSELL, Daniel, soldier, d. in St. Louis, Mo., 14 Dec., 1853. He was appointed a cadet from Connecticut in September, 1791; became ensign, 11 April, 1792; lieutenant, 15 July, 1794; captain in January, 1799; lieutenant-colonel, 18 Aug., 1808; colonel, 15 Aug., 1812; brigadier-general, 9 March, 1814. He commanded in the successful at-
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., 1836.

BISSELL, Josiah Wolfeott, engineer, b. in Rochester, N. Y., 14 siept., 1809. He was the eldest 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 building, and in the direction and 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, in the 1st decade of Feb., 1818. He was a midshipman in the U. S. navy 6 Nov., 1824, and was promoted to be a lieutenant 9 Dec., 1837; commander, 14 Sept., 1855; captain, 16 July, 1862; commodore, 10 Oct., 1866. He was attached to the slop "Albany" during the war with Mexico, and was present at the siege of Vera Cruz. He commanded the slop "Cyanie," Pacific squadron, in 1861-2; was on duty in the navy yard at Mare Island, Cal., in 1863-4; commanded the slop-of-war "Monongahela" in 1866-7; was on special service in 1869; and was placed on the reserve list in 1872.

BISSELL, William H., statesman, b. in Hartford, near Cooperstown, N. Y., 23 April, 1811; d. in Springfield, Ill., 18 March, 1890. He was self-educated, attending school in summer and teaching in the winter; was graduated at Philadelphia medical college in 1835, and practised medicine two years in Steuben co., N. Y., and three years in Monroe co., III. 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 prosecuting attorney of the 2d Illinois district. He was elected a member of the 2d Illinois volunteers 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, 1843. 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 died 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 Mr. 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. He was graduated at Vermont university in 1836, and was ordained deacon 29 Sept., 1839, and priest in August, 1840. He was rector of Trinity church, West Troy, N. Y., in 1841-5; of Grace church, Lyons, N. Y., in 1850; of St. Peter's church, Geneseo, N. Y., in 1848-68. He was elected bishop of Vermont, and consecrated in Christ's church, Montpelier, 3 June, 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 1847. He was a member of the committee of the asylum of Joab 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 building, and in the direction and 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.

BLACK, James, candidate for president of the United States, b. in Lewisburg, Pa., 28 Sept., 1823. He was educated at Lewisburg academy, was admitted to the bar in 1846, and practised in Lancaster. He joined a temperance society in 1840, aided in organizing the temperance association of Pennsylvania in 1846, and in 1852 was chairman of a county committee appointed to secure the election of members of the legislature favorable to the enactment of a prohibitory liquor-law in Pennsylvania. He took a leading part in the organization of the good towns, was the delegate that presented to President Lincoln in 1864 the memorial praying for the abolition of the whiskey ration, and was the author of the "cider tract." In February, 1867, as chairman of the committee on resolutions in a temperance convention held in Harrisburg, he first advanced the proposition to form a distinct temperance party. He became president of the Pennsylvania state temperance union, organized at the same convention, was one of the committee that called a national convention to organize a prohibition party, and was elected president of the convention, which met in Chicago, 1 Sept., 1869. The nominating convention that was held in Columbus, Ohio, on 22 Feb., 1872, made him the first nominee of the party for president of the United States, the Rev. John Russell, of Michigan, receiving the nomination for vice-president. The ticket received 3,085,808 votes. In 1876 he was chairman of the executive committee of the party, then called the national prohibition reform party. Mr. Black was originator of the scheme to establish a temperance publication society, and drew up the constitution of the national temperance society and publishing house. He is the author of "Is there a Necessity for a Prohibition Party?" (Philadelphia, 1867); "A History of the Prohibition Party" (1890); and "The Prohibition Party" (1885).

BLACK, James Rush, physician, b. near Glasgow, Scotland, 3 March, 1837. His education was advanced at Grinnell College (Iowa 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 Milwaukie, Wis., and then in Ohio, at Livinville 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 astrology and hygiene, and in 1876 was appointed to fill the chair of hygiene at Columbus Medical College. He is a member of numerous medical and scientific associations, and is a member of the American Medical Association and the Ohio State Medical Society. Dr. Black has written for the medical and scientific journals, and is the author of "Ten Laws of
BLACK, Jeremiah Sullivan, lawyer, 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, Hunk 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 1851. In 1838 he married a 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 chosen by a democratic governor, in April, 1842, for president-judge of the district where he lived, which post he held for nine years. 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 compelling a state, if it chose to secede and set up as an independent 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, Edwin M. Stanton taking the post 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 U. S. supreme court reporter, but soon resigned that office, and entered 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 Vanderbildt still contest, the Millikin case, and the McGurnan claim were among the more noted 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, who was elected lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania in 1882, and in 1886 was the democratic candidate for the governorship.

BLACK, John, diplomatist, b. in New York in 1792; d. in Albany, N. Y., Nov. 25, 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.

BLACK, William, clergyman, b. in England in 1769; d. in Danville, Ky., 23 Aug., 1842. He was educated at Martin academy, Washington co., Tenn., licensed to preach by Abingdon presbytery in 1795, and settled many years at Murfreesville, Tenn. He was minister of the First Presbyterian church of Lockport, N. Y., and of the First Presbyterian church of Danville, Ky., in 1823-7. He passed the last forty years of his life in the western states, in preaching, organizing churches, and, from 1803 to 1809, during a part of each year, in his mission to the Cherokees, established a school in Tennessee in 1806, and from 1837 till 1839 was president of Center college, Kentucky.

BLACK, Joseph C. S., U. S. senator, b. in Woodford co., Ky., 1 Oct., 1835. He was graduated at Center college, Danville, Ky., in 1857, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1858, and practised 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, in 1871 was elected to the Kentucky legislature, and was re-elected in 1873. In 1875 he entered congress as a democrat. He was re-elected in 1876, 1878, 1880, and 1882. He was elected senator from Kentucky on 4 Feb., 1884, and took his seat on 4 March, 1885.

BLACK, William, printer, b. in Virginia in 1801. He went to California in 1845, took part as volunteer in the conquest of that country in 1846-7, and was appointed alcalde at San Francisco 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 alcalde in the new territory, legally untrained but socially important men, who administered justice after a manner less 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.

BLACK, William Jasper, editor, b. in Randolph co., Ark., 24 July, 1820. He was early left an orphan, and received his education in public schools with George B. Kinney in Lexington, Ky.; after which he became a printer, and worked in various offices in Arkansas and Louisiana. Later he settled in Homer, La., where he established "Blackburn's Homer Pilot," which he afterward combined into the weekly "Houma News" under the patronage of Col. Charles Sumner by Preston S. Brooks, 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
BLACKBURN, William Maxwell, clergyman, b. in Carlisle, Ill., 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 till 1863, and at Trenton, N. J., from 1854 till 1868, in which year he was called to the chair of biblical and ecclesiastical history in the Presbyterian theological seminary of the north-west at Chicago, Ill., which he held until 1881, when he became pastor of the Central church in Christiana, Pa. In 1884 he was called to the presidency of the territorial university of North Dakota, and in 1886 became president of Pierre 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 Madeira" (Philadelphia, 1862); "Judas the Maccabae and the Asmonean Princess" (1864); "The Rebel Prince" (1884); "William Parel and his Times" (1866); "The Colour of Her Calvin was 560; "Young Calvin in Paris" (1866); "Ulrich Zwingli, the Patriotic Reformer" (1869); "Geneva's Shield" (New York, 1868); "St. Patrick and the Early Irish Church" (Philadelphia, 1869); "Admiral Coligny and the Rise of the Huguenots" (1869); "The Thothan 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 "Uncle Alec" series of books. He made the voyage across the Atlantic at the commencement of the American Civil War, and was on board the "Old Ironsides" when in Boston harbor July 4, 1863. He was a captain in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) volunteer fire company. He was for several years a member of the New York legislature, and was in charge of the proceeds of legislation in the city of New York which went to the relief of the poor in 1866-7.

BLACK FORGE, Eugene G., pisciculturist, b. in Morristown, N. J., 8 Aug., 1836. 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, whitebait, 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 of fish and fisheries of the state of New York in 1875, 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 has also been instrumental in stopping the decrease of oysters in the waters of New York, and has published papers on whitebait and the question of legislative protection of ocean fisheries.

BLACKFORD, Isaac Newton, jurist, b. in Buckingham Co., Va., 6 Nov., 1786; d. in Washington, D. C., 31 Dec., 1849. He was educated 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, 1814-5; 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, 1833, until his death. His reports fill eight volumes.

BLACK HAWK (Ma-ka-tac-mish-kia-kia), 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 Oct., 1838. At fifteen he was ranked with the bravest of the nation, and became in expeditions against the Osage and Cherokee tribes. About 1878 he succeeded, as head chief of the Sacs, his father, who had been killed by a Cherokee. In 1804 the Sacs and Foxes signed at St. Louis a treaty with Gen. Harrison, by which was established an annuity of $1,000 a year they transferred to the U. S. government their lands, extending about 700 miles along Mississippi river. This arrangement was repudiated by Black Hawk, who averaged that the chiefs were drunk when they signed the treaty. Moved by the exhortations of the Shawnee prophet Elskwatawa, brother of Tecumseh, and by the presents of British agents, Black Hawk, with the title of general, joined the British with 500 warriors during the war of 1812; but a repulse in a battle near Detroit, and an unsuccessful attack on a fort, surprised and disgusted the red men, who soon tired of the service. The cession of their territory was ratified by another treaty made in 1815 after the conclusion of the war, and by a third treaty, which Black Hawk himself signed at St. Louis in 1818. In 1829 the main body of the Sacs and Foxes removed, under the lead of Chief Keokuk, to their reservation across the Mississippi; but Black Hawk and his followers remained. By the new treaty made at Prairie du Chien, 15 July, 1836, signed by chiefs of various tribes, among them Keokuk, their lands east of the Mississippi became the property of the whites. Their removal west was opposed by Black Hawk, who, when the crops of his people were ploughed up and the lands seized for the white settlers who had purchased the sites of their villages, threatened retaliation. The militia of Illinois were then called out, and on 23 June, 1838, a force under Gen. Gaines compelled the Indians to depart. Black Hawk returned in the spring across the Mississippi. After a band of fifty warriors was attacked and scattered by the militia, they separated into squads and began to massacre the white settlers. Gen. Scott mustered a force of U. S. troops against them, but was hindered in his operations by an outbreak of cholera among the soldiers. The Indians were driven back to Wisconsin river, where they sustained a defeat, inflicted by Gen. Dodge, on 21 July, 1832. They were completely defeated at their crossing the Des Moines, 1 and 2 Aug., by Gen. Atkinson, and the surrender of
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 until 5 June, 1836. Black Hawk was deposed, and Keokuk made chief of the Sacs and Foxes, who to the number of about 3,000 were removed to the region about Fort Des Moines.

A "Life of Black Hawk" from his own lips, edited by T. P. Patterson, was published in 1834. 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 Newtown, Conn., 20 April, 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 brave and skillful operator, and an able writer and lecturer. He translated and edited Vidal's "Treatise on Venerable Disease" (New York, 1854), edited a new edition of Mott's translation of Velpesai'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, Learner,** missionary, b. in New Jersey about 1781; 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, entertained the surname Learner, 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 in Delaware, he removed to the west, and in 1805 was sent as a missionary to Natchez, Miss.; there, in a wild country, he was assisted 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 1815, while he was crossing the Ohio river at Cincinnati in a flatboat, 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; d. in Rehoboth, Mass., 16 May, 1675. He is supposed to have been a graduate of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, in 1617, and a clergyman of the church of England. He moved, about 1623, from Plymouth to the peninsula of Swamp, 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 Swamp, and invited him thither. The governor and the greater 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 £30, which was raised by levying six shillings on every 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 Massasoit, also the first corn on 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 eminence 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, removed to Rochester, N. Y., where she delivered her first lecture. After graduation from Union College she entered upon a course of theological study at Oberlin, and completed it in 1856; and when she asked for the license to preach, usually given to the theological students, it was refused; but she preached frequently on her own responsibility. The four years following her graduation were spent in study, preaching, 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 orthoodox Congregational church of South Butler and Savannah, Wayne co., N. Y., before she took up her charge in 1854 on account of ill health and doctrinal doubts. In 1855 she investigated the character and causes of vice in New York city, and published, in a New York journal, a series of sketches entitled "Shadows of our Social System." In 1856 she married Samuel C. Blackwell, brother of Elizabeth Blackwell. They have six children, and now live in Elizabeth, N. J. Mrs. Blackwell still preach frequently, and has become a Unitarian. She is the author of "Studies in General Science" (New York, 1860); "The Market Woman"; "The Island Neighbors" (1871); "The Sexes Throughout Nature" (1875); and "The Physical Basis of Immortality" (1876). She has in preparation (1886) "The Many and the One."

**BLACKWELL, Elizabeth,** physician, b. in Bristol, England, in 1821. Her father emigrated to South America in 1822, and settled in New York, but removed in 1838 to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he died a few months afterward, leaving a widow and nine children almost destitute. Elizabeth, then seventeen years old, opened a school in connection with two elder sisters, and conducted it successfully for several years. A friend now suggested that she should 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 a governess for a year. She then continued her studies in Philadelphia, 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 Blockley infirmary, 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 organized the New York infirmary for colored women. In 1858 she visited 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 parlor of the infirmary, at which the first 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 1867 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 diseases of women. 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, which she afterwards became professor of the diseases of women. She also took part in forming in England the national health society, and the society for repealing the contagious-diseases acts. Besides several health tracts, she has published "Laws of Life, or the Physical Education of Children" (1872), and "A Counsel to Parents on the Moral Education of their Children" (1879), which has been translated into French.

BLAINE, Thomas, governor of Maryland, lived in the 18th century. He went to England, married there Miss Jansen, sister of Lady Baltimore, and returned to 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, Livingston co., N. Y., 24 May, 1845. He was graduated in the class of 1868. In the following year he accompanied the Harvard crew to England as their secretary and treasurer. After a year as a 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. Blaikie is especially known for the interest he has taken in athletic 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., 1830. He is the second son of Ephraim L. Blaine and Maria Gillespie. 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 Washington, and during the last four years of the war served as the commissioner-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 Cumberland valley, where his ancestors had early settled and had been among the founders of Carlisle, Pa., Mr. Blaine's father removed to Washington co. in 1818. He had inherited what was a fortune in those days, and had large landed possessions in western Pennsylvania; but their mineral wealth had not then been developed, and though relieved from poverty he was not endowed with affluence, and a large, hardy American family made a heavy drain on his means. He was a man of liberal education and travelled in Europe and South America before settling 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 has adhered to the Presbyterian convictions and communion of his paternal Scotch-Irish ancestry. The early education 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 Lyons, brother of Lord Lyons, and at the age of thirteen he entered Washington college in his native county, where he was 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 Mary Greer, and was associated with a seminary for young ladies at the neighboring town of Minersburg, and to whom within a few months he was married. He soon returned to Pennsylvania, where, after some study of the law, he became identified with the Pennsylvania Institution for the blind at Philadelphia. The instruction was chiefly oral. The young teacher had charge of the higher classes in literature and science, and the principal has 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 Kennebec "Journal," he became its editor, his ability 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 successful dissection of the risible conflict between freedom and slavery 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 hesitancy and embarrassment, and advanced to confident and fervid utterance, first illustrated his capacity on the platform and gave him standing as a public speaker. The next year he broadened his journalistic work by taking the editorship of the Portland "Advertiser." His abilities were sagacious and effective; for his forensic power in the debates that grew out of this crisis, the same year that he was elected to the legislature, remaining a member through successive annual re-elections for four years, and serving the last two as speaker. At the beginning of 1860, Mr. Blaine's appointment was not only for his parliamentary skill, but for his forensic power in the debates that grew out of this 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 uninteruptedly for seven 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 rapid 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 them to a successful conclusion. But he gradually took an active part in the running discussions, and soon acquired high repute as a facile and effective debater. For this form of contention his ready responses and alert faculties were singularly fitted. He was bold in attack, quick in repartee, 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 advantages. As a member of the committee on post-office, he was largely instrumental in securing the introduction of the system of postal cens. 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 compensation and substitute, and urged that an 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 armed forces of the nation, he advocated the enrolment act. The measures for the reconstruction of the states that had been in rebellion largely engrossed the attention of congress from 1865 till 1868, and Mr. Blaine bore a prominent part in their discussion and in the work of framing their plans. 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 according to their numbers within this union 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 accomplish the object of preventing the south from securing representation for the blacks unless the blacks 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 68 per cent. The result of the discussion was a general abandonment of the theory that apportionment should be made in accordance with 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 military government therein. The civil 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. He accordingly proposed an amendment providing that when any one of the late so-called confederate states should assent to the 14th amendment to the constitution and should establish a military tribunal, the civil sufferage without regard to race or color, and when congress should approve its action, it should be entitled to rerepresentation, and the provisions for military government should become 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 reconstruction, 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.

The theory that the public debt should be paid in greenbacks developed great strength 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 protecting naturalized American citizens while abroad attracted special attention at this time. A debate occurred then on the subject of Irish-Americans who 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 treated as a British subject and tried under an old law on this accusation. His 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 nation might remove from its jurisdiction the same protection abroad that would be given to a native American, took active part in pressing these questions upon public attention, and, as the result of the 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. To this he added his membership of the house that is commonly regarded as one of the most brilliant and successful in the annals of the house. He had rare aptitude 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 contests of the floor. On one of those rare occasions, in March, 1871, he had a speech which was regarded as his masterpiece 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 amendment to the constitution. 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 Davis had hand in the success of the rebellion, he claimed 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, "knowingly, deliberately, guiltily, and wilfully, of the gigantic murders and crimes of Andrew Jackson and his fellows." 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 struggle, he succeeded. An acrid debate followed. Benjamin H. Hill, of Georgia, assumed the lead on the other side, and not only defended Davis against the accusations, which he pronounced unfounded, but preferred similar charges against the treatment of southern prisoners in the north. In reply, Mr. Blaine turned upon Mr. Hill with the citation of a resolution introduced by himself, and said 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, and gave 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 undefended services. On 24 April, 1876, he read a full explanation of the matter and made his answer. He produced letters from 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 an assertion that he 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 replied that he had bought and paid for the 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 before Mr. Blaine had ever been heard of.

On 3 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 imputation 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 him to produce private papers, and his willingness to go to any extremity in defence of his rights, he declared his purpose to reserve nothing. Holding up the letters he exclaimed: "Thank God, I am not ashamed to show them. There is the very original package. And with some of the humiliation, with a manifest declaration 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, when Mr. Caldwell, a former leader 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. Among other things of importance, Mr. Blaine turned to the chairman of the committee and demanded to know whether he had received any dispatch from Mr. Caldwell. Receiving an evasive answer, Mr. Blaine asserted, as within his own knowledge, that the chairman had received such a dispatch, "completely and absolutely exonerating" him 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 the 21st of June, a Friday preceding the convention, just as he was entering church at Washington, he 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 883 votes out of a total of 754, the remainder being divided among Senator Morton, Sec. Bristow, Senator Conkling, Gov. Hayes, and several others. On the seventh ballot his vote rose to 831, lacking only 28 of a majority, but a union of the support of all the other candidates gave Gov. Hayes 284 and secured his nomination. Immediately after the convention, on the resignation of Senator Morrill to accept the secretaryship of the treasury, Mr. Blaine was appointed senator to fill the unexpired term, and in 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 to create such a commission on the occasion. He held that President Hayes's southern policy surrendereed 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 strenuously opposed the Bland bill, and, when its passage was seen to be inevitable, sought to reduce the dollar standard by a provision that silver coins shall contain 425 grains of standard silver, instead of 412.9 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 shipping early engaged his attention. In 1878 he advocated the establishment of a line of mail steamers to Brazil, and hesitatingly urged the application of a subsidy to this object. On frequent occasions he returned to the subject, contending that Great Britain and France had built up their commerce by liberal aid to steamship lines, and that similar policy the republican party must follow. He returned to it again in March, 1879, congress was deeply agitated by a conflict over the appropriation bills. The democrats, being in control of both houses, had refused to pass the necessary measures for the support of the government unless accompanied by a proviso prohibiting the presence of troops at any place where an election was being held. The republicans resisted this attempt, and, in consequence of the failure of the bills at the regular session, the president was compelled to call an extra session. Mr. Blaine was among the breezies in the senate in defending the executive prerogative and in opposing what he denounced as legislative coercion. He pointed out how few troops there were in all the states of the south, and said: "I take no risk in stating, I make bold to declare, that this issue on the trial of the extra session is the test of the whole foundation, conceals the true issue, which is simply to get rid of the federal presence at federal elections, to get rid of the civil power of the United States in the election of representatives to the congress of the United States." He proceeded to characterize the proposition to withhold appropriations except upon the condition of executive compliance as revolutionary, saying: "I call it the audacity of revolution for any senator or representative, or any aces of senators or representatives, to get together and say: 'We will have this legislation, or we will stop the great departments of this government.'" The resistance was unsuccessful, and the army appropriation bill finally passed with the proviso. Mr. Blaine at all times defended the sanctity of the ballot, and in December, 1878, pending a resolution presented by himself for an inquiry into certain alleged frauds in the south, made a powerful plea as to the injustice wrought by a denial of the franchise to the blacks. When the attempt was made to override the plain result of the election of 1879 in Maine, and to set up a state government on the caucus and convention basis, Mr. Blaine took charge of the effort to establish the rightful government, and through his vigorous measures the scheme of usurpation was defeated and abandoned. On the Chinese question he early declared himself definitely in favor of restricting their immigration. In a speech on 14 Feb., 1879, when the subject came before the senate, he argued that there were only two courses: that the Chinese must be excluded or fully admitted into the family of citizens; that the latter was as impracticable as it was dangerous: that they could not be assimilated with our people or institutions; and that it was a duty to protect the free laborer of America against the servile laborer of China. As the presidential convention of 1880 approached, it was apparent that Mr. Blaine retained his standing before the party. He was sixty-three years of age, and had been a member of congress thirty-six years before. The contest developed into an earnest and prolonged struggle between his friends and those who advocated a third term for Gen. Grant. The convention, one of the most memorable in American history, lasted through six days, and there were thirty-six ballots. On the first the vote stood: Grant 304, Blaine 284, Sherman 93, Edwards 34, Washburne 30, Windom 10, Garfield 1. On the final ballot the friends of
Blaine 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 the office of secretary of state. He remained 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 throughout this continent. The second was to cultivate close commercial relations with both the two 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.

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 peace congress, was interrupted and frustrated by his retirement from the department. His brief secret correspondence with the British government concerning the modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The Colombian republic had proposed to the European powers that they should unite in guaranteeing the neutrality of the Panama canal. On 24 June Mr. Blaine issued a circular letter declaring the objection of this government to any such concerted action, and asserting the prior and paramount rights and obligations of this country. He pointed out that the United States had entered into a guarantee by the treaty of 1846 with the republic of New Grenada—now Colombia—that this country had a supreme interest in watching over any highway between the two coasts; and that any agreement among European powers to supersede this guarantee and impair our exclusive rights would be regarded as an indication of unfriendly feeling. Mr. Blaine then despatched a special despatch to the British government for the abrogation of certain clauses of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which were not in harmony with the rights of the United States as secured by the convention with the Colombian republic. He urged that the treaty, by its provisions, deprived the United States of the control of any interoceanic canal that might be constructed across the isthmus, and he proposed that every part of the treaty which forbids the United States from fortifying the canal and holding 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 of North and South America, and 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 life. The publication of an elaborate historical work entitled "Twenty Years of Congress," of which the first 200 pages give a succinct review of the earlier political history of the country, followed by a more detailed narrative of the eventful period from Lincoln to Garfield. 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 national convention of 1884 met at Chicago, it was clear that Mr. Blaine was the formal candidate of his party. On the first ballot he received 3243 votes, President Arthur 278, Senator Edmunds 93, Senator Logan 633, and the rest were scattering. His vote kept gaining till the fourth ballot, when he received 541 out of a total of 519 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 enthusiasm for his candidate, and carried the state. Then he 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 Mr. Blaine had set forth the same thing in a speech in congress as long before as 11 Dec., 1878, when he said:

"The issue raised before the country is not one of mere sentiment for the rights of the negro: though far distant be the day when the rights of any American citizen, however black or however poor, shall form the mere dust of the balance in any controversy! . . . The issue has taken a far wider range and a more sumptuous form, and that is, whether the white voter of the north shall be equal to the white voter of the south in shaping
the policy and fixing the destiny of this country; or not. It still took both, the white man who fought in the ranks of the union army shall have as weighty and influential a vote in the government of the republic as the white man who fought in the ranks of the rebel army. . . . In Iowa and Wisconsin it takes 132,000 white population to send a representative; but in South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana, every 60,000 white people send a representative."

Mr. Blair took an active part in the Maine canvass of 1860, 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 fishery controversy had acquired renewed interest and importance from recent seizures of American fishing-vessels on the Canadian coast, and Mr. Blair 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 parties; and, with regard to prohibition, insisted that there was no warrant or reason for a third-party movement in Maine, because the State had been in full enforcement of the prohibitory law. His succeeding speeches continued throughout the canvass, followed the same line.

BLAIR, Austin, governor of Michigan, b. in Caroline, Tompkins co., N. Y., 8 Feb., 1818. He was educated at Hamilton and Union colleges, being expelled from the latter in 1836, and removed to Michigan. He was county clerk of Eaton co., member of the legislature in 1846, and prosecuting attorney of Jackson co. from 1852 till 1854. He was state senator from 1854 till 1858, 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 committees on foreign affairs, rules, and militia, and was twice re-elected in succession, serving on the committee on land-disputes. 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 1824 supported Henry Clay for the presidency. He dissented, however, from Clay's views 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 Mr. Blair the Spanish mission, which was declined by him, and in 1845, when President John Tyler removed Mr. Blair as the immediate and influential organ 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, and in 1856 was one of the leaders of the Chicago convention of 1860, which nominated Lincoln, and, after the election of the latter, was much influenced 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., 1865. After Lincoln's death, Mr. Blair's opposition to the reconstruction measures and to the general policy of the Republicans led to his co-operation with the democratic party, though his counsels were disregarded by its leaders till 1876, when Mr. Tilden was nominated for the presidency.

BLAIR, Francis Preston, soldier, b. in Lexington, Ky., 19 Feb., 1821; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 8 July, 1876, was a son of Francis P. Blair noticed above. 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, and studied law in St. Louis, and removed to California, and then settled at San Francisco, where he 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 an organized republican party, and was elected to congress, where, in 1857, he spoke in favor of colonizing 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 suggestion that the state troops under Gen. Frost were captured 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 major-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-
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 in each case his opposition to the reconstruction measures of the Radical wing woman to the senate. He was afterward commissioner of the Pacific railroad.
His dissatisfaction with the policy of the repu-
licans led him to return to the democratic party, and in 1868 he was its candidate for the vice-presi-
dency. In January, 1871, Gen. Blair again entered the legislature of his rejection by the senate. He was afterward commissioner of the Pacific railroad.

The analyses of coal, iron ores, and iron of Mis-
souri made for the geological survey of that state and published in the report of 1873 were executed by him in conjunction with Regis Chauvenet. From 1875 till 1878 he was chief chemist to the U. S. commission appointed to test iron, steel, and other metals, and from 1879 till 1881 chief chemist to 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 a great many papers in the leading scientific periodicals and in the annual proceedings of the American Chemical Society and the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

Among his articles published are "Methods of Analysis of Iron, Steel, Copper, Tin, Zine, and other Alloys" (1878), and "Methods of Analysis of Iron Ores" (1881).

BLAIR, Henry William, senator, b. in Camp-
ton, N. H., 6 Dec., 1834. His parents died before he had completed his thirteenth year, and his boy-
hood as an independent was passed at Plymouth, Mass. and Cornish, N. H. In 1852 he entered Dartmouth College, where he worked on the farm, and attended school at intervals until he was seventeen, when he 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, N. H., 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 volunteers, was chosen captain of his company, soon became major, and finally lieutenant-colonel. He was twice the analysis of 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 representa-
tives in 1866, and in 1867 and 1868 to the state senate. He served in the U. S. house of represen-
tatives from 1875 till 1879, and, declining a re-
nomination, was elected to the U. S. senate in the latter year, and re-elected in 1885. Senator Blair has given much attention to social questions, and is an ardent temperance reformer. He is the au-
thor of the "Charter of Freedom," now in use in many states. He was introduced by him in the 47th congress. As passed by the senate in April, 1884, the bill ap-
propriates $77,000,000 to be distributed among the states in proportion to their illiteracy. In the original bill the amount was $105,000,000. In the 49th congress the senate again passed the bill, making the appropriation $79,000,000. Senator Blair has also introduced prohibitory temperance education and retribution education bills to the 47th Congress. An important article in the 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 1844; d. in Williamsburg, Va., Aug. 1793. He was educated in Scotland, and became a clergy-
man of the Episcopal church; but, discouraged by the situation of that establishment in his native country, he resigned his preferments 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 1855 to go as a missionary to Virginia. Here, in 1859, he gained by his ability the office of commissary, the highest ecclesiastical post in the province, by virtue of which he had a seat in the colonial council of Virginia, 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 up a subscription, which amounted to $2,500. In 1861 he was sent by the colonial assem-
by to England to secure the patronage of the king and queen, and on 14 Feb., 1862, 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 1879, al-
though he watched carefully over the interests of Virginia and the college for many years, and had, in general, the powers of a bishop. Per-
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propriates $77,000,000 to be distributed among the
BLAIR, John Insley, capitalist, b. in Warren co., N. J., 22 Aug., 1802. He is directly descended from John Blair, who came to this country from Scotland in 1729. The education received by the boy was limited to a few brief months of schooling during the winter, and ceased 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, which two years later was dissolved, and the business continued independently by John 1. Blair before he was of age. For forty years he remained in this place, constantly extending his business and acquiring branches at Marksborough, Paulina, Huntsville, N. J., and Johnstown, Pa., in which 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 which his sons, who were early brought up to the business, were associated with him. About 1853 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 1846, to his being connected with the organization of the Lackawanna coal and iron company. His ownership and interest in the building of railroads for the transportation of the outputs 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, by consolidation, building, and reorganization, 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 1855, and its combined cost and capital amount to $100,000,000. 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 Colorado, and built the 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 is now an active and interested stockholder of the company, as well as president of three. Mr. Blair is 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 $300,000. 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 the money he has contributed. Mr. Blair has always 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 large publishing house. His other daughters married Mr. and Mrs. Harvey T. Ellsworth, of Iowa, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Bailey, of the Union Pacific railroad, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. whip, of Illinois, and Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Ellis, of California. He was a liberal contributor to the Union Pacific railroad, and was largely responsible for the completion of the line. He was a man of great liberality. His liberal benefactions were uniformly made with the purpose of benefiting the American people, and carried out in the true spirit of the American character. His name is one of the best known in the United States, and he was a man of great liberality.

BLAIR, Samuel, clergyman, b. in Ulster, Ireland, 14 June, 1712; d. 5 July, 1751. He came, while young, to 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., 1733, and in September, 1734, accepted a call to Middletown and Shrewsbury, N. J. He was one of the original members of New Brunswick presbytery, formed in 1738, and in November, 1739, took charge of the church at New London, 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 controversy about revivals, which followed the visit of Whitefield to this country, and which finally divided the Presbyterian church, Mr. Blair sided with the so-called "New Departure." His pastoral 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 treatise on "Predestination and Reprobation."—His brother, John, clergyman, b. in Ireland in 1720; d. in Watkull, Orange
co. N. Y., 8 Dec., 1771, was educated at the "Log College" of Dr. Tennant. He was licensed to preach by the Newcastle presbytery, belonging to the "New Side division of the Presbyterian church, and on 27 Dec., 1742, was ordained pastor of the church at Kimberlands. While there he made two visits to Virginia, the last in 1746, and organized several new congregations. As his parishes were frontier settlements, exposed to Indian depredations, Mr. Blair resigned his charge on 28 Dec., 1748, and returned to the more civilized part of the colony. In 1752, he succeeded his brother as pastor at Fogg's Manor, Pa., and as head of the seminary. In 1761 he was chosen professor of divinity at Princeton, and vice-president of the college, acting also as president for a short time. In 1780, as the college proved unable to support a professorship of divinity, Mr. Blair resigned, and, on 19 May of that year, accepted a call to Walkill, where he remained until his death. He published a treatise on "Regeneration," Calvinistic in its tone; a treatise on the "Terms of Admission to the Lord's supper," and several other sermons. He was also a regular contributor to the "American Christian Register," an organ of the Presbyterian church, and was long a member of the National Academy of Arts. He died at Blaine, Dec. 8, 1818. Mr. Blair was an ardent advocate of the temperance and anti-slavery movements. He wrote several essays on the subject of temperance, which were collected and published posthumously. He was the father of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Blair, and the grandfather of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Blair.

BLAKE, Eli Whitney, inventor, b. in Westborough, Mass., 27 Jan., 1765; d. in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 18, 1856. He studied at Leicester (Mass.) Academy, and was graduated at Yale in 1816, after which he studied law with Judge Gould in Litchfield, Conn. But he soon abandoned the practice of law, and in 1829, in conjunction with Eli Whitney, who desired his assistance in erecting and organizing the gun-factory at Whitneyville. Here he made important improvements in the machinery and in the processes of manufacturing arms. On the death of Mr. Whitney in 1829 he associated with himself his brother Philo, and continued to manage the business. In 1836 they were joined by another brother, John A., and, under the firm-name of Blake Brothers, established at Westville a factory for the production of door-locks and latches of their own invention. The business was afterward divided into its present several departments or branches, articles of hardware, most of which were covered by patents. In this branch of manufacture, Blake Brothers were among the pioneers, and long held the front rank. The ideas that they originated still characterize the forms of American locks, latches, casters, hinges, and other articles of house-furnishing hardware wherever manufactured. In 1852 Mr. Blake was appointed to superintend the macadamizing of the city streets, and his attention was directed to the want of a proper machine for breaking stone. This problem he solved in 1857 by the invention of the Blake stone-crusher, which, for originality, simplicity, and effectiveness, has justly been regarded by experts as unique. This crusher is now used in all parts of the world for breaking ore, road-metal, and similar purposes. Mr. Blake was one of the founders, and for several years president, of the Connecticut Academy of Science. He contributed valuable papers to the "American Journal of Science" and other periodicals, the most important of which he published in a single volume as "Original Solutions of Several Problems in Aerodynamics" (1829).—His son, Eli Whitney, b. at Blaine, Aug. 2, 1801; was graduated at Yale in 1827, and then spent a year at Sheffield Scientific School, after which he studied chemistry and physics in the Universities of Heidelberg, Marburg, and Berlin. Prof. Blake has been professor of chemistry in the University of Vermont (1871); professor of physics at Cornell (1868-70); acting professor of physics at Columbia (1868-70); and professor of physics at Brown (1870-86). He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and member of other scientific bodies, to whose proceedings he has frequently contributed valuable papers. He was born at Blaine, Feb. 27, 1834. He became lieutenant in the 2d dragoons 11 June, 1856, was made captain in December, 1859, and was in the actions with the Seminoles at Port Miller and Jupiter inlet, in 1841. During the Mexican war, in 1846-7, he was in the battles in Cerro Gordo, Puebla, Contreras, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the city of Mexico, and was brevetted major for gallant conduct at St. Augustine, Mexico. In July, 1856, he became major of the 1st dragoons, and in May, 1857, he was made colonel of the 1st U. S. cavalry, and colonel on 15 Feb., 1862. He took part in the battle of Gaines's
BLAKE, B., L. C., Cols., civil engineer, b. in Cleveland, Ohio, 1 Feb., 1822; d. 21 Jan., 1860. He was appointed to the naval militia, 2 March, 1840, and on the frigate "Constitution," of the East India squadron, 1841—3; the sloop "Preble," 1843—5; at the naval academy in 1846, when he was made passed midshipman; 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, and in 1861 appointed the commander of the "Sabine," of the home squadron. He was then made lieutenant-commander, and given the command of the "Hatteras," of the western gulf, in 1862, and a large 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," and after a short action Commander Blake was obliged to surrender, as the "Hatteras," no match for her adversary, was disabled and sinking. The crew was taken off, and the "Hatteras" went down in ten minutes. Blake was carried to Jamaica, where he was paroled, returned to the United States, and was soon exchanged. From 1863 till 1865 he commanded the steamer "Utah," of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, whereby he commanded three divisions of the confederate army on the James in 1864, and assisting to repel an attack on the Army of the James on 23 Jan., 1865. He was made commodore, 3 March, 1866, commanded the "Swatara" and the "Alaska," and became captain, 25 May, 1870. From 1863 to 1865 he was in command of the naval rendezvous at New York, and in 1869 was promoted to commodore.

BLAKE, John Lauris, author, b. in Northwood, N. H., 21 Dec., 1788; d. in Orangie, N. J., 6 July, 1852. When a boy he atterned to his father's farm and attended the district school. Showing a taste for mechanics, at thirteen years of age he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, and afterward labored as a journeyman in Salem, Mass. He was graduated at Brown in 1812, and licensed to preach in 1815, and was pastor of several congregations in 1815: but, becoming interested in the Episcopal church, was ordained deacon by Bishop Griswold in 1815. Soon afterward he organized the parish of St. Paul's, in Pawtucket, where he remained until 1829. In that year he returned to New Hampshire and took charge of the churches in Concord and Hopkinton. He also organized a young ladies' school in Concord, and in 1829 removed it to Boston, remaining at its head until 1850, and making for it a high reputation. From 1828 till 1832 he was rector of St. Matthew's church, Boston, and subsequently devoted himself entirely to literary work. He was editor of the "Literary Advertiser" and the "Gospel Advocate," and was an active member of the Boston school committee for several years. He wrote or compiled about fifty volumes, mostly text-books, embracing treats on astronomy, chemistry, natural philosophy, botany, geography, and history. His first work was a "Text-Book of Geography and Chronology" (1814). His "Biographical Dictionary" was published in New York in 1855, and just before his death he published a revised edition under the title "Universal Biographical Dictionary" (Philadelphia, 1857), on which he had spent many years of hard work. He was also the author of the "Family Encyclopedia of Agriculture and Domestic Economy, and the "Popular Every-Day Book" (New York, 1852), "Modern Farmer" (1855), "Letters on Confirmation"; and several small books for school libraries, such as the "Book of Nature Laid Open," "Wonders of the Earth," and "Wonders of Art" (Troy, N. Y., 1845).

BLAKE, Joseph, colonist, b. about 1629; d. about 1700. He was a brother of the famous English admiral, and from him inherited a considerable fortune, which he largely devoted to the cause of emigration. At that time (1683) the Carolinas were especially attractive to English colonists, and Blake conducted to Charleston from Somersetshire a company of exceptionally good character, as is attested by a contemporary historian. Blake was impatient even of such religious oppression as existed under Charles II., and, fearing a Romanist successor, did all in his power to favor Protestant emigration to America. As a result, large numbers of Protestant English and Scotch-Irish settled along this section of the coast.

BLAKE, Lillie Devereux, reformer, b. in Raleigh, N. C., 12 Aug., 1853. She was educated in New Haven at Miss Aiphor's school, and subse-
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frequently took the Yale course with tutors at home. She became interested in women's enfranchisement in 1860, 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 five years she has been president of the New York State Woman 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, short sketches, and letters, for various periodicals and newspapers. Her published works include "Southwold," (New York, 1839); "Rockford, or Sunshine and Storm," (1869); "Fettered for Life," (1875); and "Woman's Place To-day," a series of lectures in reply to Dr. Morgan Dix's sermon on the "Calling of a Christian Woman." (1883).

BLAKE, Thomas Holdsworth, politician, b. in Calvert co., 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 Kentucky, 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 1827 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 Wabash and Erie canal company, and also sent to Europe as the financial agent of the state of Indiana, where he made satisfactory arrangements with its public creditors.

BLAKE, William Hume, Canadian jurist, b. in Kildagan, Wicklow, Ireland, 10 March, 1809; d. in Toronto, 17 Nov., 1879. He was graduated at Trinity college, Dublin, and studied 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. The 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., 1853. 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, Md., who was born in London, but was brought up 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 once to the House of Commons of the Dominion, and to the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. Having been elected as a member for South Bruce, he was chosen leader of the opposition in the Ontario Assembly very soon after it began its course, and during the first parliamentary term frequently introduced bills, many of which were voted down, only to be taken up afterward and carried through as government measures. A principle that Mr. Blake always kept before the public was the obligation resting on the government to give the people's representatives an explanation of every measure it introduced; a principle which, as was shown in the course of 1867, the government would not acknowledge. 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, owing to the passing 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 entered the supreme court of the Dominion, and retired from the chancery bench.
ence with the secretary of state for the colonies, Long after the event and at a point in connection with the relation of Canada to the mother-country. Long after the Red river insurrection was repressed, the final disposal of the chief insurgents continued to be a difficult question, owing to uncertainty as to what had been really pacified and to the further fact that insurrectionary activities by Lépine into exile, without taking the advice of his ministers. A request was then sent to the imperial government in London for the instructions so that thereafter the prerogative of pardon, like all other prerogatives, should be exercisable by the governor only on the advice of his ministers. To this Lord Carnarvon demurred, but Mr. Blake’s arguments at last convinced the imperial authorities of the absurdity and danger of leaving the way open to a governor to create serious trouble between the two countries, and the ominous instruction was modified as desired. The general election of 1878 was disastrous to the Mackenzie administration, and, among the results of that election, Mr. Blake, who had sat for South Bruce for two parliaments, remained out of the Commons for one session, and, when he returned to it as member for West Durham, he was chosen leader of the Liberal party. The dissolving of Mr. Mackenzie, and the selection of Mr. Blake as the leader of the Liberals, did not take place without a decided protest on the part of many prominent in the politics of the party, as well as among the rank and file, and the result was a lack of unanimity among the liberals after Mr. Blake’s assumption of the leadership. He is a very fluent public speaker, and impresses an audience with the consciousness of his exhaustless resources; but he fails to create that enthusiasm and devotion in his followers to which his great political opponent, Sir John A. Macdonald, owes his most signal successes. In the session of the Dominion parliament of 1886 Mr. Blake spoke in favor of the Landry motion, the object of which was to censure the government for the execution of Riel, the leader of the northwest rebellion. The motion was lost by a large majority, many of the leading liberals voting against the government. In 1879 Mr. Blake visited England and received many marks of public esteem. He has always enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-members of the law society of the province, of which he has for years been the presiding and chief executive officer. He has been equally fortunate in securing the suffrages of his fellow-graduates of the Provincial university, who have repeatedly elected him by acclamation to the post of chancellor. He declined the honor of the knighthood in 1877, as his father did in 1853.—Another son, Samuel Hume, jurist, b. in Toronto, 31 Aug. 1835, received his education by private tuition and at Upper Canada college, Toronto. On leaving college he spent four years with the firm of Ross, Mitchell & Co., Toronto, at the expiration of which period he began the study of law, and at the age of 18 was admitted to the bar in 1858. He entered in the profession 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. He excelled in the delineation of old men. One of the plays “Nero”; “The Turned Head”; an adaptation of Theodore S. Fay’s novel “Norman Leslie”; and “The Bugs,” a burlesque.—His wife, Caroline Placide, widow of Leight Waring, was an actress.

BLAKELEY, Johnston, naval officer, b. near Seaford, county of Down, Ireland, in October, 1781; lost at sea in 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 was educated, and, in 1796, entered the university 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 coating trade. On 24 July, 1813, he was made master commander, and in August was appointed to the command of the new sloop "Wasp," which sailed from Portsmouth, N. H., on a cruise, 1 May, 1814. In 1828 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 commander, Captain Manns, was killed. The loss of the "Reindeer," and "Tartarus" forced him to abandon his prize; that of the "Wasp," 5 killed, 22 wounded. Owning to the danger of recapture, 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 Aug., 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 "Tartarus" forced him to abandon his prize, and run to Genoa. After capturing and scuttling two more vessels, the "Wasp," on 21 Sept., captured the brig "Atlanta," 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. It seems probable that the vessel, being heavily armed and spurred, and very deep-waisted, foundered 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 Ta-vo-kok-i, or circle-dance of the Kavayte Indians. In 1882 he exhibited at the British national academy, "Fire Light," and "The Indian Fisherman"; in 1884, "A Landscape," and "On the Face of Quiet Waters"; and in 1885, "Cumuli." All his works are ideal or creative. Mr. Blakelock'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 endeavors to bring out the beauty of a painting by the treatment of color; "for color seems to flow upon the senses, as some melody."

BLANC, Anthony, R. C. archbishop, b. in Sury, France, 11 Oct., 1792; d. in New Orleans, 20 June, 1890. 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 Annapolis and was for some months the guest of Charles Carroll at Carrollton. In 1818 he was appointed pastor at Vincennes under Bishop Flaget, and succeeded in evincing so much success in that country. Bishop Dubourg recalled him to New Orleans in 1820, and he was created bishop of New Orleans in 1825. 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 bishopric, he obtained from the pope the erection of two new sees within his jurisdiction, and opened a theological seminary for the training of priests to serve the needs of Louisiana. He had a native church painted, and engaged 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 trustees refused to receive the rector whom the bishop had appointed, and a terdict 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 1850, 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, in turn, he introduced the Christian Brothers and several other educational orders, male and female, into his diocese. Before his death the churches had increased through his efforts from twenty-six to seventy-three, and the number of clergy from twenty-seven to seventy-three. He erected three colleges, eight academies for young ladies, nine free schools, thirteen orphan asylums, and three convents.

BLANC, Vincent Le, traveller, b. in France in 1554; d. in 1640. From his twelfth to his sixtieth year he travelled in Asia, Africa, and America, and he gives in his "Voyages familiers" (1648) an account of Canada, which is valuable in some respects, though confused in its dates.

BLANCHARD, Albert G., soldier, b. in Charlestown, Mass., in 1810. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1829, and served on frontier duty and recruiting service until 1 Oct., 1849, when he resigned, with the rank of first lieutenant. From 1840 till 1846 he was a merchant at New Orleans, La., and was director of public schools there from 1843 till 1845. During the Mexican war he served as captain of Louisiana volunteers, being at the battle of Monterrey and the siege of Vera Cruz, and he resigned the rank of lieutenant on 27 May, 1847, 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, and on 29 Feb., 1862, issued from Norfolk, Va., 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. Since the war, Gen. Blanchard has been a civil engineer and surveyor in New Orleans.

BLANCHARD, Joseph, soldier, b. in Dunstable, near Nashua, N. H., 11 Feb., 1704; d. 7 April, 1758. He was a mandamus councillor from 1740 till 1758; judge of the superior court of New Hampshire from 1749 till 1758; commanded a New Hampshire regiment in 1745, and produced the 2d line at Crown Point. He speculated in lands, and, in conjunction with the Rev. Samuel Langdon, published, in 1781, a map of New Hampshire.

BLANCHARD, Joshua P., peace advocate, b. in 1782; d. in Boston, Mass., in October, 1853, was the older associate of Olden in the United States, laboring for the cause with 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 pro-union side, he was thoroughly con- 
sistent, and, having decided that Christianity not only disunites but forbids war, he accepted all legitimate inferences from this position.

BLANCHARD, Justus Wardwell, soldier, b. in New York, 11 May, 1811; d. in Symmes, N. Y., 14 Sept., 1877. Before the civil war he was con-
tain of the Burgess corps of Albany, N. Y. He entered the national service as captain in the 3d N. Y. volunteers in 1861, became lieutenant-colonel in 1863, and brevet brigadier-general of vol-
unteers on 13 March, 1865. He was at Big Bethel in 1861, took part in Banks's Red River expedi-
tion, volunteered on a forlorn hope at Port Hudson, and was with Sheridan in his Shenandoah campaign in 1864.

BLANCHARD, Thomas, inventor, b. in Sut-
ton, Mass., 24 Jan., 1888; d. in Boston, 16 April, 1864. He had a fondness for mechanical employ-
ment, and was associated with his brother in the manufactur of tacks by hand. This process was exceedingly slow and tedious, and in 1866 he in-
vened a machine which he subsequently so-
proved that five hundred tacks could be made in a minute, with heads and points more perfect than those made by the old-fashioned plan. This patent he sold for $5,000 to a company that afterward went extensively into the manufacture. After this he turned his attention to the manufac-
ture 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 action of his lathe to vibratory motion. This invention, afterward extended to the turning of all kinds of metal forms, was characterized by remarkable improvements made in the century. Dur-
ing the progress of its development he was em-
ployed 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 1829. In 1831 he re-
ceived a patent for an improved form of steamboat, so
constructed as to ascend rapid or rivers having strong cur rents, which was used on the Connecticut river. He invented and made a number of remark-
able improvements in the construction of railroads and locomotives, and was the inventor of a steam wagon 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, Philibert Francois Rabel de (blahn-shay'), French soldier, b. in Dijon, France, in 1737; d. in Paris, 11 April, 1789. He entered the army in 1747 and in 1779 was sent to America, where he became lieutenant-colonel. He successfully defended the isle of St. Vincent against the English, for which service he was made a brigadier. He assisted at the taking of Tobago, and was made its 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 disregard the authority of the national assembly, he was taken to France, condemned, and executed.

BLANCHET, Augustine Magloire Alexander, R. C. bishop, b. in St. Pierre, Quebec, in 1797. After his ordination, in 1821, he performed mis-
sionary duties in various parts of Canada. He was made bishop of the cathedrals of Montreal and Quebec, and was nominated to the newly created see of Walla Walla in 1845. He reached his diocese in 1847, accom-
panied 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 Van-
couver on the Columbia, where he built a cathed-
dral, and also erected churches at Olympia and Steilacoom on Cowitz river, and among the Chi-
nooks. The Catholic population of his diocese had increased to more than 6,000 in 1853, when the ter-
ritory of Washington, which included the see of Nesqually, was organized. He resigned his diocese in 1857, owing to failing health. During his mis-
ionary labors, he went to Barcelona, Spain, where he received the degree of Ph. D., and where he has resided since. His principal works are "El anillo de Maria Tudor," a drama; "Prosa y verso" (1858); a "Manual de Ceban historia," "Fure de la Litterature France-
sa"; and "El Libro de las Explicaciones.

BLANCHET, Francis Norbert, R. C. arch-
bishop, b. near Quebec in 1795; d. in Portland, Oregon, in 1888. He received his ecclesiastical training at the Petit seminaire, Quebec, and was ordained to the priesthood in the most celebrated college in
bored for seven years on the missions of the gulf of St. Lawrence, and was then appointed curé of St. Joseph de Jonanges at The Cedars, where he re-
mained nine years. After John Jacob Astor estab-
lished the trading-post of Astoria at the mouth of Columbia river, and after the organization of the Hudson bay company in Oregon, there was a great influx of Canadian Catholics, who intermarried with the Indians. In 1838 the archbishop of Que-
bec decided to establish a mission among them, and for this purpose he visited several in-
habitants of the country. Father Blanchet made his headquarters, and for the next four years he and his companions were the only priests in Oregon, which then included British Columbia and extend-
ed along the Pacific to the California boundary. In 1843 he was created vicar-apostolic and received episcopal consecration from the archbishop of Que-
bec. At the close of 1844 he had converted most of the Indian tribes of the Sound, Caledonia, and the lower Oregon. He had founded nine missions—four in the Rocky mountains and five in lower Oregon. Eleven churches had been erected, and two educational establishments founded—one for boys and one for girls. There were fifteen priests in the country, besides sisters. In accordance with the representations of Bishop Blanchet, the pope lifted the vicariate into an ecclesiastical province, divided into three sees, over one of which, that of Oregon City, he was appointed bishop. In 1878 he received Bishop Seghers as coadjutor, and in 1881 he was obliged to retire, after a priesthood of sixty two years and an episcopate of thirty-six. He has been called the "Apostle of Oregon" when he was ordained to the priesthood. His heart was preserved in the cathedral of Quebec.

BLANCHET, Joseph Goderick, Canadian statesman, b. in St. Pierre, 7 June, 1829. He was educated at the Quebec seminary and at the St. Anne college, and graduated as a physician. In
1863 he raised the 17th battalion of volunteer infantry, which became its lieutenant-colonel. He was elected president of the “Cercle de Quebec” in 1871; president of the Lewis and Kennebec railway 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. Albans raid in 1864 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 raid in 1866, and again in 1870. He was elected to the provincial legislature, and chosen speaker, in which capacity he remained in the first line of command 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 resigned 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 1878, when he was re-elected for Levis. He is a liberal-conservative.

BLANCO, Núñez Vela, Spanish vicerey of Perú in 1543, during the great troubles among Gonzalo Pizarro, Vaca de Castro, Carvajal, and others. The vicerey tried to leave the country several times, and finally fell in one of the battles fought by the insurgents against each other.

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 1764, and served on the committee to memorialize the king, lords, and commons. In 1768 he was one of the committee appointed to renounce 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 1773 he was a member of the committee of correspondence, and in 1774 a delegate to congress. He was re-elected in 1775, but declined the honor of re-election 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.

BLAND, Richard Parks, congressman, b. near Hartford, Ohio co., Ky., 19 Aug., 1835. He was orphaned at an early age, 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 further his studies. In 1856 he studied law was admitted to the bar, and practised his profession. In 1855 he removed to Missouri, and then westward to California. Subsequently he settled in Virginia City, Nevada, where he became interested in various mining operations, and also engaged in transportation. 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 settled in Rolla, entering into a law 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 has since been regularly re-elected. He became in 1877 chairman of the committee on mines and mining, and introduced in the 44th 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 412½ grains each, and that these dollars shall be legal tender.

BLAND, Theodoric, soldier, b. in Prince George co., Va., in 1742; d. in New York city, 1 June, 1769. In 1758 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. Dr. Bland was one of the number who petitioned the house of burgesses to enact a law forbidding any person to practise medicine in the house of burgesses. 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 until the beginning of the revolutionary 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 a colonel, and throughout the war signalized himself as a vigilant and efficient officer, enjoying the esteem and confidence of Gen. 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 Charleston, Va. In 1778 he had command of the troops at the Albemarle barracks in Virginia. He served during the war for one term in the Virginia senate, and later was elected to the continental congress, serving from 1780 till 1783. He was also a member of the Virginia convention of 1788, approved of its action in adopting 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 congress, and he was the first member whose 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, 1840).

BLASCO, Núñez, one of the Spanish conquerors of America, b. in 1490. After making explorations along the coasts of Durien, he discovered near the gulf of Urabe an isthmus (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 overthrown by Spanish troops and executed. He spent the last years of his life in Paris, and then, in pursuit of his profession, made...
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 he summers in the New York Union 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 landscapes or architecture. Historical subjects and portraiture, with particular devotion to accuracy of detail, also claim his attention. Some of his principal paintings are: "A Poet" (Paris salon, 1876); "Toreador" and "Monseigneur" (1877); "The Anguir" (1878); "A Roman Emperor" (1879); "The Fencing-Lesson—Roman Ladies" (1880); and "The Besieged," a fine picture, has been exhibited in the royal academies of London and Edinburgh; at the national academy, Dublin; and at Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, and Glasgow. He has been very successful in the execution of large canvases for the interior decoration of some of the finest private houses in New York city.

BLATCHFORD, Richard Milford, lawyer, b. in Stratford, Conn., 23 April, 1798; d. in Newport, R. I., 5 Sept., 1873. He was graduated at Union in 1818, taught school in Jamaica, L. L., and studied law at the same time. After being admitted to the bar he settled in New York, and rose rapidly in his profession. In 1826 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 1836, when the charter of that bank expired, he satisfactorily settled the affairs between it and the bank of England. In 1853 he was elected to the state legislature. At the beginning of the civil war he was a prominent member of the Democratic committee, and President Lincoln appointed him on the committee charged with the disbursement of the large sums of money appropriated for obtaining soldiers for the union army. The other members of the committee were Gen. John A. Dix and George Opdyke. In 1862 he received the appointment of minister-resident to the States of the Church, and remained in Rome until October, 1863. He was a commissioner of Central Park from April, 1839, till April, 1850, when he was removed by the operation of a new charter. In 1842 he was appointed a Commissioner of Public Parks, but was afterward removed by the enactment of a new charter. He was a warm personal friend of Daniel Webster, and one of the executors to his will.—His son, Samuel, jurist, b. in New York, 9 March, 1820, was graduated at Columbia in 1837. Two years later he became private secretary to Gov. William H. Seward, and he was military secretary on the governor's staff till 1843. In 1842 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1845 was made a councillor of the Supreme court of New York state. During the latter part of the same year he settled in Auburn, and became associated with W. H. Seward and Christopher Morgan in a law partnership. In 1854 he removed to New York city, and resumed the practice of his profession. He was appointed in May, 1867, district judge of the U. S. court for the southern district of New York, and in March, 1882, became an associate justice of the Supreme court of the United States. Since 1867 he has been an active professor of Columbia college. For several years he published reports of cases in the circuit courts of the United States.

BLATHWAYT, or BLATHWAYE, William, politician, b. at St. Martin in the Fields, England, about 1649; d. at Dyrham Park, Worcester, in August, 1717. He was in the English diplomatic service as early as 1668, 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 commissions of trade and plantations, under William III. This board was created by the king in May, 1696, for the more efficient administration of colonial affairs. The instructions under which it acted are suggestive, in the light of subsequent history, as indicating the spirit of the state in its support of the colonies. The commissioners were directed to inquire into the means of making the colonies "most useful and beneficial to England," and as to the means of "diverting them (the colonies) from trades which may prove prejudicial to England." Blathwayt drew up the new charter of Massachusetts, and with the rest of the commissioners vainly endeavored to devise some plan whereby the colonial governments could be consolidated and yet left independent. In 1696 he married Mary, only surviving daughter and heir of John Wynter, of Dyrham Park, Wilts, and in 1717 he was created a baronet. He died, and was buried in its parish church. Many of his manuscripts are preserved in the Bodleian library, in the British museum, at Dyrham Park, and in the collections described by the Historical manuscript commission.

BLAVELT, Augustinus, clergyman, b. in Covert, Seneca co., N. Y., 7 April, 1832. He was prepared in the Ovid Academy, was graduated at Rutgers in 1858, and at the theological seminary in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1861. After which he was invited to become an assistant in Bethany chapel in Philadelphia, and later became assistant in the Madison street chapel, New York, and from 1862 to 1864 was missionary to China. He was pastor at Bloomingdale, N. Y., from 1866 to 1871, subsequent to which he devoted his attention to literary work. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Rutgers because of certain able articles which he wrote in defence of Christian truth. He contributed numerous articles to the New York "Times," "The Independent," "Princeton Review," and other journals. Among these was a series specially prepared for "Scripturer's Monthly," on doctrinal subjects, in which he admitted certain views, and in consequence was deposed from the ministry of the Protestant Reformed (Dutch) church in 1877. Incessant labor and mental anxiety resulted in loss of health and he became insane. Dr. Blaveult was an occasional writer of verse, and was the author of the "Kingdom of Satan" (New York, 1868) and of "The Present Religious Conflict" (1882).

BLAVATSKY, Helena Petrovna, theosophist, b. in Russia; but practiced as a writer in Russia and in Europe. She was a daughter of Col. Peter Hahn and widow of Gen. Nicophore V. Blavatsky, some time governor of Armenia. She has been prominent in the modern movement toward
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 1875 she founded the Theosophical Society, with Col. Frederick P. Ocott as its president and herself as secretary. 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 in the Netherlands. It is her purpose to establish the society among the natives. She has written "Isis Unveiled: a Master-Key to the Mysteries of Ancient and Modern Science and Theology" (New York, 1877), and is editor of "The Theosophist," published in India. See "The Occult World," by A. P. Sinnett (London, 1884), and "Memoirs of Mme. Blavatsky" by the same author (New York, 1886).

BLEECKER, Albert Taylor, educator, b. in Frankfurt, Ky., 9 Nov., 1809; d. in Alexandria, Va., 8 Dec., 1877. He was appointed from Kentucky to the U.S. Military Academy in 1830, after which he served in the army at Fort Gibson, Indian territory, until 31 Aug., 1832, when he resigned. From 1833 till 1834 he was adjunct professor of mathematics and teacher of the French language at Kenyon, and in 1835–6 professor of mathematics at Miami. After studying theology he was ordained a clergyman in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1835, and was connected with various churches in Ohio until 1838. Having previously studied law, he began its practice in Springfield, Ill., in 1838, and continued it there and in Washington, D. C., till 1848. During the years 1848–54 he was professor of mathematics and astronomy at the University of Mississippi, and from 1854 till 1861 professor of mathematics at the University of Virginia. In 1861 he entered the Confederate 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 materials 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 Review," litherto mainly of a political character. In 1866 he took the editorship of it: "Its logical tone and became the recognized organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church South." In 1868 he became principal of the Lousia 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); and "The Philosophy of Mathematics" (Philadelphia, 1866).

BLEECKER, Jesse, senator, b. in Culepper co., Va., 6 April, 1776; d. near Nacogdoches, Texas, 30 June, 1857. When a boy he emigrated to Kentucky and there studied at the Transylvania seminary. Afterward studied law and practised with great success. In 1808 he became secretary of state under Gov. Chas. Scott, and in 1812 was a member of the legislature. He was elected U. S. senator from Kentucky, and served from May, 1813, till 1815. From 1815 till 1819 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 1833 removed to Mississippi, and in 1835 to Texas, where he was engaged collecting historical material at the time of his death.

BLEECKER, Ann Eliza, poet, b. in New York city in October, 1752; d. in Tomhannock, near Albany, N. Y., 23 Nov., 1783. 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 Rochelle, and, after a year's residence in New York, returned to England with her husband, and 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 Burgoyne. Soon after returning to her home at Tomhannock 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 Gazette" in 1780. Some years after her death her stories and poems were collected and published under the title of "Posthumous Works of Ann Eliza Bleecker in Prose and Verse," with a memoir by her daughter, Margaretta V. Faunger (new ed., New York, 1890).

BLEECKER, Anthony, author, b. in New York city in October, 1770; d. there 13 March, 1827. He was the son of Anthony Lispenard 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 periodical literature of New York and Philadelphia. The "Narrative of the Brig Commerce" is one of his best-known works. He was one of the founders of the New York Historical Society, and excelled all his associates, except Pintard, in devotion to the interests of the new institution; also a trustee of the New York Society Library from 1810 till 1826. The poet Bryant wrote: "Anthony Bleecker read everything that came out, and sometimes wrote for the magazines, was an amusing companion, always ready with his puns, of whom Miss Eliza Fanno, before her marriage to Verplanck in 1811, wrote that she had gone into the country to take refuge from Anthony Bleecker's puns."—His nephew, 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 Fire 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.

BLEECKER, Harmanus, lawyer, b. in Albany, N. Y., 19 Oct., 1779; d. there, 19 July, 1849. He studied at Union, but before the completion of his course was admitted to the bar in Albany, where he practised many years as a partner of Theodore Sedgwick. In 1819 he was elected to Congress as a federalist, serving from 4 Nov., 1811, till 3
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 1839 Blenac was appointed chargé d'affaires at the Hague, where he remained until 1842, 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 serious revolts (from 1729 to 1729) 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 filibustering, which had long been the only occupation of many men in Haiti. He promoted agriculture and commerce.

**BLENKIN, Louis**, soldier, b. in Worms, 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 as a private in the Bavarian legions that were 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 so continued until the beginning of the civil war, when he organized and became colonel of the 8th regiment of New York volunteers, of which he was commissioned. He was mustered out of service 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. Frémont 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 the degree of B. A. and L.L. B. 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 Adeline Agnew, daughter of the lieutenant-governor of the island of Man, disposed of his estates, supplied himself with an extensive library and philosophical apparatus, and 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 statues, 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 hospitality to his many distinguished guests. Among the latter was Aaron Burr, who visited him in 1805, 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. He published a series of papers supporting 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 persuasion 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. Mean while his brother overtook him by a party under Col. Phelps, who wantonly destroyed much of the property. Burr's scheme hav-
BLISS, George, lawyer, b. in Springfield, Mass., 16 Nov., 1790; d. there, 19 April, 1873. He was graduated at Yale in singing; studied law under his father, who was admitted to the bar, and entered upon practice at Monson, Mass., where he remained for seven years. He then returned to Springfield, and formed a law partnership with Jonathan Dwight, Jr., and in 1827 was elected to the lower branch of the legislature, and re-elected for three successive terms, and also in 1838, when he was elected speaker. In 1835 he was elected president of the state senate. His attention was subsequently occupied with the completion of the Western railroad between Worcester and Albany, and prior to 1846 was president of the road. After retiring from the office of minister, he traveled abroad, and on his return again interested himself in railroad enterprises, chiefly in the western states, in conducting which he gained a wide reputation. From May, 1860, until his death he lived in retirement at Springfield.

BLISS, Jonathan, Canadian jurist, b. in Springfield, Mass., in 1742; d. in Frederickton, New Brunswick, in 1822. He was graduated at Harvard in 1763, and studied law in the office of Lieut.-Gov. Hutchinson. He was a member of the general court of Massachusetts in 1768, was one of the seventeen rescinders, and was proscribed under the act of 1778. He removed to New Brunswick with other loyalists in 1783, and in 1785 was elected to the provincial legislature, and the same year, while in England, was appointed the second attorney-general of the province. In 1809 he became chief justice, which office he retained until the time of 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, b. in Clearfield co., Pa., 9 July, 1838; d. near Ashubula, 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 satisfied by listening to 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, bade him in terms, and in rags, harshly ordered him away. Until 1855 he worked on a farm and at wood-cutting, but so faithfully improved his occasional opportunities for study that by 1856 he had obtained enough education to teach a school in Hartsville, Alleghany co., Pa. The following year, for the first time, attended a singing-school in Tovanda, Pa. The same winter he attended a musical convention in Rome, N. Y. In 1868 he taught school in Rome, his vocal powers developing through constant exercise. In the summer of 1869

BLISS, Daniel, missionary, b. in Georgia, Vt., 17 Aug., 1823. He studied at Kennebunk, Ohio, academy, and was graduated at Amherst in 1852. He studied from 1852 till 1855 at Andover theological seminary, and was ordained a Congregational clergyman, 17 Oct., 1855. He was missionary of the American board at Mt. Lebanon, Syria, from 1856 till 1862, and subsequently till 1864, was secretary to the board in New York. During 1864-6 he labored in England in behalf of the Protestant college at Beirut, Syria, of which he has been president since 1864. He has published several tracts, and he is the author of a "Mental Philosophy," and "Natural Philosophy" in Arabic.

BLISS, Daniel, Canadian jurist, b. in Concord, Mass., in 1740; d. in Lincoln, New Brunswick, in 1806. He graduated at Harvard in 1769, and was one of the barristers and attorneys that were admitted to the bar in 1768. He was proscribed under the act of 1778, joined the British army, and was appointed comissary. Soon after the revolution he removed to New Brunswick, and became a member of the provincial council, and chief justice of the court of common pleas.—His son, John M'Nair, jurist, b. in Massachusetts in
he was providentially enabled to attend the normal academy of music at Genesee, 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 to duty at Camp Sherman; but, as he had been appointed adjutant of the state militia the previous December, he obtained a discharge. During the twelve years following 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 concerts and gave concerts on the northwest side of the nation as a “singing evangelist” did not spread beyond the localities whither 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-sacrifice 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. In five previous years native gift of effective speech, 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, and led to an extensive dissemination of his songs, for his voice was from D flat below to A flat above, and this without straining or confusing the vowel sounds. The motive of his most famous song was supplied by a message signalled by flag during the civil war from Kanesaw mountain, Georgia, to Adena Posts, 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 are sung wherever English is spoken. Others of his compositions have commanded a popularity hardly seconded to that of “Hold the Fort.” Among them are “Down Life’s Dark Vale We Wander,” “Hallelujah! ’tis done!” “Jesus Loves Me,” and “Pull for the Shore, Sailor!” As a conductor of popular meetings for the purpose of stimulating religious zeal, Mr. Bliss was remarkably successful; his services were in demand 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 Memoirs, by D. W. Whittle, with contributions 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, 2 Feb., 1885. He was a son of Rev. Asher Bliss, for many years missionary to the Indians on the reservations in western New York. He studied at Hamilton and Yale, and in 1860 and 1861 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 1863 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 Para-

BLISS, William Wallace Smith, soldier, b. in Whitehall, N. Y., in August, 1813; d. in East Pascoaugula, Miss., 5 Aug., 1833. He was a son of Capt. John Bliss (1761), and was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1833. After serving in the Cherokee war of 1832–3, 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 department, 1843 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 then President of Mexico presented him with a medal, and for gallant services he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. From 4 March, 1849, till 9 July, 1856, 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., 1859, till his death.

BLITZ, Antonio, prestidigitateur, 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, 1825. He then visited Ireland and Scotland. In 1834 he came to the United States, and, after performing in New York, travelled throughout the country. Later he visited Canada and the West Indies. On his return to New York at the depth 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 himself.

BLOCK, Alfred, 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 sachems. In 1614, encouraged by an ordinance of the states-general favoring explora-
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 Bloed and his crew built a yacht of sixteen tons, named the "Unrest," with which he explored the neighboring waters, combed out the piratical 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 Housatonic and the Connecticut. The latter he explored as far as the site of Hartford. Still proceeding eastward, he observed "Rede Eliand"—the red island, from the color of the clay on parts of the coast. The island had, however, been previously discovered by English navigators. He discovered Bloed island, which bears his name. He sailed as far north as Nantucket, 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 James-town, Chautauqua co., N. Y., 25 May, 1823. He was educated at the Kenyon (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 Pacific railroad surveys, and directed 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 valuable contribution 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 prepared several important reports. From 1865 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 1838 till 1865 he was secretary of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, and from 1850 till 1864 the editor of the "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 circulated to the extent of over 30,000 copies, was reprinted in Nuremberg, Germany, and did much to furnish the public in the United States with welcome 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, inventor, b. in Woburn, Mass., 1 April, 1724; d. in Haverhill, Mass., 1 Sept., 1807. His father, who had served in the French and Indian war, was a member of the expedition against Louis-

burg 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 little success, and when he returned 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 Anooskon falls in the Merrimack river. He expended a large sum in matters of this character; but 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.).

BLODETT, Foster, politician, b. in Augusta, Ga., 15 Jan., 1836; d. in Atlanta, 12 Nov., 1877. He became mayor of Augusta in 1859, and was re-elected in 1860, but was defeated in 1861. During the civil war he was captain of the Blovett artillery, from Augusta. After the war he joined the republican party and was appointed postmaster of Augusta in 1863. He was reinvested from that office in 1868, and re-elected in 1869. In 1867 he was made president of the Union Republican Club of Augusta, and during the same year he was again chosen mayor. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention in 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 Silesia, in 1821; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 12 March, 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, foremost in the liberal ranks, was arrested, tried, and condemned to death, at 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.

BLOMMER, W. C., engineer, b. in Potsdam, Germany, about 1500; d. about 1670. He was one of the directors of the Amsterdam chamber, and, in company with Samuel Godyn, a fellow-director, bargained with the natives for a tract of land reaching from Cape Henlopen to the mouth of Delaware river. This was in 1629, three years before the charter of Maryland, and is the oldest deed for land in Delaware. Its water-front nearly coincides with the coast of Kent and Sussex co., The purchase was ratified in 1630 by Peter Minuit and his council at Fort Amsterdam (New York). A company—including, besides the two original proprietors, Kilian Von Rensselaer, De Laet, the historian, and David Pietersen De Vries—was formed to colonize the tract, and a ship of eighteen guns was fitted out to bring over the colonists and subsequently defend the coast, with incidental whale-fishing to be done in the vicinity. More than thirty souls was planted on Lewes creek, a little north of Cape Henlopen, and its governance was intrusted to Gillis Hosset. This settlement antedated by several years any in Pennsylvania, and the colony at Lewes practically laid the foundation and made the Government of the state of Delaware, the major part of which was
Included in the purchase. A palisaded fort was built, with the "red lion, rampart," of Holland affixed to its gate, and the country was named Swedish-Mennonite being the word connoting God's favor.

The estate was further extended, on 5 May, 1630, by the purchase of a tract twelve miles square on the coast of Cape May, opposite, and the transaction was duly attested at Fort Amsterdam. The existence of the little colony was short, for the Indian assembly, however, was 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, funambulist, b. in France, about 1830. 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 Dec. 22, 1855, he accomplished the remarkable exploit of crossing the Niagara river on a tight rope, and afterward crossed with a man on his back, and 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 about 125 feet, and covered with water, was 1,300 feet long and 3½ inches in diameter.

BLODDGOOD, Delavan, surgeon, b. in Springville, Erie co., N. Y., 20 Aug., 1851. He was graduated at Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., in 1852, studied medicine in the college of physicians and surgeons, New York city, 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 "Merri- mac," of the Pacific squadron, he volunteered his services 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, 21 Jan., 1862. He was subsequently attached to the West India flying squadron when yellow fever broke out on board, and to the Carolina blockading squadron when a severe epidemic of small-pox occurred. He was ordered to the "James-town" at Panama in February, 1867, and was one of the few survivors of the virulent 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.

BLODGOOD, Simeon De Witt, merchant and author, b. in Utica, N. Y., in 1799; d. in New York city, 14 July, 1866. He wrote "The Sexagenary, or Reminiscences of the American Revolution" (Albany, 1833), and a treatise "On Roads" (1838), and contributed largely to the periodical press. A few months before his death he was appointed consul-general for the United States of Columbia.

BLODWORTH, Timothy, statesman, b. in 1736; 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 the first, 1791; 1795-1801, 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 economy and public spirit.

BLOOMER, Amelia Jenks, reformer, b. in Homer, N. Y., 27 May, 1818. She married, in 1840, Dexter C. Bloomer, a lawyer, and resided in Seneca Falls, N. Y., where she wrote frequently on the disfranchisement of women, and on 1 Jan., 1849, issued the first number of "The Lily," a monthly publication devoted to the cause of benevolence and women's rights, which attained a circulation of 4,000. 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. Birdsell. She advocated women's rights on the lecture platform 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 northwest, and adopted and publicly recommended a sanitary dress for women, known as the Bloomer costume, which was first introduced by Elizabeth Smith Miller, daughter of Gerrit Smith. It consisted of skirts reaching just below the knee and Turkish trousers. In the winter of 1855 Mrs. Bloomer addressed the territorial legislature of Nebraska, and in 1856, on account of her subject and the feeling of the time, she removed to New York, where she pursued her lectures and wrote on women. She took part in organizing the Iowa state suffrage association, and was at one time its president, but in later years withdrew entirely from public life.

BLOOMFIELD, Joseph, soldier, b. in Woodbridge, N. J.; d. in Burlington, N. J., 3 Oct., 1823. He studied law until the beginning of the war of independence, when he was made a captain in Dayton's regiment, the 3d New Jersey, in 1776, and served through the war, attaining the rank of major. He was subsequently admitted to the bar, and, after practicing 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 firm republican in politics, and a brave soldier.

BLOSSOM, Thomas, pioneer, d. in Plymouth, Mass., in the summer of 1633. 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...of undaunted spirit," and who describes 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 disapproved the consumption of game and fish out of season, and wrote a book on 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, and partly as a commercial speculation. He was a member of the provincial assemblies of 1775 and 1776, and of the state legislature, and a member of the old congress in 1782-3 and 1785-6, member of the assembly from Newbern in 1780 and 1784, a signer of the federal constitution in 1787, and in
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 Creeks and Cherokee to assist the British in overthrowing the territorial government of the 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 1729; d. in Washington co., Va., 18th Oct., 1813. He became a member in the revolutionary army at sixteen, became deputy pay-master-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 1799—8, 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., 1855. He was secretary to his brother, William, and the latter 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 1809 till 1815.

BLOW, Henry T., statesman, b. in Southampton co., Va., the 16th May, 1747; d. near Saratoga, N. Y., 11 Sept., 1813. He went to Missouri in 1825, and was graduated at St. Louis university. He then engaged in the drug business and in lead-mining, in which he was successful. Before the civil war he took a prominent part in the anti-slavery movement, and served four years in the state senate. In 1861 he was appointed Indian 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 1869 till 1871, and was appointed one of the commissioners of the District of Columbia in 1874.

BLOWERS, Sampson Salter, jurist, b. in Boston, Mass., 22 March, 1742; d. in Halifax, N. S., 25 Oct., 1842. He was a grandson of Rev. Thomas Blowers, minister, of Beverly (1701-29), was graduated at Harvard in 1767, and at the age of twenty-three, he was engaged as 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 house of assembly; and in 1795 was appointed a justice of the supreme court, having had for some years a seat in the council. In 1790 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., 20 June, 1770; d. in Sing Sing, N. Y., 2 Jan., 1803. He was a bookseller, and published the Newburyport "Herald." In 1798 he published "The Laws and Duties of Officers at Sea," 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, lists of light-houses, and other knowledge important to seamen, have been published. He also published "Strawberry Guide to N. Y. City" (1817), and numerous military books and charts.—His son, Joseph, lawyer, b. in Newburyport, Mass., in February, 1792; d. in New York city, 16 June, 1809, first came into notice by writing on the Missouri question in 1809. Soon afterward he wrote an article on the Laybourn circular, published in the "North American Review," which attracted the attention of politicians. He was long a leading whig and protectionist, 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 commissionership to China offered him by President Fillmore. He was appointed district attorney new york city in 1837, but edited the "American Annual Register" (1827-35), and published "Historical Sketch of the Formation of the American Confederacy" (New York, 1829); "Speeches, Reviews, and Reports" (1843); "Merchants' and Shipmasters' Assistant" (1829 and 1848). Another son, Edmund, hydrographer, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 23 Nov., 1795; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 2 Sept., 1866, manifested in early life a taste for practical mathematics, and when scarcely seventeen made the first accurate survey of New York harbor. He made scientific surveys of the Bahama banks and the shoals of George and Nantucket, and in 1824 surveyed the entrance of New York harbor from Barnewet to Fire Island. In 1825-6 he ran the line of levels from the river San Juan to the Pacific ocean for a canal on the Nicaragua route. In 1837-8, 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 1832 he was appointed first assistant, holding that place till the time of his death. In 1835-6 he furnished the points to determine 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, naval publishers, of New York. Another son, George W., hydrographer, 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 1834 he was a pilot. In 1834 he was placed on the New York pilot list, and in 1836 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 1852-4 a commissioner of emigration. He published "Atlantic Memoir," "Sheaf Anchor," "Pilot Laws and Duties of Officers at Sea," "Lights, New York" (New York, 1869), and "Plan to Avoid the Centre of Violent Gale" (1867), and prepared several editions of the "American Coast Pilot."

BLUNT, James G., soldier, b. in Hancoek co., Me., in 1836; d. in Washington, D. C., in 1881. From his fifteenth to his thirty-third year he was a sailor. He was graduated at the Starling medical
college, Columbus, Ohio, in 1849, and practised 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 his state, 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 Lane's brigade, 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 Hindman at Prairie Grove, and thereby checked the advance of the southern troops into Missouri. On 26 Dec. he captured Fort Van Buren on Arkansas river. He was promoted to major-general, 29 Nov., 1863. In June, 1863, being relieved of the command of the department of Kansas, 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 forces of Gen. Sigel, the Missouri troops gave the final blow to Price's invasion of Missouri. During the latter part of the war he was military commandant of the district of south 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 the rudiments of an education in the schools of the island; but the stimulus for higher training came from the late Rev. J. P. Knox, of Newport, L. I. 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 1845, seeking entrance into some American college. But his failure to negroes was the feeling in the schools of the country 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 entered a Latin Grammar School at Liberia, 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 1855, 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 acquired the Spanish language. At the Alexander high school he was made 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 young 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 Liberia, president of the convention of 1861, and again in 1880. 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," "Liberia, its Status and its Field," "Mohammedanism and the Negro Race," "Christianity and the Negro Race," "Distinctions," and "Africa and the Africans."
BOEHLER

1825. After acquiring the Burman language, he entered upon his labors at Moulmain in May, 1827, and planted the Gospel among all the Baptist missions in Burmah. In April, 1828, he established a mission at Tavoy, where he soon afterward baptized Ko-mah-lynn, a Karen convert, whose labors were very successful among his countrymen. On 5 Feb., 1828, he set out on a tour among the Karen tribes, and met with such success that he determined on a systematic course of itineracy labor. On these trips he was usually accompanied by Ko-mah-lynn or some other convert. His exertions occasioned the loss of his health and brought on his early death by consumption. His widow married the Rev. Adoniram Judson, the missionary. See "Memoir of George Dana Boardman," by the Rev. A. King (Boston), and "G. D. Boardman and the Burman Mission" (Boston, 1857).—His son, George Dana, clergyman, b. in Tavoy, Burmah, 18 Aug., 1828, was graduated at Oxford in 1845 and studied law, and began practice at Appomattox Court-House, Va., where he was a 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. On 1861 he was elected to the house of delegates. He had been a candidate for speaker in the 39th federal congress, and was elected speaker of the confederate house of representatives on its permanent organization, 18 Feb., 1862.

BOCOCK, Thomas S., politician, b. in Buckingham co., Va., in 1815. He received a classical education, and studied 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. On 1861 he was elected to the house of delegates. He had been a candidate for speaker in the 39th federal congress, and was elected speaker of the confederate house of representatives on its permanent organization, 18 Feb., 1862.

BODISCO, Waldemar de, b. in Russia; d. at Jordan Alum Springs, Va., 31 July, 1878. He came to this country at an early age with his uncle, the Russian minister at Washington, and was graduated at Georgetown college. For nearly twenty years he was secretary of the Russian legation at Washington, in 1860 and 1869 acted as chargé d'affaires, and was appointed Russian consul-general at New York in 1871, holding that office at the time of his death.

BODWELL, Joseph R., governor of Maine, b. in Methuen, Mass., 18 June, 1818. He is the son of a farmer, opened quarter-spreads in 1832, on an island in Penobscot bay, and organized the Bodwell, and, in 1839, the Hallowell granite company. He served twice in the legislature, and in 1856 was elected governor by the republicans.

BOEHLER, Peter (bay-ler), Moravian bishop, b. in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, 31 Dec., 1749; d. in London, England, 27 April, 1755. He was graduated at Jena, and in 1736 became a tutor. On 30 March, 1738, he was ordained a Moravian minister by Count Zinzendorf, 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 of that year. Boehler was the person through whose instrumentality Wesley was brought to believe in Christ. Having reached Georgia, Boehler devoted himself to evangelistic labors among the negroes and Ogilthorpe's colonists, and subsequently to the German settlement in South Carolina. When the Moravian colony, the person through whose settlement was accompanied 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 as the original settlement. In 1745 he again went to Europe, where, on 10 Jan., 1748, he was consecrated to the episcopacy at Herrnhut and given the oversight of the churches in England, Ireland, Wales, and America. After discharging the duties of his office in various parts of Germany and England, he returned in 1758, 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 directory, which stood at the head of the whole Unitas Fratrum. He died while on an official visit to the English colonies. Bishop Boehler is highly esteemed, even at the present day, both among Wesleys 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. F. Lockwood's "Memorials of the Revolution, 1774-1888," p. 251.

BOEHM, Henry (bame), clergyman, b. in Coesnoga, Pa., 8 June, 1775; d. near Richmond, Staten Island, 28 Dec., 1875. His grandfather, Jacob (b. in Switzerland in 1693), having become a dissident from the Mennonite Church of Pennsylvania in 1715 and settled in Lancaster, Pa., then a city of Mennonites, Martin, father of Henry, was in early life a licensed preacher among the Mennonites, but afterward joined the Moravian Brethren, and finally became a Methodist. In 1791 the Methodists built a chapel on land given by his uncle. In this building, known as Boehm's Chapel, Henry first heard Bishop Asbury preach in 1799. His own life as an itinerant began in 1800, on the eastern shore of Maryland. In 1803 he made a short tour with the bishop as his travelling companion, and in 1808 and the four succeeding years accompanied the bishop, who was feeble and rheumatic, in all his travels. Speaking German as well as English, Boehm often preached to the German colonists in various parts of America. He journeyed abroad several times and was the person through whose influence he was accompanied in Holland, of mal-administration, and in consequence was himself charged with unbecoming conduct, and was about to depart for Holland in order to defend himself, but was detained by Dr. J. B. Kieft, of New York, who gives him. The following year he warned Gov. Kieft against making war upon the Indians, and in 1645 denounced him for drunkenness and rapacity. Kieft brought the clergyman to trial, but the dispute was compromised. When Kieft returned to Holland, after the arrival of Steynvast in 1647, Bogardus sailed in the same vessel, to answer
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 An- neke Jans, b. in Holland about 1600; d. in the village of Beverwyck, N. Y., 19 March, 1663. She first came to America in 1656, with her first husband, Roelof Jansen, of Waterland, who had been sent out by Patroon Van Rensselaer as assistant steward at Albany. They afterward removed to New Amsterdam, among the earliest Dutch settlers. Here, in 1636, they obtained from Gov. Wouter 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-

day street, Broadway, and Fulton street, around to the river again. Shortly afterward Jansen died, leaving Anneke with four children. In 1688 she married Everardus Bogardus. After the death of Dominie 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 Roelofson, Katrina Roelofson, Jannettys and Rachel Hartgers (two children of her deceased daughter Pritty), and John Roelofson, 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 "Herunt 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 bouwery) to Col. Fran- cis Lovicahe, 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 grant- ed by the colonial authorities under Queen Anne to Trinity church; and, in spite of numerous con- tests, that corporation has continued to enjoy all the benefits and revenues of the vast property to this day. Nicholas Brown, one of the heirs, brought a suit in ejectment in 1750, claiming that the title was not in Queen Anne, who was nonsuited by default, renewed his suit in 1760, and was again beaten. In 1807 Col. Malcolm, who had married an heir, brought an unsuccessful suit in the New York supreme court, to recover a part of the property. In 1839 three other heirs had a similar experience. Chancellor Walworth in 1834 dismissed a suit brought by Jonas Humbert. In 1847 Cornelius Brown brought nine suits, all of which were decided in his favor. In 1853 Chauncey Sanford, after examining every fact on both sides, decided that, waiving all other points, the church had acquired a perfectly valid title by undisputed possession longer than the limitation at which title might be gained by possession in 1765, 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 received the ordinary 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, after which he produced an eight-day clock with three wheels and a segment of a wheel, which struck the hours, and, without dial-wheels, marked the hours, minutes, and seconds. In 1828 he invented the "ring flier" for cotton-spinning, which afterward came into general use, and in 1829 devised an eccentric mill, in which the spindles run in the same manner as the spindles in the same direction with nearly equal speed. In 1831 he made an engraving-machine with which gold watch-dials could be made, turning imitation fili- gree works, rays from the centre, and the figures in relief, all by one operation. The steel die from which the gold medal of the American institute is struck, and other beautiful medallions, were made with this machine. He also invented the transfer- machine for producing bank-note plates from separate dies, which is now in general use. In 1832 he invented the first dry gas-metre, and in 1836, by giving a rotary motion to the machine, he made it applicable to all current fluids. While in Eng- land, in 1836, he produced a medallic engraving- machine, with which portraits of the queen, Sir Robert Peel, and numerous other distinguished persons were engraved, and he also agreed to con- struct 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 postage-stamps, and that submitted by him was selected from among 2,000 entries. His perfecting device is that in its operation the inventions include a machine for pressing glass, appliances for shirring India-rubber fabrics, and for cutting India-rubber into fine threads. Besides improvements in drilling-machines and in eccen- tric mills, he patented in 1848 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 en- tirely 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 busi- ness of erecting iron-ware buildings throughout the country. He invented a pyrometer of great delicacy, and a deep-sea sounding-machine, which can be used without a line and is very accurate, and also made numerous improvements in the manufacture of paper and muslin.

Bogardus, Robert, lawyer, b. in 1771; d. in New York city, 12 Sept., 1841. He practised law in New York for nearly fifty years. In the war of 1812 he was, from July, 1813, till June, 1815, colo- nel 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 were 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. His early life was passed in Albany, his later at Aurora, N. Y. He wrote a life of Daniel Boone and "Who Goes There?" 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 II. Van Rensselaer to the "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record" for April, 1886.

BOGGS, Charles Stuart, naval officer, b. in New Brunswick, N. J., 28 Jan., 1811. He is a nephew of Capt. James Lawrence, and entered the navy as mid-shipman on 1 Nov., 1826. He was promoted to the lieutenant's grade in Sept., 1847, and served in the "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 "Truxtan" 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 light-house inspector for California, Oregon, 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 squadron above the forts. She was attacked by two rams and run into the basin of the rebel fleet, and the destruction of her was the result of 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 "Junia." He was promoted to captain on 16 July, 1862, and assigned to the steam-boat "Illinois," which he commanded, 3d May, 1866. He commanded the steamer "De Soto," of the North Atlantic squadron, in 1867–8. In 1859–70 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. He was placed on the retired list in 1873.

BOGGS, L. 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 emigrated to California, and in the years 1847–9 was alcalde of the Sonoma district, where he gained reputation for his energy and ability in a trying position during the period of the interregnum.

BOHORQUES, Juan (bo-o-r'kes), Mexican painter, b. in Mexico city; d. in 1835. He was rector of the college of St. Louis in Puebla, filling several high ecclesiastical offices in Mexico, and representing his country in the Cortes at Madrid and his ecclesiastical province at Rome. Philip III. of Spain caused Bohorques to be appointed bishop of Cuzcas in 1610, but soon afterward he was placed in charge of the bishopric of Oaxaca, Mexico, which he administered until his death.

BOHORQUES, Pedro (bo-o-r'kes), Spanish soldier, d. in 1687. He served in the army of Peru and made the Indians believe that he was a descendant of the Incas and must reestablish the Peruvian kingdom. He set out to discover the Paititi, a kind of El Dorado, also called Jaru Qauari ("the white palace"), which was said to be at the borders of the Amazon river. He explored the territory of John C. Calhoun, and found a town belonging to the Pelados ("hairless"; meaning extremely poor), so called on account of their utmost misery. They proclaimed him sovereign; but he soon grew weary of his miserable kingdom, disappeared from it, and then was made a prisoner by Spanish troops. He was sentenced to death and executed in the city of Lima.

BOY, Lewis V., 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 the region, received a common-school education, 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.

BOYD, Henry, soldier, b. in Bremen, Germany, 22 Oct., 1816; d. at Rappahannock Station, Va., 22 Aug., 1862. He came to the United 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. Benner's command, was made brigadier-general of volunteers, 28 April, 1862, and served under Frémont in western Virginia, distinguishing himself at the battle of Cross Keys, 8 June, when Gen. Frémont attacked "Stonewall Jackson" and drove him from a strong position beyond Harrisonburg. He was also specially commended for his services in the Shenandoah valley under Gen. Sigel. He covered the retreat of the army of Virginia across the Rappahannock, and fell while directing the movements of his brigade in a skirmish near Front Royal. He died his last battle across the river to attack a detachment of Longstreet's division, but was assailed by superior numbers, and re-crossed under cover of the batteries.

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BOISE, James Robinson, educator, b. in Blantford, Hampden co., Mass., 1812. He was graduated at Brown in 1840, became a tutor of Latin and Greek in that college the same year, and in 1843 professor of Greek, which chair he held until 1850. 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 Xenophon's "Anabasis," 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." He published a "History of America," and "A History of the Iliad," in Philadelphia, Pa., 6 Oct., 1828; He is the son of a wealthy banker of Philadelphia, was 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- layn," 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 Betrothal" and "The Widow's Marriage." In 1856 he published in Boston two volumes of "Plays and Poems." Among his individual poems, "The Ivory-Car- ver," "The Pedesta'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," "Collected Poems," "Twentieth Century Poems," 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 has also written vigorous and eloquent prose, especially the stirring appeals 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 is 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 of the Euro- pean civilization had not yet reached. He belonged to the Franciscan order, and left a curious work entitled "Memorial de Arbitrios para la Separación 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 Maria, 17 Dec., 1830. His father was Juan Vicente Bolivar 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 Bolivar was brought up by his uncle, the Marquis de Palacios. After receiving a liberal education at home, he spent several years in the study of law at Madrid, and in travel, mostly 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 in 1808 for America with intention to superintend to the care of his estate, Bolivar lost his young wife, who died of yellow fever. He again visited Eu- rope to assuage 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 taken part in the uprising in Caracas of 19 April, 1810, he received a colonel's com- mission from the junta, and was sent with Luis Lopez 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 independ- ease, 5 July, 1811, he joined the insurgent 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 recaptured by the Spaniards under Monteverde, the Spanish troops regaining possession of the city. 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 au- thorities. Hearing of important movements in New Granada, Bolivar went from Caracas, 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 Caracas. He accompanied him with 500 grenadiers, detailed for the expedition by the president of Carthagena, but soon decamped with his force. Bolivar and his cousin Ribas advanced up the river, driving the Span- iards out of Tenerife, Mompox, and other places as far as the valley of Cueva on the Venezuelan border. He then determined to endeavor to rekindle the revolution in Venezuela and risk another encounter with Monteverde, and Bolivar and Ribas were commissioned as generals by the con- gress of New Granada, sitting at Santa Fe de Bo- gota. Amid many discouragements he pressed for- ward with his small force, not exceeding 500 men, and reached Merida and Truxillo, important towns in western Venezuela, where he succeeded in raising the population in his support. Dividing his force into two columns, Bolivar marched upon Caracas at the head of one division, while Ribas proceeded with the other by another route. Recruits flocked to the revolutionary standard as they advanced into Venezuela. Incensed at the cruel methods of warfare practised by the royalists, Bolivar, on 19 Jan., 1813, issued his famous proclamation of war to the death (guerra a muerte). Ribas
met Gen. Monteverde at Lestaguinas and inflicted upon him a crushing defeat, following upon reverse at Niquiaho, Betisoque, Carachen, Barquisimeto, and Varinas. Gen. Monteverde was compelled to fall back upon Puerto Cabello and shut himself up in the Carthagena fortress with the remainder of his army. Gen. Fierro, governor of Caracas, signed a capitulation at Victoria, and on 4 Aug., 1814, Bolivar entered Caracas at the head of the liberating army. Gen. Mariano had recovered from the royal troops the eastern part of the province, and assumed the title of dictator of eastern Venezuela, a 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, set up 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 for a decisive encounter, marched, in June, 1814, from Calabozo upon La Puerta, where the united forces of Bolivar and Mariano 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 Curia, and well-nigh annihilated their army, killing 1,500. The Spaniards then took Caracas, and defeated Bolivar a second time at Aragua.

Bolivar escaped to Cumana 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 detachments of his numerous enemies, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces of the federal republic, and ordered to march against Cundinamara, the president of which province refused to acknowledge the authority of the central government and the union of the provinces. He liberated Cundinamara, and took possession of Santa Fé de Bogota. 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 Santa 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 viceroyal of Colombia, at Cartagena, 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, 1815, and promptly 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 overrun by Morillo’s troops, though 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 Arismendi, who ordered him to be shot in the citadel instead of him. From Kingston he went to Port au Prince, in Hayti. On his promising to emancipate the slaves, President Petion, of Hayti, furnished him with four negro battalions. At Cayes he met Admiral Brion, who had arrived from England with a convoy, and a sufficient number 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. The Spanish force was only the单一 spot of Pampatar on the island. With the approval of Gen. Arismendi, upon Bolivar’s promise to call a national congress as soon as his power should be established in Venezuela, a junta was summoned in the cathedral of La Villa del Norte, which proclaimed Bolivar commander-in-chief of the forces of Venezuela and New Granada. Landing at Caripano on 1 June, he issued a proclamation emancipating the slaves. Mariano and Pin withdraw the forces under their command, in order to undertake an expedition on their own account against Cumana, leaving Bolivar with about 1,100 men. He sailed for the mainland in thirteen vessels, seven of which were armed, landed at Ocumare on 3 July, and marched toward Valencia. His force was increased through the enrollment of liberated slaves to about 2,000 men. Octobre he met a Spanish detachment commanded by Gen. Morales, and was beaten and compelled to reembark. He sailed first to the island of Buen Ayre, and then to Cumana; but, being coldly received by Pin and the other generals, who threatened to try him by court-martial for cowardice and desertion, he returned to Aux Cayes. A few months later a majority of the superior Venezuelan officers united in requesting Bolivar to resume the chief command. Collecting another band at Aux Cayes, he landed a second time on the island of Margarita, on 31 Dec. 1816. After occupying the island, and provisions were supplied by the president of Hayti. On 2 Jan., 1817, he was joined by Arismendi, and proclaimed martial law and the union of the civil and military power in his person. Five days later Arismendi was killed in a sortie against the Spaniards, Bolivar flew to Barcelona, where he was joined by the patriot troops that escaped and by re-enforcements sent by Louis Brion, with arms and ammunition. He soon collected a new force of 1,100 men. Morillo advanced against him with a strong division of royalist troops. The two
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 was away on part of his tour of inspection and the enemy was retired, his commander, Simon Bolivar, but 305
army of the province of Guiana, his land force being supported by Brion’s fleet of gun-boats. On 15 April, ten days after Bolivar had left that city in search of new recruits, Barcelona was captured by the Spaniards, who slaughtered thousands of Bogota and of the countryside. The enemy 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, Marisco, 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 discharged 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 assaulted the character of Bolivar, stigmatizing him as a “Napoleon of retreat,” was arrested and tried by a council of war, presided over by Brion, 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 Pierre Masson, a victim of government, and of Brion, Bolivar wrote an abject letter, throwing himself upon the mercy of the liberator. Bolivar had an army of 9,000 well-armed, equipped, and provisioned 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 retired to Angostura, where he fell in with Santander, a citizen of New Granada, who informed him that Spain was preparing for a general revolt and begged for assistance in invading the country. Bolivar aided him to carry out that project; and English, French, German, and Polish officers flocked to Angostura and offered their services to Bolivar, while supplies, vessels, 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 ordered him to surrender his powers into the hands of the congress, which, however, requested him to retain the 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 Puerto Cabello. On the 21st of March, Antonio 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 Achagunas, a victory that resulted in the occupation of the province of Barima, leaving the way open into New Granada. Bolivar’s daring and original plan of campaign was entirely successful. He marched his army, a third of his troops consisting of 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 23 July after a sharp battle on the adjoining heights, and decided the fate of Bogotá and of New Granada on 2 Aug. By his victory of Boyacá. 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 Mompox. After organizing a government in Bogotá 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 Apare to San Juan de Orinoco, and Bolivar, following up these victories and crushing the Spanish force, now reduced to 4,500, with his army of 9,000 men. In October, 1819, the congress at Angostura compelled Zea to resign, and elected Arismendi in his place. Bolivar, upon hearing of this, marched upon Angostura with his foreign legion, restored Vice-President Zea, and arrested Arismendi and exiled him to the island of Margarita. 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 Vene-
rica, and New Granada under the name of Colombia, as a common congress and a single constitution. The seat of government was transferred provisionally to Rosario de Cuenta, on the border-line between 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 insurrection in Spain prevented the sending of O’Donnell’s expedition. Bolivar took the field again, and on 29 Dec., 1819, returned to San Fernando de Apare. 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 Carthagena and the fortified posts on the isthmus of Panama. In Vene-
zuela 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., 1820, Bolivar embarked for Spain, leaving Gen. Miguel de la Torre in command 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 intrenched at Carabobo, southwest of Valencia, but had not brought up all their forces. Paez with his 3,000 llaneros, and the British legion, 1,100 strong, turned the enemy’s position through a side-path and threw them into complete confusion, when Torre retreated with the remnant of his army to Caracas. 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 Manga, in August, 1821, and the decisive victory of Puerto Caballo 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, in session at Bogota in May, 1821, and on 30 Aug., 1821, the constitution of the republic of Colombia was adopted with the general approval of the people. Bolivar was acclaimed the president of the new republic, notwithstanding his reluctance. In August, 1824, he had sacrificed his enormous private fortune in the cause of independence, he renounced his claims to the annual salary of 50,000 dollars due him as president since 1819, and also to his share in the public property distributed among the generals and soldiers of the republic. The Spaniards were proposing a partition of the provinces of Ecuador and Peru, and Bolivar determined to effect the liberation of the whole country. At the head of his army he marched upon Quito, the chief place in Ecuador, with the Spaniards had retired after being driven from the island of Panama. A battle fought at Ayacucho, which was won for the republicans through the able strategy of Gen. Sucre, Bolivar's colleague. Bolivar entered Quito in June, 1822, 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 to the vice-president, Santander, 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, 1 Sept., 1822, and on 3 Nov., 1824, the congress of Lima made him dictator of Peru and authorized him to employ all the resources of the country. He tendered his resignation as president of Colombia, but was continued in that office by the vote of a large majority of the congress, and in June, 1826, he was re-elected president of the republic by the majority of the congress. In August, 1822, he was elected as a member of the congress of Caracas, and in November, 1824, he was elected as a representative of the province of Guayaquil in the congress of Quito. In January, 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.

A convention of the provinces of upper Peru was held at Chuquisaca, in August, 1825, which detached that territory from the government of Peru, and voted for a constituent 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 was received by the congress, 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 most expedient for the newly established republics. The Bolivian code, copied in some of its features from the code Napoléon, contained a prerogative of the president of 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; but other congresses of the United States of America, which had manifested in the direction of 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 one nation to stifle the spirit 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 war ensued between the centralists, or Bolivarians, 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 that republic, having been accused of arbitrary acts, and 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 a recommendation to the province of Ayacucho to elect a dictator, and hastened to the scene of 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 Caballo 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 provinces. 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 his detractors and prove that he was free from ambitious designs and interested in the welfare of the country, adopted the resolution of retiring into private life. Santander urged him to retract his decision, declaring that the agitations 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 re-elected to Bogota to take the oath of office; but before doing so he issued a proclamation calling a national convention to be held at Quito 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 Bolivia. It was adopted by the constituent congress, elected on 9 Dec., 1826, president for life. A few weeks later, while he was restoring order in Venezuela, a counter-revolution was effected in Peru by the third division of the Colombian auxiliary army, then stationed in Lima. The constitution of Colombia under Laws and Sáez, 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 had created, he occasioned a general 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, against the Bolivian code, and organized a provisional government. Gen. Lamar was chosen president of Peru, and the Colombian troops departed from her soil. Those stationed in Bolivia were expelled, with the aid of the Peruvians, and afterwards helped to separate 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 the 17th of June, and in April the 2nd of the same year Bolivia and Colombia. Bolivar, who was in the north, prepared to march against the rebellious soldiers; but the latter made no attempt to carry the revolution into Colombia, and quietly submitted to Gen. Ovando. The congress of Ocaña met on the 3rd of March, 1829, to abolish, 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 a quorum. From his country-seat in the neighborhood of Ocaña Bolivar published an address, which, while reproaching the proceedings 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 tranquillity and security, and in August, 1829, he was invested by popular elections with dictatorial powers. The anti-Bolivarian 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 bédou in Bogota, 25 Sept., 1829, but escaped by leaping from the balcony and hiding from the murderers. The chief instigators were tried. Santander was convicted and condemned to banishment, and Gen. Padilla expiated with a felon's 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, 25 Aug., 1829, 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, asked them to indicate their desires regarding the revision of the constitution. While he was marching against the Peruvians, an assembly in Caracas, on 25 Nov., 1829, condemned him for ambitious designs, declared the separation of Venezuela from Bolivia, and elected Paz president. In Colombia the senate adhesed to the declaration by the opposition, broke out in various places. In January, 1830, Bolivar for the thirteenth time resigned the presidency, but was again confirmed in his position by the general voice. He then undertook to compel Paz 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 3,000 dollars a month. Siding 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 Carthagena; but his adherents induced him to remain in the country, and made every effort to restore him to power. Suffering from the malady of which he died, he went to Santa Marta to visit the bishop of that see, who was his friend, 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 Peruvian nation." A statue of him, the gift of the government of Venezuela, was erected in 1883 in Central Park, New York, and 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 congress that met at Panama in 1827, with the object of establishing an international code for the new republics, broke up without a result. 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 he was a mark for virulent calumnies; but 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 order of courage. His sufferings 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 egoism. Of the accounts that have been published of the life of Bolivar, the "Histoire de Bolivar," by Gen. Duncandrey-Holstein, continued down to his death by A. Viollet (Paris, 1831), was written with a hostile animus, and is full of baseless calumny and misrepresentation. The "Vida del Libertador Simon Bolivar" (New York, 1866) is, on the other hand, an indubitable work. See also "Memoirs of Gen. John Miller (in the Service of the Republic of Peru)"; 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 by his own hand, was begun in New York, and the first two volumes, containing the life, written in Spanish, by Felipe Larrazabal, appeared in 1874.

**BOLLAN. Jacob,** naturalist, b. in Switzerland, 29 May, 1828; d. in Wilbarger co., Texas, 29 Sept., 1886. He was a pupil of Louis Agassiz, and was employed by Edward D. Cope to go to Texas and examine the fossiliferous and iron deposits of that state, with a view to determining their geological character. He had been engaged in these studies six years when he died. Mr. Boll made many important discoveries in this field and explored. He was an expert naturalist, and a most successful collector in many departments of natural history, and wrote much on the subject.

**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 an agent of the colony, to secure from the government a grant of $100,000 to complete the railroad from Boston to Providence, and 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 1602, because of his connection with the dissolved and of his adherence 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 Beckett in London, and sent over to Massachusetts in 1789, thirty-three letters of Gov. Bernard and Gen. Gage lamenting 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 way to which the colonies were more indebted. He published numerous political tracts relating chiefly to American affairs, among which the most important were “The Importance of Cape Breton truly illustrated” (London, 1740); “Colonie Anglicanæ Hæredem: (The Rights of the American 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 Consider’d” (1766); “Epistle from Timoleon” (1768); “Continued Corruption of Standing Armies” (1768); “The Free Briton’s Memorial, in Defence of the Right of Election” (1769); and “A Supplementary Memorial, on the Organ 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 the British Colonies.”

BOLLER, Alfred, civil engineer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 23 Feb., 1840. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1858, and at the Reusselaer 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 Yonkers Railroad (1866), Yonkers Rapid Transit Commission (1881), Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company (1882), Albany and Greenbush Bridge Company (1882), and Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad (1885); and he has held consulting relations with the Zaza railroad in Cuba (1877), Department of Public Parks, New York (1886), and with other corporations. For some years he has been engaged in 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 bridges 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, the tunnel under the light-house grounds, 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).
he resigned in 1857, when he became professor of chemistry and mineralogy in Trinity College.

The celebration of the centennial of chemistry at Northumberland, Pa., the home of Joseph Priestley, who discovered oxygen in 1774, was suggested and brought about by Dr. Bolton. Among his investigations, that of the action of organic acids on minerals is perhaps the most important; but most of his work has been literary, and his private collection of early chemical books is not surpassed in the United States. Dr. Bolton is a prominent member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was its general secretary in 1877.

In 1882, he compiled a revised edition of the 'Analysis of the New York Academy of Sciences,' and of the 'Chemical News' (London), and similar periodicals. In 1885 he began the annual preparation of a "Record of the Progress of Chemistry" for the annual reports of the Smithsonian Institution. Among his compilations are "The Literature of Uranium" (1870), revised and supplemented (1877); "The Calendar of Scientific and Technical Periodicals, 1665-1882" (Smithsonian Institution, Washington, 1885). He is the author of "The Student's Guide in Quantitative Analysis" (New York, 1870), and has edited several minor chemical text-books.

BOLTON, Sarah Knowles, author, b. in Farmington, Conn., about 1840. 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 Boston "Congregationalist," and travelled for two years in Europe, studying profit-sharing, female higher education, and other social questions. Her published works are "Orlean Lamar, and other poems" (New York, 1873); "The Present Problem," a novellette (1874); "How Success is Won" (Boston, 1884); "Lives 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 of "Home Tides" (Chicago, 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. Her father, Jonathan B. Barratt, removed to Indiana. At sixteen she wrote verses for a newspaper, and married the editor, Nathaniel Bolton. In 1855 her husband was appointed consul at Geneva, and during the two years that she spent abroad she wrote letters to American newspapers. She has contributed many short poems to periodicals, among them "Paddle 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 John J. Walton (Indianapolis, 1881).

BOMBERGER, B. H. Augustus, clergymen, b. in Lancaster, Pa., 13 Jan., 1817. He was graduated at Marshall college in 1837, and at Mercersburg theological seminary in 1838; was ordained a minister of the German Reformed church the same year. He was at Waverly, Pa., in 1840-5, at Easton, Pa., in 1845-6, and at Utica, N.Y., in 1849-50. He was a member of the first Reformed church of Philadelphia from 1854 till 1870, when he became president of Ursinus college, at Collegeville, Pa. He translated six volumes of Herzog's "Protestant Theological and Ecclesiastical Encyclopedia," condensed into two volumes (Philadelphia, 1856-8), and published "Five Years at Race Street Church, Philadelphia" (1859).

BOMFORD, George, military officer, b. in New York in 1850; d. in Boston, Mass., 25 March, 1848. He entered West Point from New York, was graduated in 1803, and became lieutenant in the corps of engineers. He served as assistant engineer on the fortifications of New York harbor in 1805-8, being promoted first lieutenant, 9 Oct., 1806, then captain, 1808, and commissary of the chemical section in 1822. For several years he was the corresponding secretary of the New York Academy of Sciences. He was a large contributor to chemical literature, and his numerous papers may be found in the "American Chemist," "Proceedings of the New York Academy of Sciences," "Chemical News" (London), and similar periodicals. In 1885 he began the annual preparation of a "Record of the Progress of Chemistry" for the annual reports of the Smithsonian Institution. Among his compilations are "The Literature of Uranium" (1870), revised and supplemented (1877); and an extensive "Catalogue of Scientific and Technical Periodicals, 1665-1882" (Smithsonian Institution, Washington, 1885). He is the author of "Student's Guide to Quantitative Analysis" (New York, 1870), and has edited several minor chemical text-books.

BONAPARTE, B. V., daughter of Lucien Jules Laurent, prince of Canino and Musignano, ornithologist, b. in Paris, 24 May, 1803; d. there, 30 July, 1857. She was the eldest daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, and in 1822 married a daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, king of Spain. Soon afterward she settled with her father in Philadelphia, where she continued her residence in the United States, studied the ornithological sciences thoroughly, and became a noted ornithologist. Her greatest work was the "Natural History of Birds," published in 1834.
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" (vols. Philadelphia, 1835-29; 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 Madurian lyceum of Philadelphia; and other papers on the same subject. In Italy he was the originator of several scientific congresses, and lectured. He wrote extensively on American and European ornithology and other branches of natural history. He published "Specchio Comparativo delle Ornithologi di Roma e di Filadelfia" (Pisa, 1827), presenting a comparison between birds of the latitude of Philadelph and Italian, but was expelled by order of Napoleon.

BONAPARTE, Jerome, king of Westphalia, b. in Ajaccio, Corsica, 15 Nov., 1784; d. in Villelegen, near Paris, 24 June, 1860. He entered the navy in 1800, and in 1805, 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 Wurttemberg, in August, 1807, and reigned 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. He was married Elizabeth Patterson, b. in Baltimore, Md., 6 Feb., 1785; d. there, 4 April, 1879. Her father, William Patterson, emigrated from Ulster to America when a lad, pushed his way in business and 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 Miss Patterson, of Carrollton, he was introduced to Miss Patterson. They were mutually pleased; but her father, foreseeing that his daughter's marriage with a youth with such brilliant prospects would prove disastrous to the first counsel, forbade the courtship, and sent his daughter to Virginia. The lovers contrived to correspond, and in a short time became engaged, and Jerome went so far as to procure a marriage license. The match was postponed until 24 Dec., 1806, when Jerome would have passed his nineteenth birthday. All legal formalitics 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, 1806, 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 intercepted 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 created a prince of the Empire, and was promoted to conciliate her imperial brother-in-law. When Jerome was admitted to Napoleon's presence, the emperor upbraided 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 1806 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, is dynastic heir to the imperial throne. 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. Nevertheless, the council decreed that the son of Madame Elizabeth Patterson was entitled to the name of Jerome. His claims, however, cannot 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 had been sustained by the church, and the zeal and eloquence of her advocate, Berreyer, 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 Williams, of Roxbury, Mass. Alienated by his proud and ambitious temper both from her son and her father, Madame Bonaparte passed much of her time in Europe, where her unfortunate position attracted sympathy and attention. She inherited afterward large properties in Baltimore, which rose in value and made her a millionaire. She became penurious and misanthropic, 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 1826, and studied law, but did not practice. He was never 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 estates. —The elder, Jerome Napoleon, b. in Baltimore, Md., in 1832, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1852, and served on the Texas frontier. He 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, Tchernaya, and the siege of Sebastopol, and received the decoration of the Medjidie order from the sultan of Turkey. Made a major-general in 1855, he was given command of the 9th division of the cavalry of England, and became a knight of the legion of honor. Being then transferred to the chasseurs d'Afrique, 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 French and Italian decorations. He was promoted to the rank of chef d'escadron in 1863, and in 1867 transferred to the emperor'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 at the Harvard law school in 1874, was admitted to practice, and has attained a respectable rank at the Baltimore bar. —BONAPARTE, Joseph, king of Spain, b. in Corte, Corsica, 7 Jan., 1768; d. in Florence, Italy, 28 July, 1844. He was the elder brother of Napoleon Bonaparte, became an advocate in Corsica, and was an early supporter of the French revolution. He was military commissary of Napoleon's army in Italy in 1800. In 1805, he was made a senator, and afterward member of the council of five hundred, of the tribunate, and of the council of state in Paris. By his shrewd statescraft and engaging manners he rendered his brother effective assistance in his political schemes. He negotiated the treaty of peace with the United States in 1800, the treaty with Germany in 1801, and the treaty with Great Britain at Amiens in 1802. He was sent with an army to Naples in February, 1806, and entered the city and assumed, in obedience to Napoleon's commands, the title of king. In 1808 he reluctantly exchanged the throne of Naples for that of Spain. His rule being regulated by his 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 led his troops into Italy, where he met with failure. He became lieutenant-general of the imperial troops in the absence of Napoleon, and in March he consented to 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 Royan, 25 July, 1815, under the assumed name of Comte de Surville. 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, Zenaide; but his wife, who was the daughter of a merchant of Marseilles and sister of the queen of Sweden, remained an invader in England. He exerted himself to conciliate and purchase friends for a restoration of the empire under constitutional guarantees. 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 "Mémoires et corresp- pondance politique et militaire du roi Joseph," by A. du Casse. See also "Mémoires," by Miot de Melito, and "Biographical Sketch of Joseph Bonaparte" (London, 1853).

BOND, Louis, miser, b. in Rouen, France, in 1809; d. in New York city, 20 Feb., 1871. Of his early life he has left no account. In 1851 nothing is known. During his residence in New York city he occupied, in squaror 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 Bergh, 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 property to the value of $150,000, all of which was devised to Mr. Bergh's society. The trunk was filled with gold and silver plates in ancient design, together with a large quantity of jewelry and diamonds. Bondar'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, Pa., 4 May, 1859. He was a grandson of Col. William Bond, of the revolutionary army, who died near Ticonderoga, 31 Aug., 1776. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1813, studied medicine, and practised in Concord, N. H., and from November, 1819, till his death, in Philadelphia. For several years he was president of the Philadelphia board of health. Besides numerous contributions to medical and other journals, he published a remarkably thorough genealogical work entitled "Genealogies of the Families and Descendants of the Early Settlers in the State of Mass., including Waltham and Weston" (Boston, 1856).

BOND, John R. S., journalist, b. in Ohio in 1822; d. in Chillicothe, Ohio, in December, 1872. 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 eight western newspapers, was the founder of the Lotosville "Courier-Journal," and at the time of his death was editor of the Scioti "Gazette."

BOND, Shadrack, governor of Illinois, b. in Maryland; d. in Kaskaskia, Ill., 13 April, 1832. He received a liberal education and removed to Kaskaskia, then in Indiana territory, was a member of the legislature of the territory of Illinois, and was its first delegate to congress, serving from 3 Dec., 1812, till 18 April, 1814. In 1814 he was appointed receiver of public moneys, and when Illinois became a state he was elected its first governor, serving from 1818 till 1823.

BOND, Thomas, physician, b. in Maryland in 1712; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1784. He was a distinguished practitioner of Philadelphia, delivered the first clinical lectures in the Pennsylvania hospital, and was associated with Dr. Franklin and Dr. John Bartram, the botanist, in a literary society of that city.

BOND, Thomas Emerson, journalist, b. in Baltimore, Md., in February, 1781; d. in New York, 14 March, 1856. He studied medicine in Philadelphia and Baltimore, practised with success in Baltimore, and was called to a chair in the medical college of Maryland, which after a few years he resigned on account of failing health. For many years he was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church. During the controversy carried on from 1810 till 1830 over reform in church government, which resulted in the secession of the opponents of the episcopate and advocates of lay representation to the Episcopal church, he took a prominent part in the discussion. In 1827 he published an appeal to Methodists, directed against the proposed changes, in 1828 a "Narrative and Defence of the Church Authorities," and in 1831 and 1832 he defended the policy of Episcopal Methodism in a journal printed in Baltimore called the "Itinerant," of which he was editor. He subsequently edited for twelve years the "Christian Advocate and Journal," the leading Methodist organ, of which he assumed charge in 1840. He contributed also to the "Southern Christian Advocate."—His son, Thomas Emerson, journalist, b. in Baltimore, Md., in 1813, d. in Harford co., Md., 18 Aug., 1852, early became a local Methodist preacher, and also studied medicine and took his degree in Baltimore. In 1844 he published a "Christian Advocate and Journal," and young Bond became his efficient assistant, distinguished for humor and sarcastic power. In 1890, pending the difficulties that culminated in the civil war, he joined the southern Methodist church, and gave his abilities to the cause of the South. After the close of the war he was one of the originators of the "Episcopal Methodist," the organ of the southern church, but subsequently severed his connection with that paper and established another journal in the same interest. After publishing that for a short time he consolidated it with the "Southern Christian Advocate," published simultaneously in Baltimore and St. Louis, of which he was associate editor.—Another son, Hugh L., jurist, b. in Baltimore, Md., 16 Dec., 1826, graduated at the university of the State of New York, and in 1848, returned to Baltimore, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1851, and practised in Baltimore. He took part in the Know-nothing movement. In March, 1860, he was appointed judge of the Baltimore criminal court, and on 5 Nov., 1861, was elected by the people to that office, which he held during the trying times of the war. After the massacre of national soldiers on 19 April, 1861, when the city authorities decided that no more northern troops should be allowed to pass through Baltimore, he challenged the grand jury that those who took part in the riot were guilty of murder. The police commissioners made an order forbidding the display of any flag; but the seventy-five loyalists that were arrested under this order for raising the national standard were discharged on habeas corpus by Judge Bond. In later years, when several military commissioners undertook to sit in Baltimore and try citizens for offences against the United States, he challenged the grand jury to indict the officers on these commissions, because they had no jurisdiction over persons not in the military service of the government, especially when the civil courts were open. Shortly before the close of his term, Gov. Swann claimed the right to remove the police commissioners and appoint others, and when the de facto commissioners fortified the station-houses, and armed the police
to defend their right to the office, authorized his appointees to raise followers sufficient to put the resisting commissioners to flight. In 1831, President Johnson ordered federal troops to interfere. 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 Swann 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 apprentice law, and had the children of the free negroes brought to the probate courts and apprenticed to themselves. Judge Bond decided that these apprentices were held in involuntary servitude, and released, on habeas corpus, all that were brought before him. He was a prominent member of an association for the protection of the colored people, to which his friend, See, Stanton, transferred all the federal barracks in Maryland for the purpose of building school-houses. With assistance from the freedmen’s aid societies, schools were established in all the counties of the state, and Judge Bond visited them from time to time, in order to overcome the prejudices of the people against the schools, which frequently broke out into violence. He lost his seat on the bench in 1868, when the democrats obtained political ascendency in the state, and resumed the 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 Bennett, Canadian bishop, b. in Truro, Cornwall, England, in 1815. At an early age he emigrated to Newfoundland, and in 1841 was ordained a priest of the church of England. Under the direction of Bishop Mountain, of Quebec, he organized many mission stations in the eastern townships of Canada East, and finally took charge of the parish of St. George’s, Montreal. He maintained his connection with this parish for thirty years, successively becoming archdeacon of Hochelaga and dean of Montreal, and in 1879 bishop of Montreal. He was president of the theological college of the diocese of Montreal, and is an L.L. D. of McGill university.

BOND, William Cranch, astronomer, b. in Portland, Me., 9 Sept., 1789; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 29 Jan., 1859. 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 1813 he went to Europe to carry out a commission for Harvard university with reference to a contemplated observatory. In 1828 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 the publication, Edward T. Chamberlin, of "History 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 1828; d. 17 Feb., 1863, was graduated at Harvard in 1845, and in February, 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 Kings of Saturn," in which their fluid nature was first established; another on the "Elements of the Orbits of Hyperion and the Satellite of Neptune," having 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 until his death. Dr. Bondi was an eloquent 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, Milledge, volt, soldier, b. in South Carolina, 6 May, 1815. He was graduated at the University of South Carolina 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 southern circuit, 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 confederate army with the rank of brigadier-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 in 1863 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 London- derry, Ireland, 28 April, 1824. His parents were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. He came to the United States and learned the printer’s trade. In 1839 he was employed in the office of the Hartford "Courant," where he gained the reputation of being 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 Trollope, Henry G. Bohn, and other eminent authors and clergymen. 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 Maid S., which he purchased, with a record of 2,094, afterwards reduced to 2,084, from William H. Vanderbilt for $40,000.

BONNER, Sherwood. See McDowell, Kate.

BONNEVILLE. Benjamin L. E., explorer, b. in 1815; d. at Fort Smith, Ark., 15 June, 1857. 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 Mississippi. He became a captain of infantry in 1835 and in 1836 he engaged in explorations 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, 1837). 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., 1857; he was commander at Santa Fe from 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 active service for disability. During the civil war he served as superintendent of recruiting 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 about 1710; d. about 1780. 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 was superintendent of the inhabitants, and besides other works, published in 1771 "De l'Amérique et des Américains."

BONNYCASTLE, Sir Richard Henry, English soldier, b. in 1719; d. in 1819. He served in Canada in 1755. He became a captain of engineers in 1825, and took part in the capture of Fort Castine and the occupation of the Maine coast east of Penobscot. He commanded the engineers in Canada West during the rebellion of 1837–9, was knighted for services in the defence of Kingston in 1829, 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 Canadas in 1842" (London, 1842); "Canada, and the Canadians in 1846" (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. Dr. John Bonycastle, professor of mathematics at Woolwich military academy, and assisted his father in the preparation of mathematical text-books, besides contributing to cyclopedias 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. ies. He published treatises on "Inductive Geometry" (Philadelphia, 1832); "Algebra" (New York); "Mensuration" (Philadelphia); and various papers on scientific subjects.

BONPLAND, Aimé, French traveller, b. in Les Rochelle, France, 22 Aug., 1775; d. in Santa Anna, Uruguay, 11 May, 1858. He studied medicine in Paris, was surgeon on a war vessel, afterward studied under Corvisart, and became intimate with Alexander von Humboldt, whom he accompanied on the extensive tour described in "Travels to the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent." 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 published about 6,000 plants, for the most part previously unknown, which he afterward described in "Plantes equinoxiales" (Paris, 1806–10). After endeavoring to persuade Napoleon to retire to the United States, he returned to France, and in 1816, taking with him a number of European plants. In Buenos Ayres he was appointed professor of natural history, but this office he soon resigned in order to explore the central parts of South America. In Paraguay he was arrested as a spy in 1821 by a force of the province of Asuncion, and in three years, during which period he devoted his services as a physician gratuitously to the poor. On regaining his liberty he settled at San Borje, in Corrientes, where the government of the province presented him with an estate. In 1833 he returned to Santa Anna, where he gave his attention to the cultivation of the orange-tree, which he introduced, as well as to scientific research. His principal work was "Nova Genera et Species Plantarum" (Paris, 1829).

BONVOULOIR, M. de, diplomatist, born and died in France during the 19th 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 intervention for American independence. He is described by the United States in 1783 as "a person of great merit, learned, and capable." He had been in Santo Domingo, and returned home about July, 1775, by way of the colonies, then in revolt against Great Britain. Visiting Philadelphia, New York, Providence, and Boston, he was well qualified to express an opinion regarding the United States of America. As the American envoy to De Guines, 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 aid in the cause of the United States, and to participate in the reannexation of Canada. He reached America just as the leading spirits—Franklin, Harrison, Jay, and the rest—were in secret conference on the very problem that he came to solve. Seeking an introduction to Franklin, he was at first made a Mediator, and conducted his part of the delicate negotiations with consummate 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 material aid afforded by France to the struggling
American colonies. See Trescot's "Diplomacy of the Revolution" (New York, 1892).

Booiker, George William, lawyer, b. in Patrick co., Va., 14 Dec., 1821; d. in Martinsville, Va., 4 June, 1886. 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 to 1863 was the presiding justice of Henry co. court. During the civil war he was an unconditional union man. In 1863 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, 1875, 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 Kentucky 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 surrender of Island No. 10, and distinguished himself at the battle of Island, 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., 1717, 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 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, the net, the 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 beast to be hunted. About 1755 he married Rebecca Bryan and set up his own log-cabin, but, displesed 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, bidding adieu to his family and the comforts of home, on 1 May, 1769, set out on his perilous journey in search of the exciting 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 forty, his home in "North Carolina" 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 when he returned, Boone and twenty-seven of his men, by a band of more than 100 Indian warriors led by two Frenchmen. They carried them first to Old Chillicotho, on the Miami, and then to Detroit, where they surrendered for a ransom all their prisoners except Boone; him to Old Chillicotho, a noted great Blackfish, a renowned Shawanese chief, adopted him into his family under an imposing but painful ceremonio; all his hair, except a tuft three or four inches in diameter on the crown of the head, was plucked out; that tuft 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 their intention of marching upon 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 most secret manner, and arrived at Boonesborough on the 20th, after a journey of 100 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 their 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, having reached the southern borders of Kentucky, he, with 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 Blue Licks," took place in 1782, in which 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 his lands was disputed. The case was decided against him, and, staying 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-
pointment of commandant of the Femme 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 land was prorogued and invaded. An appeal to the legislature of Kentucky, and another to congress, resulted in a grant by the latter of 850 acres. Boone was seventy-five years of age, hale and strong. The charm of the hunter's life clung to him till the last, and in his eighty-second year he went on a hunting excursion into the mountainous Kan-ساس river. He had made his own coffin and kept it under his bed, and after his death they laid him in it to rest by the side of his wife, who had passed away seven years before. On 15 Sept., 1845, their remains were removed to the cemetery near Frank- fort, Ky., a few miles from the fort of Boonesbor- ough, by the concurrent action of the citizens of Frankfort and the legislature of Kentucky.—His son, Enoch, b. in Boonesborough, Ky., in 1777; d. 8 March, 1852, 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, Thomas**, colonial governor of New Jersey. A medical college. He was ordained dea- gon of New Jersey in 1760, was succeeded by Thomas Hardy the following year, and was ap- pointed governor of South Carolina in 1762. He incensed the people of that colony by interfering with the elective franchise, claiming the exclusive right to administer the oath, and assuming the power to reject members whom the house had de- clared to be regularly elected. The representa- tives in the legislature, led by Laurens, Cad- denden, Lynch, Pinckney, and the Rutledges, refused to hold any intercourse with him. In 1765 he was superseded by William Bull. **BOONE, William Jones, P. E.** bishop, b. in Wal- terboro, S. C., 1 July, 1811; d. in Shanghai, China, 17 July, 1864. He was graduated at the college of South Carolina in 1832, studied law with Judge Samuel Franklin in New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1833; but soon afterwards 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 received the degree of M. D. from the South Carolina University. He was ordained dea- gon 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 Protestant Episcopal church, and was 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 December, 1859, and occupied himself with the new mission in Japan. Bishop Boone was noted for scholarship in the Chinese language and literature, but his prominent work was 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 dele- gates from the several missions to recast the trans- lation 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 1863. He studied theology at the divinity school in Philadelphia, spent two years in Europe, and was ordained dea- gon of Petersburg, Va., in 1868, and priest in the English church, at Hankow, China, in 1870. Having been appointed missionary bishop, he was consecrated in Shanghai, 28 Oct., 1884, by Bishop Williams, of Yedo, and Bishops Moule and Scott, English missionary bishops in China. **BOOKMAN, James**, merchant, b. in Kent co., England, in 1784; d. in New York, Jan., 1869. 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 in 1806. Afterwards, in connection with John Johnston, he formed the firm of Boorman & Johnston, and controlled the Dundee 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 also one of the founders of the Bank of New York. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society 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 E.** Cherokee preacher, b. 1796; d. 8 Aug., 1833.  He was a brave war- rior and a member of the Cherokee national 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, and in 1829 received ordination as elder in Lebanon. He preached effectually 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 be a partner in the business he invented the book-keeping of his own invention which he em- ployed 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 England. There he made known his system of keeping accounts in a volume entitled "A Complete System of Book-Keeping by an Im- proved Method of Double Entry, containing also a New Method of stating Factorage Accounts, adapted particularly to the Trade of the British Colo- nies" (London, 1789). It was written humorously, with fanciful entries, under the names of noted persons, to illustrate the new method. **BOOTH, James Curtis**, chemist, b. in Phila- delphia, Pa., 28 July, 1810. He was educated at classical schools in Philadelphia, then at Hartsville, and with Mr. H., at the University of Pennsylvania in 1829, after which he spent a year at the Rensselaer polytechnic institute, where he afterward received the degree of Ph. D. In 1832 he went to Germany, and studied chemistry in Wöhler's private laboratory in Camburg, and 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 devoted himself until 1855 to studying technical chemistry at various places in Germany and England. In 1839 he estab- lished 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. Frazer, Thos. H. Garrett, his present partner, R. S. McCulloth, Campbell Morfit, Clarence Morfit, and R. E. Rogers. During the same year (1836) 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 to a subsequent engagement of the same nature at Philadelphia, a place which he has since retained. 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); "Encyclopaedia of Chemistry," in the preparation of which he was assisted by Martin H. Boyé, R. S. McCulloth, and Campbell Morfit (Philadelphia, 1850); and a report on "Recent Improvements in the Chemical Art." During his connection 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, embarked with a cousin to volunteer in the cause of American independence, but was taken prisoner and carried back to England. He practised his profession with success, lived in influence in Bloomsbury, and was known as a scholar, but unpopular on account of his republicanism. It was in this spirit of independence that young Booth entertained his friends paying reverence to a portrait of Washington in his drawing-room. Junius Brutus, the 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 that vessel was ordered to Nova Scotia, the father, unwilling that his son should serve against the United States, dissuaded him from joining the ship. After residing for a few months in London, he commenced the profession of acting; 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 Covent Garden theatre. But, as 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, captivating an audience that was at first indifferent at the young actor's entrance into the role. 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 act he took the least part of the mirror in the mirror scene, and, when the manager was taken ill, 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 chagrin that in entrapping him into signing the articles 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 apprised him of legal flaws in the Drury lane contract. The town was divided into Boothites and Keanites, and Booth's reappearance at Covent Garden as Richard was the occasion of a riotous tumult, which was renewed at the subsequent engagement. He played in his adopted parts 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 Coburg theatre, where he acted Richard, Horatius, and Brutus. In April, 1820, he appeared again at Covent Garden as Lear, which was received with an unprecedented throng of parts. In August, 1829, 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 Holmes, and after a wedding tour they sailed for the West Indies, but stopped at 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, his sudden arrival unheralded in the United States. After a triumphant appearance in 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 Hartford co., Md., twenty-five miles from Baltimore, a retreat in the midst of woods, to which he always afterward retired when not occupied on the stage, and where he carried on amateur farming, for a few years. In the summer of 1822, his father, the constant admirer of America, came the same year to pass his remaining days. In 1823 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, 1827, in which he acted Selim in the "Bride of Abydos" at his benefit. In June he appeared in the part of Pescara in "The Adept," a character written for him by Shiel. In 1828 he undertook the management of the Camp street theatre in New Orleans, and, while playing 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 the Comte d'Orleans in "A madwoman," in 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 lead of the American Actors' company, and while the theatre was undergoing repairs he took the Holiday street theatre. During the season he ap-
Booth appeared in several new characters, such as Roderick Dhu, Selim, Richard II., Penruddock, Falkland in "The Rivals," and Luke in "Riches." In January, 1851, he appeared opposite Constant street theatre in Philadelphia as "Sortoris," 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 Richard III., was refused by the Bouche Theatre, New York. He next played in New Orleans and Mobile, and on a tour through the west, during which, 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, 1850, 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 1851 performed stipulated three nights in New York, after which he 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 his voice, Eloquence, and strength were partly of his wounded organs. During the 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 1850 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 characters. Leaving his sons, he returned to the east with the intention of retiring, and spent the next three months in New York. Arriving at New Orleans in November, he performed six nights with his usual ability, but contracted a cold, and during his passage over 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, 1869).—His son, Edwin, actor, b. in Bel Air, Md., 10 Nov., 1839, was named Edwin Thomas, in compliment to his father's friends, Edwin Forrest and Thomas Flynn. When a boy he received instruction from different teachers in the immediate neighborhood of his home; but this tuition was neither continuous nor thorough. He was thoroughly educated in the classics, and is a man of much of limited opportunities. He was reticent and singular, profound and sensitive, and the eccentric genius of the elder Booth found in him an object of peculiar sympathy. The father and son were 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 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 "Riches," and the youth came forward in the little part of Tressil. 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 Wilford in "The Iron Chest"—the latter impersonation being deemed particularly good. 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 31 Aug., 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, Edwin Booth, Jr., had already established himself as an actor and a theatrical manager, and visited the three now acted in company. Other cities were visited by them, and the elder Booth remained in California for about three months, One night at Sacramento, seeing Edwin Nesselsrod, for Jaffier in "Venice Preserved," he said to him: "You look like Hamlet; why don't you play it?" and fixed it 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 attract uncommon admiration. One of his earliest and best successes was obtained as Sir Edward Mortimer in "The Iron Chest." For a time, indeed, he resided 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 that included the popular actress Miss Laura 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
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 England in 1861.

Booth's success on this occasion, always regarded by him as his first, and his steadiness of resolve to persist in the resolute endeavor to win the first place as a tragic actor. His career since then has been marked by many vicissitudes of personal experience and by fluctuations of fortune, but it has been one of lofty endeavor and of continuous advancement. On 14 May, 1857, he came forward to 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 Mrs. H. B. Buckstone, enacting Phyllis, Sir Giles, and Richard. The latter part, with which he left so great a name as Hamlet, his management of which has won him a place among the greatest names, he gave in a theatre, in July, 1856. His performance of it was much admired in London, and also at Liverpool and Manchester, where he afterward acted. On returning to America, Booth soon became manager of the Winter Garden theatre, New York, which had been Burton's Metropolitan, but which Dion Boucicault had leased, refitted, and renamed. Here Booth appeared on 29 Dec., 1862, and with this house he was associated until 23 March, 1867, when it was destroyed by fire. A particular record of his proceedings at this theatre would make a volume. Here he produced magnificent productions of "Hamlet," "Othello," "The Merchant of Venice," "Riclielius," and other plays, and here he accomplished the remarkable achievement of running "Hamlet" for one hundred consecutive nights, an exploit that was commemorated by the public presentation to him, on 22 Jan., 1867, of a gold medal, suitably inscribed, and offered in behalf of leading citizens of New York. In recent days such an artistic feat would not be so difficult of accomplishment; at that time it was an extraordinary exploit. Booth's brother-in-law, the celebrated journalist of New York, John McVicker, was in the management of the Winter Garden theatre, and they associated with themselves an old journalist and theatrical agent, William Stuart (real name, Edmund O'Flaherty), formerly of Galway, Ireland, but then an exile. Clarke & Booth were also associated in the management of the Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia, from the summer of 1863 till March, 1879, when the interest of the theatre was purchased by the manager, Mr. John Pitney, for the sum of $96,000, to be paid in one year. The right to the street name "Hamlet," extended from 21 Nov., 1864, till 24 March, 1865. On 23 April, 1864, for the benefit of the fund for erecting a Shakespeare monument in Central park, Booth produced "Romeo and Juliet," and enacted Romeo. In April, 1855, an appalling fire destroyed the old Winter Garden, and he was called to leave the stage, and it was then his wish and purpose never to return to it; but business obligations constrained him, and he appeared at the Winter Garden on 3 Jan., 1866, as Hamlet, and was received with acclamation by a great audience. "Riclielius" was revived that year, on 1 Feb., with much splendor of scenic attain. An equally fine revival was made, on 28 Jan., 1867, of "The Merchant of Venice." On 23 March the theatre was burned down. On 8 April, 1868, the corner-stone was laid of Booth's theatre, at the south-east corner of 14th avenue and 42d street. On 3 Feb., 1869, Booth opened the new house with "Romeo and Juliet." Romeo being played by himself and Juliet by Miss Mary McVicker. This lady was the daughter of Mrs. Runnion, who became the wife of James H. McVicker, of Chicago, a prominent actor and manager, and the child's name was changed from Runnion to McVicker. Booth married her on July, 1869, and she died in New York, in 1881, leaving no children. Booth's theatre had a career of thirteen years, and its stage was adorned with some of the grandest pageants and graced by some of the most brilliant and true acting that have been seen in this century. Its story, however, ended in May, 1882, when it was finally closed, its career ending with a performance of "Juliet by Madame Modjeska. After this it was torn down, and a block of stores has been built upon its site. Booth's theatre was managed by Edwin Booth until the spring of 1874, when it passed out of his possession. During his reign therein as manager he accomplished sumptuous and noble revivals of "Romeo and Juliet," "Othello," "Hamlet," "Richelieu," "The Winter's Tale," "Julius Caesar," "Macbeth," "Much Ado About Nothing," "The Merchant of Venice," "Brutus," and other plays, and he presented on his stage a series of miscellaneous attractions of an equally reputable order. His stock company at one time included Lawrence Barrett, Edwin L. Davenport, J. W. Wallack, Jr., Mark Smith, Edwin Adams, A. W. Penno, D. C. Anderson, D. W. Waller, Robert Pateman, Mrs. Emma Waller, Bella Pateman, and others—one of the ablest dramatic organizations ever formed in America. Among the stars who acted at his theatre were Joseph Jefferson, Kate Bateman, James H. Hackett, O'Conor of the most, John S. Clarke, 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 1876 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 a reward of about $150,000. The program of Booth was unprecedented on the dramatic stage. In 1880, and again in 1882, 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 1880 he returned home and re-announced his daring tour of Europe. Booth had acted many parts in his day, but of late years his repertory has been limited to Hamlet, Macbeth, King Lear, Othello, Iago, Wofley, Richard III., Shylock, Richard II., Benedick, Petruochio, Richard II., Payne's Brutus, Bertuccio (in "The Prince's Rovements") by Thor taylor, Ray Gius, and Don Cesar de Bazan. He has published an edition of these plays, in fifteen volumes, the text cut and adapted by himself for stage use, with introductions and notes by William Winter (Boston, 1877-8).

During his stay in Europe he cultivated a friendship with Laboulaye's "Fairy Book", and Maec's "Fairy Tales." An enlarged edition of the "History of the City of New York" was printed in 1887, and a second revised edition, brought down to date, in 1880. Miss Booth has been editor of "Harper's Bazar" since its establishment in 1857.

BOOTH, Mary Louise, author, b. in Millville, now Yaphank, N. Y., 19 April, 1881. She was de- scended on her father's side from John Booth, who came to America about 1649, while her mother was the granddaughter of a refugee of the French revolution. She showed precocious talents, and at an early age became a contributor to various jour- nals. In 1846 and 1846 she taught in her father's school at Williamsburg, L. I., but gave up that pursuit to enter New York, which her mother had translated, entitled "Wayside Blossoms among Flowers from German Gardens" (Milwaukee). She reached New York in the last stage of consumption, but succeeded, before its preparation, in producing a revised edition of her poetry (Philadelphia, 1865).

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BORDEN, Simeon, inventor, b. in Freetown, now Fall River, Mass., 29 Jan., 1798; d. in Fall River, 28 Oct., 1852. He acquired 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 compass. In 1828 he took charge of a machine-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. This apparatus, fifty feet in length, was enclosed in a tube, and was accompanied by four compound microscopes, the tube and microscopes being mounted on trefoils, 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. This work, the first geodetic survey accomplished in America, is described in the ninth volume of the "American Philosophical Transactions." It was assisted in the construction of the first coast survey 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 1834. After the case was decided he surveyed 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 1834 he accomplished the engineering feat of stringing a telegraph wire, suspended on masts 229 feet 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 prorogue of Baltimore co. in 1759-'66, judge of the provincial court in 1796 and of 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. Re- moving to Philadelphia in 1756, 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 Courses of Crops in England and Maryland" (1784).

BOREMAN, Arthur Ingraham, governor of West Virginia, b. in Waynesburg, Pa., 24 July, 1823. 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 practice at Parkersburg. He was elected to the Virginia house of delegates in 1855, and re-elected to that house successively 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 northwestern counties, called in June, 1861, for the purpose of reor-
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, 1869, till 3 March, 1875.

BORIGELLA, Jérôme-Maximilien, president of Hayti, b. in Port au Prince, 6 May, 1775; d. in September, 1842. His mother being a colored woman, Borigella was not actually the name of his father, who was white; but he obtained that 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 Hayti to put down the insurrection, 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 civil wars during the early period of the republic. In 1799, he was appointed president by the assembly as a successor of Rigaud, who was killed, 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.

BORJA, Caspar H. R. C, bishop, b. in Adrup, Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, in 1826. When eight years old he came to the United States. He pursued his classical and philosophical studies in Philadelphia and at St. Charles seminary, finished his theological course in St. Xavier's college, Cincinnati, and was ordained in 1848. He was stationed for ten years at Columbus, Ohio, and in 1859 appointed rector of St. Peter's cathedral, Cincinnati, where he remained until he was promoted to the see of Detroit. He was consecrated titular bishop of Caledonia in 1870, and succeeded to the bishopric of Detroit in 1871.

BORIE, Adolph E., secretary of the navy, b. in Philadelphia in 1809; d. there, 5 Feb., 1880. He was a descendant, on the mother's side, 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 McKown, Borie & Co., and acquired a large fortune in the East India trade. In 1802, 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, 1868, 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 during a part of his tour around the world in 1877-78.

BORJA, Ana, daughter of the duke de Gandia, and wife of count de Lemos, viceroy of Peru, b. about 1635; d. in Madrid, 23 Sept., 1706. She arrived at Lima with her husband 21 Nov., 1667. When the viceroy went to Puno on account of serious trouble, and riots occurred in Lalaconga, in 1668, he did not transfer his powers to the Audiencia, as was customary, but to his wife, all the authorities consenting. She governed Peru till about the end of the year 1669, and soon after the death of the viceroy returned to Spain.

BORJA Y ARAGÓN, Francisco (bor-ja), a descendant of the kings of Aragón, prince of Esquilache and viceroy of Peru, b. in Madrid in 1582; d. there, 26 Sept., 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 sent to South America. There he founded 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 Cuzco. On the death of Philip, Borja embarked to return to Spain, 31 Dec., 1621. His best-known works are "Napoles recuperada por el Rey Alfonso," a poem (1651); "Obras en Verso" (Antwerp, 1654); and "Oraciones y devociones de la Vida de Jesucristo" (Brussels, 1661).

BORLAND, Solomon, senator, b. in Virginia; d. in Texas, 31 Jan., 1864. He was educated in North Carolina, studied medicine, and settled as a physician in Little Rock, Ark., in 1831; was one of the leaders of the party at battle of El 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 thereon. He was a member of the legislature, and served in the senate from 24 April, 1848, till 3 March, 1853, when he was appointed minister to Nicargua, being also accredited to Costa Rica, Guatamala, Honduras, and Salvador. He received his credentials, 18 April, 1853, and remained in Nicargua till 17 April, 1854, when he returned home and on 30 June resigned. At San Juan de Nicargua, when he was returning to the United States, the authorities of the town attempted to arrest him in May, 1854, for interfering to prevent the arrest of a person charged with murder at Pruntas 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 insult was the chief ground for the bombardment and destruction of Greystown, or San Juan de Nicargua, by the slopes-of-war "Cyane," 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 politics except occasionally to declare 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 Gen. Rector, the 3d Arkansas confederate cavalry and became colonel of that regiment, and was afterward 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 1 Dec., 1776, was commissioned by congress a brigadier-general, and in 1777 was elected a major-general. He was engaged in some of the important actions with the British army, but was not distinguished in the battle of Yorktown. He was promoted to the rank of major-general in 1781.

Borrero, Enseño (bor-ray'-ro), South American soldier, b. in Cali, Colombia, in 1793; d. there in 1856. He entered the revolutionary army of New Granada in 1811, fought in the battle of Palmé, which was the first in the campaign against Spain. He was captured, but being gradually promoted to the rank of general. After the establishment of the republic in New Granada, Borrero was several times a member of congress, where he distinguished himself as a parliamentary orator. In 1849 he was a candidate for the office of president of the republic.

Boscawen, Edward, 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, 1725, and was a lieutenant on the 15 May, 1732, and was promoted to the rank of captain 13 March, 1737. Having specially 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 East Indies. He failed in an attempt upon Pondicherry, but took Madras, and, on his return to England, became a member of the admiral 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 Gen. 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, overtaking it in Lagos bay, defeated it, taking three ships and burning two. He received the thanks of parliament, a pension of £3,000 a year, and the rank of vice-admiral. He returned to Spithead with 3,000 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."

Boscowth, Thomas, clergyman. He came to America with Gen. Oglethorpe's regiment of Highlanders in 1739. About 1740 he married Mary Musgrove, or Mathews, a woman of the Creek nation, who had been twice widowed of white husbands. When the English first arrived, she had no especial influence with the Indians, but gradually acquired the confidence of the queen. Gov. Oglethorpe gave her a yearly allowance of $500, in payment for her services as interpreter, and in order to retain her good-will. Boscowth and his wife settled upon a tract of land granted him by the crown, and ran heavily in debt to the government and for supplies. In the hope, apparently, of retrieving his fortunes, he persuaded his wife to assist her right at first to some of the coast islands, and afterward as hereditary sovereign to a large part of the Creek territory. The ambition of the claimants seemingly grew with their demands, and the "queen," prompted no doubt by her husband, assumed the title of an independent empress, disavowing all connection with Britain save as a client and subject between two sovereigns. She incited the powerful Creek nation to revolt, sent a messenger to Gov. Oglethorpe to notify him that she was coming to reclaim her own, and marched toward Savannah with a large body of armed Indians. The authorities of South Carolina, few in number, fell back with the Indians, but, for a time, the settlement was in imminent peril. But the authorities were able to seize and confine the Boscowths, and employed agents to spread rumors among the Indians that the whole affair was a plot on the chaplain's part to secure means to pay his own personal debts. This course was for a time successful, and the watch upon the queen and her husband was imprudently relaxed, whereupon the mercurial savages were again stirred up to revolt, and seemingly a massacre of the whites might have begun at any moment. In this manner several days passed, and the English settlers were well-nigh worn out with constant guard-duty, while their women were in a state of distraction with the ceaseless terror of Indians yelling through the streets. More than once both sides grasped their arms, but some trifle turned the tide, and at last diplomacy and presents prevailed, and Mary was locked up under strict guard. Boscowth was brought before the council, with a view to appealing to his reason, but he seized the opportunity to make an abusive speech, and had in turn to be removed by force. When the leaders were thus disposed of, the Indians were with difficulty persuaded to leave town; but in one month the government was reduced to the verge of financial ruin. Boscowth perceived the folly of attempting to enforce his wife's claim, and, having made suitable apologies and promises for her as well as for himself, he was liberated.

Bossu, F., French traveller, b. in Baigneux-les-Juys about 1725. He was a captain in the navy, and one of the first travellers to explore Louisiana. He made three journeys to this country, by order of his government, and published an account of his explorations, in two works, entitled "Nouveaux voyages aux Indes occidentales," etc. (Paris, 1768), which was translated into English by J. B. Postor, with the title, "Travels through that Part of North America formerly called Louisiana" (London, 1771), and "Nouveaux voyages dans l'Amérique septentrionale" (Amsterdam, 1777).
lished 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 a refutation of the tenets of his sermon, was published after his death and reprinted in London in 1765.

BOSTWICK, Helen Louise, poet, b. in Charlestown, N. II., in 1826. She is a daughter of Dr. Paul Bostwick, who removed from the settlement of the parent of his sermons, was published after his death and reprinted in London in 1765.

BOSTWICK, Helen Louise, poet, b. in Charlestown, N. II., in 1826. She is a daughter of Dr. Paul Bostwick, who removed from the settlement of the parent of his sermons, was published after his death and reprinted in London in 1765.

BOTESFORD, William, jurist, b. in New Haven, Conn., in April, 1763; d. in Sackville, New Brunswick, 8 May, 1894. He was a son of Amos Botsford, a loyalist, who was born in Newtown, 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 spent in speeches of the faculty, and died in St. John, 14 March, 1812. The son was admitted to the bar in 1795, 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 of the assembly, of which he became judge of the supreme court, and retained that position till 1846. — His son, Amos Edwin, Canadian jurist, b. in St. John, X. B., in 1804, was educated at Sackville, studied law, and admitted to the bar. He has been prominently connected with military affairs, is a lawyer, 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 1833 till 1867, a senior judge of the court of common pleas for several years, and 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 was re-elected to the Senate of the United States, a treaty for which was concluded in 1854. He is a conservative in politics, and was called to the senate in 1867.

BOTTI, Carlo Giuseppe Guglielmo, Italian historian, b. in San Giorgio del Canovese, Piedmont, 6 Nov., 1796; d. in Paris, France, 10 Aug., 1837. He was educated as a physician at the University of Turin, and pursued also botanical, literary, and musical studies. After undergoing seventeen months of imprisonment in 1792-3, on a groundless political accusation, he became a surgeon in the French army, and published a scheme for the government of Lombardy. While stationed, in 1796, in the Venetian islands of the Adriatic, he wrote a “Historical and Medical Description of the Island of Corfu.” In 1798 he was appointed a member of the short-lived provisional government of Piedmont, and after the battle of Marengo, in 1800, became a member of the commission appointed to reorganize and administer the government of Piedmont, and retained as one of the three commissioners charged with the administration of the Piedmont during the occupation of France, in 1802, he became 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 1808-9 was vice-president of the assembly. In 1809-10 he issued in Paris the first edition of the “Storia della guerra dell’indipendenza degli Stati Uniti d’America,” which was long esteemed the best history of our struggle for independence. It was translated into English by George Alexander Otis (Boston, 1826). From 1817 till 1822 he was rector of the university at Rouen, and while there he wrote his “Storia d’Italia del 1798 al 1814” (1824). In 1815 he published an epic poem entitled “Camillo e Venceslao,” which appeared in verse in Piras in 1832. See Tipaldi’s “Biografia degli Italiani illustri”; also “Elenco storico di C. Botti,” by F. Becchi.
BOTTA, Vincenzo, author, b. in Cavalier Maggiori, Piedmont, 11 Nov., 1818. He was educated at the university of Turin, and became professor of philosophy in that institution. In 1849 he was elected to the Sardinian parliament, and in 1850 commissioned, in association with Adalberto, 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 1853 he came 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 1855, Anne Charlotte Lynch, the author. He published an "Account of the System of Education in Piedmont"; "Discourse on the Life, Character, and Policy of Cavour" (1862); "Dante as Philosopher, Patriot, and Poet," with an analysis of the "Divina Commedia" (New York, 1865); and "An Historical Account of Modern Philosophy in Italy."—His wife, Anne Charlotte Lynch, author, b. in Bennington, Vt., in 1825. Her father was a native of Dublin, Ireland, who, at the age of sixteen, joined the rebel forces under Lord Edward Fitzgerald. He was captured, and remained a prisoner four years, when, still refusing to take the oath of allegiance, he was banished, and came to the United States, where he married and died a few years later. Miss Lynch was educated in Albany, N. Y., and began early to write for literary periodicals. She removed to Providence, R. I., and there edited the "Rhode Island Book," containing selections from the authors and poets of that state (Providence, 1841). Soon afterward she returned to New York, where she has since resided, and in 1855 married Prof. Botta. Their house has been for many years open to a wide range of literary and artistic people, and Mrs. Botta's receptions have been attended by many of the most famous authors, painters, and musicians of Europe and America. During the Franco-Prussian war (1870-71) 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 sold for $5,000. 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, and finished. Among her best poems are "Paul at Athens," "Webster," "Books," and "Wasted Fountains." Her sonnets are exceptionally successful. She has published in periodicals innumerable stories, essays, and her "Leaves from the Diary of a Recluse" appeared in "The Gift" for 1845. She has also published a "Handbook of Universal Literature" (New York, 1860), containing concise accounts of great authors of all ages and their works, which has been adopted as a text-book in many educational institutions.

BOTTS, John Minor, statesman, b. in Dunfries, Prince William co., Va., 16 Sept., 1802; d. in Culpepper, Va., 7 Jan., 1859. Soon after his birth his parents removed to Fredericksburg, and thence to Richmond, where they perished in the great theatre fire in 1811. Young Botts received a good education, began early to read law, and was admitted to the bar at the age of eighteen. After he had practised for six years he retired to a farm in Henrico co., and established himself as a gentleman farmer. In 1833 he was elected as a whig to represent his county in the legislature, where he at once became prominent, and several times re-elected. In 1839 he was elected to congress, and there stood earnestly and ably by Henry Clay, zealously advocating most of the points of the Whig platform. In 1845, he was transferred to the state legislature, where he was succeeded by Thurlow, and in 1846 was re-elected. In 1850 he was again re-elected, and again in 1855. He was one of the few southern members that supported John Quincy Adams in his contest against the regulations of the house infringing the right of petition, adopted by the majority in order to exclude appeals from the abolitionists. After serving two terms, from 2 Dec., 1839, till 3 March, 1843, he was defeated by Mr. Seddon, but in 1847 re-elected, and sat from 6 Dec., 1847, till 3 March, 1849. In 1839 he was a delegate to the constitutional convention at Richmond and Tyler. He had been a warm personal friend of John Tyler, elected vice-president in November, 1840, and who, by the death of Gen. Harrison, in April, 1841, became president of the United States; but, soon after Mr. Tyler's accession to office, Mr. Botts, in a conversation with him, learned his intention of seceding from the party that had elected him, and he at once denounced him, and opposed him as long as he was president. In the presidential campaign of 1844 he labored earnestly for the election of Mr. Clay. In 1852 Mr. Botts returned to Richmond, and in 1855 to Richmond. He earnestly opposed the repeal of the Missouri compromise in 1854, and was in sympathy with those southern representatives who resisted the passage, in 1848, of the bill admitting Kansas as a state under the Lecompton constitution. On the disruption of the Whig party, he joined the American party, and in 1856 an attempt was made by that political organization to nominate him for the presidency. He continued his practice, and remained in Richmond till the beginning of the civil war; but, being devoted to the Union, and hating secession, he withdrew, when the hour of availing itself of the protection of the national government, he retired to his farm near Culpepper Court-House, where he remained most of the time during the war, respected by the secessionists yet subjected to a great deal of trial and inconvenience. One night, in March, 1862, a squad of a hundred men, under the orders of Gen. Winder, came to his house, took him from his bed, and carried him to prison, where he was held in solitary confinement for eight weeks. His arrest was caused by the well-founded suspicion that he was writing a secret history of the civil war.搜索 which was made for his papers, but nothing was found. After the close of the war, this missing manuscript, of which a portion had been, in 1862, confided to the Count de Mercier,
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 return to Canada, Mr. Botts resided at Culppeper, 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, and secured the election of his state to the union, but without success. He was a delegate to the national convention of southern loyalists in Philadelphia in 1866, and in 1867 signed his name on the bail-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 discussions upon the right of the people 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 delegate to the convention of 1850, of which he was clerk. Boucherville, Jonathan, clergyman, b. in Blencow, Cumberland, England, 12 March, 1738; d. in Epsom, England, 27 April, 1804. He came to America at the age of sixteen, 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. Gov. Eden gave him also the rectorcy of St. Anne, Annapolis, and that of Queen Anne in St. George’s co. He took a firm stand in opposition to the privileged doctrines of independence, and gave such offence to his congregation that he was obliged to return to England in 1783. He was appointed vicar of Epsom, and employed himself during the last fourteen years in compiling a glossary of provincial and obsolete words, which was published from manuscripts discovered in 1821 by the Archbishop of Canterbury’s society. It is a work of considerable size; between 1763 and 1775, and containing many anecdotes illustrating the political condition of the colonies at that time.

Boucherville, Charles Eugene Boucher de, Canadian senator, b. in Boucherville, Quebec, in 1829. He was educated at St. Sulpice college, Montreal, and was graduated in medicine at Paris. He returned to Canada in 1856, and in the year 1857 was appointed by the lieutenant-governor in 1861 as a conservative, was appointed to the Quebec legislative council in 1867, and elected speaker of that house. In 1873, when the premier, Mr. Chauveau, disagreed with his cabinet and resigned, Mr. De Boucherville became premier, and after he resigned, was minister of public instruction. In 1876 he left the department of public instruction for that of agriculture and public works. In December of the same year the Hon. Luc Letellier de St. Just, a liberal senator, was appointed to possess a constitutional majority in the recommendation of Mr. Mackenzie’s dominion government. On 1 March, 1878, Mr. Letellier dismissed the De Boucherville cabinet, although it was sustained in the legislative assembly by a majority of twenty or more, and in the legislative council by more than two to one. The lieutenant governor attempted to justify himself by preferring various charges against the De Boucherville administration, most of which were baseless, or trivial. The premier met one charge with a denial that the province was in a state of penury. A much graver charge, that De Boucherville and his ministers had acknowledged that certain railway grants had been necessitated by political considerations; that without them the support of the members of the legislature whose counties were traversed by those railways could no longer be secured by the government; that there would be no means of having a majority; that the members formed "rings" to control the house. Mr. Letellier claimed that in consequence of this admission he was justified in assuming that Mr. De Boucherville did not possess a constitutional majority in the legislative assembly. Mr. De Boucherville, in his explanations to the governor-general with reference to this particular charge, claimed that the railway subsidy legislation, whether good or bad, had been sustained by a large majority of the people at the subsequent general elections, and was the more no longer a proper subject for discussion in the connection in which it had been introduced; he also denied that he had been controlled by "rings." Both houses of the Quebec legislature passed a vote of censure on the lieutenant-governor. The following year, the lieutenant-governor, strokes of North America between 1763 and 1775, and containing many anecdotes illustrating the political condition of the colonies at that time. Boucherville, Pierre, Seigneur de Boucherville, Canadian pioneer, b. in Perche, France, in 1622; d. in Boucherville, Canada, 29 April, 1717. In 1645 he came to America with his father. He 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 of Franche-Comté 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 des productions de la nouvelle France" (Paris, 1665). He was enfeoffed for his services, made governor of Three Rivers in 1663, and, receiving a grant of the seigneurie of Boucherville, 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. As a pioneer the father of Boucherville addressed to his children shortly before his death, is characteristic of the man and the times.
self in the early period of the revolutionary war on the northern frontier of the United States. In 1790 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 1802. He was actively employed in the campaigns of 1813–4, and in August, 1814, went to England to publish his topographical and geographical description of Canada with the engraved maps of 1817. In 1818 he was engaged in establishing the boundary-line between the United States and the British possessions. In 1831 he published "The British Dominions in North America," containing the result of fifteen years' labor on the topography, geography, and statistics of Canada, and in 1839 the "Topographical Dictionary of Lower Canada."

BOUCICAULT, Dion, British dramatist, b. in Dublin, Ireland, 26 Dec., 1822. He is the son of a French merchant in Dublin, and was educated for a civil engineer under his guardian, Dr. Dionysius Lardner, afterwards the distinguished吃饱 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, delivered lectures 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 was produced, in the same theatre, a drama illustrated American slavery, called "The Octoosum." After that he wrote, in rapid succession, more than 100 dramas, some of them original, and others adaptations from the French. In 1862 he brought out "Dot" and "The Relief of Lucknow"; in 1863, "The Trial of Ellie Duans"; 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 Parish Clerk," which last piece was written for Mr. Jefferson; in 1866, "The Flying Scud," "Hunted Down," and "The Long Strike"; in 1867, "Him" and "Paul Love." In 1868 he produced the latter written in collaboration with Charles Reade; in 1868, "After Dark"; in 1869, "Lost at Sea" and "Fornosa"; in 1870, "The Rapparee," or the "Treaty of Limerick," and "Jezebel"; in 1872, "Babil and Bijou." In the autumn of 1874 he returned to the United States, where, since 1876, he has resided most of the time. In 1872 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, "Led Astray." In December, 1873, he opened the New Park theatre in partnership with 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 from Europe, rebuilt it 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" (1879); "A Dark Night's Work" (1879); "The Dead Secret" (1881); "The Shipwrecked" (1882), and "Vagrants." Mr. Boucicault excels 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 displays 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 Scholaicar co., N. Y., in 1786; d. there, 19 April, 1859. 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 1829, canal commissioner from 1831 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, Elias, philanthropist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 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, practicing in New Jersey. He was devoted to the patriot cause, in 1777 appointed commissioner of the 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 a permanent senator of congress on 4 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, 1793. He was appointed by Washington in 1795 to succeed Rittenhouse as director of the mint at Philadelphia, and held the office till July, 1803, 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 1805 endowed it with a cabinet of natural history. He was a member of the society of the的朋友, 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, 1839, by Indians west of the Mississippi. Dr. Boudinot was also interested in the instruction of destitute children, 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 $300 to buy spectacles for the aged, made of 13,000 pairs of hand to hand by the maker and corporation of Philadelphia, that the poor might be supplied with wood at low prices, and another of 3,000 acres to the Philadelphia hospital for the benefit of foreigners. Dr. Boudinot published "The Age of Revolution," a reply to Pigot (1779); an oration before the Society of the Cincinnati (1793); "Second Advent of the Messiah" (Trenton, 1815); and "Star in the West, or An Attempt to Discover the Lost-Lost Tribes of Israel" (1816), in which he concurs 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. 31 Aug., 1811. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, but was not particularly successful in the parliament of Paris. He was proficient in mathematics, and in 1752 published a work on the integral calculus. In 1753 he became an aide-de-camp to Gen. Chevert, and in 1754 was secretary of the French embassy in London, and while there made a tour of the royal society. Subsequently he served as aide-de-camp to the Marquis de Montcalm, in Canada, whence he was sent for 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 1760 he was appointed aide-de-camp of Choiseul Stainville in Germany, and in 1761 displayed such courage in the campaign on the Rhine that he received from the king two guns he had taken from the enemy. After peace had been declared, he engaged in the navy and was given command of a small expedition to 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 final transfer, and with instructions to circumnavigate the South seas. He had two ships, the "Bourbon," 26 guns and 214 men, and the "Étoile," a store-ship—and was accompanied by Prince Sieglen, of Nassau, and the naturalist Commerson, and after a cruise of over two years, during which he made some important discoveries, returned to St. Malo in March, 1769. He published "Voyage autour du monde" (2 vols., Paris, 1771–2), 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 1780 a field-marshal in the army. When Admiral Rodney defeated De Grasse, 12 April, 1780, Bougainville con. and led the "Auguste," and, though she suffered severely, he succeeded in maintaining her position in line, and by judicious manœuvring rescued eight sail of his own division, which he conducted safely to St. Eustace. He attempted, without avail, to alay the disturbance in Brest in 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.

BOUGHTON, George Henry, artist, b. in Norfolk, England, in 1836. His family came to this country about 1839, and he passed his youth in Albany, N. Y. Here he entered business, but spent his spare moments in making pen-and-ink sketches and scenes which he intended to lay fish-hooks, his eye was attracted by some tubes of oil-colors, and, spending his money for these instead, he soon produced a painting on an old piece of canvas. From this time he continued to paint. In 1853 he sold several of his pictures, and, with the money thus realized, he sold his interest in the dry goods business with which he was connected. In May, 1854, he went to California, and for some weeks was engaged in the mining business. Returning to New York, he opened a studio. 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 Dismal 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 was elected an associate of the American academy of design, and the 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 academician in 1871. His works are noted for repose and 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-Tinted." He has also been successful in painting pictures of French peasant-life, as "Passing into the Shade" (1863); "A Breton Haymaker" (Royal academy, 1864); "Wayside Devotion" (1867); "Breton Pastoral" (1869); "Coming from Church," "Cold Without," and "Morning Prayer." To the American fine-arts 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 Paris, in 1878, the "Snow in Spring" and "A Snow Pastoral." Among his other works are the "Cranberry 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 female figures.

BOUILLÉ, François Claude Amour, Marquis de, French soldier, b. in Avuerne, 19 Nov., 1739; d. in London, 14 Nov., 1800. He entered the army at an early age, and distinguished himself in the seven-years' war. He was appointed governor of Guadeloupe in 1768, and during the American war of independence, while defending the French Antilles against the British, he also succeeded in conquering Dominica, St. Christopher, Nevis, and Montserrat. He returned to Paris after the peace of 1783, and was made a lieutenant-general and subsequently chief of the province of Trois-Îvres. He supported the proposed reforms of Calonne in the assembly of notables, to which he had been nominated by Louis XVI, and displayed great courage and talent in suppressing the revolts of the garrisons of Metz and
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, Bouligny went to Russia to invoke 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 banner of Condé, after serving for a time under Gustavus III of Sweden, and went to Lapland. There he wrote his "Memoirs of the Revolution" (London, 1791; German ed., 1798; French, 1801).

BOULIGNY, Dominique, senator, b. in Louisiana in 1732; d. in New Orleans, La., 5 March, 1833. He received a public-school education and studied law. After admission to the bar he practiced in New Orleans. In 1760 he was elected U. S. senator, succeeding Henry Johnson, and served from 21 Dec., 1824, until 3 March, 1829. Mr. Bouligny was in command of a regiment during 1795. His nephew, John Edward, congressman, b. in New Orleans, La., 17 Feb., 1824; d. in Washington, D. C., 29 Feb., 1884. 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., 1859, till 3 March, 1861. He was elected as a Democrat to the 52d Congress, as a Whig to the 53d Congress, and as an American Democrat to the 54th Congress, in which he served from 3 March, 1893, until his death in 1896. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1879. He was twice married, the first time to a Miss O'Brien of New Orleans, and the second time to a Miss Clove.

BOUQUET, Henry, British soldier, b. in Rolle, Switzerland, in 1710; d. in Pensacola, Fla., in February, 1766. He first entered the Dutch service, after 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 same rank in 1756, became colonel of the 60th foot 19 Feb., 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. He received the rank of major-general only. He took the body of French and Indians at Loyal Hanna, but repelled 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 Pittsburgh) by the Indians, the French, and the 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 Ligonier 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, who 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 midnight, when it was renewed on the following morning. The troops were on a hill where no water could be obtained, and Bouquet, seeing that a change of plan was necessary, feigned retreat to bring the enemy together in a compact body. The ruse 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 determined bayonet-charge, utterly routed them. Bouquet lost 8 officers and 115 men. The rest of his men was reinforced, and Maj. Gen. Pitt was enabled to arrive at the fort. In October, 1764, he led an expedition against the Ohio Indians and compelled the Shawnees, Delawares, and other tribes to make peace at Tuscarawas. An account of the expedition by William Smith, D. D., was published in Philadelphia in 1765, and afterward translated into French (new edition, with preface by Francis Parkman, Cincinnati, 1885).

BOURGADE, P., R. C. bishop, b. in France in 1815. He was educated in the college of Bollom and in the grand séminaire of Puy-de-Dôme. The Rev. Pierre Antoine Bouligny, titular of Arizona, visited France in search of missionaries, and young Bourgade, who was then in deacon's orders, volunteered. He reached Tucson in 1850, and in the same year was ordained and began mission work at Yuma. His devotion to his duties enfeebled his constitution so much that in 1873 he was obliged to return to France. He resumed his ecclesiastical labors in the United States in 1855, and during the next six years was pastor at San Elizario, Texas. He then went to Silver City, Colorado, and in 1885 was consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Colorado, with the titular rank of bishop of Tanaea.

BOURGEOIS, Sister Margaret, b. in Troyes, France, in 1620; 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 "Poor Clares" of her native city. She accompanied M. de Masion, who went to Canada in 1633, and after a perilous voyage landed at Quebec and set out for Montreal, where she opened a school. Returning to France in 1638, she secured several zealous assistants, and obtained ecclesiastical permission to form them into a religious society, which she received from the convent 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 the institute was revived. She was then able to work to the support of 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 assent; but he yielded at last, having been persuaded that Sister Bourgeoys was a saint. For twenty years she had begged her sisters to elect another superior in her place; her resignation was finally accepted in 1633, and for the rest of her life she performed the humblest offices in the congregation; till she died pronounced.

BOURGET, Ignatius, Canadian bishop, b. in Point Levis, Quebec, 30 Oct., 1739; d. in Sault aux Recollet, near Montreal, 8 June, 1885. He went to Montreal in 1821, and was ordained 9 Nov., 1822, by Bishop Larocque, first Titular Bishop of the cathedral of the diocese, being consecrated bishop of Telmessos, in Phrygia, during the pontificate of Mgr. Lar- tigue 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 Marianopolis, in paribus. A history of his work would be a record of the progress made by the French people in that part of Canada. Larocque, the second bishop of the diocese, being consecrated, was succeeded by him in 1844. Previous to this he had introduced the Jesuit and Oblate orders, and placed them in charge of colleges he had erected. He organized the first temperance society in Canada. In 1844 he established the asylum for the deaf and dumb, now called the charitable society 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 four religious orders: the priests of the congregation of holy-cross, who have three colleges in Canada; the Josephist Brothers; the clerks of St. Viater; and the Marianists, 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, were among the charitable establishments which 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 ceremonia des évêques, commenté et expliqué, par le usages et les traditions de l'église Romaine."

BOURINOT, John George, Canadian author, b. in Sydney, Nova Scotia, 24 Oct., 1837. 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 of the peace convention, 1867, he was chief reporter to the Nova Scotia 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 United States, and from Poe's In "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 correspondent of the literary and historical institute.

BOURLAMARQUE, M. de, French soldier, d. in July, 1764. He was governor of the island of Guadaloupe, and accompanied Montcalm to Canada in May, 1756, as colonel of engineers; returned to trolled the operations at the capture of Forts 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 English from massacre after the capitulation. On 7 May, 1757, he commanded the left of the defences of Ticonderoga against the assault of Gen. Abercornbie, and was dangerously wounded. He was promoted to brigadier-general, 19 Feb., 1759, and was in command at Ticonderoga, which he blew up and abandoned in July, 1759. He died in the city of Albany, May 17, 1759, having distinguished himself, and was again wounded in the battle of Sillery, 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, jurispr, b. in Kennebunk, Me., 19 March, 1797; d. there, 23 Sept., 1873. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1816, and, after studying law at home and in Philadelphia, was admitted to the bar in 1819. He first practiced his profession in Albion, but removed 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 1828 till 1833, and represented it in the legislature from 1826 till 1841, when, dissatisfied with the policy of his party, he formed a renomation 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 vice-president of the library 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., 1853, has made her name familiar. Besides con- tributing 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 Togusm settlement, and wrote an extensive history of the towns of Wells and Kennebunk, which was published by his son (1855). See a sketch of his life by E. B. Smith in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register" (vol. xxviii.).

BOURNE, George, author, b. in England about 1700; d. in New York city in 1843. He was educated in the country and migrated to the United States, and became a minister of the reformed Dutch church in 1833. He held no pastor- ate, but engaged in literary work in New York city. He was an ardent and learned controversialist, and for some time chief official of the "Circular." He was a son of Robert Bourne, a Wapping shipwright. Ne-
hemiush 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, 2 June, 1641, and in the same year finished 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, 1645, 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, 1651, he carried to London the Scottish records and regalia taken in Stirling Castle, and for his services he 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 1653, to superintend the equipment and manning of fleets, and continued in this office until the end of 1658. For the restoration he received a pass permitting him "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 until the settlement of the Rev. Mr. Smith. Bourne 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 settlement 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, was ordained pastor of an Indian church at Marshpee, consisting of his converts, the ceremony being performed by the celebrated "apostle to the Indians," John Eliot. In 1660 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 of the settlement at Marshpee.—His great-grandson, Benjamin, d. 17 Sept., 1808, was graduated at Harvard in 1735, 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 1789 was a member of a committee sent to the continental congress with a petition from Rhode Island. He was an 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 Dieudonné, French chemist, b. in Paris, 2 Feb., 1802. He was educated in the school of mines at St. Germain-en-Laye, and in 1824 went to work mines in South America. In the Colombian war for independence he joined the patriot army and attained the rank of colonel under Bolivar. He explored the region between Carthagena and the mouths of the Orinoco, as well as other parts of the province. On his return to France he 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.

BOURTELLE, 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 "Trout Brook Show- er" (1851); "Morning in the Valley of the Batter-kill" (1854); "Niagara" (1854); "The rapin Tower, Niagara"; and a life-size portrait of Aas Packer, presented by his sons to Lehigh university. He was elected a associate of the national academy in 1853, and member of the Penn- sylvania academy in 1892, but seldom exhibited in public. He was a close student of nature, and a hard and conscientious worker.

BOUTON, Nathaniel, clergyman, b. in Nor- walk, 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 30 May, 1827, he was ordained pastor of the 1st 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 1877, secretary of the board of trustees from 1845 till 1875, and president of the New Hampshire missionary society from 1852 till 1858. He also served as vice-president of the American home missionary society and director of the New Hampshire Bible society, and was a corporate member of the New England historical and genealogical society, and of the Maine, the Wisconsin, and the Pennsylvania historical societies. He gave up his pastorate and became editor of the provincial records of the state of New Hampshire, receiving the honorary appointment of state historian. Besides numerous sermons, addresses, and articles in periodicals, he published "Help to Prayer" (1822); "Sinners Directed," abridged from Baxter (1839); "History of Education in New Hampshire," a discourse (12 June, 1833); "Memoir of Mrs. Elizabeth Macfarland" (1839); "The Fathers of the New Hampshire Ministry," a discourse (32 Aug., 1848); "Historical Discourse on the 200th Anniversary of the Settlement of Newbury" (9 July, 1851); "History of Concord, N. H." (1856); "Collections of New Hampshire Historical Socie- ty," vols. vii. and viii. (1850-6); an annotated edition of Rev. Thomas Symmes's "Account of Capt. John Lovewell's Great Fight with the Indians at Peqawaket, May 8, 1725" (1861); "Discourse Comemorative 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., 15 March, 1839. After he was graduated at Dartmouth in 1859 he studied law and became editor of the Cleveland "Plain Dealer" in 1851. He removed to New York city in 1857, and was one of the editors of the "Journal of Commerce" until 1864, when he entered into business. He has published "Loved and Lost," a series of essays (1857); "Round the Block," a novel (1865); "Traveling for Money" (1865); and "Memoir of General Bell" (1865).

BOUTWELL, George Sewall, statesman, 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 Grotton, Mass. He was afterward admitted to the bar, and engaged in business there until 1835. In 1836 he began by himself to study law, and was admitted to the bar,
BOUTWELL

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 1840, 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 commissioner; in 1852 a member of the state constitutional convention. After the repeal of the Missouri compromise in 1854 he assisted in organizing the republican party, with which he was identified. 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 internal revenue in 1862, and he was its first commissioner, serving from July, 1863, till March, 1865. 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 managers of the trial. In March, 1869, 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 took his seat 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, 1863); "Tax-Payer's Manual" (Boston, 1865); a volume of "Speeches and Papers" (1867); and "Why I am a Republican" (Hartford, Conn., 1884).

BOUVÉ, Thomas Tracy, merchant, b. in Boston, Mass., 14 Jan., 1815. He received his education in the Boston public schools, and at the age of twelve began business. He succeeded his late uncle, the eminent Providence (bo'-vess), Spanish-American adventurer, b. in Spain; d. at Urica, Venezuela, 5 Dec., 1814. While employed as a naval officer on the northern coast of South America he was captured and imprisoned for which he, 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 Maríno, dictator of the eastern provinces. His hand being increased by vagabonds and fugitives, he was defeated in battle 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 Maríno at La Puerta, and captured Valentin after a blockade, and, in violation of a solemn pledge, ordered the republican officers and many of the soldiers to be shot. Boses, co-operating with Morales, was again victorious at Anguita, obliged Bolivar to retreat to Cartagena, and entered Caracas. He fell in the battle of Urica, and was buried while his victorious troops were massacring their captives.

Bowden, John, clergyman, b. in Ireland, 7 Jan., 1751; d. in Ballston Spa, N. Y., 31 July, 1817. He came to America early in life, studied at Princeton for two years, returned to Ireland with his father in 1767, returning to England in 1770. He was graduated at King's college in 1772, studied for orders, went to England, and was ordained in London in 1774, and on coming back to New York the same year was appointed an assistant 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 voice 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 Episcopalian academy at Cheshire, 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 was made master of King's, belles-lettres, and logic in Columbia college, the duties of which chair he discharged during the remainder 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" (1789), and "An Address to the Episcopalian 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 Catholic Controversy," and other controvercial letters and writings.

Bowden, Lemuel Jackson, senator, b. in Williamsburg, Va., 16 Jan., 1815; d. in Washington, D. C., 2 Jan., 1884. 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 1780 and 1840, and was a presidential elector in 1800 and 1809. 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 Williamsburg he did a great deal for their comfort, and when a state government was organized for eastern Virginia, in 1863, Mr. Bowden was chosen U. S. senator.

Bowditch, Nathaniel, mathematician, b. in Salem, Mass., 26 March, 1773; d. in Boston, Mass., 16 March, 1838. When only ten years old he left school to work in the shop of his father, who was a cooper, and soon afterward he became clerk in a ship-chandlery. In his school-days he had shown aptness for mathematics, and now, in the intervals of work, he continued his studies. After mastering arithmetic and elementary algebra he was taught the elements of navigation by a retired sailor. Wishing to read the "Principia" of Newton, he began in 1790 to study Latin without an instructor. He afterward learned to read French for a similar reason, and shocked his teacher, for some time, by altogether neglecting the pronunciation. Anxious to pursue a course of reading, and having no one to guide him, he read Euphrasium Chamber's "Cyclopaedia" (2 vols., folio) from beginning to end. Although so fond of mathematics, he did not neglect other subjects; from youth he was an ardent admirer of Shakespeare, was familiar with the Bible, and in later life studied Spanish, Italian, and German, that he might enjoy the literature of those languages. He made a rule never to let his studies interfere with business, and early formed the methodical habits that distinguished him throughout his life. On 11 Jan., 1830, Bowditch sailed from Salem as clerk to Capt. Prince, of the ship "Henry," and before 1804 had made five long voyages to the East Indies, Portugal, and Mediterranean ports, serving as supercargo and afterward as master. During this time he industriously continued his studies, and it is related that during his third voyage, when the vessel was chased by a French privateer, Bowditch, who had been ordered to hand powder on deck, was seen quietly seated on a powder-keg, working out a problem with slate and pencil. He became proficient in navigation, and on his last voyage distinguished himself by bringing his vessel into Salem harbor in the midst of a snow-storm, with no guide but his reckoning and a single glimpse of Baker's island light. He undertook to correct Moore's work on navigation, but found so many errors that he concluded to publish one of his own, and the result was his "New American Practical Navigator" (1802), which became the standard work on the subject in this country and also, to a large extent, in England and France. During this year, chanceing to be present at this annual commencement of Harvard, he was astonished to hear that the degree of master of arts had been conferred upon him, which pleased him more than any of his subsequent honors. After giving up the sea, he became president of the Essex fire and
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maritime insurance company of Salem, Mass. He delivered courses in mathematics in London, and 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, mostly on astronomy, to the Massachusetts "Miscellany" of the Boston Society. He also wrote during this time many articles in the American edition of "Rees's Cyclopaedia." In 1814 he undertook his greatest work, a translation of Laplace's " Mécanique Céleste," accompanied by a commentary elucidating obscure passages, giving interesting historical information, and bringing the whole subject down to the latest date. This 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 $12,000, 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 $1,000 a year for such an object than in keeping a carriage. His wife and family promised 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 1854, and the fourth just after his death. The fifth, with Laplace's additions, he had added ten 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, a member of the corporation of Harvard college, which had given him the degree of LL.D. in 1816. He was at his death a member of the royal societies of London and Edinburgh, the royal academies of Palermo and Berlin, the royal Irish society, the royal and incorporated society of London, the British association. He also twice held a seat in the state executive council of Massachusetts. Like many other mathematicians, Dr. Bowditch was fond of poetry. Bryant was his favorite 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 analysis of his scientific publications, before the American academy, on 29 May, 1838 (Boston, 1838); and another was delivered in Salem, by Judge Daniel A. White, at the request of the corporation of that city (Salem, 1838). See also "Memoir of Nathaniel Bowditch," by his son, Nathaniel Bowditch, of Boston, 1844; and "Discourse on the Life and Character of Nathaniel Bowditch," by Alexander Young (Boston, 1838). 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., 1801; d. in Brookline, Mass., 16 April, 1861, was graduated at Harvard in 1822, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1823, but soon left his practice and devoted himself to business as a conveyancer. He became noted for accuracy and industry, and it is said that searching the records of the estate was made in Boston without his examination and approval of the title. He wrote altogether fifty-fivefolio volumes of land-titles, containing 30,000 pages, besides plans and maps. He gave much attention to public institutions in Boston, and was a member of the medical academy of the hospital, of which he published, at his own expense, a comprehensive history (1857). He had previously issued a memoir of his father (1859), which was also prefixed to the latter's translation of Laplace's "Mécanique Céleste." He also published "Mr. Bowditch's Names" (1857; enlarged editions, 1858 and 1861). This work contains curious surnames met with by Mr. Bowditch in his business. Its peculiarity is in the author's system of classification by the derivation of the names. Mr. Bowditch bestowed much of his large income upon charitable objects, including a gift of $70,000 to Harvard for founding scholarships, and a bequest of $2,000 to that college for the purchase of books.—Another son, Henry Ingersoll, physician, b. in Salem, Mass., 9 Aug., 1808, was graduated at Harvard in 1828, took his MD. degree in medical science at New York, and from 1833 to 1853. He was professor of clinical medicine at Harvard from 1839 till 1867, chairman of the state board of health (1869-79), and member of the national board in the latter year, surgeon of the naval hospital in the Civil war, president of the American medical association in 1877, and physician at the Massachusetts general hospital and the Boston city hospital, where he served from 1868 to 1872. To Dr. Bowditch is due the discovery of the law of soil moisture as a potent cause of consumption in New England. He has also attacked the medical profession of the country and Europe that thoracensis, in pleural effusions, if performed with Wyman's fine trocars and suction-pump, is not only innocuous, but at times saves life or gives great relief. Dr. Bowditch made an abolitionist by the mobbing of Gurner in 1855, and worked earnestly in the anti-slavery cause. "He was the first in Boston," says Frederick Douglas, "to treat me as a man." He is the author of "Life of Nathaniel Bowditch, for the Young" (1841); "The Young Stethoscope" (Boston, 1846; 2d ed., 1849); "New Life of Nathaniel Bowditch" (50 copies, printed privately, 1855); "Public Hygiene in America," a centennial address at Philadelphia in 1876, and many articles in medical journals and papers read before the State board of health (1877-8). He has translated "Louis on Typhoid" (2 vols., Boston, 1836); "Louis on Phtisis" (1836); and "Maunoir on Cutanea" (1837).—Nathaniel Bowditch's grandson, Henry Pickering, physician, b. in Boston, Mass., 4 April, 1840, was graduated at Harvard in 1861, began the study of chemistry at Lawrence Scientific School, and in 1868 received the degree of M. D. from Harvard Medical School. Soon after the beginning of the civil war he was commissioned second lieutenant in the 1st Massachusetts cavalry, and rose gradually until he attained the rank of major in the 6th cavalry, with which he served in the war office he resigned 3 June, 1865. He then continued his studies under Jeffries Wyman at Lawrence Scientific School, but his attention was attracted to medicine, which he has since followed. From 1868 to 1871 he studied physiology in France and Germany, principally at Leipsic, under Prof. Ludwig. In 1871 he became assistant professor of physiology at Harvard Medical College, and in 1876 was elected to the full chair. Dr. Bowditch is a member of the American Academy of Arts and
Sciences, and of numerous medical societies. In 1876 he was elected a member of the Boston school board. He was a contributor of physiological subjects, which have appeared in various medical journals, notably in the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal."

**BOWDOIN, James**, statesman, b. in Boston, 8 Aug., 1727; d. there, 6 Nov., 1790. He was a great-grandson of James Bowdoin, who fled to Ireland on the revolution of the edict of Nantes, came to Portland in 1687, and removed to Boston in 1690. 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 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, and 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 researches. From 1753 till 1756 Bowdoin was a member of the Massachusetts general court, and in 1756 became councillor. In this position he was frequently called on by the royal governors by his writings and otherwise. In 1768, 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 1770, 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 constitutional convention. In 1785 and 1786 he was governor of his state, and by his decisive measures put down Shays's rebellion, ordering out 4,000 militia and heading a subscription to pay their expenses, which the public treasury could not meet. His vigor in suppressing this rebellion was probably the cause of his defeat in 1787, when he was succeeded by Hancock. In 1788 he was a member of the 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 its 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 D. B. 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 Human Life" (1759) and an address delivered before the American academy, when he became its president (1789). Several of his papers appear in the memoirs of the society, among which is one whose object is to prove that the sky is a real concrete body enclosing our system, and that the Milky Way is an opening in this, through which the light of other systems reaches us. Bowdoin also wrote a poem on "The art of fishing" 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, 1859).—His son, James, philanthropist, b. 22 Sept., 1792; d. on Naushon island, Buzzard's bay, Mass., 11 Oct., 1811. After his graduation at Harvard in 1771 he spent a year in Spain, studying law, and travelled in Italy, Holland, and 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 house of representatives, the council of Couth Carolina, and in 1789 was a delegate to the state constitutional convention. During this time he also 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 captures, condemnations, and other injuries." The negotiations, which were carried on in Paris, were broken off in 1808. On the foundation of Bowdoin college it (1795) he left £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 reversion of Naushon island, which had been his favorite residence. He published a translation of Dante's "Purgatorio," and anonymously, "Opinions respecting the Commercial Intercourse between the United States and Great Britain." Part of his estate was left to his nephew, James Bowdoin Winthrop (b. in 1790; d. in 1850), 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, Mackenzie**, Canadian journalist, b. at Rickinghall, Suffolk, England, 27 Dec., 1823. He came to Canada with his family in 1835, 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 1875, in 1874, and at the last general election in 1878, and sworn in of the privy council, and as minister of customs, 19 Oct., 1878. Mr. Bowell was a major, 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, 1854); "U. S. Postal System"; "Victoriana Sketch-Book of Pennsylvania" (8th ed., Philadelphia, 1854); "Rambles in the Path of the Iron Horse"; "The Creation of the Earth" (1862); and "Coal and Coal Oil" (1865).

**BOWEN, Francis**, author, b. in Charlestown, Mass., 8 Sept., 1811. He graduated at Harvard in 1835, and from 1833 till 1839 was instructor in Greek, Latin, philosophy, and political economy. In the latter year he went to Europe, and, while living in Paris, met Sismondi, De Grandma, 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” 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 in their posthumous attempt to make him professor of history, made by the corporation in 1850. (See Carter, Robert.) In the winter of this year 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 polity, and was this time almost unanimously confirmed by the overseers. Since 1856 he has lectured before the Lowell institute and has lectured as McLean professor of history, made by the corporation in 1850.

**BOWEN, Bowen.**

In the year 1849 and of the beginning of the civil war, he raised six or seven regiments, which were formed into a brigade, and 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 act in that capacity until the close of the war. 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 sound views and a liberal edition of his “Logic.” In political economy he has opposed the doctrines of Adam Smith on free-trade, Malthus on population, and Ricardo on rent. He has taken pains to trace the influence of our form of government and condition of society upon economical questions. Prof. Bowen has published “Virgil, with English Notes,” and “Critical Essays on the History and Present Condition of Speculative Philosophy” (Boston, 1842); “Lowell Institute Lectures” (1849; revised ed., 1850); an abridged edition of Dugald Stewart’s “Philosophy of the Human Mind” (1834); “Documents of the Constitution of England and America, from Magna Charta to the Federal Constitution of 1789” (Cambridge, 1854); the lives of Steuben, Otis, and Benjamin Lincoln, in Sparks’s “American Biography”; “Principles of Political Economy, applied to the Condition, Resources, and Institutions of the American People” (Boston, 1856); a revised edition of Rice’s translation of De Toqueville’s “Democracy in America” (2 vols., Cambridge, 1862); a “Treatise on Logic” (1864); “American Political Economy,” with remarks on 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” (1880); and “A Layman’s Study of the English Bible, considered in its Literary and Secular Aspects” (1886).

**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 1823 was elected professor of chemistry in the University of Nashville, where he remained 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 Alkalies.” 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., 1886. His father, 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 1853, establishing the city police force. At the beginning of the civil war he raised six or seven regiments, which were formed into a brigade, and 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 act in that capacity until the close of the war. 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 sound views and a liberal edition of his “Logic.” In political economy he has opposed the doctrines of Adam Smith on free-trade, Malthus on population, and Ricardo on rent. He has taken pains to trace the influence of our form of government and condition of society upon economical questions. Prof. Bowen has published “Virgil, with English Notes,” and “Critical Essays on the History and Present Condition of Speculative Philosophy” (Boston, 1842); “Lowell Institute Lectures” (1849; revised ed., 1850); an abridged edition of Dugald Stewart’s “Philosophy of the Human Mind” (1834); “Documents of the Constitution of England and America, from Magna Charta to the Federal Constitution of 1789” (Cambridge, 1854); the lives of Steuben, Otis, and Benjamin Lincoln, in Sparks’s “American Biography”; “Principles of Political Economy, applied to the Condition, Resources, and Institutions of the American People” (Boston, 1856); a revised edition of Rice’s translation of De Toqueville’s “Democracy in America” (2 vols., Cambridge, 1862); a “Treatise on Logic” (1864); “American Political Economy,” with remarks on 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” (1880); and “A Layman’s Study of the English Bible, considered in its Literary and Secular Aspects” (1886).
BOWEN, Oliver, naval officer, b. in the last century; d. in Providence, R. I., in August, 1800. He was a revolutionary patriot of Augusta, Ga., and was successful, in the first battle of Richmond, Va., in driving the British forces from the stage. He was a delegate from the national convention of 1804. After the war he settled in Arkansas and was president of the constitutional 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 elected U. S. senator in opposition to S. W. Dorsey, of the same party, who defeated him in an open contest before the legislature. In January, 1870, he removed to Colorado, and resumed the practice of law. When the state government was organized in 1876, he was elected a district judge, and was six years on the bench.

He afterward engaged largely in mining operations. In 1882 he was elected to the state legislature, and served as chairman of the committee of ways and means, until he was elected to the U. S. senate, where he took his seat on 5 Dec., 1885.

BOWERS, Elizabeth Crocker, актриса, в честь, в сеисе, on her; she was of an Episcopal clergyman, who died in her early childhood. When sixteen years old she appeared in the character of Amanthis at the Park theatre, New York. On 4 March, 1847, 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." Latterly she became very popular at the Arch street theatre in the same city, and remained there until her husband's death in July, 1854. In December of that 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 in Sadler's Wells, where she became one of the highest value for the interests of the Episcopal church in South Carolina. In 1899 she became the rector of Grace church, New York city, and discharged the duties of that office with great acceptance until 1898. Early in 1875 he was consecrated bishop of South Carolina, and also rector of St. Michael's church, Charleston. He was consecrated in Philadelphia, 8 Oct., 1818, and for the last twenty years of his life gave himself to his work with untiring fidelity. Bishop Bowen published occasional sermons, addresses, etc., together with six years on the benchian Consolation " (1831). Two volumes of his "Sermons" were published after his death.

BOWEN, Theodore S., soldier, b. in Pennsylvania, 10 Oct., 1830; killed at Gettysburg, N. Y., 6 March, 1863. 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 "Register," a local democratic journal. After the defeat of the national forces in the first battle of Bull Run, he raised a regiment of volunteers for the 48th Illinois infantry, declined its captaincy because of the tamts of his former political associates, and went to the front as a private. He was soon sent home on recruiting service, and, on his return to his regiment was detailed as an aide-de-camp to General Grant. 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 26 April following was detached 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 Tallahatchie 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 a few moments' warning; but, acting with great presence of mind, he made a bonfire of all the department records, and when the raiders burst into his quarters everything of value to them was 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 the rank of major, U. S. army, 6 Jan., 1865. His final promotions as brevet lieutenant-colonel and colonel, U. S. army, are dated 15 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 in the Wilderness. 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 Chatatahoo parish, Louisiana, with his parents, and became notorious from his participation in the severe conflict that took place opposite Natchez, on the Mississippi, in August, 1837. A duel having been arranged between 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 volleys without effect, the principals were joined by parties of friends, and a general mêlée took place, in which fifteen of the number were wounded and six killed. Bowie, who had been 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 cutler 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., 1835, in two battles with the Mexicans near Nacogdoches and at Concepcion during 1835. He attained the grade of colonel and commissioned at Grass Fight, 35 Oct., 1835. In January, 1836, he was ordered to Bexar; later he joinedCols. Travis and Crockett, and was killed with them at the taking of Bexar.

BOWIE, Robert, governor of Maryland, b. in Prince George's co., Md., about 1750; d. in Nottingham, Md., 8 Jan., 1818. He received an excellent education, and in 1776 was a captain of a flying artillery. Later he became prominent in political affairs, and was governor of the state in 1786–8, and in 1811–2, and presidential elector in 1808.

BOWLER, Metcalf, patriot, b. about 1730. He was speaker of the Rhode Island assembly in 1774, when the obnoxious royal decree reached Boston, 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 the Rhode Island legislature, that all the thirteen colonies 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 Springfield, Mass., 9 Feb., 1800; d. there, 16 Jan., 1878. His education was of the usual public-school character, and, after some time spent at the high school, was finished at the private institution of George Eaton, in Springfield. At the age of seventeen years he began his work in the printing-office of the Springfield "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 the miscellaneous duties of office-boy, and included everything except the writing of leading editorials. In 1824 he persuaded his father to publish the paper daily, and on 27 March of that year the first daily issue appeared. The principal duties of the management of the new journal fell on young Bowles, but early in the winter of 1834-5 he was removed out of the office, and 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 regular night-work for the editors. The father then participated as a member of the editorial board, 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" was 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 increasing the plant. In 1851 the father died, 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 journalist. 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 Springfield, and, buying Dr. H. D. Bowles's interest in the "Republican." 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 as far as Colorado. In 1869 he again crossed the continent. He visited Europe in 1862, and again in 1870, 1871, and 1874; indeed, frequent trips were a necessity to him on account of ill health, his constitution having long since been impaired by over-work. In 1873 the "Republican" supported Mr. Greeley in his campaign for the presidency, and he has since continued independent in politics. Mr. Bowles's letters, sent to the paper during his western trips, were collected and published under the titles of "Across the Continent" (Springfield, 1865) and "The Switzerland of America" (1869). These were afterward condensed and sold by subscription as "Our New West" (Hartford, 1869), "The Pacific Railroad Opened," and "A Full Collection 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, 23 Dec., 1805. He was the son of an English 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 put in the sutler's department of the service. Afterward he entered the service of the Creek Indians, and married an Indian woman. He instigated many of their excesses, for which he was rewarded by the British. On 9 May, 1781, when Pensacola surrendered to the Spaniards, Bowles was taken prisoner by 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 for his own profit. On this occasion he relieved a trading-agent for the Creeks, and he established a house on the Chattahoochie, but was driven
away by McGilivray. He then went to England. On his return, his influence with the Indians, who had chosen him commander-in-chief, was so disastrous to the Spaniards that they offered $6,000 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 annoy Georgia and prevent the settlement of her difficulties with the Indians. He was entrusted with the fortifying of the Mississippi and the Gulf coast, and thence to Sulliván's Island, and to Manilla, in 1795. Obtaining leave to go to Europe, he returned to the Creeks and renewed his depredations, 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 London in 1791, in which he is called "Ambassador of the United Nations of Creeks and Cherokees."

BOWLIN, James Butler, lawyer, b. in Spottsylvania co., Va., in 1834. He was early apprenticed to a trade, but afterward abandoned it and taught school while preparing for the law. He studied at Greenbrier co., where he was studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice. He removed to St. Louis in 1853, and there followed his profession, also establishing the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Advocate." In 1856 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 1859 was elected judge of the criminal court. Afterward he was elected to congress as a democrat, and served from 1861, 1845, to 3 March, 1861. 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., 15 May, 1803; d. there, 11 Nov., 1866. He was a son of Capt. Samuel Bowman, of the Massachusetts line, who served with distinction in the revolutionary war. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1823, standing third in his class, was promoted to second lieutenant in the corps of engineers, and became assistant professor of geography, history, and ethnics. In 1826 he was appointed assistant engineer in the construction of the defenses and in the improvement 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 improving the navigation of Cumberland and Tennessee rivers until 1838. He was promoted first lieutenant, 21 Jan., 1835, and later was assigned to the charge of the fortifications for the defenses of Charleston harbor, S. C., where he remained until 1839. Meanwhile he had been made captain, 7 July, 1838. During 1831—2 he was at West Point as instructor of practical military engineering, and subsequently was chief engineer of the construction bureau of the U. S. treasury department, and was employed in locating and constructing custom-houses, post-offices, marine hospitals, and similar buildings. On 15 May, 1837, he was ordered to the west coast, and during the civil war he was superintendent of the U. S. military academy, with the local rank of colonel, serving as such from 1 March, 1861, until 8 July, 1864. He then became a member of the naval and engineering commission for selecting sites for new forts 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 defenses. 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 city, 26 Dec., 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 became 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 Wilkesbarre, Pa., 21 May, 1800; d. near Butler, Pa., 3 Aug., 1861. He was educated in private, and studied theology under Bishop White, by whom he was ordained deacon, in Philadelphia, 14 Aug., 1833, and priest, 19 Dec., 1834. His first post of duty was in Lancaster co., where he remained until 1835, when he was made rector of Trinity church, Easton. In 1837 he became assistant in St. James's church, Lancaster, and in 1839 rector. In 1847 he was elected bishop of Indiana, but declined. He was chosen assistant bishop of Pennsylvania, and consecrated in Christ church, Philadelphia, 23 Aug., 1855. His death occurred while on a visitation in Butler co. Bishop Bowman, though an able writer, published no contribution to church or secular literature.

BOWMAN, Thomas, M. E. bishop, b. near Berwick, Columbia co., Pa., 15 July, 1817. He was educated at Williamsburg academy, Mass., at Cazenovia seminary, N. Y., and at Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., where he was graduated in 1837. After studying law at Carlisle for a year, he entered the ministry in the Baltimore conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1838. From 1840 to 1844 he was a missionary in the Maryland conference. In 1843 he taught in the grammar school of Dickinson college, and in 1848 organized Dickinson seminary at Williamsport, Pa., over which he presided for ten years, and afterward became distinguished as a pulpit orator. In 1858 he was elected president of Indiana Asbury university at Green castle. He was chaplain of the U. S. senate in 1844—5, and continued to preside over the Indiana Asbury university till May, 1872, when he became a bishop. In 1878 he visited, officially, the missions of the Methodist Episcopal church in Europe and India.

BOWNE, Borden Parker, educator, b. in Leonardville, N. J., 14 Jan., 1847. He was graduated at the University of New York in 1870, and studied for three years at the universities of Halle and Göttingen, Germany. Since 1876 he has been professor of philosophy in the Boston University. His published works include "The Philosophy of
BOYCE, James Petigrue, clergyman, b. in Charleston, S. C., in 1837. He was graduated at Boyce College, in 1857, and at the Conservative Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Princeton from 1849 till April, 1851. He was ordained to the ministry in December of the same year, 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 southern Baptist theological seminary at Green ville, S. C., in February, 1858, and entered upon the duties of that office on 1 Oct., 1859. The operations of the seminary having been practically suspended during the war, he entered the confederate army as a chaplain, and served in that capacity for six months. He was elected to the legislature of South Carolina in 1862, and re-elected in 1864. 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 $90,000 for the support of the seminary. He has for several successive years been chosen president of the southern Baptist convention. Dr. Boyce received the degree of S. T. D. from Columbian university, Washington, D. C., and that of LL. D. from Union university, Tennessee, in 1872. He has contributed largely to the current literature, and through his sermons and addresses, many of them published in 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., 1863. He was graduated at Jefferson college in 1830, studied theology in South Carol., 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 Presbyteries of the slave and non slave-holding states reconciled their differences, and Dr. Boyd, with other commissioners from the slave-holding states, seceded from the assembly and organized the "United Synod of the Presbyterian Church," composed of the Presbyteries of the 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. He was prepared for college at the Albany (N. Y.) academy, and was graduated at Union in 1822. After completing the theological course at Princeton in 1826, he spent three years at Andover theological seminary, and in the winter of 1829 attended the lectures of Dr. Chalmers in the university of Edinburgh, Scotland. Returning to this country, he de voted several years to pastoral labors in the Pres byterian church, butillfactored byexception to relinquish the work. He occupied for a time the chair of moral philosophy, and discharged the duties of pastor at Hamilton college, but soon 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, 25 April, 1857. He was graduated at Toronto university, where he received the degree of Bachelor of arts, and became a master in chancery in 1870, queen's counsel in 1880, and chancellor of Ontario in 1881, and in 1882 was elected president of the Baptist union of Canada. He is the author of "A Summary of the History of British Guiana," (1879). BOYD, John Parker, soldier, 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 in New Haven, were expelled from the state in 1786; but his enlistment in the military immediately succeeded the revolution proved too dull for his adventurous taste, and he set out in search of a career. In 1789 he was at the head of a small army of mercenaries in Hindostan. He had sufficient capital to equip three battalions of about 500 men each, to engage some Indian officers. This command he held ready for the service of any native prince that had a war on his hands. Strifes between principalities were then of frequent occurrence, and he was an agent of the court of the Indore rajah of Indore, of the Peshwa chief of the Mahrattas, 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 1800 it became evident that British interest must put an end to 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 appointed to Gen. Harrison's 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 the Niagara, 27 May, 1813. In the autumn of that year he commanded a brigade in Gen. Wilkinson's expedition down the St. Lawrence, and at the battle of Chrysler's Field, near Montreal (11 Nov.), his brigade bore the brunt of the battle. Having saved the ammunition last, and holding its ground until reinforced. 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, Linn, 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 only attended school in winter. At twenty-six years of age he had a farm of his own in Calloway co., and, notwithstanding his slender education, was elected to represent that county in the legislature for successive terms from 1837 till 1839. In 1840 he received the nomination of the Whigs, and represented the county for two terms to the legislature (1831-33). He was a democrat in politics, and, after a defeat by a whig candidate in 1838, was elected to congress in 1835. 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 1853. He was lieutenant governor of Kentucky for a year before withdrawing from political life, and when he finally retired was with a high reputation for faithfulness in every public trust.

**BOYDEN, Seth**, inventor, b. in Foxborough, Mass., 17 Nov., 1788; d. in Middleville, N. J., 31 March, 1870. His boyhood was spent in aiding his father in farm work, or in attending the common school. Such leisure as he could command 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. Meanwhile he had experimented in the production of malleable iron castings, and, succeeding in that, he engaged in their manufacture from 1831 till 1855. During the latter year he became interested in the manufacture of steam-engines. Fitting up a shop for himself, he introduced the cast-iron prome 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 same 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 "hat-bodied machine," which is now extensively used. Other inventions have been attributed to him, but the blacksmith's mill, 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 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 saving fully half the water formerly used. He was president of the Franklin Institute, and was elected to the board of trustees of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His death occurred in Boston and he was buried in the Dorchester cemetery.

**BOYD, Sempronius Hamilton**, lawyer, b. in Williamson co., Tenn., 28 May, 1828. He received a classical education at Springfield, Mo., after which he studied law. In 1855 he was admitted to the bar and practiced 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 1863 he was elected as representative in congress from 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 1865 he was 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.

**BOYER, Jean Pierre**, president of Haiti, b. in Port au Prince in 1776; d. in Paris in 1850. He was a mulatto, and first became known in the revolution of 1792, fighting against the planters and then against the negroes. He fled to France, but returned to Haiti with Gen. Leclere to fight against L'Ouverture for the restoration of slavery. Afterward he took an active part in other civil contests, including one caused by Cristophe when he proclaimed himself emperor. In 1818 Boyer succeededPetion as president of the republic, which office he held twice, and of which he was the most distinguished in its history. Boyer was devoted to the negroes, and his tyranny and maladministration produced his fall. He emigrated to Jamaica, and thence to France, some time after the revolution of 1848.

**BOYESSEN, Hjalmar Hjorth**, author, b. in Frederiksværn, Norway, 23 Sept., 1848. He received his preliminary education at 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 1889, when he accepted the corresponding chair at Columbia. Soon after reaching this country Prof. Boysen evinced a remarkable facility in writing English. His contributions to the periodicals of the day soon attracted attention, and he became popular as a story-teller, in verse and in prose. He was one of the founders of the authors' club in New York. The titles of his published books are as follows: "Gunmar: A Norse Romance" (New York, 1874); "A Norseman's Pilgrimage" (1875); "From Two Hemispheres" (Boston, 1876); "Under the Flag of France" (1884); "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, 1885); "The Story of
BOYLAND, George Halsted, physician, b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 19 Jan., 1845. He was graduated at Annapolis 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 Leipzig for investigations conducted in the Wagner laboratory. During the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71 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 Red Cross with the French Army" (Cincinnati, 1875).

BOYLY, Jeremiah Tilford, soldier, b. 22 May, 1818; d. in Louisville, Ky., 28 July, 1871. He was graduated at Princeton in 1838, and, after quitting the law for the field, he was admitted to the bar and began practice in Kentucky. When the slave states seceded from the union, 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 defense against the confederate invasion that was threatened from the south, he was appointed military governor of Kentucky, and remained the office from 1862 till 1864, when he resigned his commission. From 1864 till 1866 he was travelling for the Louisville and railroad company, and from 1866 till his death was president of the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville railroad company.

BOYLY, John, jurist, b. in Botetourt co., Va., 28 Oct., 1774; d. in Kentucky, 28 Jan., 1834. His parents removed to Kentucky when he was five years old. He received a good education, studied law, and began to practise his profession in Lancaster in 1797. Elected to congress in 1803, he served three successive terms until 3 March, 1809. He was the first governor of Kentucky, then a territory, after leaving congress, but declined to serve, preferring the bench of the court of appeals of Kentucky. Of this court he became chief justice in April, 1810, and remained the place until 8 Nov., 1826, when he was appointed U. S. district judge for Kentucky, an office which he held during the remainder of his life.

BOYLY, John Alexander, soldier, b. in Baltimore, Md., 13 May, 1816; d. near Chattanooga, Tenn., 29 Oct., 1863. He became a Methodist preacher in 1839, 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 afterward an editor. 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.

BOYLY, Julius J., naval officer, b. in Maryland, about 1862; d. in Norfolk, Va., 11 Aug., 1870. He was appointed midshipman in the navy from the District of Columbia in 1863, cruised in the sloop-of-war "Peacock" in the Pacific in 1867, 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 1855 on different store-ships and in the schooner "Bonito" of the home squadron. He was commissioned commodore, 16 July, 1862, and was in command of the naval asylum at Philadelphia in 1863. In 1865 he wrote the book "Method of Firing," and was sent from 1843 till 1855 on different store-ships and in the schooner "Bonito" of the home squadron.

BOYLYSTON, Nicholas, merchant, b. in Boston in 1716; d. there 18 Aug., 1771. At his decease he bequeathed $1,500 to found a professorship of rhetoric and oratory at Harvard, John Quincy Adams being installed as the first professor, 12 June, 1806. His nephew, Ward Yerim the, was b. in Boston 22 Nov., 1749; d. in Roxbury, Mass., 7 Jan., 1828. After completing his education in 1720, he passed the next two years in travelling. He was a member of the loyalist association formed in London in 1779, returned to Boston in 1800, and presented Harvard university with a valuable collection of medical and anatomical works and engravings in 1810.

BOYLYSTON, Zabdiel, physician, b. in Brookline, Mass., in 1680; d. in Boston, 1 March, 1766. After he graduated at Yale, he practised medicine under his father and Dr. John Cutter. He then settled in Boston, where he soon acquired considerable reputation and fortune. In 1721, on the reappearance of the small-pox 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 two of his servants with complete success. His fellow practitioners were unanimously opposed to the innovation and protested against it. The citizens also objected, and an act of the legislature made the practice illegal and carried in defiance of the law. Boylston persevered, and was encouraged and justified in his course by the clergy. Out of 286 persons inoculated during the years 1721-22, only six died. The practice became general throughout New England, and was adopted in England, to his great satisfaction. He was also a naturalist 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 1730, in acknowledgment of his services, he was made a fellow of the Royal Society, to whose transactions he contributed several papers. He also published a paper on inoculation (Boston, 1731), and an account of the small-pox inoculation in New England and London (1736). See "Zabdiel and John Boylston," in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register" (vol. xxxv, 1881).

BOYTON, Charles Brandon, clergyman, b. in Stockbridge, Mass., 12 June, 1806; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 27 April, 1853. 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. While studying law he became interested in religion, qualified himself for the ministry, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational 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 term of service as chaplain of the house of representatives in the 33d and 34th 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 pastorate. His published books are "Journey through Kansas, with Sketch of Nebraska" (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, 1868). He received the degree of D. D. from Marietta College in recognition of his requirements as a biblical scholar.—His son, Henry Van Ness, soldier, b. in West Stockbridge, Mass., 22 July, 1835, removed to Ohio when a young man, and was graduated at the Woodward high school, Cincinnati, in June, 1855. Thence he went to the Kentucky military institute, where he passed through a semi-military course of 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 33rd Ohio volunteer infantry (27 July, 1861). He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, 19 July, 1863, and commanded the regiment during the Tennessee campaigns, and was brevetted brigadier for good conduct 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 and has written "History of the Vicksburg and Chalmette Raid; and the Memoirs in the Light of the Record; a Review based upon Compilations from the Files of the War Office" (Cincinnati, 1875).

BOYNTON, Edward Carlsile, soldier, b. in Vermont about 1825. He was graduated at West Point in 1846, assigned to the 2d artillery as brevet second lieutenant, 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 siege of Vera Cruz and the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, in which last engagement 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 1848-55. In 1855-6 he accompanied the expedition against the remnant of the Seminole Indians in Florida. He resided in China, and was attached to 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 appointed 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 service. He was transferred to the 29th infantry, 21 Sept., 1866. Maj. Boynton is the author of "History of West Point and its Military Importance during the Revolution, and the Origin and Progress of the Military Academy" (New York, 1863); a "Guide to West Point's" (New York, 1876); "The Russian Navy" (1863); "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, 1888); and of the military and naval volumes of the "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 1864, 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. In 1867 he was appointed, 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-Americans, after which he visited the diamond-fields of South Africa. He then 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 tube for the purpose of inflating 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 the aid of a rubber band, the force of about one hundred strokes a minute, sometimes using a sail. He has achieved a world-wide reputation for his exploits, among which are his crossing the English channel in twenty-four hours, on 28 May, 1875. In October, 1875, he paddled on the Rhine from Basel, Switzerland, to Cologne, Germany, 439 miles. Early in 1876 he made the run from Alton, Ill., to St. Louis, Mo., on the Mississippi, and from the Bayou Goula to New Orleans, La., 100 miles, in twenty-four hours. In May, 1876, he was again 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 making of the longest journey on the Canoas, Pa. to the Mexican border, a distance of 2,345 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 heat. In August, 1879, he crossed from Long Branch to Manhattan beach, and in November he made the descent of Connecticut's cut river from Canada to Long Island sound. During 1880-1 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 3,800 miles, was made from the mouth of Cedar creek, Montana territory, starting on 17 Sept., 1881, to St. Louis, Mo., reaching there on 29 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).

BOZMÁN, John Leeds, lawyer and author, b. in Oxford, on the eastern shore of Maryland, in 1757; d. in 1823. He was educated at the university of Pennsylvania; after law was his occupation. In 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. I., ch. 16, in Relation to Estates Tail"; "A New Arrangement of the Courts of Justice of the State of Maryland"
BRACE, John Pierce, educator, b. in Litchfield, Conn., 10 Feb., 1798; 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 1822, 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. R. Stowe, Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, Mrs. Cornelius Du Bois, Mrs. M. O. Roberts, the missionaries Mrs. Bliss and Mrs. Van Lennep, of Hartford, and Mrs. McCulloch, wife of the U. S. secretary of the treasury. After teaching for many years, Mr. Brace became editor of the Hartford "Lectures on Botany and Botany," and wrote "A 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 Franklin.

BRACE, Julia, a blind deaf-mute, b. in Newton, Conn., 13 June, 1807; d. in Bloomington, Conn., 12 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 years old, when she was sent to the American asylum for the deaf and dumb, which was then beginning its beneficent work under the care of Dr. Gallaudet. Here she remained for about thirty years, when she went to France with her companion, Mademoiselle Darby, who was paralysed 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 begun, she was very probably too old to over-indulgence when she first came to the asylum, but under judicious treatment became more amiable. She attained considerable skill in sewing, readily threading her own needle, and in the laundry, where she was selected to iron her own clothes. She made her own dresses, being particular to have them "in the fashion," and did much sewing for vigorous efforts for his release, and, after a bitter diplomatic correspondence with the Austrian ministry, he was discharged with an apology, after an imprisonment of a month. But no compensation was given him for his sacrifice, or for his services to his 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 1832, his attention was especially called to the 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 soon became evident to him and the gentlemen associated with him that nothing could be done of permanent benefit to New York which did not especially include the children of the poor. In 1839 Mr. Brace, with others, formed the child’s aid society, and in 1854 he founded, outside of the society, the first newsboys’ lodging-house in this country. From that time forward he devoted the greater part of his time for many years to writing for the journals, delivering public addresses designed in behalf of the children of the poor, and in managing this association. In 1856 Mr. Brace was a delegate to the international convention for children’s charities in London, when he also made a journey in Norway and Sweden. In 1865 he carried out a special sanitary investigation of the cities of Great Britain, and subsequently made a pedestrian journey through Tyrol. He was a delegate to the international prison convention in London in 1872, and afterward revisited Hungary and Transylvania, where he was received with marked attention. He has been 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 (1856);; "Home Life in Germany (1856);" "Home Life in Germany (1856);" "Norse Folk Full," "Norwegian, social, and political condition of the people of Norway and Sweden (1857);" "Races of the Old World" (1863); "The New West" (1869);; "Short Sermons for Newsboys"; and "The Dangerous Classes of America."
others. Her memory of tangible facts was very tenacious, but it had no grasp of abstractions, and it was never to be made the subject of a true idea of a Deity. She had a decided aversion to men in general, and did not hesitate to show it. Some of the older male teachers, however, succeeded at 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 intrusted with the care of the sick, and made an excellent nurse. A full account of her case is given in Dunglison’s "Physiology" (vol. ii.).

BRACKENRIDGE, Hugh Henry, jurist, b. near Campbellton, Scotland, in 1748; d. in Carlisle, Pa., 25 June, 1819. When the 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, in the same class with John Witherspoon, James Madison and Philip Freneau, he wrote a poetical dialogue entitled "The Rising Glory of America," which formed part of the graduating exercises, and was afterward published (1775). 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 his pupils a drama called "Banker 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 prudentely 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 regular in ordination, 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 Pittsburg, then a small frontier town, and soon became prominent in his profession. In 1786 he was elected judge of the district 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 the "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 "Catalogue of the Brave who fell in the Contest with Great Britain," an oration, delivered at Philadelphia, 4 July, 1788; another oration, delivered 4 July, 1793; "Gazette Publications Collected" (1806); "Law Miscellaneous" (1814); and "Modern Chivalry, or the Adventures of Capt. Farrago and Teague O’Reagan," his most popular work. In his best work, the materials of the story being drawn from the author’s own experience. The first part was published in Pittsburg in 1796 and republished in Philadelphia in 1846, with illustrations by Darley. The second portion appeared in 1800, and both were issued together in 1819.

Brackenridge wrote also many miscellaneous essays and poems.—His son, Henry M., author, b. in Pittsburg, Pa., 1787, d. there 7 Feb., 1871. When seven years old he was sent to a school at St. Genevieve, in upper Louisiana, to learn the French language, 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., but soon removed to Somerset, where 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 "keel-boat" to New Orleans, and in a month or two was appointed deputy attorney-general for the territory of Orleans, under the name by which 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 important information to the government, and afterward published a pamphlet on the subject, 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 100 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 "Walsh’s 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 American government, and, by his knowledge of French and Spanish, rendered valuable service. In 1826 he was appointed U. S. judge for the western district of Florida, and held this office till 1832, 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, 1844, 2d ed., enlarged, 1868); "Essay on Trusts and Trustees" (Washington, 1839); and "History of the Western Insurrection" (1859), 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

On 3 March, 1855, he became captain in the 3d U. S. cavalry and, after raising a company in Indiana and Illinois, served on the Texas frontier, distinguishing himself in actions against the Comanche Indians. He was the first U.S. officer that crossed into Mexico in pursuit of hostile Indians. When General J. C. Frémont's forces were surrendered or the Confederate States in 1861, Capt. Brackett escaped. He commanded the cavalry at Blackburn's Ford and the first battle of Bull Run, and in August, 1861, became colonel of the 9th Illinois cavalry, serving with credit through the Arkansas campaign, and being brevetted lieutenant-colonel at Slaughter's Plantation, where he saved a valuable train from falling into the hands of the confederates. On 28 June, 1862, he was brevetted major in the regular army for services in the Arkansas campaign, and on 17 July received his full commission as major in the 1st cavalry. In 1863 he was chief of cavalry in the department of the Missouri, and in 1864 assistant inspector-general of cavalry, in the department of the Cumberland. He was engaged in the battles around Atlanta, was brevetted lieutenant-colonel on 29 July, 1864, for his services in the close of the war, and was made colonel of the 3d cavalry. He was afterward assigned to the command of Fort Davis, Texas, and in March, 1866, was recommended by the congressional delegation of Indiana and Texas for promotion to the rank of brigadier-general. He has published "General Land's Brigades in Central Mexico" (Cincinnati, 1854): "History of the United States Cavalry" (New York, 1865); and has written many magazine and newspaper articles, especially in regard to military affairs and the development of the country.

BRACKETT, Anthony, soldier, 21 Sept., 1809. He was a son of Anthony Brackett, of Greenland, N. H., and as early as 1862 settled in Portland (then Casco), Me., where he had a farm of 400 acres. On 11 Aug., 1866, the Indians made an attack on Casco, and captured four persons, Brackett, his wife and five children, and a negro servant, being among the prisoners. They were taken to Arroose island, and in November managed to escape in a leaky birch-bark canoe, which Mrs. Brackett had made with needle and thread. They boarded a vessel bound to Piscataqua, and, after peace had been made, returned to Casco, 12 April, 1878. In 1862 Brackett was given the command of Fort Loyall, and in 1868 held the command of the three forts erected by Gov. And. He met his death at the hands of the Indians.

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 Polk, Washington Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Gen. Butler, and others. His marble group of the "Shipwrecked Mother and Child" is now the property of the Boston Athenaeum. — His brother, Walter M., painter, b. in Unity, Me., 14 June, 1825, began painting in 1843, giving his attention to portraits and ideal heads, and excelled likenesses of Charles Sumner, Edward Everett, and Oliver Wendell Holmes. He also painted portraits 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 club, of which he was one of the originators.

BRACKETT, Joshua, physician, b. in Green- land, N. H., 5 May, 1783; d. 17 July, 1802. He was graduated at Harvard in 1782. At the desire of his parents he studied theology and began to preach, but afterward studied medicine with Dr. J. Jackson. At the age of 28 he became a physician in that town. He was a zealous patriot, 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 1798 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, 1806, a bequest of $300. Dr. Brackett bequeathed $1,500 to Harvard toward founding a professorship of the history of the American Annals of Portsmouth" and Thacher's "Medical Biography" (Boston, 1828).

BRADBURY, James Ware, senator, b. in York co., Me., in 1803. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1823, and, after teaching in the Hallowell, Me., academy two years, entered the United States Senate and was admitted to the bar, practised there from May, 1834 till 1838. He was a member of the Baltimore convention of 1844, which nominated Polk for the presidency, and in 1847 was elected to the U. S. senate as a democrat. 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 corresponding secretary, and also president, of the Maine historical society.

BRADBURY, Theophilus, jurist, b. in Newbury, Mass., 13 Nov., 1789; d. in Newburyport, Mass., 6 Sept., 1863. He was graduated at Harvard in 1757, and studied law while teaching at Fallmouth (now Portland, Me.), having been admitted to the bar, practised there from May, 1761 till 1779, when he returned to Newbury. Here he filled several local offices, and was at different times a member of both houses of the state legislature. He was elected to congress, took his seat 7 Dec., 1793, and was re-elected, but resigned in 1797, 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., 1868. 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 could play any instrument that came in his way, but never saw an organ or a piano until 1850, 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 1,000. In 1847 he went to Germany, where 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, Edward, British soldier, b. in Perthshire, Scotland, about 1695; d. near Pittsburg, Pa., 13 July, 1755. He had attained the grade of major-general after more than forty years' service in the British guards, when 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, still stands. The general was a good tactician, but a very martinet, proud, prejudiced, and conceited. Horace Walpole describes him as "a very Iroquois in disposition," and tells an anecdote that sheds light on his character. He once had a duel with Col. Glumley, who had beenutmagaing. As the two men engaged, 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 army, he was alarmed that the expedition should not start. Washington was made his aide-de-camp. At Frederick-town, 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 suggested 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 his fine troops safely to Port Duquesne, but apprehended danger from the ambuscades 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 military, but upon the king's regular and disciplined troops, sir, it is impossible they should make an impression." Similar warnings from Washington met with similar replies. The expedition made slow progress, but at last got into the field, and crossed the Monongahela in regular order; the drums were beating, the fifes playing, the colors flying, and their bayonets glittering in the sun. Suddenly, as the van was ascending a slope with underbrush and ravines on both sides, it was exposed to a murderous fire from an invisible force. 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 those who escaped the bullets were compelled to fall back. The British were ordered to form in line, but the men were so frightened by the demoniac 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 picked off the French. Washington, who intended 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 lungs. He fell from his horse, and was with difficulty removed from the ground. The defeat was total, and the rout complete. Washington was left miraculously; 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 sanguinary defeat of 9 July was precipitated by a mischievous general, who intended 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 Un-iontown) was at the time levelled with the ground to prevent Indian outrage. See "The History of an Expedition against Fort Duquesne," etc., New Edition, by B. Bradford. Edited from Original Manuscripts by Winthrop Sargent, M. A. (Philadelphia, 1855).

BRADFORD, Alexander Warfield, 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 1822, 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, was twice re-elected, and was connected, either as judge or advocate, with many prominent cases among them. Squire 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 also edited a work on "American Antiquities," 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 to the Albany academy.

BRADFORD, Augustus W., governor of Maryland, b. in Maryland about 1806; d. 1 March, 1881. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and became in active whig politics. He was an earnest unionist during the civil war. In 1861 he was a delegate to the peace congress, and in 1862 was elected governor of the state, serving until 1866. 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., 1734; d. there, 9 Jan., 1794. He was a grandson of William Bradford and son of Judge Gamaliel Bradford, who was a councillor under Gove, Bernard and Hutchinson, and who died 24 April, 1778, aged thirty-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 14th Massachusetts regiment of continental. After 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 there, then pastor of the Congregational church in Wiscasset, Me., till 1801, afterward for some time clerk of the supreme court of Massachusetts, next 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 1794 till 1799," and all subsequently continued to 1830 (Boston, 1822-9); "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 sent the 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 5 Sept., 1620, Bradford embarked at Southampton in the “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 thereafter by the suffrage of the colonists. 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 sachems, 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 Canonicus, 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 chosen governor, because of his precocious 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 their returns, were bought out, and eight of the most enterprising 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 1629 received from King James absolute property in the country lying between 40° and 48° of north latitude—confering upon William Bradford, his heirs, associates, and assigns, the title to the tract on which Plymouth plantation was situated. In 1630, however, 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 court, 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 re-election as governor, but was returned to the office every other year until his death. In 1640 Bradford married in Leyden, on 20 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 be married to 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 most of the other persons similarly circumstanced. He had some acquaintance with Latin and Greek, and a slight 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 (London, 1622). No other production of his pen was published during his lifetime; but he left some manuscript books in verse, which have been published in the form 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 1860–70 was printed entirely. “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 Meum” was issued in Morton’s “New England’s Memorial” (Cambridge, 1669). A long piece in verse on the religious sects in New England, 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 “Collection” 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 slyrly Ancient Men that came out of England and Of” 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," and other tracts on his side of the controversy. Bradford was arrested for seditious libel, and his press, forms, materials, and publications were confiscated. He was tried on the charge of having printed a paper tending to weaken the hands of the magistrates in conducting his own case with shrewdness and skill, escaped punishment through the disagreement of the jury. In his defence he contended, in opposition to the ruling of the court directing the jury to find only as to the facts of the printing, that the jurors were judges of the law as well as of the fact, and competent to determine whether the subject-matter was seditions, a point that, in after times, was much controverted in similar cases. Having incurred the displeasure of the dominant party in Philadelphia, and receiving an inviting offer of a printing-press in New York, he settled there in 1665, set up the first press in the province, and the same year printed the laws of the colony. He was appointed public printer with an allowance of 450 per annum, and also received the appointment of printer to the Duke of York, was elected a director of the Bank of North America, and had an interest in the press in Philadelphia, which was managed by a Dutchman named Jansen until Bradford's eldest son, Andrew, took charge of it in 1712, and obtained the appointment of public printer. On 16 Oct., 1721, Bradford began the publication of the "New York Gazette," the fourth newspaper in the colonies, and in 1728 he established a paper-mill at Elizabethtown, N. J. He was the only printer in the colony for thirty years, and retained the office of public printer for more than fifty years. He is buried in Trinity church-yard.—His son, Andrew Sowles, b. in Philadelphia in 1686; d. 23 Nov., 1742, was the only printer in Pennsylvania from 1712 to 1723. On 22 Dec., 1719, he began the publication of the first newspaper printed in the middle colonies, the "American Weekly Mercury."—Benjamin Franklin, upon arriving in Philadelphia in 1723, found employment as a compositor in his printing-office. Andrew Bradford was postmaster of Philadelphia in 1732. He kept a book-store at the sign of the Bible in Second street in 1735, and in 1738 removed to Second and South street. In 1741 he started a periodical called the "American Magazine."—William, printer, and soldier of the revolution, b. in New York in 1719; d. in Philadelphia, 25 Sept., 1791, was a grandson of William Bradford, and became a partner of his uncle Andrew; but a love-affair of the younger Bradford led to a breach of this relation. In 1741 he went to England, and the next year he returned to Philadelphia with printing materials and a library, and on 2 Dec., 1742, issued the first number of the "Pennsylvania Journal." In 1754 he established the London coffee-house in Philadelphia; and in 1762, in association with Mr. Rydd, he opened a marine-insurance office. He was a spirited writer, and in his journal assailed the pretensions of the British government, and inveighed against the stamp act. When the revolutionary war came, 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 on 16 and 17 Nov., 1777. He managed the withdrawal 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. He is of Quaker parentage, and 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 portrayor 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 Bree, with whom he occupied the same 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 icebergs and the coast scenery of the frozen regions. The ice-scenes that he painted from these studies attracted attention both in England and America. His "Steamer Panther among Icebergs and Field-Ice in Medway Bay, under the Light of the Midnight Sun," was purchased by Queen Victoria, and was exhibited with her permission at the royal academy in 1878. Among his other notable works are "Fishing-Boats in the Bay of Fundy"; "Shipwreck off Nantucket"; "Lighthouse in St. John Harbor"; "Fishing-Boats getting under Way"; "The Island of Grand Manan"; "Fishing-Boats at Anchor"; "Sudden Squall in the Bay of Fundy"; "A Still Breeze in the Harbor of Eastport"; "The Coast of Labrador"; "Crushed by Icebergs"; "Boarding the Sloop"; and "Sunset in the North" and "Arctic Scene," exhibited in the national academy, New York, in 1886.

BRADISH, Luther, statesman, b. in Cummington, Mass., 15 Sept., 1793; d. in Newport, R. I., 30 Aug., 1803. He was graduated at Williams in 1804, and studied law in New York. After a tour in Europe, he embarked, in 1802, 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 portee. At the conclusion of his mission he traveled 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 1833-8, serving during his last term as speaker. From 1839 till 1843 he was lieutenant-governor of the state, and in 1842 he ran for the highest political office in the commonwealth as a Free soil candidate for governor. Subsequently to that period he lived in retirement, except during the administration of President Fillmore, when he Fillmore, when he Fillmore, when he Fillmore, when he Fillmore, when he Fillmore, when he Fillmore, when he

BRADLEE, Caleb Davis, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 24 Feb., 1831. 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. In April, 1864, he took charge of the Church of the Redeemer, Boston, where he has since remained. He has published several sermons, contributed one of Abraham Lincoln, and has also contributed prose and verse to newspapers and periodicals, especially the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register." He is a member of a historical and literary society, and has contributed to the historical and genealogical society.

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, he entered St. Joseph's seminary, Troy, 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. He is of English descent. His earliest ancestor in the United States was Francis Bradley, who was a member of Gov. Eaton's family in New Haven, Conn., in 1630, and removed to Fairfield in the same state in 1660. From Francis Bradley the judge is the sixth in line. In 1791 the family removed to Berne. His father, Joseph P. Bradley, and his mother, 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 also practised surveying occasionally for the neighboring farmers. 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. After devoting six months to teaching, he entered law with the firm of Gibbons & Bradlee, at Newark, N. J., and was admitted to the bar in November, 1839. In May, 1840, 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 period. He was one of the counsel when a suit was brought in a multitude of other business transactions. His professional career was attended throughout with great success. In 1860 he argued the celebrated New Jersey bridge case in the United States Supreme Court, and the opinions which he pronounced in argument and in his succeeding address and cogency that were long remembered. During many years he was a director and principal counsel 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, the monopolies granted to them by the legislature, but odious 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 1875 he was president of the New Jersey mutual life insurance company, which had he founded, and various other financial institutions. In 1849 he added the literary societies of Rutgers college on the subject of "progress," and he has delivered lectures to the classes on political economy and constitutional law. His 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 1863 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 Rutgers college. He has contributed valuable articles to several cyclopædias. In 1859 Lafayette college conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. In March, 1870, he was appointed by President Grant a justice of the supreme court of the United States. Subsequently, on the resignation of Justice Strong, he was assigned to the third circuit, embracing the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. His membership in the mere academic, and the 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 subjects. In no other court has a single suit of such 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 has borne a distinguished part. His mind is remarkably analytical, capable of discovering and appreciating occult though important distinctions. Added to this, his legal learning is 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 supreme court reports, beginning with 9th Wallace. Many of them are notable alike for the importance of the subject discussed and for the manner in which it was treated. Judge Bradley has exhibited marked ability, his natural aptitude for comprehending mechanical devices qualifying him unusually for such cases. His opinions in maritime cases, in cases relating to civil rights and habeas 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, Judge Bradley became one of the commissioners to consider and report upon the controversies that had arisen 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. Judge Bradley was never 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 has uniformly given a steady and efficient support. When the southern states attempted secession, 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 addressed them on the pending issues. In 1862, with much reluctance, he accepted the commission as a brigadier-general 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 is an accomplished mathematician, familiar with the higher and more abstruse processes of mathematical investigation, and not infrequently amuses himself by indulgence in such pursuits. In 1844 he married Mary, daughter of Chief Justice Hornblower, of New Jersey, by whom he has two sons and two daughters.

BRADLEY, Luther Prentiss, soldier, b. in New Haven, Conn., 8 Dec., 1822. He was educated in the common schools of his native 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 brigade, and was in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, where he was wounded, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, and Jonesboro, Ga. He was made a major-general of volunteers and was 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 27th U. S. infantry, 28 July, 1866. He was brevetted colonel in the regular army on 3 March, 1867, for services at Chickamauga, 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 Wal-lingford (now Cheshire), Conn., 20 Oct., 1754; d. in Walpole, N. H., 16 Dec., 1830. He was graduated at Yale in 1775, studied law under Judge Reeves, and was admitted to the bar in 1779. During the revolutionary war he commanded a company of the Cheshire volunteers, and was aide of Gen. Wooster when that officer was killed at Danbury. In 1785 he was elected a member of the convention 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 tem. during portions of the 7th and 10th congresses. He was the author of "Vermont's Appeal" (1793), which has been avowed to Ira Allen.—His son, William Czar, lawyer, d. in Westminster, Vt., 23 March, 1788; d. there, 3 March, 1867. He served in the 1st regiment of cavalry in the army of Washington, and became a prominent Federalist. He married a daughter of Gen. Henry Knox, and was a practicing attorney until his death. John, colonel of 2d light infantry, was a lieutenant of the 2d regiment of cavalry in the army of Washington. He was a member of the state convention in 1788, and was a judge of the supreme court of civil appeals from 1792 to 1817. He was a delegate to the convention in 1817, and was a member of the board of public works from 1818 to 1828. He died in 1842.

BRADLEY, Warren Lewis, author, b. in Forestville, Bristol, Conn., 29 March, 1847; d. there, 15 June, 1868. He was educated by his uncle, Prof. Newton Manross, under whose tuition he made rapid progress in literature and science. Before he was twenty-one years of age he wrote numerous articles of great merit, and was published, under the pen-name of Glance Gaylord, books for children. These include "Boys at Dr. Murray's" (Boston, 1866); "Gilbert Starr and his Lessons" (1866); "Uncle Donnie's Home" (1866); "Calm Rock, the Story of a Year," for which he received a prize of $500 over seventy-two competitors (1867); "Gay Cottage" (1867); "Gilbert's Last Summer at Rainsford, and what it Taught" (1867); "Will Rodol's Friendship" (1867); "After Years" (1868); "Donald Doane and his Cross" (1868); "Jack Arombe; the Story of a Waif" (1868); "Miss Patience Hathaway" (1868); and "Mr. Pendleton's Cup" (1869).
BRADSTREET, Simon, colonial governor, b. in Horbling, Lincolnshire, England, in March, 1603; d. in Salem, Mass., 27 March, 1697. He was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, and became steward of the corsest of the college. Having been persuaded to join the colony of Massachussets, 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. He was one of the founders of Cambridge in 1631, and 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 course 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 1630 till 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 had become governor, and continued as such until 1692, when Sir William Phipps arrived with a new charter, after which he was first councillor. For sixty-two years he was in the service of the government, and was not only a public magistrate, but a man of great integrity, piety, and patience. He opposed the witchcraft delusion of 1692, and advised the surrender of the charter of Massachusetts to Charles II., distrusting the ability of the colonists to resist. —His wife, Anne, poet, b. in Northampton, England, about 1612; d. 16 Sept., 1672, was a daughter of Gov. Thomas Dudley, married Gov. Bradstreet in 1628, and went to New England with him in 1630. 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 Wit 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 last 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 Fledly sprung up in America." A second American edition (Boston, 1678) contains her best poem, "Contemplations." A third appeared in 1728. 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. Charles II. presented her with the most extravagant praise; John Newton 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 St. Chloe's, Jamaica, in 1703, was educated in Charlestown, Mass., 31 Dec., 1741. His father, the Rev. Simon Bradstreet (1640–83), was a son of Gov. Simon Bradstreet. He was graduated at Harvard in 1663. On 26 Oct., 1668, he was ordained, and succeeded the Rev. Charles Morton as minister of Charlestown. He was very learned, displaying a curious 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 chair. —His son, Simon, clergyman (1706–71), was graduated at Harvard in 1728 and ordained, 4 Jan., 1758, as minister of the second Congregational church of Marblehead, where he remained until his death.

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, 1794, he was made lieutenant, and on 8 Jan., 1799, captain. Later he resigned, but was reappointed in 1808 by President Jefferson, who at that time had undertaken to reform the army. On 6 July, 1812, he was appointed colonel of the 22d 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 each of these engagements. On the reduction 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 received the brevet rank of brigadier-general, and on 15 May, 1839, 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 students for college. 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 established an office for himself. Early in his practice he was called upon to secure the release of Sarah Coppin, a young English girl, 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 streets, and at length 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 he conducted this case, his eloquence, 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 Aliaire and Parish will cases, and his successful defence of clients charged 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 Philip Barton Key, and made the opening address for the defence to the jury, which was one of his most notable efforts as a criminal lawyer. Mr. Brady 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 skilful and courteous cross-examination 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 they saw everything through his eyes. 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 Breckinridge in the canvass of 1860, in which he was candidate for governor on the “hard-shell” or pro-slavery democratic ticket. During Mr. Lincoln’s administrations he supported the war measures generally and made speeches on national questions, some of which produced a strong impression. In his address before the Seymour association of New York in October, 1862, he said: “The south, in leaving out the slave question from the controversy, has reached the slightest pretext of justification or excuse.” Near the close of the war he was appointed a member of a commission to inquire into the administration of the department of the gulf under Generals Butler and Banks; but the report, notwithstanding the public interest in the subject at that time, has not been published. Mr. Brady was never married. In the days of the old "Knickerbocker Magazine” he was one of its frequent contributors. “A Christmas Dream,” published originally in “The New World” in 1846, was subsequently put into a small volume, exquisitely illustrated.

BRADGDON, Edmund Erastus Eastman, educator, b. in Acton, Me., 8 Dec., 1812; d. in Lima, N.Y., 20 March, 1862. He was educated at Wesleyan university in 1841, 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 Wooleet, N.Y. He became principal of the Mexicoville academy in 1846, and was stationed at Syracuse, N.Y., during 1847-1848. From 1848 till 1852 he was principal of Falley seminary in 1852-1853; was station in 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. BRAGG, Braxton, soldier, b. in Warren co., N. C., 29 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 lieutenant of artillery, and served mainly in Florida until 1843, during the war with the Seminoles; from 1843 till 1845 he was stationed at Fort Moultrie, 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 Port 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 gallantry at the battle of Buena Vista. From 1848 till 1853 he was engaged in frontier service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Fort Gibson, and Washita. In March, 1853, he was appointed major of cavalry, but declined and received leave of absence. In January, 1856, he resigned his commission and retired to his plantation at Thibodeaux, La. In 1859-61 he was commissioner of the board of public works of the state of Louisiana. When the civil war began he was appointed brigadier-general in the confederate army in 1861, and placed 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. Johnston, 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 Rosecrans. He was worsted by Rosecrans in the protracted 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 Richmond, where for a time he acted as military adviser 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 Sherman, but without success. After the war he became 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, War-
ren Co., N. C., Feb. 11, 1810; d. Jan. 1, 1873. 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 1832, and in 1835 was elected governor of North Carolina, holding the office until 1838. He was elected U. S. senator in 1839, but withdrew in 1841 after the secession of his state. Jefferson Davis made him attorney-general in his cabinet, 23 Feb., 1861, and he acted in that capacity two years. Having lost all his means by the war, Gov. Bragg practiced his profession and also re-entered political life, becoming chairman of the state democratic committee. He was active in the impeachment proceedings against Gov. Holden.

BRAGG, Edward Stuyvesant, soldier, b. in Undulilla, N. Y., 20 Feb., 1831. He studied three years at Geneva, now Hobart, college, left at the end of the junior year, and studied law in the office of Judge Noble, in Undulilla. He was admitted to the bar in 1848, and soon after removed to Fond du Lac. In 1854 he was colonel of the 3rd infantry, at
ttached to Fond du Lac co., and served two years. He was a Douglas democrat, and a delegate to the Charleston convention in 1860. 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 Peninsula, Gettysburg, and Five Forks. In 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 na-
tional democratic convention in Baltimore, which nominated Greeley for president. He was elected to congress for three successive terms, begin-
ing with the 45th congress. He was a dele-
tate to the democratic national convention in 1884, and, as chairman of his delegation, seconded the nomination of Cleveland. After serving 6 years he resigned his house seat. The same year he was elected to the 49th congress. During his congressional career he was 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. Al-
though he was intensely a democrat in a partisan sense, he never could be counted upon to vote steadily with his party.

BRAINARD, Daniel, surgeon, b. in Whites-
borough, N. Y., 6 Jan., 1831; d. in Chicago, Ill, 10 Oct., 1866. He received an aca-
edemic education, and studied medicine, first at Fairfield medical college and afterward at Jeff-
erson medical college, where he was graduated in the spring of 1854. He delivered a course of lectures on anatomy and physiology at Oneida Institute in 1856, studied in Europe in 1859–61, and in 1862 became professor of anatomy in the university of St. Louis. He was the founder of Rush medical college, Chicago, and occupied its chair of surgery from 1849 till his death. Under Presidents Pierce and Buchanan he was surgeon of the marine hosp-
ital, Chicago. He was a corresponding member of the societies of surgery of Paris and Geneva, and published a work on rattlesnake bites; "Un-
ited Fractures and Deformities," the American medical association prize essay for 1854; and many papers for 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 name is associated with the nomenclature of the spontaneous perforation of ununited bones for the cure of false joint, and the treatment of poisoned wounds by means of alternative injections.

BRAINARD, John Gardner Calkins, poet, b. in New London, Conn., 21 Oct., 1796; d. there, 20 Sept., 1828. He was graduated at Yale in 1816, and studied law, but, after practising a short time at Middletown, Conn., went to Hartford, and took charge there, in 1822, of the "Connecticut Mirror." He paid little attention to politics, but devoted himself to the literary part of the paper, publishing in it many poems, most ballads, which soon brought him into notice. He had previously writ-
ten a few pieces for a New Haven paper called the "Microscope." Brainard had always been deli-
cate, and in 1827 consumption forced him to give up his editorship and publish his "sketches and Remains," with a sketch of the author, by John G. Whittier, his successor as editor of the "Mirror," was published after Brainard's death (1832; 3d ed., with
BRAINERD, Dr., a well-known physician of New London, also eminent as a botanist and chemist, was graduated at Harvard, Yale, and New London, Conn., 1833, aged seventy-three years.

BRAINE, Daniel Lawrence, naval officer, b. in New York city, 18 May, 1829. He was appointed to the navy from Texas as a midshipman, 30 May, 1840, and during the Mexican war was in the action at Vera Cruz, Tampico, and Vera Cruz. He was made midshipman, 8 June, 1852, master in 1855, and lieutenant, 15 Sept., 1858. At the beginning of the civil war he was selected by the union defence committee to command the steamer “Monticello,” fitted out in forty-eight hours to provision Fortress Monroe. The “Monticello” was afterward attached to the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and on 19 May, 1861, participated in the first naval engagement of the war, with a battery of five guns, at Sewall’s Point, Va. In October, 1861, he attacked the confederate gun-boats above Cape Hatteras and dispersed two regiments of infantry, sinking two barges filled with soldiers, and rescuing the 20th Indiana regiment, who were cut off from Hatteras inlet by the enemy. On 15 July, 1862, he received his commission as lieutenant-commander. In the latter part of the war he was engaged in numerous engagements, commanding the “Pequot” in the attacks on Fort Fisher, Fort Anderson, and the forts on Cape Fear river. For “cool performance of his duty” in these fights he was recommended for promotion by Rear-Admiral Porter in his despatch of 28 Jan., 1865, and on 25 July, 1866, was commissioned as commander. He had charge of the equipment department of the Brooklyn navy-yard from 1860 till 1872, and commanded the “Jumilta,” of the Polaris search expedition, in 1873. In the latter part of that year he demanded, and received the “Virginii” prisoners at Santiago de Cuba, and brought them to New York. He became captain on 11 Dec., 1874, commodore, 2 March, 1885, and president of the naval board of inspection at New York on 1 July, 1885. He was appointed acting rear-admiral on 15 March, 1889, and ordered to the command of the South Atlantic squadron.

BRAINERD, David, missionary, b. in Haddam, Conn., 20 April, 1718; d. in Northampton, Mass., 9 Oct., 1747. From early childhood he had strong religious feeling, and after entering Yale college in 1738, at the time of the great revival under Whitefield, his zeal led him into indiscretions. The attitude of the college toward the “New Lights” was cold, and students had been forbidden to attend their meetings. Brainerd, then in his junior year, disobeyed this rule, and was also heard to speak of the tutors that he had “no more religion than the chair on which he sat.” Refusing to make public confession of these offences in chapel, Brainerd was expelled. He never ceased to regard this action as unjust, though acknowledging that he had been at fault. After leaving college he began to study theology, and on 20 July, 1742, was licensed to preach by the Danbury association of ministers. He had for some time been interested in missions, and in the autumn after he was licensed received an appointment from the Connecticut missions, for the purpose of obtaining Christian knowledge as missionaries to the Indian village of Kaunameck, twenty miles from Stockbridge, Mass. He arrived at his post on 1 April, 1744, and labored there for a year, living in a wig-wam and enduring many hardships. After he had persuaded the Indians to move to Stockbridge 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 the following winter, making two visits to the Indians of the Susquehanna, but meeting with little success. He next went to Crossweesun, near Freehold, N. J., where his labor had a wonderful result. In less than a year he had baptized seventy-seven persons, of whom thirty-eight were Indians, and the lives of most of these were permanently reformed. In 1747 Brainerd’s health, exhausted by his labors, broke 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 Jonathan Edwards, to whose daughter he was betrothed, and here he remained till his death. Brainerd wrote an account of his labors at Kaunameck, 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 chiefly from his diary, was written by Jonathan Edwards (1749), and a second edition, including the journal, was edited by Rev. Cyrus Morgan. 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 in England (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 Crossweesun. He encountered great difficulties, owing to troubles about the ownership of the land, the enlistment of many of his flock in the army, the difficulty of getting out of the border, and the opposition of the Quakers to his work. He was obliged to move twice with his congregation, and paid nearly $2,000 out of his own pocket for various expenses. The society in whose employ he was, dissatisfied with the state of affairs, twice dismissed him, and as 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 near Egg Harbor, N. J. In 1777 he removed to Deerfield, N. J., and remained there till 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 to enter Andover theological seminary, where he 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 there. From 1833 till 1866 he edited the “Cincinnati Journal of Religion and Science,” 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
BRANDT, Mary Lydia Bolles, author, 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. E. 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 and poems for young people. Her best-known book is "Imaginings," which was published in 1862, and was the second book of several battles in that state and on the peninsula.

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Astor; Dr. John W. Draper; George S. Appleton; Gen. Henry R. Jackson; and a full-figure length of his wife. The last was shown at the academy exhibition that followed that for his position at Munich in 1888. 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 Natoire." Brandt has also done some work as a sculptor, and has nearly ready (1886) a colossal bust of Humboldt.

BRANNAN, John Milton, soldier, b. in the District of Columbia in 1819. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1841, and served at Plattsburg, N. Y., 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, 20 Aug., 1847. On 13 Sept. he was severely wounded at the Puebla gate in the assault on the city of Mexico. After this he served on garrison duty in various forts, and against the Seminoles in 1856-8. On 28 Sept., 1861, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, commanded the department of Key West, Fl., in 1862, and was in command of the 1st 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 Pocataligo, S. C., 21 Oct., 1862, and twice temporarily commanded the department. In the Tennessee campaign of 1863 he was engaged at Hoover'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 his forces. He was in the battle of Missionary Ridge, 30-31 Nov., 1863, and from 4 May till 1 Oct., 1864, took part in the Georgia campaign, being engaged at Resaca, Dalton, Kennesaw Mountain, and the siege and storming of Atlanta. On 15 Jan., 1865, he was brevetted major-general of volunteers. On 13 March, 1865, received the brevet of brigadier-general in the regular army for his services at Atlanta, and that of major-general for his services during 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 1819. In his youth he was editor and printer, and gained somewhat 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 disapproved of by the state as they were considered already a part of the United States, by virtue of Sloat's proclamation of 7 July, 1846; but they soon forgot their vexation and entered enthusiastically upon the business of the new American community. Mr. Brannan began the publication of a newspaper, the first of the kind in the city, in January of the first published in the San Francisco district. Meanwhile he preached every Sunday, took part in political controversies, and did whatever he could as editor to bring California into notice at the east. The gold discovery in 1849 brought him great wealth, but led to the dissolution of the Mormon community in California, and thus a little later to Brannan's apostasy from the Mormon church, an event that forms the most promising interest in the history of Brigham Young and the other Utah leaders. In San Francisco Mr. Brannan owned large tracts of land, and so had much influence upon the early development of the city. In Sacramento he was also a large land-owner and a partner in several great mercantile enterprises. He was prominent in 1859 in the efforts to suppress the squatter movement at that place, and he took part on the side of the law during the squatter riots of that year. 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 headquarters of the vigilance committee of June, 1851, and was one of the executive leaders of the committee itself, being especially forward in addressing private assemblages and in assisting to conduct the few public executions that the committee ordered. In 1859 Mr. Brannan purchased a great estate at Calistoga, north of San Francisco bay, and acquired an extensive reputation in connection with the further development of that region. Later he aided the 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 1840, and became known as a portrait-painter of ability, but through indolence failed to turn his talents to account. About 1860 he began to contribute to the daily papers, publishing under various assumed names, but most commonly under that of "Vandyke Brown." His published works are: "Vagrants of Vandyke Brown" (Cincinnati, 1865), and "The Harp of a Thousand Strings, or Laughter for a Lifetime."

BRANT, Joseph (Thayendanega), Mohawk chief, b. on the banks of the Ohio in 1742; d. at New York, 28 Feb., 1807. He was the son of an old Brant, or William Johnson, who was born 7 Apr., 1755. 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 in 1710. Brant was a favorite 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, later, as a young man, 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 finance raids against the colonists, and took an active part in the massacre at Cherry Valley and in the one that desolated Munising in July, 1779. He also led a clan of the Hurons and a few of the Six Nations in the attack on Gen. Stigand's camp near Oriskany and bore a prominent part in the battle of Oriskany, 6 Aug., 1779. 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 Miami 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; civil law he translated the gospel of St. Mark into the Mohawk language, and, together with Col. Daniel Claus, rendered into the same tongue the "Book of Common Prayer." Asa Whitney was cautious, sagacious, and brave; as a diplomat and courtier, adroit and accomplished; and as a proficient in chivalrous virtues, brave; 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., 1886.—His son, John, b. 27 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 1829.—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, 1889). Brant's monuments included "Histoire de l'Amerique Centrale avant Christophe Colombe." His philological researches into Central American languages are contained in "Collection de documents dans les langues indigenes pour servir a l'histoire et de la philologie de l'Amerique ancienne" (1861-4). In the third and last 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, and of the monuments of Mexico in the Central America. A catalogue of a part of his collection of early grammars and vocabularies of the Aztec and other early languages of Central America has been published.

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 period. 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 BOURBOUR, Charles Etienne, French explorer, b. in Bourbourg, near Dunkirk, 8 Sept., 1814. He studied for the Catholic priesthood at Ghent, was ordained at Rome in 1845, and became professor of ecclesiastical history in the seminary at Quebec. In 1846 he was appointed vicar-general at Boston. From 1848 till 1869 he was engaged in explorations in the United States, and in Mexico and Central America. During 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 Spain 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 Mexicanaus" and documents contained in the Dresser-wen library, to decipher the key of a picture-writing is still a 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 et de la philologie de l'Amerique Centrale avant Christophe Colombe." His philological researches into Central American languages are contained in "Collection de documents dans les langues indigenes pour servir a l'histoire et de la philologie de l'Amerique ancienne" (1861-4). In the third and last 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, and of the monuments of Mexico in the Central America. A catalogue of a part of his collection of early grammars and vocabularies of the Aztec and other early languages of Central America has been published.

BRATTLE, Thomas, merchant, b. in Boston, Mass., 5 Sept., 1710; d. in New England, 1767; and a private letter giving an account of the witchcraft delusion in 1692, which is preserved in the "Massachusetts Historical Collections."—His brother, William, was pastor of the church in Cambridge, having been previously a tutor in Harvard college. He published a treatise on logic entitled "Compendium logici secundum Principia D. Rentzi 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, son of William, loyalist, b. in Cambridge, Mass., about 1702; d. in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in October, 1776. He was graduated at Harvard in 1729, studied theology, and preached acceptably; then became a lawyer, and was for many years a member of the legislature and of the governor's council. He also practised medicine extensively, and was besides a military man, becoming captain of the artillery company in 1739, and afterward major-general of militia. His talents and attractive manners made him a favorite with the governor, and popular among the people. When the revolutionary war began, his attachment to the British party caused him to side with the British. He withdrew to Boston, and, when the troops evacuated that city, accompanied them to Halifax. The family is commemorated by a well-known street in Boston.

BRATTON, Martha, patriot, b. in Rowan co., N. C.; d. near Yorkville, S. C., in 1816. Her husband, William Bratton, was a colonel in the revolutionary army. In June, 1789, a party of British cavalry under Capt. Huck called at her house, and vainly, though with threats of death, tried to obtain information as to her husband's whereabouts.
BRAXTON

Even when a reaping-hook was held to her throat her mien was bold and fearless. On that same evening Col. Braxton arrived with fifty-five men, taking theoyalists 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’s care a quantity of powder which she brought up to when it was in danger of being captured by the British.

BRAVO, Nicolas (brá’-vo), Mexican soldier, b. in Chilpancingo about 1790; d. there, 22 April, 1854. 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 Santa’s plot in 1817, he was imprisoned in Mexico till 1820. He was a zealous supporter of the emperor Iturbide, 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, being at the time vice-president, which office he held 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 and retired 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, educated at William- and Mary college, and married, at the age of nineteen, a wealthy heiress named Julilla Robinson, who died two years later, leaving two daughters. After spending two or three years in England, he married Elizabeth Corbin, 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 supported Patrick Henry’s stamp-act resolutions with vigor. He was a member of the revolutionary legislature that were dissolved by the governor, and of the Virginia convention of 1769. In the assembly elected in place of the one dissolved by Lord Botetourt in 1766, 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 made him ineligible. He was chosen by the legislature from King William co., in the convention that met in Williamsburg in Aug., 1774, after Lord Dunmore’s dissolution of the new assembly, and in that body he recommended a general congress of the colonies. The convention agreed to make common cause with the other colonies, but Dunmore blocked off commercial intercourse with the mother country. On reassembling, 20 March, 1775, it adopted measures for the defence of the country, and for the encouragement of the domestic production of textiles, iron, and gunpowder. When Lord Dunmore, on 90 April, 1775, caused the American vessels belonging to the colony to be removed to a British vessel in James river, and when Patrick Henry alone, of the leaders of the militia who flew to arms in consequence of this act, refused to disband his troops and insisted upon making reprisals on the king’s property was voted out by the convention, Mr. Braxton interceded and obtained from his father-in-law, the receiver-general, a bill on Philadelphia for the amount of Henry’s demand, whereupon the latter dismissed his men, and bloodshed was for the time averted. Braxton was chosen a member of the last convention which sat immediately after the dissolution in May, 1774, and convened on 1 June, 1775. He was a member of the general convention that, after the flight of the governor on 7 June, was convened in Richmond on 17 July, 1775, and, assuming the powers of the executive and the legislature, passed acts for the organization of the militia and minute-men. He was one of the eleven members of the committee of safety appointed by that body, Peyton Randolph, delegate to the continental congress from Virginia, and the first president of that body, died in Oct., 1775, and when the convention reassembled, on 1 Dec., in Richmond, and afterward in Williamsburg, Mr. Braxton was chosen, on 15 Dec., 1775, to succeed the deceased representative. He added his name to the Declaration of Independence on 4 July, 1776, but, in consequence of a resolution passed by the Virginia convention on 20 June, 1775, recommending the number of delegates from Virginia in the general congress from seven to five, he ceased, on 11 Aug., 1776, to be a member of the congress. His “Address to the Convention of Virginia on the Subject of Government” (Philadelphia, 1776) contained sentiments not relished by the more extreme members of the convention, but not so much impaired but that he was elected to succeed William Aylett (who resigned to join the army) in the general convention, and in virtue of that election he became a member of the first house of delegates under the constitution. He was chairman of the committee that drew up the articles of confederation, and the reports of the committee of grievances and propositions, and was a member of the committee of trade, and of important special committees. He was a member of the house of delegates in 1777, 1778, 1790, 1781, 1783, and 1785. In the latter year he supported Jefferson’s act for the freedom of religion. In January, 1786, he was appointed a member of the privy council, or council of state, and remained in that office till 30 March, 1791. He then returned to the legislature as member for Henrico, having removed to Richmond in 1786. In 1783 he was again appointed general assembly a member of the executive council, and continued to serve until his death. The great fortune that he inherited he risked in extensive commercial enterprises, and during the revolutionary war his vessels were captured by the
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, in Marton, Shropshire, England, in 1656; 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 given the vicarage of Over-Whitacre, and in 1691 was made parson of the living. He wrote the book 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, he made it a condition of his own going that the bishops should assist in supplying parochial libraries. He projected a scheme for supplying libraries in Annapolis, and other towns 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 through his efforts. The first one was formed in Annapolis, 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 in England were passed in 1682 and 1694; but in 1685 they were repealed because they met with strong opposition from Roman Catholics and Anglicans. In 1706 a new bill, owing to opposition, was not signed by the king, and in 1699 was annulled by an order in council, on the ground that it declared all the laws of England to 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 legislative body. 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 purpose of the new church 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. Bartholip, Aligata, 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 considered a complete and authoritative work. By the force of his personality he was 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. Oglethorpe, he added, at the latter's suggestion, to the two objections to the Act of 1702, the amendment that Maryland should provide 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 Preminaries, Questions and Answers," was published (Oxford, 1696). In 1697 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 List of such Books as are Requisite to be studied by every Pastor of a Parish." In 1700 and 1701 he published two circular letters to the clergy of Maryland: "A Memorial on the Present State of Religion in the Continent of North America" and "Acts of Harness and the World as Wall as the Church," of proved value for the colony. In 1706 he appeared "Bibliotheca Catechetica, or the Country Curate's Library." In 1708 he issued a sermon entitled "For God or Satan," and in 1712 an antipapal publication entitled "A Martyrology, or History of the Papal Usurpation," consisting of treatises of celebrated litanies digested into a regular historical work, only one volume of which was published during his lifetime. In 1726 he issued the "Directorium Missionarium," followed by "Pri- mordia Bibliothecaria," containing lists for parochial libraries and a plan for the 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 the efforts of his associates and the faithful and spirit illustrated in the Life and Designs of Dr. Bray" (1746): "An Account of the Designs of the Associates of the late Dr. Bray" (1789); Anderson's "History of the Colonial Church"; and the annual reports of the association of the late Rev. Dr. Bray and his associate, the legislature.

BRAYMAN. Mason, soldier, b. in Buffalo, N. Y., 23 May, 1813. He was brought up as a farmer, but 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 Spring- field, Ill. The year following he was appointed a special commissioner to adjust Mormon troubles, and in 1845-6 acted as special attorney to prosecute 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. He was attorney of the Illinois Central railroad in 1851-5, 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
BRECK

became colonel in May, 1862, having been promoted for meritorious conduct at Pittsburg, Tenn. In April, 1863, he was appointed 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. Sturgis' conduct, commanded at Natchez, Mississippi, from July, 1864, to the spring of 1865, and then presided over a commission in New Orleans to examine and report upon southern claims against the government. After the war he was engaged for several years in reviving railroad enterprises in the south, edited the "Illinois Territorial Journal" in 1872-'3, removed to Wisconsin in the latter year, was appointed governor of the territory of Idaho in 1876, served a term of four years, and then returned to Wisconsin and practiced law in Ripon.

BRAYTON, Samuel Nelson, physician, b. in竂

BREARLEY, David, jurist, b. near Trenton, N. J., 11 June, 1745; d. in Trenton, 16 Aug. 1790. He studied law, and practised in Allentown, N. J., early part in the controversy of the colonies with Great Britain, and was arrested for high treason, but was afterwards liberated, with the consent of the court. He was a member of the first convention to frame a constitution prior to 1781, and an officer in the revolutionary army, being lieutenant-colonel, at first in the 4th battalion of the 2d establishment, and, subsequently to January, 1777, in the 1st New Jersey regiment. In June, 1779, he was elected chief justice of New Jersey, resigning in 1789, when he was appointed U. S. district judge. In the constitutional convention of 1787 he protested vehemently against an unequal representation of the states, and opposed the joint ballot of the two houses of congress, on the ground that it impaired the power of the small states. He presided over the state convention that ratified the federal constitution, and was one of the presidential electors in 1788. In the federal convention he was a member of the committee of elections, and chairman of the committee of the whole, and the 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. 1843. He went 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 1838-'39, and governor in 1832-'4.

BREBEUF, 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 paternal influence over them. He was carried as a prisoner to England in 1629, but returned in 1632 to the Huron country, and extended his missionary labors to the Neutrals Indians on Niagara river. In 1634 he penetrated, with Daniel, another Jesuit, to the vicinity of Lake Huron. The two Christian establishments of St. Louis and St. Ignatius were founded, followed by St. Mary's on the Wye river and other stations. In the war between the Hurons and the Iroquois the town of St. Louis, where Father Brebeuf resided, was captured by the Iroquois in 1649. He and his companions were carried to Canada, but escaped, but remained with their converts and were tortured to death. They were covered with pine bark full of pitch, and burned on a scaffold. Brebeuf'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 Ledesma'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 Jesuit "Relations" of 1635 and 1636, embracing a treatise on their language, was translated by Albert Gallatin and published in the memoirs of the American anti-archarian society. Some of the letters of Pere Brebeuf were issued by Caron (Paris, 1870).

BRECK, James Lloyd, clergyman, b. in Philadelphia, 27 June, 1818; d. in Benicia, Cal., 30 March, 1876. His early education was received 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 institution as classmate with John W. DeWitt and John H. Hobart, 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 P. Cadle, an army chaplain stationed at Fort Crawford, Wis., as prior, a designation somewhat foreign to the tenets and discipline of the Episcopal church. 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 490 acres on the borders of Nashotah lakes was purchased and the foundation for Nashotah theological seminary laid by receiving students in divinity. The new seminary did not fail to attract to it numerous 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, and in 1851 went to Minnesota, where he founded, 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. This having been established and given for the benefit of trusted, 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. 25 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 Hampshire Narrative," and a "Lectures on the Nativity." He published funeral sermons on the Rev. D. Parsons (1781) and the Rev. S. Williams (1782), and a centenary sermon on the burning of Springfield by the Indians, 16 Oct., 1675.—His father, the Rev. David Breck, died 5 Dec., 1712, at the age of forty-eight, was minister of Marlborough, Mass., and was a man of great learning. Before his settlement in Marlborough, on 25 Oct., 1704, he preached on Long Island and asserted the rights of the non-conformists during 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., 1802. 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 1846, and several historical addresses. See "Memoir of Samuel Breck," by J. F. Fisher (Philadelphia, 1863).—His brother, Daniel, jurist, b. in Topsfield, Mass., 12 Feb., 1788; d. in 1857. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1812, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and became prosecutor of 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, 1835–43; 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, 1845), accompanied Porter's regiment to Canada as chaplain, and was present at the attack on Quebec.

BRECK, Samuel, soldier, b. in Middleton, Plymouth co., Mass., 35 Feb., 1804. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1855, and served in the Florida war of 1858. He entered the U. S. naval service as 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, 1870, 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, 1865. 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 departmental headquarters in California, New York, Minnesota, and North Dakota.

BRECKEN, Frederick de St. Croix, Canadian statesman, b. in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, 9 Dec., 1828. He was educated at the central academy in Charlottetown, was attorney-general and advocate-general, Prince Edward Island, from April, 1859, till January, 1863, and from September, 1870, till 1872 was a member of the executive council and attorney-general. He was reappointed in April, 1873, and held office until August, 1876. He was first elected to the legislature of Prince Edward Island, for the city of Charlottetown, in 1874, and was one of the house of commons in 1878. He is a conservative.

BRECKENRIDGE, James, lawyer, b. near Fincastle, Botetourt co., Va., 7 March, 1763; d. in Fincastle, 9 Aug., 1846. He was a grandson of a Scottish emigrant who escaped to America on the restoration of the Stuarts. James, in 1781, in Col. Preston's rifle regiment under Greene, was graduated at William and Mary college in 1785, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1787, and began practice in Fincastle. He was for several years a member of the house of delegates of Virginia, and a leader of the old federal party in that body, and from 22 May, 1809, till 3 March, 1817, represented the Botetourt district in congress. He was a candidate for governor against James Monroe. He co-operated with Thomas Jefferson in founding the university of Virginia, and was one of the most active promoters of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal.—His brother, John, statesman, b. in Augusta co., Va., 2 Dec., 1769; d. in Lexington, Ky., 14 Dec., 1806, while a student in the college of William and Mary, at the age of nineteen, he was elected a member of the house of delegates in 1780. He was chosen a representative in Congress, 1781, and became lieutenant-governor in 1780. The house set aside the election, as well as the next election, when he was again returned; but after he was chosen a third time he took his seat. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1785, then became a editor of the "Tribune," and began practice in Charlestown, where he became intimate with Jefferson, Monroe, and Madison. In December, 1793, he was elected to the 3d congress, but did not take his seat. The same year he removed to Kentucky, settled on the farm called Cabell's Dale, near Lexington, and opened a law-office in that city, devoting himself for many years to the adjustment of the conflicting land-titles in Kentucky, growing out of the careless methods of making surveys and land-grants pursued by Virginia. On 20 Dec., 1795, he was appointed attorney-general of the federal state, and from 1797 till 1800 he was a member of the legislature, serving as speaker in his third and last term. In 1794 he was the democratic candidate for senator; but Humphrey Marshall was elected by a large majority. In 1798, after the passage of the alien and sedition laws, he met Jefferson and Nicholas at Monticello, and there the famous Kentucky resolutions of 1788 were drafted by Breckenridge, it has generally been conceded, although Jefferson claimed the authorship in a letter written in 1821. The re-
utions 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 state sovereignty movement, boldly declared 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 were more boldly enunciated. In 1801 he was elected to the U. S. Senate, and served from 7 Dec., 1801, till 7 Aug., 1805, when he resigned to accept the office of attorney-general conferred upon him by President Jefferson. 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 new circuit judges, was repealed, and in the brilliant debate over this measure he took a distinguished part. He led the senate in the business of introducing and conciliating amendments and removed 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. Mr. Jefferson was of opinion 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 7 Aug., 1806, but died four months later of typhus fever. A collection of his speeches has been published, entitled "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 1822 by the presbytery of New Brunswick, and in 1829-3 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 entitled "The Prophet." He also edited at Danville, Ky., a theological periodical entitled "The Prodigal," 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 an elaborate work on theology as a science of positive truth. While in Baltimore he edited a "Literary 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., whilst a professor there, the "Danville Review," in which he not only defended 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 reelee 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 depreciate 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 when it surrendered, was editor for two years of the Journal of 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-
BRECKINRIDGE and d. In 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 University of Sylvania 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 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 72 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 P. Crittenden, and took his seat in March, 1861. At the beginning of the civil war he defended the southern confederacy in the senate, soon afterward went south, entered the Confederate army, and was expelled from the senate on 4 Aug., 1861, and on 7 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, in connection with Gen. Bragg, and at Chickamauga, 5 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, was defeated Gen. Gillum in east Ten- nessee, 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. John- son in April. He left Richmond for Charlotte, N. C., with Gen. Davis and the other officers of the Confederate government, and, after it was decided to abandon the contest, left the party at Washing- ton, 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.

BREE, Herbert, clergyman, b. in Keystone, Cumberland, England, in January, 1828. He was educated at the University of St. Lucia, in 1847, at Christ Church, Oxford, and was ordained in 1850. He became a missionary in 1853, and was elected a fellow of the college, from which he was graduated in 1856. After serving the curacies of Drinkstone and Wol- verstone, he was collated to the rectory of Hark- stead in 1858. He was curate of Long Melford from 1865 till 1870, when he was appointed to the rectory of St. Jude’s, Hambledon, and in 1873, he was appointed to the rectory of St. Andrew’s, in which charge he returned until 1 May, 1882, when he was consecrated bishop of Barbadoes.

BREEN, Henry Hegart, author, b. in Kerry, Ireland, in 1865. He was educated in Paris, settled with the Wesleyans, and in 1833 was appoin- ted secretary of the courts of justice in St. Lucia, where French was the official language. In 1857–61 he was administrator of the government of St. Lucia. He has published “St. Lucia, His- torical, Statistical, and Descriptive” (1844); “The Diamond Rock, and other Poems” (1849); “Modern English Literature, its Blemishes and Defects” (1857); and “Wartavarra, the Carib Chief, a Tale of 1770” (1876).

BREEN, Patrick, pioneer, b. in Ireland; d. at an advanced age, in California, in 1868. He is especially noted for his account of 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 imprison- ment 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 ac- counts of the Donner party.

BREUSE, Kiddi Randolph, naval officer, b. in Philadelphia, 14 April, 1851; d. 13 Sept., 1881. He was appointed a 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 with Commodore Conner in the 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 1851. Served in the War with Ixm- busus fever. He next served on the “San Jacinto,” which captured 1,500 slaves on the coast of Africa, and took Mason and Slidell from on board the “Trent” in November, 1861. He was ordered to Porter’s mortar flotilla 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 the Mississippi squadron in October, 1862, took command of the flagship "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 blocking squadron in September, 1864, he selected Breese as his fleet-captain, in which capacity he served until hostilities came to an end 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 27 March, 1865, he commanded the storming party, which gained the parapet, but was unable to maintain the position, owing to lack of support from the marines. He was recommended for promotion for services on that occasion, promoted commander 25 July, 1866, and captain, 9 Aug., 1874. His services during the war were marked by the highest approval of the Pennsylvania state board of agriculture.

Prof. Breidenbaugh has written numerous papers on scientific subjects, of which the more important are "Analysis of Connecticut Tobacco Ash" (1879); "The Minerals of the Tilly Foster Mine" (1879); "Perfumation" (1877); "Concerning Certain Misconceptions in Considering the Relations between Science and Religion" (1880); "The Nitrogenous Element of Plant Food" (1880); and "Mineralogy of the Farm" (1881). He is also the author of "Lecture Notes on Inorganic Chemistry," published by the Pennsylvania College." (Philadelphia, 1882).

BRENAN, Joseph, poet, b. in the north of Ireland in 1829; d. in New Orleans, La., in May, 1867. He joined the young Ireland party in 1846, and was one of the editors of the "Irish Felon." He was imprisoned for nine months for political offenses, and released as a "political prisoner." 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." His best-known poem is "The Exile to His Wife."

BRENDON, Samuel, b. in Ireland in the middle of the 5th century. Among the legendary events of his life was his voyage to Hy Brassail, in company with some holy people. This story was very popular in the middle ages, and undoubtedly kept alive the notion of a western continent. It is said that he sailed from a harbor in Kerry, and after a long voyage reached a shore 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 Columbus, St. Brendan's country is placed to the south of the island of Antilia and west of the Cape Verde islands. St. Brendan's manuscript is mentioned in Dicuil's collection "De mensura Orbis." It is in the Burgundian library in Brussels, and has not yet been translated.

BRENNEMAN, 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 of chemistry 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 actively engaged in professional work as a writer, an analyst, and a chemical expert. Prof. Brenneman 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 important lectures 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
BRENT

Aug., 1880. He was descended from a Roman Catholic family, early settlers of Maryland, and was a grand-nephew of Archbishop Carroll. He contributed to Porter's "Spirit of the Times," over the well-known signature of "Stirrup," and was the associate of Lewis Gaylord 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 mare's nest of the children (1883).

BRENT, Richard, senator, 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, 1805. He was elected a senator from Virginia, and served from 22 May, 1809, till his death.

BRENTANO, Lorenzo, journalist, b. in Mannheim, grand duchy of Baden, Germany, 4 Nov., 1813. He received a thorough classical training, and studied jurisprudence at Heidelberg and Freiburg. He was elected to the cabinet when he attained the legal age was elected to the cabinet of deputies. He took part in the revolution of 1848, being a member of the Frankfort parliament, and subsequently president of the provisional republican government established in 1849, he was elected to represent Prussia in the genial congress when 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 after reaching the United States. He settled as a farmer in Kalamazoo Co., Mich., and remained there until 1856, when he removed to Chicago and was admitted to the bar. He soon became editor 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 1869 he was presidential elector for Grant and Colfax ticket. In 1869, a general amnesty having been granted to the revolutionists of 1849, he revisited his native land. He was appointed U. S. consul at Dresden in 1872, and served until 1876, when he was elected to Congress when 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 codes of criminal procedure. In this line of work he 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 republished in Leipzig. In 1884 Mr. Brentano gave up active work, owing to partial paralysis.

BRENTON, Jehiel, sailor, b. in Rhode Island, 2 Aug., 1768; d. in Elyford, England, 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 who were in the navy at that time. Young Jehiel was appointed midshipman on his father's ship in 1781. In 1802 he married Isabella Stewart, an American lady, to whom he had long been engaged. She died in 1815, and in 1819 he married a cousin, Harriet Brenton, who survived him. He rose to eminence in his profession, attaining the rank of rear-admiral of the blue in 1830, 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 Men of Navy" (Macon, 1841); "Memoir of Capt. E. P. Brenton" (1843); and "Coast Fisheries" (1849). A memoir of his life and services was published in 1846 by the Rev. Henry Raikes (new ed. abridged, and edited by Sir Launcelot Charles Lee Brenton, 1852).

BRENTON, Samuel, clergyman, 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 1848, when he suffered a stroke of paralysis. During his illness 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 whig to congress. He was defeated for the next term, and was re-elected in 1854. He was president of Fort Wayne college and filled the offices acceptably until 1854, when he was re-elected as a republican to the 34th and 35th congresses.

BRENTON, William, governor of Rhode Island, b. in England early in the 17th century; d. in Newport, R. I., 16 Nov., 1695. He was the power of Governor Farnsworth, king of 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 1661, governor of the colony between 1660 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, built a large brick house where Fort Adams now stands, and laid out handsome walks around it. His name is preserved in Brenton's Point and Brenton's Reef.

BRESSANI, Francesco Giuseppe, Italian Jesuit missionary, b. in Rome in 1612; d. in Florence, 9 Sept., 1672. After spending two years with the Indians near Quebec he was sent 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 1645, maimed and disfigured, and lived with the Hurons until 1650, when he returned to Italy, in broken health. He published "Relazione dei Missionari della Compagnia de Gesù nella Nuova-Francia" (Macerata, 1653; English translation, Meadville, 1822).

BRETON, Raymond (bray-long), French missionary, b. in 1609; d. in 1679. 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 Caribean grammar, and a Caribbean catechism.

BREVARD, Ephraim, patriot, b. about 1750; d. in Charlotte, N. C., about 1788. 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 appointed to draft resolutions, and, in fact, 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, Dr. Brevard and his six brothers entered the continental service. He was taken prisoner at Charleston in 1780, and when set at liberty was in the act of constructing 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 1832 he removed to Rye, where he resided until his death. One of his daughters married Charles Astor Bristed. — His son, James Carson, b. in New York city, 10 July, 1818, received his early education at home, in France, and at Hofwy, near Berne, Switzerland. After leaving this latter school, he studied for three years at the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures in Paris, and was graduated with the diploma of a civil engineer. 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 European travel, and returned home in 1843. Two years later he married the daughter of Judge Lef- bert Leferts, of Brooklyn, where he has since resided. He was superintendent of the New York County, and one of the constructing boards 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 numerous other scientific, 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 Mr. Brevard's lifetime. In this library Mr. Brevort 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 attempt to dispose of most 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), and for the preservation of these 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 volume, printed privately, entitled "Verrazano the Navigator, or Notes on Giovanni de Verrazano, and on a Planisphere of 1529, Illustrating his American Voyage in 1524." He also produced a revision and expansion of a paper read before the American geographical society, 38 Nov., 1871.

BREVORT, James Renwick, painter, b. in Westchester co., N. Y., 20 July, 1832. 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 the national academy in 1872. He 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 Como" (1875); "Storm on English Moor" (1882); "May Morning, Lake Como" (1889); "New England Scene"; "Morning in Early Winter" (1884); "The Wild November 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, 20 June, 1837. He studied at Wesleyan university and at Yale, where he was graduated in 1856, studied law in the office of his uncle, David Dudley Field, in New York city, was admitted to the bar in New York city, engaged in farming in Stockbridge, Mass., in 1858-'9, removed to the west, and practiced his profession in Kansas City, Mo., and afterward in Leavenworth, Kansas. In 1861-'4 he was a U. S. commissioner, in 1862-'5 judge of probate and judge of the Leavenworth county criminal court, in 1863-9 judge of the first judicial court of the state, and at the same time superintendent of public schools, in 1867 city attorney, and in 1870-81 judge of the Kansas supreme court. He filled the office also of vice-president, and subsequently that of president, of the board of education. In 1884 he was appointed U. S. judge for the eighth circuit.

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 & Co., which represented some 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 was one of the first to vote 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 one of the beautiful fountain-stations which stand in the common. His residence, on the site of the
house of John Hancock, is one of the finest private dwellings in the city. The "great fire" in Boston (November, 1872) destroyed the old warehouse of the firm; but before the end of 1873 a new building, more spacious than the old, was erected on its site. Mr. Brewer died at his seaside villa.

BREWER, Josiah, missionary, b. in Berkshire co., Mass., in 1796; 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 party of 1827 to volunteer as a missionary to Turkey for the American board, and in 1830 sailed for the east, beginning his labors at Smyrna, only three years after the Greek revolution. The battle of Navarino had destroyed 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 into the Turkish empire. After a few years he returned home. He published "Residence in Constantinople" (New Haven, 1827) and "Patmos and the Seven Churches of Asia" (1851).

BREWER, Leigh Richmond, D. E., bishop, b. in New York city, 29 Jan., 1832; d. at Buffalo, N. Y., 25 March, 1900. He entered Heidelberg college, Geneva, N. Y., and was graduated with honors in 1856, and at the general theological seminary, New York, in 1866. 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, Utica, N. Y., for six years, when he became rector of Trinity church, Watertown, N. Y. While in this position he was elected missionary bishop of Montana, and consecrated in Watertown, 8 Dec., 1880. In his triennial report made to the board of missions in 1888, 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., 1886. After graduation at Harvard in 1836, and at the Massachusetts medical school in 1838, he became editor of the Boston "Atlas" (1840). This engagement lasted until 1857, when he joined the publishing-house of Brewer & Tustison. He edited Wilson's "Birds of North America" (1839), adding a list of all the newly-classified birds known at that time and years were devoted, 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 this was edited with great skill and judgment, the accounts of the habits of the different species being in many cases of Dr. Ridgeway, while the typographical 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 1857 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 1850, and spent the next four years teaching 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 returned to 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 a temporal article to the Public health Journal. His many analyses of minerals to Dana's "Mineralogy"; but his scientific papers are devoted principally to chemical agriculture. He has edited the "Botany of California" (vol. i., 1886) and "Cereal Production in the United States" ("Reports of the Tenth Census", vol. iii.).

BREWERTON, Henry, soldier, b. in New York city; d. in Washington, D. C., 17 April, 1878. He was at the head of the 2d class in the U. S. military academy when the 1st class was about to graduate in 1818. He obtained leave to essay the examination with the advanced class, and was graduated fifth 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 ordeal successfully, though not with the distinction which he attained. In 1884 he was delivered to the general of the cadets, and were not admitted under the stricter discipline established soon after this time. Breweroton was at once commissioned second lieutenant of engineers, and, after a temporary detail to aid in determining the 45th parallel of latitude at Rose's Point, N. Y., was in September, 1819, assigned to duty as an instructor at the military academy. He was promoted first lieutenant of engineers, 1 Jan., 1825; captain, 21 Sept., 1826; major, 23 Aug., 1856; and lieutenant-colonel, 6 Aug., 1861. During these years he was continuously engaged on important engineering works, such as Fort Adams, Newport, Fort Jackson, La., the defenses of Charleston harbor, on the light-house board, and as a member of various boards and commissions appointed to improve the defenses of the United States. In 1847 he received the degree of LL. D. from Dickinson college. During the early years of the civil war, from 1861 till 5 Nov., 1864, he was superintendent of the fortifications and improvements of the defenses of New York, and 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 he was transferred to the defenses 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 army register more than forty-five years."—His son, George Douglas, soldier, b. about 1829. He was graduated at "California volunteers," in 1846, as second lieutenant, became second lieutenant, 1st U. S. infantry, 22 May, 1847, and first lieutenant in June, 1850. He is the author of "The War in Kansas: A Rough Trip to the Border among New Homes and a Strange People" (New York, 1856); "Pitcopper at Newport,"; and "Ira 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). He became a university, and clerical, and 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 bodies of troops.

BREWSTER, Benjamin Harris, lawyer, b. in Salem co., N. J., 13 Oct., 1816. He was graduated at Princeton in 1834, and admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1838, of which he became a most 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. He acquired a high reputation as a prosecutor during his Philadelphian experience, was made attorney-general of the United States by President Arthur in December, 1881, and served in that capacity until 1883, 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 appren- tice to Dr. Longfellow in his “Weekly Southerly G. Jornal.” In fifteen years he had become its proprietor, 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 1850-1. He is the author of “Fifty Years in a Printing-office” and “Rambles about Portsmouth.”

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.” Three years after the death of his father, leaving the family with but limited means, made it necessary for James to follow a trade, and after 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 he refused, preferring to go into business by himself, and circumstances led him to New Haven. At that time, 1810, few carriages were in use, one-horse wagons being generally employed, and even Gov. Strong, of Massachusetts, rode into Boston on election-day in such a vehicle. Mr. Brewster undertook the improvement of the styles, and soon became known as the manufacturer of “Brewster wagons,” which then came into extended use. He made a specialty of the better class of vehicles, and was the first maker in the United States to send a paneled carriage to the south. In time he established a very large busi- ness in the improved forms of buggies, phaetons, victorias, coaches, and similar modern vehicles. Mr. Brewster early adopted the custom of paying his workmen every Saturday evening, instead of continuing the old practice of giving them their wages when earned. His respect for religion occupied him to realize his responsibility to those in his employ, and he insisted that his workmen should attend divine service. Drinking habits prevailed among the journeymen to an unfortunate extent, and he sought to alleviate it by endeavoring to educate his employees, and he delivered evening addresses to his men on moral and practical subjects. Later he instituted and sus- tained a course of scientific lectures by such men as Professors Olmsted, Shepard, and Stillman, of Yale. These lectures cost him over $5,000 annual-

ly, and he built a hall for them, all of which at- tracted to New Haven a superior class of workmen. In 1827 he opened a branch of his business on Broad street, which continued under his name. In 1838 he became interested in railroad-building, and with a number of citizens of New Haven obtained a charter for the construction of a road between New Haven and Hartford. The great fire in New York, which occurred in 1855, made it impossible to collect a portion of the funds subscribed, and Mr. Brewster gave up a fine business in order to devote his entire energies to the building of the road, giving his time and services for four years to the accomplishment of this enterprise. He was president of the company, giving without remuneration such labor belonging to him to over which the road passed. The rails with which this line was built were imported from England at an expense of $250,000, and he became responsible for them as the importers refused otherwise to deliver them. In 1855 he again established a carriage business, associating with him his son, James B. Brewster, who afterward became head of the New York house, now known as “J. B. Brewster, of 25th Street.” The public spirit of Mr. Brewster is further attested by the almshouse and orphan asy- lum that he built in New Haven.

BREWSTER, William, pilgrim, b. in England in 1560; 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. Nottinghamshire was the county of his birth; but whether his father was William Brewster of Scrooby, or Henry or James Brewster, vicar of Sutton-cum-Lound, has never been positively determined. Gov. Bradford says that Brewster entered Cambridge university and remained there for a short time, but his college is not named. He was of good family, and his coat-of-arms is identical with that of the ancient Suffolk branch. After leaving Cambridge, probably in 1584, he entered the service of William Davison, ambassador, and afterward secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth, and with him visited the Nether- lands, remaining in his service for many years, having become an earnest devotee of the Christian religion as taught by Hooker and his followers, he went to Scrooby, and so zealously interested him- self in advancing the cause that he fell eventually under the ban of the church. First, however, he became postmaster at Scrooby, an office of much more consequence than now, as it involved the supplying of relays of horses and the entertain- ment of travellers. Such offices were in that day often filled by persons of high social station. While holding this office, Mr. Brewster occupied Scrooby Manor, a house among the archives of which is a record of the loss of York, where royalty had often been entertained, and where Cardinal Wolsey passed several weeks after his deposition. His salary was 29d. a day until July, 1603, when it was raised to 2s. a day. By this time he and his associate “separatists” had become obnoxious to the “establishment,” and in 1607 they embarked in a sloop at Boston, bound for Holland, intending to flee the country; but the skipper betrayed them, and they were arrested. Brewster was imprisoned and bound over for trial. In the summer of 1608 he was more successful, sailed from Hull, preaching Amity and Necessity. Having spent most of his property in effecting his own escape and aiding his poorer associates, he was obliged to teach English for a living. With the aid of friends he set up a printing-press, and did very well in a business point of view by printing
religious books that were contraband in England. Through the assistance of his friend, Sir Edwin Sandys, treasurer of the Virginia company, he obtained a grant of land in North America, and in September, 1629, the first company of pilgrims set sail in the “Mayflower,” landing where Plymouth, Mass., now stands, on 21 Dec., 1629. Brewster was 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 of families. He was a good artist and many of his relics of his personal property are still 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 zoology, Cambridge. Mr. Brewster is a fellow of the Massachusetts academy of arts and sciences, 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 “Annals of the New York Lyceum of Natural History,” and in the “Boston Society of Natural History,” and other periodicals.

BREWSTER, William R., soldier, d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 13 Dec., 1869. He was a colonel in the Excelsior brigade, organized by Daniel E. Sickles in 1861, and after the promotion of that officer was made brigadier-general of volunteers. At the time of his death he held a place in the U. S. internal revenue department.

BRICE, Benjamin W., soldier, b. in Virginia in 1809. He was appointed to the U. S. military academy from Georgia, was graduated in 1829, served as a lieutenant in the infantry in the war with the Sac Indians in 1831, and on 13 Feb., 1831, resigned from the army. He was brigade major in the Ohio militia in 1835–9, became a lawyer, and was a judge of common pleas in 1843, 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 pay department. He had charge of the pay district of Kansas and the territories 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, 1865, he was brevetted major-general in the U. S. army for his faithful, meritorious, 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.

BRICEÑO, Alonso (brey-kuh-yo), South American theologian, b. in Santiago de Chile. He entered the Franciscan order in Lima, Peru, 30 Jan., 1695, and was soon promoted to the office of definer and inspector of the convents of his order in Chili, Chacaros, and Cajamarca. 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 eloquence and violent temper, and many of his sermons were made war to the death against the Spanish troops, as Bolivar did afterward. Briceño did not follow Bolivar’s orders and separated from him. Being routed by the Spaniards and taken prisoner, he was executed with others in Barinas.

BRICKER, Alfred Thompson, painter, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., 10 April, 1837. 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 notoriety, and his pictures of landscapes from nature, and after 1858 devoted himself to the art as a profession. He opened a studio in Boston, and met with some success there, but in 1868 sought a wider field in New York. At the national exhibitions he exhibited his picture “The Unseen Stream at Newburyport.” Soon afterward he began to use water-colors in preference to oils, and in 1873 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 bird-life. His coloring is brilliant, 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” (1869); “The Maiden’s Rock, Lake Pepin” (1876); “Mt. Adams” (1871); “On the Esopus” (1874); “Off Halifax Harbor” (1875); “A Lift in the Fog” (1876); “St. Michael’s Mount” (1877); and “What the Tide Left” (1878).

BRICKETT, James, soldier, b. in 1817; 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 1759-60, 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 Dugorgne’s surrender at Saratoga (17 Oct., 1777), Gen. 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. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1828, and with the exception of the years 1829–31 when he was at sea, served the U. S. navy. In 1831 he was appointed a paymaster in the U. S. navy. He was assigned to the “Cyane,” and cruised in her until 1841, when, after an interval of shore duty, he was ordered to the “Saratoga,” 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 ascribed to him but was actually written by a captain. 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 many millions of dollars. In July, 1869, he resigned this 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, Florence, was b. in Salem, Mass., 19 May, 1833. She removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1854, and in 1859 went to Philadelphia, where she was a pupil of W. T. Richards. In 1865-6 she spent eighteen months studying art in Italy, Switzerland, and France. She sent to the national academy of design, New York, a picture of "Daisies and Clover" (1869); "Blackberry Bushes" and "View on the Ausable" (1870); "Thistles and Yellow-Birds" (1873); 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" (1874); "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 Flock of Snow-Birds," "Kingfisher and Catkins," 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 "Fast Hampton Meadows" (1884) and "Pastures by the Sea." (1885).

BRIDGES, George Washington, lawyer, b. in Athens, McMinn co., Tenn., 9 Oct., 1821; d. there, 16 March, 1873. After working several years at the tailor's trade, he made enough money to educate himself, and, having graduated at the university of Tennessee, he 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 Washington, and taken back to Tennessee, where he was kept a prisoner for over a year. Finally escaping, he took his seat in the house, 29 Feb., 1863, and served until 3 March. He was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel of the 10th Tennessee cavalry in 1864, and in 1865 was elected judge of the fourth judicial circuit of Tennessee.

BRIDGES, Robert, colonial iron-founder, lived in the 17th century. Little is known of him personally and of his works. Robert Bridges, author of "The Wonder-Working Providence" (Boston, 1651), "he was endowed with able parts, and forward to improve them to the glory of God and his people's good." In 1645 he was appointed a commissioner to confer with the governors of the French provinces to the north of New England. He appears as a member of the general court in the colonial records, and in 1646 was elected a councilor. He was also a member of the Boston Town Council in 1646, and in 1643 formed a company to work the large deposits of "hog iron-ore" found in the vicinity. He went to London and organized "The Company of Undertakers for the Iron Works," consisting of eleven wealthy Englishmen who advanced £1,000 to begin work. A foundry was established on the western bank of Saugus river, and expert foundrymen and iron-workers came from England and Scotland to develop the industry. These works furnished most of the iron used in the country for several years, and, but for the scarcity of money in the colony and the consequent difficulty of making collections, gave every indication of success. The enterprise ultimately failed, though on a small scale the works were continued for more than a century. Capt. Robert Bridges was probably the first American promoter of an American mining scheme involving the investment of British capital.

BRIDGMAN, Frederick Arthur, painter, b. in Tuskegee, Ala., 10 Nov., 1847. His parents were from Massachusetts. At the age of five years he declared he would be an artist, and at sixteen years of age he removed to New York and entered as a pupil in the office of the engraving department of the American Bank-Note Company. He remained there two years, studying meanwhile at the Brooklyn art school and at the school of the national academy of design in New York. He went to Paris in 1866, and was one of the first American students to enter the studio of Gérôme as a pupil. He studied at the école des beaux arts in Paris for five years, the interval of study being devoted to diligent outside work at Pont Aven and elsewhere in Brittany. He first sent a picture to the Paris salon in 1876; it was entitled "Jeu Breton," and, like its almost yearly successors in that exhibition, had the good fortune to be hung "on the line." During this period he contributed to the salon of 1869 "The Breton Children in Carnival Time," of which an engraving was published in the illustrated papers. In 1870 he sent "The American Circus in Brittany." In 1871 there was no salon because of the Franco-Prussian war. His contribution in 1872 was "Apollo carrying away Cyrene." The winter of 1872-3 he passed in Algiers, and returned to the Pyrenees in the summer of 1873 and painted "The Pyrenean Soldier," and the following year he returned to Paris, where he in 1872 furnished the suggestion of "Bringing in the Maize" (near Bayonne), which was exhibited that year, and is one of his most successful works. Later, in 1873, he went to Egypt, and, after working for a time at Cairo, went with friends as far up the Nile as the second cataract. His sketches taken at this time furnished the theme of his contributions to the salon on his return to France: "The Funeral of a Mummy" (1877); "Pastimes of an Assyrian King" (1878); and "Procession of the bull 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 "corps of honor." Many of his subsequent and important 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,
BRIDGMAN, Laura Dewey, blind deaf-mute, b. in Hanover, N. H., 21 Dec., 1829. When she was two years old a severe illness deprived her of sight and hearing, and consequently of speech. Her sense of touch was also destroyed, and that of taste much impaired. At the age of eight she was placed in the Perkins institution for the blind, at Boston, Mass., where the superintendent, Dr. Samuel G. Howe, undertook the difficult task of instructing her. The first step was to teach her the trade of spooling, and this she was able to do by putting her hands 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. 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 without the aid of language learning, and Dr. Howe, after continuing for two years to teach her the names of objects, next tried to instruct her in their qualities and relations. The difficulties connected with each step having been surmounted by patience and perseverance, she was next taught to write with a lead-pen. 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 has taught in the Perkins institution with great success, and still makes 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 when she came to Dr. Howe she was not quite as 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 is so deaf that her hand is more sensitive to sonorous vibrations than any other part of her body. When she is given a whirring, 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 is still sensitive to a strong beam of light, which, however, only causes her pain. She is with difficulty able to read, either print or space relations, and it requires effort for her to tell, for instance, how many sides of an object are visible from one point. An interesting peculiarity is her Homeric use of epithets. Her bell is always "easy" or "soft," her room "cosy," and the fire "nice" or "warm." She is very neat in her dress and in the arrangement of her room, and, while regarding the rights of others, is tenacious of her own. She is very fond of "talking," and will often soliloquize in finger-language. Dr. Howe wrote, in 1874, "study of language and its varieties, probably more, than most persons do. She reads whatever book she finds in raised print, but especially the Bible. She makes much of her own clothing, and can run a sewing-machine. She seems happiest when she can find some person who knows the finger language. She is shy of some people, but 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. Lamson (Boston, 1878).

BRIGGS, Amos, manufacturer, b. in East Greenwich, R. I., in 1796; d. in Newport, R. I., 8 Aug., 1874. He removed to Schenectady, 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. After a few years in the practice of medicine, he was engaged in the first survey of the coal and iron regions of Ohio. He entered upon the work in June, 1837, explored Scioto, Lawrence, Gallia, Athens, Jackson, Hocking, and afterward Wood, Crawford, and Tuscarawas cos., and, after the survey terminated in 1840, was employed, among other things, 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 1876 was appointed to the chair of Hebrew in Union theological seminary. He is also one of the editors of the "Presbyterian Review," and has written much on biblical subjects. He has published "American Presbyterianism, its Origin and Early History" (New York, 1886).

BRIGGS, Charles Frederick, author, b. in Nantucket, Mass., in 1804; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 20 June, 1877. He removed to New York early in life, and was there connected with the press many years. He began the publication of the "Broadway Journal" in 1844, and in the following year Edgar A. Poe became his associate editor. From
1853 to 1856, in connection with George William Curtis and Parke Godwin, he was an editor of "Putnam's Magazine," and the new series begun in 1859. He was also connected with the "New York Times" and the "Evening Mirror," in which he published a series of humorous letters signed "Fernando Mendez Pinto." He was afterward employed in the custom-house, and in 1870, joined the editorial staff of the Brooklyn "Union," of which he was chief editor in 1874. In the latter part of 1874 he became an attaché of the New York "Independent," where he continued till he was promoted in 1884. He published "Harry Franco; a Tale of the Great Panic" (1839); "The Haunted Merchant" (1843); "Working a Passage, or Life on a Liner" (1844); "Trippings of Tom Pepper" (1847); and, in connection with A. Maverick, "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 selections entitled "Seaweeds from the Shores of Nantucket" (Boston, 1859).

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 an elder 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, Lenox, and Pittsfield. In 1827, by his defence of a Stockbridge Indian, called for murder at Lenox, he established his 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 1843 till 1851 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 interpose. 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. He had taken a deep interest in the great struggle upon which the nation had just entered, and one of his last public acts was the organization 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, 1866)—NATHAN H. BRIGHAM, Amaariah, 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 Schenectady, N. Y., who intended 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 knowledge of books. In 1819 he removed to New Marlborough, and, having nearly five years, first 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 spent a year in Great Britain, 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 on the former in a work entitled "Influence of Mental Cultivation on the Health" (1829; 3d ed., Philadelphia, 1843), and on the latter in "Influence of Religion upon the Health and Physical Welfare of Mankind" (Boston, 1835). 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
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 1843 having received a similar appointment 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 business manager and in his care for his patients. Besides having personal supervision of about 500 insane patients, he delivered verbal or written lectures, was often called to testify in the courts as an expert, and established, in 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 postpone. Dr. Brigham published, besides the works already mentioned, a "Treatise on Epidemic Cholera" (1832); "Diseases of the Brain" (Utica, 1836); and "A System of maxims for the use of those who have been under his care" (Utica, 1849).

BRIGHAM, Charles Henry, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 27 July, 1829; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 19 Feb., 1879. He was graduated at Harvard in 1859, and on 27 March, 1844, was ordained pastor of the first Congregational church in Taunton, Mass. He became the pastor of an academy church in Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1866, and in the same year was chosen professor of biblical archaeology and ecclesiastical history at Meadville (Pa.) theological school, where he lectured twice a year for ten years. He also organized a philosophical club especially for the students of Michigan university. In 1877 ill health forced him to give up his work. He was a member of the State board of health, of the American oriental society, of 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. Willson, appeared after his death (Boston, 1881).

BRIGHAM, Paul, soldier, b. in 1745; d. in November, 1824. He became a captain in the Revolutionary army, was high sheriff of Windsor county, Vt., for five years, major-general of militia, and chief judge of the county court for five years. He was lieutenant-governor of the state from 1763 to 1813, and again from 1813 till 1820. From 25 Aug. till 16 Oct., 1827, he was acting governor, by reason of the death of Gov. Thomas Chittenden.

BRIGHT, Jesse 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 Jefferson co. in 1840, was sent to the legislature in 1842, 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 1845, and was twice re-elected, serving several times as its president pro tempore. He introduced a concurrent resolution with the southern democrats on all questions involving the restriction of slavery. In 1857 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 made 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 an "improvement in fire-arms" of which he wished to dispose. The senate committee on the judiciary reported, five to two, that this did not constitute sufficient ground for his removal from office. 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 the inventor's importunities. Nevertheless, strong speeches against him were made by Charles Sumner and other members, and his seat was finally 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 moved to Baltimore, where he remained till his death.

BRIGHT, Jonathan Brown, author, b. in Waltham, Mass., 23 April, 1800; d. there, 17 Dec., 1879. He was educated in the Waltham common schools and in Westford (Mass.) academy, and at sixteen years of age removed to Alford. Five years later he engaged in business in Alabama, and in 1823 went 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 the busy life of the city, and thus with 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 $50,000, the income to be divided between the purchase of books and the support of scholarships, to which Brights uniformly descended from Henry Bright Jr., should have priority of claim.

BRIGHT, Marshal H., journalist, 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 was employed by "The Argus," was a reporter in the New York state senate. He was appointed on the staff of Gen. Robert Anderson in October, 1861, and afterward served on the staffs of Gens. W. T. Sherman, D. C. Buell, W. S. Rosecrans, and George H. Thomas. He was a military editor-in-chief of the "Christian in War," New York, and in 1889 its editor-in-chief. He has contributed to periodicals on theological, scientific, and philosophical subjects, and has delivered public addresses.

BRIGNOLI, Pasquale, singer, b. in Naples, Italy, in 1824; d. in New York city, 30 Oct., 1884. He received a fine musical education, 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 after he was twenty. Success in the concert-room encouraged him 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 sweetness and sweetness. In his sixtieth year he was still heard with delight.
in concert and English opera. He was unrivaled in grace of execution and facility in phrasing. He supported Madame Patti on her first appearance in New York and was an intimate friend of John Carroll, the archbishop of Baltimore, of Grange, Parepa, Nilsson, Titicius, 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, Anthelme, French author, b. in Bellay, 1 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 Bellay, 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 played an instrument in the orchestra of a 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 goût" (1825), interspersed with anecdotes of his sojourn in the United States.

BRINDIS, Claudio J., Cuban negro violinist, b. in Havana in 1852. His first studies, begun under a negro conductor, were continued 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 European monarchs.

BRINKERHOFF, Jacob, jurist, b. in New York in 1816; d. in Middletown, 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 judge of the supreme court of Ohio.

BRINLEY, Francis, author, b. in Boston, Mass., 10 Nov., 1800. He was graduated at Harvard in 1818, studied law with the Hon. William Sullivan, and admitted to the bar before he came of age. He was a member of the Boston common council in 1824, and was appointed postmaster in 1825 and 1826. He was a member of the lower house of the legislature in 1832, 1850, and 1854, and in 1852, 1853, and 1863 of the state senate. In 1833 he was a delegate to the state constitutional convention. In 1837 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" and to the "American Jurist," and his articles on dower are quoted by Chaloner 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, Mass., 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 Americana that was only surpassed by those of John Carter Brown of Providence and the libraries 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 acquaintances.

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 1868 Mr. Brinley received the degree of M. A. from Yale.—His son, Charles A., b. in Hartford, Conn., 23 Aug., 1847, was attached in 1864–5 to the field party of the California state geological survey, and was with the engineers employed by the U. S. government to survey the Florida wagon-roads, and the night before returning to the east, entered Sheffield scientific school at Yale, and was graduated in 1869, spending three years in a post-graduate course of chemistry and metallurgy. In these branches of science he became a recognized expert, and since 1872 has been superintendent of large steel works near Philadelphia, and of a sugar-refinery in that city.

BRINTON, Daniel Garrison, ethnologist, b. in Chester co., Pa., 13 May, 1837. He was graduated at Yale in 1858 and at the Jefferson medical college in 1861. After which he spent a year in Europe in study and travel. 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 several others. He was appointed medical director of his corps 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, after 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. Brinton has likewise been a constant contributor to other medical journals, chiefly on questions of public medicine and hygiene, and has edited several volumes on therapeutics and diagnosis, especially the popular series known as "Naphey'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 on this subject having been published 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. The same year he was made a member of the editorial board of the "Société des Sciences 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 Encyclopedia of North America" asked him to edit a special volume devoted to the productions of the mountain-passes through which it was to run. He received the appointment of construct- ing engineer of the projected road, which place he held from 1886 till 1890. He was also chief engi- neer of a branch of the railroad from Louisville, Ky., to Paducah, Ky., and of the state road through the mountains to Paducah, Ky., in 1840-42. In 1847-8 he was superintendent engi- neer of an artisan well for the supply of water to 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 1855, after which he retired to his plantation near Charleston. He was the author of a political romance, "Ralphston, or the Young Carolina of 1776.

BRISBANE, William H., clergyman, b. about 1805; d. 21st April, 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 this, he was obliged to take rank among the poor of South Carolina, where, in 1848, he returned to his home in Charleston, and early in the civil war was tax commissi- oner of South Carolina. In June, 1874, he took an active part in the reunion of the old abolition guards in Chieago.

BRISBIN, James S., soldier, b. in Beaufort, Pa., about 1824. He received a liberal education, taught school, 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, he was appointed second lieutenant of the 3d U. S. colored regiment. In the battle of Bull Run, 21 July, 1861, he was twice wounded. He was pro- moted captain in the 6th cavalry, 5 Aug., served with his regiment in the peninsular campaign of the army of the Potomac (1862), and, under Gen. Al- fred Pleasonton, accompanied the expedition to the Blue Ridge. In 1864, he was promoted 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. Barbour. 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 meantime he had received brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel in the regular service for gallantry at Beverly Ford, 9 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 pro- moted major, 2d cavalry, 1 Jan., 1868, and lieuten-ant-colonel, 9th cavalry, 6 June, 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 immi-
keeper, and was brought up in the village of Qua- 
vil, or Warville, from which he took his name, 

studied law at Oxford, and in 1777 was 

apprenticed to a ship's captain. He was 

employed by a 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 1781 he was imprisoned for four months, he 

bailiff as the supposed author of a pamphlet re- 

flecting 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 “Lycéen.” On returning to Paris, he founded, 

in 1783, the “Journal des clubs,” 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 most influential 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 convention, in which he sat as the representa- 

tive of the department of Yonne-et-Loire, he opposed 

the execution of the king, and antagonized the men 

of the September. He was instrumental in bringing 

about the declaration of war against England, 

Holland, and Austria. Incurring the hostility of 

Robespierre and the montagnards, he was accused 

of royalism and federalism. After the defeat of 

his party, the girondists, on 21 May 1793, he fled, 

but was arrested at Maulus, and, after a long im- 

prisonment, 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 giron- 

dists. While in America, Bristed adopted the 

habits of the Quakers, and, on his return to France, 

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“Examination of the Travels of Chastelux in 

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don, 1802); “Critical and Social Philosophical Essays” (1804); “The System of the Philosophical Examenus” (1805); “Edward and Anna,” a novel (1806); “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 Re-
sources,” 1820; and “Thoughts on the Anglican and Anglo-American Churches,” a reply to Mr. 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 
was published, said 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 equalizing that 
of the vain people with whom he had domiciled,” 

Charles Astor, author, b. in New York city, 6 Oct., 1829; d. in Washington, D. C., 15 Jan., 
1874. He was graduated at Yale with honors in 
1843, and afterward spent five years in Trinity 
college, Cambridge, England, where he was gradu-
avated in 1845, taking numerous prizes and being 
among the most famous scholars of the college. In 
1847 he married the daughter of Henry 
Brevort, and travelled extensively in Eu-

Bristed, John, clergyman, b. in Dorsetshire, 
England, in 1778; d. in Bristol, R. I., 23 Feb., 
1855. He was the son of a clergyman of the estab-
lished 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 1806, practised law in New York city for 
several years with success, and married, in 1820, a 
daugther of John Jacob Astor. He served his diocese 
under Dr. (afterward Bishop) Griswold, then 
gerector 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 as rector of 
the parish of St. John's in Dorchester. 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-

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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 1866 she married Leopoldo N. V. Todd, and meanwhile she won the reputation as a writer of poetry. Later her articles and lectures on moral and social topics attracted attention, and 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, 1880, she was delegated to represent the constructive liberal thought of America at an International Convention of Freethinkers held in Brussels. On her return to the United States she was elected an officer by the岫 of the Patrons of Husbandry in New Jersey. This office she filled until 1884, when she resigned, becoming a member of the Union of Woman's Clubs of America (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" (1875); translated into French, Antwerp, 1881); and "The Present Phase of Woman's 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 Bunnyn, landscape-painter, b. in Buffalo, N. Y., 14 March, 1826. His early life was a struggle without aid, instruction, or sympathy. At the beginning of his career he painted figures and portraits, but afterward turned his attention exclusively to landscapes. His studies were at life in Hudson River, and about 1846 he devoted to tropical pictures, which attracted much attention. He was elected an associate of the national academy, and also a member of the artists' fund society in 1861, and an academican in 1876, exhibiting regularly in the gallery. Among his paintings "The Empty Nest," "Rip Van Winkle," "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" (1878); "Evening by the Housatonic" (1878); "Lake Memphremagog" (1878); "Lake Dunmore, Vt." (1883); and "Haying-Time near Middletbury, Vt." (1886).

BRISTOW, Benjamin Helm, statesman, b. in Elkin, Cabell co., Ky., 20 June, 1852. He was graduated at Jefferson College, Pa., in 1871, and studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Kentucky in 1873. 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 waverering between loyalty and secession, he entered the union army as lieutenant-colonel of the 25th Kentucky infantry, and was engaged at the capture of Fort Donelson 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.

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 1870. The ability with which he filled these offices led to his appointment as solicitor of the Territory of the Middle Atlantic States in 1867, and to his elevation to the bar of the supreme court of the United States. In 1872 he was appointed United States Attorney for the state of Kentucky, and was called into the field from the practice of law at Louisville. He was nominated as a candidate for United States senator at the state election of 1873, but not confirmed. President Grant appointed him 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.

BRIUAN, Maxeste E., musician, b. in New York, 19 Dec, 1825. He was an organist and violinist, and the composer of the opera "Rip Van Winkle," and various services for church use.

BRITO FREIRE, Francisco (brec-to), Portuguese historian, b. in Alentejo; d. in 1892. He was nominated to the chamber of deputies in 1870, and was elected to the chamber of deputies in 1872. He was an employee in the department of justice, and having been named as an apostle in Brazil. He was the author of "Relação de um Viagem ao Brazil" and "Historia de la Guerra Braziliera."

BRITTAN, Nathan, inventor, b. in Spencer, Mass., 2 Sept., 1808; d. in Adrian, Mich., 3 Jan., 1872. He was educated in his father's school, and in 1808, he was sent to the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and in 1811 to Princeton. He there commenced his career by inventing the Dutch Palace," which was patented and received with general favor. He spent the remaining years of his life in the business arising from his invention, residing at different periods in Lockport and Rochester, in Detroit and Chicago, and returning to Rochester in 1868 to Adrian United States, on the death of his companion he was actively engaged in religious efforts and in enterprises for social improvement.

BRITTON, Nathaniel Lord, botanist, b. on Staten Island, N. Y., 15 Jan., 1858. He was graduated at the Columbia College School of Mines in 1870 with the degree of E. 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, succeeding Dr. summer in field-work. The "Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club" is under his editorial supervision, and, besides scattered papers on technicalities in scientific journals, he has published "Catalogue of the Flora of Rich- mond County (Staten Island), N. Y." (1879): "The Geology of Staten Island" (1880); and "Catalogue of the Flora of New Jersey." (1889).

BROADUS, Andrew, clergyman, b. in Caroline co., Va., 4 Nov., 1770; d. in Salem, Va., 1 Dec., 1848. At the age of eighteen he united with a Baptist church, and began exhortations and preaching.
BROADHEAD, Garland Carr, geologist, b. near Charlottevile, Albermarle co., Va., 30 Oct., 1827. He was educated at the University of Virginia, and from 1851 till 1856 was assistant professor of ancient languages there. He then became pastor of the Baptist church in Charlottevile, and in 1859 professor of New Testament interpretation and homiletics in the Southern Baptist theological seminary at Greenville, S.C., now in Louisville, Ky. As a Greek scholar and New Testament critic Dr. Broadhead was much used in connection with his professorship, but his only publication in this department is an elaborate review in the "Religious Herald," 1866 and 1868 of the American Bible union's revised version of the New Testament. In 1870 he published "The Preparation and Delivery of Sermons," which has been adopted as a text-book in several theological seminaries. His other publications consist of sermons and review articles, and a series of papers, "Recollections of Travel," in the "Religious Herald," 1872-3, describing a tour in Europe and the East; "Lectures on the History of Preaching," 1872; "Three Questions as to the Bible" (1884); "Commentary on Matthew" (1886); and "Sermons and Addresses" (1886).

BROBST, Samuel R. Kistler, clergyman, b. in Lynn township, Pa., 16 Nov., 1822. He studied theology and was ordained in the Mennonite church in 1851. He is the founder and editor of an infantile juvenile magazine published in the United States in the German language, which was subsequently transformed into the "Lutherische Zeitchrift." He also founded a German teacher's seminary, which became Muhlenberg college. He has written books on the subject of school, published a book entitled "Ein Wort für das Deutsche und die Deutschen," and an annual Lutheran church almanac in German and English.

BROCK, Sir Isaac, soldier, b. in the island of Guernsey, 6 Oct., 1769; killed at the battle of Queenstown, 13 Oct., 1812. He entered the British army as an ensign at the age of fifteen, purchased a lieutenant's commission in 1789, served in Jamaica and Barbadoes until 1795, 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 public in 1801. He embarked for Canada, and in the following year, 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 effort was to put the province in a condition to meet the impending conflict with the United States. On the declaration of hostilities, Brock advanced upon Detroit, took Fort Malden, but fell at 16 Aug., 1812, resisting the surrender of the entire army, with all its cannon, arms, and stores, as well as the armed brig "John Adams." For this he was made a Knight of the Bath. After the capture of Detroit, an American force of 6,000 was gathered on the Niagara frontier, and, in the operations 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 died where he fell. After lying in state at Government House, 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. His monument is one of solid granite, opposite the fort, and is 27 feet high, 5 feet broad, and 5 feet thick, set upon a pedestal 11 feet square and 12 feet high. The inscription is as follows: "Here rests the body of Isaac Brock, who fell in the service of his country in the defense of his native city, on the 13th day of October, 1812. This monument is intended as a monument and a reminder of the illustrious object of its foundation." A monument to his memory was erected at the spot near Rye, New York, where he was killed. The monument is 42 feet high, 4 feet broad, and 4 feet thick, and is enclosed in a granite vault 10 feet square and 15 feet deep. The inscription is as follows: "Here lies the body of Isaac Brock, who fell in the service of his country in the defense of his native city, on the 13th day of October, 1812. This monument is intended as a monument and a reminder of the illustrious object of its foundation." A monument to his memory was erected at the spot near Rye, New York, where he was killed. The monument is 42 feet high, 4 feet broad, and 4 feet thick, and is enclosed in a granite vault 10 feet square and 15 feet deep. The inscription is as follows: "Here lies the body of Isaac Brock, who fell in the service of his country in the defense of his native city, on the 13th day of October, 1812. This monument is intended as a monument and a reminder of the illustrious object of its foundation."
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 reoccupied till 1838.

BROCKENBROUGH, William H., jurist, b. about 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 distinguished position as a citizen. Under the territorial government 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 24 Jan., 1846, till 3 March, 1847. On several occasions he was a presidential elector.

BROCKETE, Linus Pierpont, author, b. in Carleton, Conn., 16 Oct., 1830. He studied at Brown, but left, on account of delicate health, before graduation, taught for some time, studied medicine in Washington, D. C., the College of physicians and surgeons in New York, and Yale medical college, and was graduated M. D. at the last in 1843. After removing to Michigan, 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 banks in Connecticut, in which task he spent two years. Since 1856 he has been connected with several religious papers, and has contributed to cyclopasias, magazines, and reviews. He has been at different times editor of the magazines called the "Brooklyn Monthly," the "Brooklyn Advancier," and "Descriptive America." Besides these labors he has published forty-six distinct works on geographical, biographical, historical, religious, professional, social, and literary subjects. His works include a "History of Education" (1839); "Philanthropic Results of the Civil War" (1864); "Illustrations of Captains" (1866); 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); "Men of Our Day" (Philadelphia, 1868; revised ed. 1872); "Woman; Her Rights, Wrongs, Professions, and Responsibilities" (Philadelphia, 1868); "The Year of Battles, a History of the Franco-German War of 1870-1" (1871); "Epidemic and Contagious Diseases" (1872); and "The Silk Industry in America" (1876).

BROCKLEBYS, John, educator, b. in West Bromwich, England, 8 Oct., 1811. He came to the United States in the year 1820, was graduated at Yale in 1835, a tutor there from 1838 till 1840, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Trinity college, Hartford, from 1842 till 1872, and professor of natural philosophy and astronomy from 1873 till 1882. He was acting president of the college in 1860, 1861, 1866, 1867, and 1871. In 1865 he received the degree of LL. D. from Hobart college. His works include "Elements of Meteorology" (New York, 1848); "A View of the Microscopic World" (1850); "Elements of Astronomy" (1855); and "Elements of Physical Geography" (Philadelphia, 1866). He has contributed articles to scientific periodicals, notably that of the American association for the advancement of science.

BROCMAY, 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 2 July, 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 August, 1865, when he became ill.

BRODERICK, David Calhoun, senator, b. in Washington, D. C., 4 Feb., 1820; d. near Lake Merced, California, 16 Sept., 1859. His father, who had emigrated from Ireland, was employed in cutting stone for the capitol. In 1823 the family removed to New York, where he became connected with a public-school education, after which he was apprenticed to learn the stone-cutter's trade. He became actively connected with the volunteer fire department of New York, and at the same time acquired considerable political influence. In 1836 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 California constitutional convention. He was elected to the state senate in 1855 and again in 1856. He was a member of the senate of that body. In 1856 he was elected U. S. senator from California, serving from 4 March, 1857, till his death. He was eminent as a debater, opposed the admission of Kansas as a state under the Le- conentary Constitution, and became separated from the 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 equally guilty, led to the duel. Judge Terry was the challenger. Mr. Broderick fell at the first fire, his own pistol being discharged before he could level it.

BRODHEAD, Daniel, soldier, b. in Virginia in 1736; d. in Milford, Pa., 15 Nov., 1806. He raised in 1774 a company in Pennsylvania, who were engaged in the battle of Long Island. He was appointed colonel of the 8th Pennsylvania regiment, and in April, 1778, led a successful expedition against the Muskingum Indians. He made two important treaties with the Indians northwest of Pennsylvania in 1779, 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, 1835. He was a tutor 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 1826 he took charge of a church in New York. From 1841 till his retirement in 1847, 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 Romain, 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 1838 he went to Holland and was attached to the Americanlegation, of which his relative, Harmanus
Bromfield, was charged with affairs. There he conceived the intention of writing the history of New York. The New York legislature, on 2 May, 1839, passed an act, at the suggestion of the New York historical society, to appoint 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 three years 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 the records of the colonial secretaries under the Dutch supremacy, 1609-74, with separate records also of New Amsterdam (New York) and Beaveryck (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. Bromhead was appointed secretary of legation in England, where Mr. Bancroft was then minister. He returned to this country in May, 1847, and was consul and special agent of New York during Pierce's administration. In the spring of 1855 he was appointed consular-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" (2 vols., New York, 1853-71). 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 mercantile library association, 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., 1864, and "Government of Sir Edmund Andros over New England" (1867).

BRODEHAD, John, clergyman, b. in Monroe co., Pa., 22 Oct., 1770; d. in Newmarket, N. H., 7 April, 1898. In 1794-6 he travelled as a Methodist preacher in New Jersey and Maryland, and then went to New England, and became a founder of a church which straggled out. In 1811 he left Newmarket and settled in Newmarket, N. H. From 1824 till 1853 he was a representative from New Hampshire in congress.—His son, John M., b. in Canaan, N. H., was educated as a physician at Dartmouth, was appointed second comptroller of the treasury, held the office until 1856, in 1863 was reappointed, and retained it until he resigned in January, 1876.—Another son, Thornton F., soldier, b. in New Hampshire in 1822; d. in Alexandria, Va., 31 Aug., 1862. He studied law at Harvard, and practised in Detroit, Mich. He served through the Mexican war 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 1853 appointed postmaster of Detroit. At the beginning of the civil war he raised the 1st Michigan cavalry regiment, at the head of which he was killed at the battle of Bull Run, and Pope. He died of wounds received at the second battle of Bull Run.

BRODEHAD, Richard, senator, b. in Lebanon township, Pike co., Pa., 5 Jan., 1811; d. in Easton, Pa., 27 Sept., 1882. He was graduated of 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 1841 he was treasurer of Northampton co., and in 1842 was elected as a democrat to congress, and, being twice re-elected, served from 4 Dec., 1843, till 3 March, 1849. In 1849 he was elected to the U. S. senate, serving from 9 March, 1851, till 3 March, 1853.

BROGDEN, Curtis H., governor of North Carolina, b. in Wayoe co., N. C., about 1815. He was brought up as a farmer, became prominent in the militia, in which he attained the rank of general, was elected to the legislature in 1858, and was for nearly twenty years a member of the house of representatives of the state from 1857 till 1867, a presidential elector in 1868, and in 1869 was appointed collector of internal revenue. After serving four years longer in the state senate, he was elected lieutenant-governor in 1872, and, upon the death of Gov. Caldwell in 1874, succeeded to the office of governor. In 1876 he was elected as a republican to congress, and served from 15 Oct., 1877, till 3 March, 1879.

BROGLIE, Claude Victor Marie, Prince de, French soldier, b. in Paris in 1757; executed 22 June, 1791, on the orders of the National Convention. Broglie, entered the French army, voted for the extradition of Louis XVI, and with his services in the cause of American independence, was transferred to the regiment Saintonge, commanded by Custine, and served until the surrender of Yorktown. After returning to France he was elected to the states-general, and espoused the cause of popular liberty. He was president of the constituent assembly in 1790, but preferred military service, and was appointed a brigadier-general in the army of the Rhine. In 1792 he was removed for refusing to recognize the decree of the national assembly suspending the prerogative of the king, was afterward arraigned before the revolutionary tribunal, condemned, and guillotined.

BROKE, Sir Philip Bowes Vere, British naval officer, b. at Brock Hall, near Ipswich, Eng., 9 Sept., 1776; d. in London, 2 Jan., 1841. He was bred to the sea from the age of twelve, served as a midshipman, and, promoted captain in 1801, placed in command of the frigate "Shannon" in 1806, and sailed for Halifax in August, 1811. On 1 June, 1813, while the "Shannon" was cruising off Boston, the American frigate "Chesapeake," ranging alongside at a distance of fifty yards, received a broadside of twenty guns, and met the "Shannon" with 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 Bright's "Memoir of Admiral Sir P. B. V. Broke," and Broke's "Naval War of 1812.

BROMBLED, John, lawyer, merchant, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 11 April, 1779; d. in Boston, 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 poor of Boston, 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 1675 and was a member of the council.—Edward (b. in 1655; d. 10 April, 1756), son of the last, was a member of the general court; and Edward, his son (b,
in 1783; 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.

Nathan Hale, journalist, b. in Norwich, Conn., 6 March, 1823. He was graduated at Yale in 1833, studied law, was clerk of the Connecticut house of representatives in 1857 and of the senate in 1858, and in 1858 began the publication of the Norwich "Morning Bulletin." He served as captain in 1861 and afterward was provost marshal. In 1866 he was a member of the legislature. In 1868-72 he was editor and part proprietor of the Hartford "Evening Post," in 1872 a writer on the editorial staff of the New York "Globe," 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 in March, 1885.

Bromme, Traugott. German traveller, b. in Aachen, Germany, in 1802; d. 4 Dec., 1865. He settled in the United States in 1820, and afterward travelled extensively in Texas and Mexico, became surgeon on a Columbian war-schooner cruising in the West Indies, and was detained for a year as a prisoner in Hayti, during which time he explored that island. After his return to Germany he became a publisher, and wrote books on his travels in America. His hand-book for North, Central, and South America passed through many editions.

Brondei, John B., R. C. bishop, b. in Bruges, Belgium, April 1813; died in 1885. He studied in the American college of the university of Louvain, and was ordained at Mechlin in 1844. In 1866 he volunteered for the American mission, went to Washington territory, and in 1867 was appointed rector of Heliaacoom. He was transferred to Walla Walla in 1877, but returned to Heliaacoom in 1878. He was consecrated bishop of Vancouver island in 1879, appointed administrator of the vicariate apostolic of Montana in 1883, and in 1884 consecrated bishop of Helena in the same territory. He has been very successful in civilizing the Indians of his jurisdiction and in popularizing 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 1789; d. at Saratoga, N. Y., 3 Sept., 1863. He spent the great 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 judges of the superior court of judicature. He was next appointed chief justice of the supreme court in 1845, and two years 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 1853 he was appointed collector of the port of New York, but removed in 1854. In December, 1859, he was elected corporation counsel, which office he held until January, 1862. In politics he was a democrat, leader of the "hard-shell" faction in New York, and its candidate for governor in 1855.

Bronson, Isaac H., jurist, b. in Rutland, N. Y., 16 Oct., 1802; d. in Piattia, Fla., 13 Aug., 1853. He was admitted to the bar in 1822, began practice at Watertown, N. Y., became eminent as a lawyer, was elected to Congress 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, lost $200,000 to found a public library in Waterbury, Conn.

Brooke, Avonia Stanhope Jones, actress, b. in New York, 12 July, 1839; d. there, 4 Oct., 1867. She was the daughter of George Jones, known as "Count Johnnies," 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, sailed for Australia, where she was very successful. In 1861 she appeared in London, and at the Surrey lane theatre, London, England, married Gustavus Brooke, the tragedian. After returning to this country and acting in Philadelphia, she visited England again, in 1865, and, contracting a cold there, died of consumption.

Brooke, Francis L., jurist, b. in Smithfield, Va., 27 Aug., 1783; d. 3 March, 1851. In 1789 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 a commissioner of the county of York, and became a member of the court of common pleas of that county. He was elected to the state house of delegates in 1814, removed to Fredericksburg in 1796, and in 1800 was chosen to the state senate, becoming its speaker. In 1804 he was elected to the legislature, and in 1811 a judge of the court of appeals, of which he was elected 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 Okolochoko, 25 Dec., 1837, where he had distinguished himself by his bravery. —George Mercer, soldier, brother of Francis J., 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 24th 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 Oct., 1814, and on 1 July, 1831, served as colonel of the 5th infantry. During the war with Mexico he fought with distinction, and was
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 7 Nov. was made colonel of the 53d Pennsylvania infantry. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers 12 May, 1864, and brevetted major-general of volunteers 1 Aug., 1864. In the regular service he takes rank from 28 Apr., 1864, as colonel of the 37th U. S. infantry, one of the new regiments created by congress at that time. He was transferred to 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 re-transferred to the 3d infantry 14 June, 1879. In the regular army he received brevets as colonel and brigadier-general for gallantry in several battles—Cold Harbor (27 June, 1863); Gettysburg (1-3 July, 1863); Spottsylvania Court-House; and Atlanta (2-9 Aug., 1864).

BROOKES, Walker, senator, b. in Virginia, 13 Dec., 1813; d. in Vicksburg, Miss., 19 Feb., 1869. He was graduated at the university of Virginia in 1835, studied law, emigrated 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 Hon. S. Foote, who had resigned in order to accept the governorship, and served from 11 March, 1852, till 3 March, 1853. He was a member of the Mississippi seceding convention of 1861, elected a member of the provisional and 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.

BROOKES, Caroline Shaw, sculptor, b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 28 April, 1846. Her father, Abel Shaw, was the inventor of the successful steam fire-engine. She studied drawing and painting, was graduated at the St. Louis normal school in 1862, married Samuel H. Brooks the same year, and first became known as an artist through an alto-relievo head of the "Dreaming Iolanthe," executed in butter at the centennial exhibition. Subsequently she gave public exhibitions of modelling in the new material. In 1877 she secured a patent for improvements in the methods of producing lubricated moulds in plaster. In May, 1878, she executed in butter at Washington a life-size statue of the "Dreaming Iolanthe," which was successfully transported to Paris and exhibited at the world's fair of 1878. She subsequently opened a studio in New York, and executed portrait marbles of Emanueld Wen-denberg (1888), James A. Garfield (1884), Thurlow Weed (1884), George Eliot (1886), and Thomas Carlyle (1886), and a portrait group of five figures, representing Mrs. Alicia Vanderbilt La Bau and her family (1886).

BROOKS, Charles, clergyman, b. in Medford, Mass., 30 Oct., 1755; d. 7 July, 1873. He was graduated from Harvard college in the office of 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, 1838, sailed for Europe, having gone to study animals. Shortly after his return failing eye-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 Medford" (1855); "The Christian in 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 Medical Department of Germany, where he wrote a treatise on "Peace, Labor, and Education in Europe"; and several pamphlets and sermons. He also contributed to periodical literature.

BROOKS, Charles Timothy, author, b. in Salem, Mass., 29 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 1853, and, after officiating in various New England towns, became, 4 June, 1857, pastor of the Unitarian church in Newport, R. I., Dr. Channing preaching the ordination sermon. Mr. Brooks was born in his father's old family, from Germany, among which were Schiller's "William Tell" (Providence, 1839); "Songs and Ballads from the German," forming one volume of George Ripleys's "Specimens of Foreign Standard Literature" (Boston, 1842); Schiller's "Homage of the Arts" (Boston, 1847); 2d ed., New York, 1870); "German Lyric" (Boston, 1850); 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, 1863); Richter's "Titan" and "Hesperus" (1863); Schoeff's "Layman's Brievary" (1867) and "World-Priest" (1873); Rücker's "Wisdom of the Brahmin" (Boston, 1882), and several children's books. Mr. Brooks also wrote "Aquidneck," a poem delivered at the hundredth anniversary of the Redwood library (Newport, 1848); "The Controversy Touching the Old Mill," opposing the theory that it was built by the Northmen (Newport, 1851); "Songs of Field and Flood," a volume of poems (Boston, 1854); "William Ellery Channing, A Centennial Memory" (Boston, 1866); a volume of sermons, and numerous occasional verses. Among his publications in prose are Schiller's "Mary Stuart" and "Joan of Arc" (1840); the "Autobiography of Klaus Harris"; Richter's "Selma"; Grillparzer's "Ahmrau"; Immernann's "Der letzte Tuhfani," and Hans Sachs's play, "The Unlike Children of Eve," first acted in 1553. In 1859, after a voyage to India for his health, Mr. Brooks wrote a narrative entitled "Eight Months on the Ocean and Eight Weeks in India," which is also still in manuscript. A collection of his poems, original and translated, with a memoir by Charles W. Wendell, was published in Boston after his death.

BROOKS, David, soldier, b. in 1750; d. in Dutchess co., N. Y., 30 Aug., 1838. He joined the army in 1776, as lieutenant in the Pennsylvania line, was captured at Fort Washington, 16 Nov., 1776, and remained a prisoner two years. When exchanged, he was assigned to the Continental 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, 1775, he was a representative in the state convention; commissioner for making a treaty with the Seneca
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 Goldman, another Judge, in Clayville, N. Y., 3 Sept., 1872, 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. The last volume of the "Minerva," and in 1823 established the "Literary Gazette," which, after a few months, was united with the "Athenaeum." 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. The poem entitled, "The Trials 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 1830 Mr. and Mrs. Brooks went to Winchester, 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 brother-in-law, Mr. J. Henry Hall, are from drawings made by her from nature.

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 for study, at this time forming 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 institute at Liberty, N. Y., and then entered the University of North Pennsylvania, but was not graduated. He was teacher at the Aiken School, 1852-3, taught 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 1865 to 1886. Prof. Brooks is the author of a series of mathematical text-books (Philadelphia, 1858-77); "Philosophy of Arithmetic" (1876); "Normal Methods of Teaching" (Lancaster, Pa., 1879); "Eluciation and Reading" (Philadelphia, 1882); and "Mental Science and Culture" (1888).

Edward T., Canadian member of parliament, b. in Sherbrooke about 1828. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1850, admitted to the bar of Lower Canada in 1854, first returned 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 Sherbrooke rifle association.

Brooks, James, journalist, b. in Portland, Me., 10 Nov., 1810; d. in Washington, D. C., 30 April, 1873. His father, a sea-captain, was lost at sea while James was yet a child, and the family were left destitute. He was sent to a public school in Parish, and at eleven years of age became a clerk in Lewiston, Me., then a frontier town. His employer, observing the eagerness of the boy for learning, offered to release him from his apprenticeship and to aid him in obtaining an education. He at once secured his admission at Monmouth, taught school at ten dollars a month and board, and was graduated at Waterville in 1831. Returning to Portland, he began to study law, teaching meanwhile a Latin school in that city. He contributed to the Portland "Advertiser," "Minerva," and "American" as correspondent, thus introducing the fashion of regular Washington letters. After that he travelled through the south, writing letters from the Creek, Cherokee, and Choctaw country in Georgia and Alabama, at the time when those tribes were compelled to move west. His correspondence at this period was a revelation in journalism. In 1845 he was a member of the Maine 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, for a time, both a morning and an evening edition were published, and, although he met with discouragements at first, the paper soon became a success. Mr. Brooks made political speeches in Indiana for Harrison in 1840. In 1841 he married Mrs. Mary Randolph, a widow, of Richmond, Va., whom he required to manumit three or four slaves before the wedding. In 1847 he was elected to the New York legislature, and was admitted as a member of the state senate, 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 trips to Europe, and acquired four languages. In 1867 he was a member of the state constitutional convention, and in 1869 was one of the government directors of the Union Pacific railway. In February, 1873, the house censured Mr. Brooks "for the use of his position of government director of the Union Pacific railroad, and a member of this house, to procure the assignment to himself or family of stock in the Crédit Mobilier," Mr. Brooks believed that this was undeserved, and the modification it would make him probably hastened his death. In 1871-2 Mr. Brooks, in pursuit of health, made a voyage around the world, and gave the results of his observations first in letters to the "Express," and afterward in "A Seven Months' Run, or Around the World and Antarctica, by Steam," New York, 1872. His valuable library was sold at auction in New York in June, 1886.—His brother,
Erastus, journalist, b. in Portland, Me., 31 Jan., 1813. When eight years old he was clerk for a Boston grocer who bought him one cent for sugar and water the milk, attending an evening school at the same time. He afterward became a printer, and edited and published a newspaper, called the "Yankee," at Wiscasset, Me., acting as its only compositor, proof-reader, and editor. Leading articles, letters, 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 government financed university, and at the same time 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," retaining the same position until 1877. 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 acted as a delegate to the New York state senate in 1835, and again in 1853. His support of the bill divesting Roman Catholic bishops of the title to church property in real estate involved him in a controversy with Archbishop 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 by several thousand. He subsequently joined the democratic party. He was 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 in eulogy of his friend Horatio Seymour.

Brooks was a faithful adherent of Washington. After his death he returned to the practice of his profession in Medford, and was for many years major-general of militia. In 1788 he was a member of the state convention that ratified the federal constitution. Washington appointed him marshal of the district and inspector of the revenue in 1795, and continued in that office till 1812, when he was the adjutant-general of the state. He was elected governor in 1816, and re-elected seven years in succession, finally declining to be again a candidate. In 1816 Harvard gave him the degree of LL. D. and M. D.

He bequeathed his library to the State medical society, of which he was president from 1817 till his death. Gov. Brooks published an oration delivered before the Society of the Cincinnati (1877), a discourse before the humane society (1793), an oration on Washington (1800), and a discourse on pneumonia (1808).

Brooks, Joseph, clergyman, b. in Butler co., Ohio, 1 Nov., 1821; d. in Little Rock, Ark., 30 April, 1857. 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 23d 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 by the 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 forcible possession of the state-house, 13 April, 1874, and held it till dispossessed by proclamation of President Grant, 23 May, 1874. (See Baxter, Elias.)

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 speaker.

Brooks, Kendall, educator, b. in Roxbury, Mass., 3 Sept., 1821. He was graduated at Brown in 1841, and was tutor in Columbian 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 1853. 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 1855 till 1868, and then became president of Kalamazoo college, Michigan.

BRROOKS, LEWIS, philanthropist, b. in New Milford, Conn., in 1783; d. in Rochester, N. Y., 9 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 woollen 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 like sum to St. Mary’s hospital, and $3,000 each to the industrial school and the female charitable society. He also bequeathed $120,000 to the University of Virginia, $21,000 alone being expended on the work of collecting a cabinet. Numerous other gifts were made to several societies, and in no case was the name of the giver known.

In 1814, while a student in Medfield, Mass., about 1750; 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 he 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 comparative poverty, and she began to write verses for consolation. At nineteen she had finished a metrical romance, which was never published. In 1825 she published “Judith, Esther, and other Poems, by a Lover of the Fine Arts.” Mr. Brooks died in 1833, 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 Our incident." In "The Doctor" he 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 Sam, in the Apocalypse. Brooks came to the U. S. country; but at the end of a month only twenty copies had been sold, and Mrs. Brooks withdrew the rest of the edition from the market. While living on Governor’s island, New York harbor, she died, and was then stationed, Mrs. Brooks published "Idomen, or the Vale of Yvel (1843), a work partaking of the nature of an autobiography. In December of the same year she returned to her Cuban estate, where she remained till she died. One of her latest poems was an "Ode to the Departed," written in 1854. At the time of her death she had planned an epic entitled "Beatriz, the Beloved of Columbus." A new edition of "Zophiel," edited by Zadel Barnes Gustafson, was published in Boston in 1875.—Her son, Horace, soldier, b. in Boston, Mass., 14 Aug., 1814, was graduated at the United States military academy from November, 1836, till August, 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 Contreras, 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 1860–1. On 28 April, 1861, he became major in the second artillery, and on 1 Aug., lieutenant-colonel. He served in defence of Washington from February till March, 1861, at Fort Pickens, Fla., under Major-General McDowell, and gave her a settled income.

BRROOKS, MARIA GOWEN, educator, b. 1812, in Maine, Md., on 23 Dec., 1812, at the time of the Morgan raid, he was chief mustering and pay officer for the state of Ohio, under Gov. Todd, 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, being at the head of the department of Washington in the interim. From 18 Nov., 1872, till 10 Jan., 1877, 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 is now living in St. Paul, Minn.

BRROOKS, NATHAN COVINGTON, educator, b. in Cecil co., Md., 12 Aug., 1819. He was graduated at St. John’s college, Annapolis, Md., and began teaching when only eighteen years old. He was chosen first principal of the Baltimore high school in 1839, and in 1848 organized the Baltimore female college, of which he became president. Mr.
Brooks has written much occasional poetry. Among his best pieces are "Shelley's Osibuous" and "The Fall of Superstition." A prize offered by the "Southern Churchman" for the best poem was awarded to him in 1853, for "The Battle of South Sea Islander," over such competitors as Mrs. Sigourney, George W. Bethune, George P. Morris, and N. P. Willis. He has published "Scripture Anthology" (Philadelphia, 1837); "The Literary Amaranth," a collection of prose and poetry (1840); a poetical "History of the Southern States" (Philadelphia, 1847); "The Diognathian society of Marshall college (1841); and a "Complete History of the Mexican War," considered a standard work (1849: new ed., 1853; German translation by Joseph Koch, 1849). He has ready for publication (1856), "Passion Week, with an Homology of the Passions." Prof. Brooks has also prepared a large number of Latin and Greek text-books, among which is a series of lives of eminent Americans, in Latin, entitled "Viri Americae" (New York, 1864). His editions of Ovid (Philadelphia, 1849) and Virgil (1859) have been much admired.

BROOKS, Noah, author, b. in Castine, Me., 30 Oct., 1830. He was educated for an artistic career, but in 1850 began work as a journalist, in Boston. He went west in 1854, and, after unsuccessful experiences as a merchant in Illinois and as a farmer in Kansas, removed to California at the close of the "free-state" conflict. Here, in company with Benjamin P. Avery, afterward minister to China, he founded the "Appeal," published in Marysville, Yuba co., but in 1862 established himself in Washington, D. C., as correspondent of the Sacramento "Union." His letter to the editor of "Cas-
tine," made him widely known in the west. From 1 July, 1865, till October, 1866, Mr. Brooks was naval officer of the port of San Francisco, and then began managing editor of the "Alta California." He subsequently removed to New York, and after serving on the staff of the "Times" from 1871 till 1875, and of the "Times" from 1875 till 1884, became editor of the Newark (N. J.) "Advertiser." Mr. Brooks has written many short stories for the magazines, but is best known by his books for young people. He has published "The Boy Emigrants" (New York, 1858), "Our Boys' Railroad Club" (1859), and "Our Base- Ball Club" (1855); and has prepared (1886) a "Life of Lincoln."

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 1763, and here the boyhood of young Brooks was passed in farm work. After his father's death, in 1781, he was apprenticed to a trade in Boston, walking to the city, seven miles distant, every day. In 1789 he engaged in the business of marine insurance, and accumulated a large fortune. He kept with his own hand very accurate accounts, a rare thing in those days, and 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. He retired from business in 1808, and, until 1856, 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 seven years. In his retirement he engaged 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 1829. While in the legislature he took a prominent part in suppressing lotteries, which at that time were flourishing in the state. Mr. Brooks gave liberally, and without parade, to many benevolent labor, but his separate 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, by Mr. Everett, has been found in "Frances Scott Kings Lives of American Merchants" (New York, 1856).

BROOKS, Phillips, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 13 Dec., 1835. 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. Mr. Brooks is noted for his "low church" views, and has preached in the churches of other denominations than his own. He has declined to call himself a member of any church, and to accept a rectorship in Harvard, and the office of assistant bishop of Pennsylvania, to which he was elected in 1886, preferring to remain in his Boston parish, where he exerts a powerful influence for good, especially among young men. His present church edifice, noted for its unique architecture and fine interior decorations, was built for him at a cost of over $1,000,000. Mr. Brooks is one of the most brilliant pulpit orators of the Protestant Episcopal church, and is noted for his rapid delivery. He has published "Lectures on Preaching," delivered before the Yale divinity school (New York, 1877); "Serious (1878 and 1881); "The Influence of Jesus," Bohlen lectures delivered in Philadelphia in 1879 (1859); "Baptism and Confirmation" (1889).

BROOKS, Preston Smith, congressman, b. in Edgefield District, S. C, 4 Aug., 1819; d. in Washington, D. C., 27 Jan., 1857. He was graduated at the South Carolina college in 1839, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1843. He divided his time between the practice of law and planting. In 1844 he was elected to the state legislature. During the Mexican war he served as a captain in the 1st South Carolina volunteer infantry; in 1846 he left the volunteer service, and on his return he gave his exclusive attention to planting. He was elected a representative from South Carolina to congress, as a state-rights democrat, in 1853, and was re-elected twice. On 22 May, 1856, Senator Sumner having incensed the members from South Carolina by ex-
pressions in his speech on "the crime against Kans-
sas," Mr. Brooks entered the senate-chamber after that body had adjourned, approached Mr. Sumner from behind, while the senator was still seated at his desk, and struck him repeatedly on the head with a cane, till Mr. Sumner fell insensible to the floor. Friends of Mr. Brooks, among them Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, accompanied him, and with drawn revolvers prevented any interference. Subsequently a committee of the house reported in favor of Mr. Brooks's expulsion; but in the final action on the report there were 131 votes in favor and 95 opposing it, which, being less than the requisite two thirds, prevented the house from agreeing to the resolution. Afterward, during a debate in the house, words were passed between Anson Burlingame, then a member from Massa-
chusetts, and Mr. Barksdale, the former of which the former was challenged to a duel. The chal-
lenge was accepted, Canada chosen as the place of meeting, and rifles as the weapons; but Mr. Brooks failed to appear, giving as his reason that he would
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 names and other testimonials from all parts of the south.

BROOKS, Thomas Benton, engineer, b. in Monroe, Orange co., 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 surveys of the Lake Superior iron regions. In 1879 he was elected associate 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 having failed, in 1879 he turned his attention to farming, and now resides at Newburg, 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 morphology. Under his direction the Chesapeake zoolological 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 artificial development of the 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 selected a member of the National academy of sciences.

BROOKS, William Thomas Harbaugh, soldier, b. in New Lisbon, Ohio, 28 Jan., 1821; d. in Huntsville, Ala., 19 July, 1870. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1841 and served in the Mexican war, brevetted 2d lieutenant, 25 Sept., 1847, and 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, and was brevetted captain, 25 Sept., 1846, for his conduct at Monterey, and promoted 1st lieutenant, 25 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 engaged at Yorktown, Lee's Mills, Golden's Farm, Glendale, and Savage Station, where he was wounded. In September, 1862, during the Maryland cam-

BROOKS, David, lawyer, b. in Pulaski co., Tenn., 1824; d. in Minneapolis, Minn., 1870. He was a lawyer and politician. He was elected a delegate from Wisconsin to the 48th congress, in 1873, and again from the same state in 1875, as a Democrat. He was a member of the Wisconsin legislature, and was elected to the 49th congress from Wisconsin, in 1884. He was a Democrat, and was a member of the Wisconsin senate, in 1884, and again in 1885. He was a member of the Wisconsin legislature, and was elected to the 49th congress from Wisconsin, in 1873, and again from the same state in 1875, as a Democrat.

BROPHY, George, clergyman, b. in Kilken-

BROPHY, John, 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, 20 July, 1861; major, 8 Dec., 1864; and lieutenant-colonel, 16 March, 1883. During the war with Mexico he served with his corps. In 1862 he com-

manded the marine guard 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 Hud-

son, 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 service.
cated. Young Bropby was early intended for the priesthood, and, after graduating at Carlow college, he entered the ministry 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 Archbishop Dunstan, he was at the death-bed of Lafayette as his spiritual adviser. 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, Buchanan, and Lincoln. In 1853 he removed 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 Chicago, Ill., Iowa.

BROSS, William, journalist, b. in Montague, Sussex co., N. J., 4 Nov., 1813. He was fitted for college at Millford academy, Pa., and was graduated at Williams in 1838, after which he taught school for ten years. He then went to Chicago, where, besides writing for the republican papers, he wrote books, and published the "Prairie Herald." He formed a partnership with J. L. Scripps in 1852, and established the "Daily Democratic Press," which was consolidated with 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 has travelled extensively in America and Europe, and has published in the "Tribune" many letters from abroad, and from almost every part of this country. He became a member of the American society for the advancement of science in 1855, and has 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. He is the author of several publications 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 (Brookfield)," "The Sources of her Future Growth" (1880); "The Winfield Family" (1882); and "Illinois and the Thirteenth Amendment" (1884).

BROUGIL, John (bruff), governor of Ohio, b. in Marietta, Ohio, in 1811; d. in Cleveland, 29 Aug., 1865. 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 "Gazette." Here he stayed for two years, but all the time sought opportunities for education, and in 1835 secured a place in the office of the Athens "Mirror," within reach of the Ohio university, then in its infancy. He entered at once as a student, and so improved his time that he more than made good his lack of early advantages. At the same period he was so successful in business that in 1831 he became proprietor of the "Washington Commercial "Mirror," at Washington, Ohio, the first newspaper published in Marietta. This journal he sold in 1836, 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 1838, when he was elected to the state legislature from Fairfield and Hocking counties. During this period he was appointed a member of the 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 burdened with liabilities 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 "Enquirer," which was soon 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 political life in 1848, and in 1853 was elected president of the Madison and Indianapolis railway, then one of the great lines of the west. He removed his residence to Cleveland, and, when the civil war began in 1861, he was urged to become a candidate for the higher office by friends who fully appreciated his honor; but 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 proportion 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 received the regular democratic nomination for 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 rebels. He was immediately put before the people by the republican union party as a candidate for governor, and the majority that elected him (101,009) 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 showed great energy, patriotic, far-sighted, clear in his convictions of duty, firm in their maintenance, and fearless 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 presiding judge of the Hamilton county court of common pleas at the time of his death. He was associated with his brother in many of his business enterprises.

BROUGHAM, 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 Richard Brougham, and in her lifetime had been well known as a theatrical performer. She was of a most enterprising and inventive turn of mind, which 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-
BROUGHAM

Varick and Charlton streets, New York, in what had been the county house of Aaron Burr. This lady died in New York, 4 May, 1870. In the time of Brongham's first visit to America, the Park, the Bowery, the Chatham, and the National were the only theatres in town. The private theatricals were the exception. 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 a fascinating young lady of French extraction, afterward the first wife of Charles Mathews, the comedian; and when, at a later period, he went up 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 1839, and, after a brief experience of poverty and destitution, 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 guarantee, managed to get him to seek other employment, 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, present, he was engaged. His first regular appearance on the stage was made at that house in May, 1839, when he acted several minor parts in "Tom and Jerry"; and from that time till his death, fifty years later, he remained an actor. His first hit was made as O'Shail in "The Invincibles," a part which in its name is typical of his individual line of dramatic art. The first twenty years of Brongham's life were passed in and around Dublin. The rest of it was divided between London and New York. In 1831 he followed Mme. Vestris to the Olympic theatre, and his name ("Mars—Mr. Brongham") appeared on the Olympic bill of fare. In 1838 he made a brilliant appearance in Mme. Vestris's first American appearance, and that there, during the brief period of her management of that house. About this time he co-laborated 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 Brongham was director of the Lyceum, and for that 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 Mr. Price, and in the next year, at the old Park theatre, he made his first appearance on the American stage, enacting O'Calaghan in "His Last Legs." He was accompanied by his first wife, Emma Williams, a beauty of the Jena of the period. Here 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 (1869) Brongham followed her to Covent Garden, in the "Pavilion Rescued." He acted at the Princess's, also, in his own comedy of "Playing with Fire." His reappearance in the United States was effected, in this latter piece, on 30 Oct., 1863, 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 "Brongham's Theatre" in Twenty-fourth street, but this was taken from him by his owner on the following 3 April. From this time to the end he led the life of a stock-actor, a wandering performer, until a 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 Bouicacault's drama of "Rescued." Brongham was the proprietor and editor of "The Londoner," the comic paper published in New York in 1832, and he brought out two collections of his miscellaneous writings, entitled "A Basket of Chips" and "The Bunshy 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, which yielded $10,279, and with this his friends bought an annuity for him. He was buried in Greenwood cemetery. Brongham wrote about one hundred plays, chief among which were "Playing with Fire," acted at London, Oct., 1842; "The Voice of Love," "Romance and Reality," "The Ruling Passion," "O'Donnell's Mission," "The Emerald Ring," "The Lily of France," and the burlesques 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 1735. He first appears in the history of South Carolina as chairman of the Mill Hill council, and its first president. He was lieutenant-governor in 1708. Afterward he was lieutenant-
ant-governor. He succeeded Robert Johnson in the
governorship in May, 1875, and died while still in
office. Hewitt describes him as "a plain, honest
man, but little distinguished either for his knowl-
edge or valor." He was easy to get on with, and
was never accused of being mean. After the
death of his father, he was placed in the
province, and attended school at Cape Ann.
He was exchanged in December, 1776, and
served on the American station until 1783.
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-
geage of discovery on the northwest coast of Amer-
ica. With this vessel he was engaged in a sur-
vey 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 1797 he was sent home with de-
spatches, and travelled over-land from San Blas to
Vera Cruz, a distance of about six hundred miles in
a straight line. The original journal kept
during this journey is preserved in the library of
the royal united service institution in London. He
reached England in the autumn of 1793, and on
3 December was elected of the "Provid-
dence," a vessel of four hundred tons, in which he
again sailed for the northwest coast of America;
but he found the place of rendezvous deserted,
Vancouver having sailed some time before. This
voyage terminated his American record. He
crossed the Pacific, and subsequently rendered
distinguished service in the British navy, rising to
the rank of captain. In 1804 he published"A
Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean,
dedicated mainly to the Asiatic coasts.
BROUSE, William Henry, Canadian physi-
cian, b. in Northumberland county, 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
56th 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 1873, re-elected
in 1874, and called to the senate in 1878.
BROUSSEAU, Jean Baptiste, Canadian jour-
ralist, b. at Angoulême, province of
Quebec, 1 Jan, 1814. He was educated at St. Hy-
acinthe and 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 "La
Nouvelliste" from 1844 to 1854, and co-editor of "La
Gazette de Sorel" from 1874 to 1876. He was elected to the provincial legislature
in 1878, and took part in the famous debate on
the constitutionality of the dismissal of the De
Boucherville cabinet by Lieut.-Gov. Letellier.
BROWN, Andrew, b. in
Brunswick co., Va., 15 Aug., 1795; d. in Wash-
ington, D.C., 8 March, 1839. 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 1832 he was al-
most continuously a member of the state legis-
lature. He was elected to congress in 1833, and
re-elected in 1835 and 1839. On retiring from con-
gress, in 1845, he was chosen governor of Tennes-
see, serving until 1847. He was a
delegate to the southern convention
at Nashville in 1839, and
argued for the transcontinental mail-route to Kansas. He
was also a member of the convention of the
transcontinental mail-route from St. Louis west-
ward, prior to the construction of the railroads. 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 1834.
BROWN, Adam, Canadian merchant, b. in Ed-
inburgh, Scotland, 3 April, 1826. He was
educated 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 McInnes, in Hamilton, Ontario. Sub-
sequently he became a partner in the wholesale
grocery business of F. McLaren, in the same city,
and still later principal of the firm of Brown, Gil-
despie & 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., 31 May, 1813; d. near Jackson-
ville, 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 once, re-elected 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 caucus
of seceding 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; s. in Baltimore, Md., 6 April, 1834. 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, 1794; d. in Liverpool, England, 3 March, 1864, accompanied the faculty to Baltimore in 1800, received his commercial education in his father's counting-room, and early in life became a member of the firm. In 1809 he returned to Eng-
land and established a branch house in Liverpool, which he conducted 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, Shipley & Co. Mr. Brown was prominent in public affairs, and represented South Lancashire in parliament from 1846 till 1859. He erected 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, 1797; d. in Baltimore, Md., 29 March, 1864, continued the business in his name, and later succeeded to the head of the branch of 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 1828.—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. In 1818 a branch house was opened in Philadelphia, which John A. Brown managed till 1838, when he gave up his active interest in the firm. He attained a leading 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 to be-
evolent 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 became the American representative of the Liverpool house. Like his brother John, he contributed large sums to various charities connected with the Presbyterian church.

BROWN, Andrew, surgeon, 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 1773 as an officer in the Brit-
ish army, but left that service and settled in Massa-
chusetts. He fought on the patriot side at Lex-
ington and Bunker Hill, and was made general muster-
ing 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 relinquished this occupation, for which his irrita-
table temper was a decided drawback to him, in 1800, and established the "Federal Gazette," the title of which was changed, in 1795, 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 attempt to publish regular reports of the debates in congress. He achieved financial success after many discour-
agements, through remaining at his post and pub-
lishing his paper during the yellow-fever epidemic of 1793, when the contemporary journals were sus-
pended. His death was caused by injuries received while fruitlessly endeavoring to save the life of a child from a fire that destroyed his establish-
ment on the night of 27 Jan., 1797.—His son, An-
drew, b. in 1774, carried on the "Gazette" until 1802, but, taking the English side in politics, be-
came unpopular, and went to England, where he died 7 Dec., 1835.

BROWN, Antoinette L. See BLACKWELL, ANTONEETTE BROWN.

BROWN, Bartholomew, musical composer, b. in Sterling, Mass., 8 Sept., 1772; d. in Boston, 14 April, 1809. He was graduated at Harvard in 1799, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He established a musical prac-
tice in the neighboring towns of Sterling and East Bridgewater. He was one of the most accom-
plished musicians of his day, and was for twenty years associated with Nalan Mitchell in the editor-
ship of "Templi Carmina," better known as the "Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music" (Bridge-
water, 1812). This collection, though received at first with caution by the churches, soon made its way into general favor. It contains many of Mr. Brown's musical compositions. He wrote the cal-
culars of "America, an American Farmer's Almanac" for nearly sixty years.

BROWN, Bedford, senator, b. in Caswell co., N. C., in 1795; d. there, 6 Dec., 1870. He was a member of the house of commons of North Caro-
olina in 1822 and 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 28 Dec., 1829, till 1840, when he resigned because he was unwilling to follow the instructions of the state assembly. He was re-elected to the state senate, and was a candidate for U. S. sena-
or, but was defeated by W. H. Haywood, Jr., and retired from public life. He removed to Mis-
souri, but returned to his home in Caswell co.

BROWN, Buckminster, 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-
plementary studies abroad under Drs. Little, of London, Guerin and Bovier, of Paris, and Strohmeyer, of Germany, returned to Boston. De-
voting himself to orthopaedic surgery, he has att-
tained experience and skill that places him among the foremost living specialists in that line. One of his most noteworthy cases was double congenital displacement of the hips in a girl four years old. No cotyloid cavities existed, but, after two years of treatment, cavities were formed, and the child's walk and bearing became normal. He has operated successfully upon diseased and angular hips, spinal deformities, and kindred malformations. In 1856 he married Sarah A. Newcomb, great-granddaughter of Gen. Warren, of revolutionary fame. He is a member of the Boston medical association, of the Massachusetts medical society, and of the Suffolk district medical society. For many years he was surgeon to the house of the Good Samaritan. He is the author of many technical treatises, including a full account of the instance of the double-hip displacement referred to above. In 1856 he pub-
lished, in the "North American Review," a paper on "The Poetry of Anatomy," and he has contrib-
uted largely to medical and surgical journals.

BROWN, Chad or Chadd, elder in the Baptist church. The dates of his birth and death have not been definitely ascertained. He died, probably, in 1655; but the colonial records were largely
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 name. The difficulty is obvious of identifying the particular one from which sprung the founder of the first American branch, Roger B. Brown of Providence, was probably born in July, 1668. His name appears as a witness to the noncunpative will of a passenger who died on the voyage. About this time occurred the "analabaptist heresy," and many of the Boston colony 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 1668, when Roger Williams and others escaped from the long-continued "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 seceded, Mr. Brown was chosen as his successor. 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 dissensions had arisen in the colony, involving a quarrel of his flock that the honorable title of "Peacemaker" was popularly accorded him, and more than a century after his death (1793) the town of Providence voted a modest sum of money to erect a stone over his grave in the north burying-ground, whither his remains were moved at that date. 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 early in 1662, with Roger Williams and Thomas Harris, to make up the town council. 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 colleague, and after-wards the successor, of his father, and early in life took the chair, 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. in Providence, R. I., 22 March, 1688; d. there, 27 April, 1733. He engaged in active business and became a successful merchant of Providence. In 1733 he married Hope Power, the granddaughter of Rev. Pardon Willingham, and had one daughter, Mary, and five sons—James, Nicholas, Joseph, John, and Moses, of whom the last four are known in Providence annals as the "Four Brothers."---Nicholas, b. in Providence, R. I., 28 July, 1729; d. there, 29 May, 1791. He was left an orphan at the age of ten years, and the early death of his elder brother, James, made him the senior representative of the family. On coming of age he could readily have claimed a double portion of his father's property, as, under the existing colonial laws, he was entitled to the inheritance of his brother James. Setting aside all legal rights in the matter, he divided that portion equally among his brothers and sister. He followed mercantile pursuits, and thereby acquired a very ample fortune. His success was largely due to habits of industry and punctuality which he assiduously observed throughout his career. Mr. Brown was a believer in the Baptist faith, and a careful observer of its forms, although he never made a public profession of that religion. He was liberal with his wealth, and a constant benefactor of the college and other public buildings devoted to religion or science in Providence. He was twice married, and his son of the same name survived him.---Joseph, b. in Providence, R. I., 3 Dec., 1738; d. there, 3 Dec., 1785. He was likewise engaged in business, and in manufacturing, and acquired sufficient wealth to permit him to follow his natural taste for science. He was greatly interested in the science of electricity, and his knowledge of that subject was remarkable for the time. At his death he left an electric machine of his own construction, then unsurpassed by any other in the country. He devoted considerable study to mechanics and was proficient in astronomy. His attention having been directed to the arrangement in course of preparation for the proper observation of the transit of Venus in 1769, he sent to England for suitable instruments, and subsequently an account of the observations made in Providence was published by Prof. Benjamin West, later professor of natural philosophy in the college. Mr. Brown was a warm friend of the college, and was one of its trustees from 1769 till 1785. In 1770 he received the honorary degree of A. M. from the college, and from 1784 until his death held the chair of natural philosophy, giving his services to the institution without compensation. He was a consistent member of the Baptist church, and he was the only one of the four brothers who ever made a public profession of religion.---John, b. in Providence, R. I., 27 Jan., 1736; d. there, 20 Sept., 1803. The most energetic of the four brothers, he became a very
wealthy merchant, and was, it is said, the first in Rhode Island to belong to the Society of the Indies. He was the leader of the party that destroyed the British slop-of-war "Gaspee" in Narragansett bay on 17 June, 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., 1799, 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 395.—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 that estate he inherited by will. In 1763 he became engaged in business with his three brothers, but, after ten years' active 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, and, by his wisdom and honorable dealing, made 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. From 1823 to 1826 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 1894, 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 towards the purchase 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 1838 he erected the third building, and gave it the name of 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 officially connected with the college for fifty years, during which time he was its treasurer. He was chosen a trustee in 1791, and was a member of its board of fellows from 1823 till his death. Besides his donations to the university, he gave nearly $10,000 to the Providence Athenaeum, liberally aided in the building of churches and the endowment of colleges and academies, and bequeathed $30,000 for an insane asylum, to be established at Providence. See Hunt's "Lives of American Merchants" (New York, 1856).

—Obadiah, merchant, the only son of Moses, b. in Providence, R. I., 16 Oct., 1761, was graduated at Brown university in 1801, and at once entered his father's counting-room, becoming, in 1803, a partner in the business. Mr. Brown was a partner of Mr. Ives, who became a merchant and engaged in business enterprises in Rhode Island, New York, and elsewhere. Although an active merchant, 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 service 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 missionarics 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 southern regions of North 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., Svo, 1866-71). Mr. Brown was the Providence, R. I., 15 July, 1872, and gave to Brown university more than $160,000, which was devoted principally to the erection 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, Charles Brockden, author, b. in Philadelphia, July 17, 1771; d. 22 Feb., 1810. His ancestors were Quakers, who came over in the same ship with William Penn. Before he was ten years old he was thoroughly acquainted with geography, his favorite study, and had read every book he could obtain. From his sixth to his sixteenth year he was at the school of Robert Proust, the historian, then a noted teacher, and also, it is said, so piously that he was often obliged to leave his books for a walking trip through the country. He was already physically weak, and, in a letter written just before his death, said that he never had 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 his usual ardor the study of law, but determined to abandon it for literature. Although this change was contrary to the wishes of his family, he tested his powers as a writer by contributing to the “Columbus Magazine,” by 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. 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 “The Dialogue of Alcibiad,” 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 Man at Home.” In this 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, Life and Adventures of Edgar Huntley,” and portions of it were incorporated in “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, 1809, Mr. Brown established, in New York, the “Monthly Magazine and American Review,” but it lasted only until the close of 1810. In 1803 he moved to Philadelphia, the “Literary Magazine and American Register,” which continued about five years. In 1806 he began publishing semi-annually “The American Register,” the first publication of the kind in the country, and 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 for many 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 his wife and children (1796; London, 1811); “Ormond, or the Secret Witness” (New York, 1799; London, 1811); “Arthur”—a grand tour—containing a description of Philadelphia as it was during the yellow-fever plague of 1793 (Philadelphia, 1799–1800; London, 1805); “Jane Talbot” (1801); “Edgar Huntley, or the Memoirs of a Sleep-Walker” (1801; London, 1804); and “Clar Howard” (1801), reprinted as “The Memoirs of Stanley; or, Adventures in the United States” (1804); a memoir of his brother-in-law, Dr. John B. Linn, prefixed to the latter’s poem “Valerian” (1805); “Memoirs of Stephen Calvert,” and edited, with a life, C. H. Wilson’s “Beauties of Tom Brown.” At the time of his death, he had nearly completed a system of general geography, which has not been published; and he also left an unfinished work on “Rome during the Age of the Antonines,” and several elaborate architectural drawings, made as a recreation in the midst of his literary labors. His life has been written by William Dunlap (Philadelphia, 1815; also prefixed to the 1827 edn. of his novels), and by William H. Prescott, in the first series of Sparks’s “American Biographies” (1834; reprinted in Prescott’s “Miscellanies,” 1855); and a new life by Charles I. Stevenson, of New York, is in preparation.

Brown, David, Cherokee preacher, b. about 1806; d. in Creek Path, Miss., 14 Sept., 1829. He was educated with his sister at London, 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 and interpreter, and also acted as secretary 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 1820. David Brown united with the church at this time, and in the spring of the same year went to Georgia to commence 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 wr-

$50,000 to charitable institutions in Rhode Island. A full account of this family is given in the “Life, Times, and Correspondence of John M. and Edgar Historical Sketch of the Library of Brown University,” by Reuben Aldridge Guild (Boston, 1864). See, also, "The Literary Magazine and American Register," which continued about five years. In 1806 he began publishing semi-annually "The American Register," the first publication of the kind in the country, and 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 for many 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 his wife and children (1796; London, 1811); "Ormond, or the Secret Witness" (New York, 1799; London, 1811); "Arthur"—a grand tour—containing a description of Philadelphia as it was during the yellow-fever plague of 1793 (Philadelphia, 1799–1800; London, 1805); "Jane Talbot" (1801); "Edgar Huntley, or the Memoirs of a Sleep-Walker" (1801; London, 1804); and "Clara Howard" (1801), reprinted as "The Memoirs of Stanley; or, Adventures in the United States" (1804); a memoir of his brother-in-law, Dr. John B. Linn, prefixed to the latter's poem "Valerian" (1805); "Memoirs of Stephen Calvert," and edited, with a life, C. H. Wilson's "Beauties of Tom Brown." At the time of his death, he had nearly completed a system of general geography, which has not been published; and he also left an unfinished work on "Rome during the Age of the Antonines," and several elaborate architectural drawings, made as a recreation in the midst of his literary labors. His life has been written by William Dunlap (Philadelphia, 1815; also prefixed to the 1827 edn. of his novels), and by William H. Prescott, in the first series of Sparks's "American Biographies" (1834; reprinted in Prescott's "Miscellanies," 1855); and a new life by Charles I. Stevenson, of New York, is in preparation.

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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 Middletown, 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 bond "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 to juries. In 1824 he successfully defended Judge Robert Porter, who was impeached 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 birthday of Washington he delivered the address at the cornerstone of the monument to be erected in Washington 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. He was a lover of the drama, and aspired to be a dramatist. 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 Prophet of St. Paul's," 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 year 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," 1859. Mr. Brown's speeches 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 Edward, edited and published "Selected Speeches of David Paul Brown" (Philadelphia, 1875).

BROWN, Ebright B., soldier, b. in Brownsville, Jefferson co., N. Y., 24 Oct., 1816. He obtained the rudiments of education in a log schoolhouse in Tecumseh, Missouri; but when he was ten years old he began work with diligence and success that in twenty years (1849) he was chosen mayor of Toledo, Ohio. In the meantime 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 railroad surveyor of the Pacific railroad company. When the 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 secessionists, and was appointed brigadier-general of Missouri volunteers. After the battle of Springfield, 8 Jan., 1864, when 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 Missouri officially complimented the troops of his command for their conduct at the battle of Springfield. From 1866 till 1868 he was U. S. pension-agent at St. Louis. He retired to a farm at Hastings, Calhoun co., Ill., in 1869, and was on the state board of equalization from 1881 till 1884.

BROWN, Ethan Allen, jurist and statesman, b. in Darien, Conn., 4 July, 1776; d. in Indianapolis, Ind., 24 Feb., 1852. He was educated by an Irish schoolmaster, 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 soon acquired an extensive practice. He was a judge of the court of common pleas, 1816, and was a governor of Indiana, 1816, till 1818; and governor of the state from that time till 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 for the state of Ohio. President Jackson 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 Chester, N. H., 11 Jan., 1784; d. 27 July, 1830. 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 Yarmouth, Me., in January, 1810, and married the daughter of Tristram Gilman, his predecessor in the pastorate. In 1815 Dr. Wheelock was removed from the presidency of Dartmouth by the board of 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 country.

The legislature voted in November to suspend 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 which Dr. Brown served as a professor of constitutional law.

The decision was reached in 1819, and Dr. Brown was reinstated in the presidency, but died of consumption shortly afterward. Several of hissermons 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 Yarmouth, Me., 4 Jan., 1813; d. in Utica, N. Y., 4 Nov., 1885. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1831, for a while principal of the high school in Ellington, Conn., and then entered Andover theological seminary. In 1837, he was assigned to the two years principal of Abbot academy at Andover (1835-7), after which he spent two years in travel abroad. On his return he was appointed professor of oratory and belles-lettres in Dartmouth, which chair he held till 1863, when he was appointed to that of intellectual philosophy and political economy. On 6 Oct., 1863, he was ordained a Congregational minister at Woodstock, Vt. He left Dartmouth in 1867 to become president of Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y. His health becoming impaired, he resigned in 1881, after which he only gave occasional instruction at Dartmouth and Bowdoin, residing chiefly at Utica, N. Y. He published "Life of Rufus Choute" (Boston, 1870), and lectured on "The Earlier English Literature" and "British Orators." On 21 July, 1869, he delivered before the alumni of Dartmouth college the historical discourse commemorating the one hundred anniversary of the institution.

BROWN, George, naval officer, b. in Indiana, 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," and in 1857 was promoted to pass midshipman, and afterward to master, in 1856. 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 slop "Powhatan," and in 1861 transferred to the "Octopora" 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 "Octopora" was ordered to blockading duty off Wilmington, N. C. Lieutenant Brown was promoted lieutenant-commander 16 July, 1862, and shortly afterward placed in charge of the "Indiaman" and "Pursuit," and in August, 1863, in charge of the batteries at Vicksburg and Warren ton were successfully passed 14 Feb., 1863. An engagement took place near upper Palmyra island, on 24 Feb., 1863, between the "Indiaman" and four confederate gun-boats, manned by more than a thousand men, and in which the enemy were destroyed in minutes, and Lieut.-Commander Brown, severely wounded, surrendered, with his ship in a sinking condition. The officers and crew were taken prisoners 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 Fort and the defences of Mobile, in March and April, 1865. He was promoted commander, 25 July, 1866, and station ed at the Washington navy-yard until 1867, when he was granted leave of absence to serve as agent for the Japanese government in command of an iron-clad man-of-war purchased from the United States. He was commissioned captain, 25 April, 1877, and placed in command of the U. S. navy-boat at Norfolk, Va., in 1886.

BROWN, George Loring, painter, b. in Boston, Mass., 2 Feb., 1814. He began to draw when eight years old, and was allowed to cultivate his talent. He went to the Franklin school, won the silver medal, and at twelve years of age was apprenticed to a wool-engraver. Experimenting with colors, he spent his earnings as an artist, and he was introduced to Mr. Cushman, a wealthy merchant. Young Brown modestly asked for $100 a month, which Mr. Cushman, as his art was far from mature, refused. But the year following, when he had completed some pictures, he was advanced, and set sail on reaching Antwerp he had but $25 left, but borrowed $15 more from the captain of the brig, and worked his way to London, where he was befriended by Mr. Cheeney, the American engraver, and after ten months 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 abroad again in 1840, and studied in Paris under Eugene Isabey. He spent twenty years in Antwerp, Rome, Florence, Paris, and London, and returned to the United States in 1869, 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 memorial 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, Genoa"; "Niagara by Moonlight" (1876); "Capri" (1878); "Dog e's Palace at Sunset" (1881); "Sunrise, Venice" (1882); and "Dog e's Palace at Sunrise." (1882).

BROWN, Goodl, 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" (1829); and "A Grammar of English Grammar" (1841). He died at noon of his death, just revised the last-named work.

BROWN, Harvey, soldier, b. in Rahway, N. J., in 1795; d in Clifton, N. Y., 31 March, 1874. After graduation, at the U. S. military academy, in 1818, he joined the light artillery, and served on garrison and frontier until the Indian insurrection 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, 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 commanded an artillery battalion, in the Army of Occupation in Mexico, 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 regulars in the defenses of Washington until 4 April, 1861, when he was ordered to Fort Pickens, in Pensacola harbor, Fla., and from there promoted to brigadier-general. 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, 15 May, 1861; but he declined a command as brigadier in the volunteers. He was in command of 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, and again 1 Aug., 1863, having been borne on the army register more than forty-five years, and having passed the legal limit of age for active duty.

**BROWN, Henry Armitt**, orator, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 1 Dec., 1844; d. there, 21 Aug., 1879. His early and early training and education 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 histrionic talents. He studied in Columbia 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 “Columbia Club” of London, of the Union League in Philadelphia, and of many other prominent social and political associations. His principal orations are historical in character and 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. (1877); the Valley Forge centennial (1878); and the centennial of the battle of Monmouth (1878). These addresses were compiled in 1878, and a “Discourse on the Art of Writing and” a “collection of a handsome memorial volume, prepared by Prof. J. M. Hoppin, of Yale college (Philadelphia, 1889).

**BROWN, Henry B.**, painter, b. in Portland, Me., in 1831; d. there in 1860. He learned the trade of a house, sign, and banner painter, but early had aspirations for work of a less mechanical description, and eventually devoted himself to landscape and marine painting, with excellent success. His favorite sketching-ground was the North Atlantic sea-coast, including Nova Scotia and Grand Manan. He was especially successful in depicting coast scenery; and Paul Aker's wrote, in his biographical rendering of the sea he stands among American artists unrivalled.” “East Highlands,” “On the Androscoggin,” and “On the Coast of Maine” are among the best of his works.

**BROWN, Henry Billings**, lawyer, b. in Lee, Mass., 2 March, 1836. He was graduated at Yale in 1856, studied law, and after a few years' practice was appointed assistant U. S. district attorney (1863–5). In 1868 he was circuit judge for Wayne co., Mich., and in 1875 became U. S. district judge. He has repeatedly visited Europe and travelled there extensively. He compiled a volume of “Admiralty Reports” (New York, 1875).

**BROWN, Henry Kirke**, sculptor, b. in Leyden, Mass., 24 Feb., 1814; d. in Newburg, N. Y., 10 July, 1886. In early boyhood he evinced a talent for painting; and when about fourteen years old, without attempting to paint a work of art, he executed a creditable portrait of an old man. At the age of seventeen he began to study with Chester Harding, a portrait-painter of Boston. He removed to New York in the summer from 1836 till 1839 were spent in surveying on the Illinois central railroad, and at the instigation of sculptors in Cincinnati painting and modelling in clay. His first finished work in this line was an altar-piece and a male head. After a winter in Boston he removed first to Troy and soon afterward to Albany, N. Y., where he devoted himself to sculpture, executing portrait busts of many gentlemen of Albany and the neighboring cities. Among these are the Rev. William B. Sprague, D. D., Erastus Corning, Dr. Eliphelet Nott, and Silas D. Dutcher. He also produced two ideal statues, “Hope,” and a discobolus. Accompanied by his wife, he went to Italy in 1842 and remained there until 1846. During this period he executed “Ruth,” a group representing a boy and a dog, now owned by the historical society of New York, a “Rebecca,” and a “David,” which was destroyed. On his return to the United States he opened a temporary studio in New York, brought over skilled workmen from Europe, and did some preliminary work in bronze casting, the first attempted in this country. In 1848 he went among the Indians and modelled many interesting subjects, some of which were reproduced in bronze. About this time he made the altar-piece for the church of the Annunciation in New York, and modelled portrait busts of Albert C. Bryant and Dr. William Parker, both of whom were his warm personal friends. About 1850 he built a studio in Brooklyn, and for
two years was engaged with the statue of De Witt Clinton for Greensboro, and this was the first bronze statue cast in this country. During these years and until 1853 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 slave at a cotton-press. The figure of South Carolina was nearly finished when the civil war began, and Sherman's soldiers, regarding 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, was strongly urged to cast his lot with the seceding states, and remained in fulfillment of his professional contract until hostilities actually began. During 1859 and 1860 he served on an art commission appointed by President Buchanan, and wrote a report, submitted 9 March, 1860, which to some extent gave 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's average work undeniably suffers by 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 sculpture from its very beginning until a time when other sculptors had worked their way to the foremost rank of contemporary artists. The following-named statues are among his principal works: "Dr. Geo. W. Bethune," in packer institute, Brooklyn (1863); "Lincoln," in Prospect park, Brooklyn (1860); "Gen. Nathanael Greene," for the state of Rhode Island, presented to the national gallery in the capital, Washington (1862); "Lincoln," in Union square, New York (1867-8); "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 (1873); "Gen. Philip Schuyler," for presentation 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., 1814; d. in Trenton, N. J., 19 April, 1861. He was graduated at Princeton in 1839 and studied theology under Dr. John Woodhull, of Freehold, N. J., was ordained by the New Brunswick presbytery, and in 1837 was made pastor at Lawrenceville, N. J., where in 1810 he established a classical and commercial boarding-school. In 1842 he removed to Mount Holly, and subsequently to Trenton, N. J., where he devoted his time principally to literary work. Among his publications are "Life of Robert Finley, D. D.," "The Union of the Human Race," and also a "Historical Illustration of the Principles 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, J. APPOLTON, artist, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 24 July, 1814. He received 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" (1875); "On the Beach at Newburyport, Autumn"; "Storm at the Isle of Shoals"; "Gen. Mill Brook, Byfield, Mass."; "Springtime" (1864).—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 portrayes with remarkable success. Her pictures are well known in the principal exhibitions of the United States.

BROWN, JACOB, soldier, b. in Bucks co., Pa., 9 May, 1775; d. in Washington, D. C., 24 Feb., 1828. He was of Quaker ancestry and supported himself in early life by teaching school. From 1796 till 1798 he was engaged in surveying public lands in Ohio. In 1798 he settled in New York, where he conducted a school, studied law, and 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, he was in 1809 made colonel of 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 was then offered a regiment in the regular army, but he declined. During the spring of 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 that followed the American forces were successful. Gen. Brown took possession of Fort Erie, and on 5 July, 1814, gained a victory over Gen. Riill at Chippawa. On 25 July he defeated a superior force under Gen. Drummond at the battle of Lundy's Lane, where he received two severe wounds. In the battle of Plattsburg, on 11 Aug., 1814, he again defeated Gen. Drummond. In 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 9 Nov., 1814, and was awarded a gold medal engravings of his triumphs. At the close of the war he was retained in command of the northern division of the army, and on 10 March, 1821, became general-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., 1849, and served in Florida in 1849, in California in 1850-5, in New York city in 1856-7, in Florida and the west in 1858-'90, and was with Sturgis when he evacuated Fort Smith, Ark., in 1865. He resigned the paymaster's office'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, 1863, 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 Brownsville, N. Y., in 1807; d. in Naples, Italy, 30 Jan., 1855, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1825, and was assistant professor of mathematics there for a few years, then served in the construction of Fort Adams, R. I., and from 1828 till 1833 as aide to his uncle, and afterward in the construction of fortifications, light-houses, harbors, and roads. On 31 Oct., 1836, he resigned his position as 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, soldier, b. in Acton, Mass., 19 May, 1800; d. 10 March, 1855. 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 shopboy, and during the course of time became a member of the publishing firm of Hillard, Gray & Co. That firm being 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 special care of 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 literary knowledge and refined taste were notable, and unerringly guided him toward 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., 14 July, 1892. He was graduated Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., in 1835, after which he spent two years at the Western Theological Seminary in Alleghany, 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 a Presbyterian Seminary. 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 Sandifield, Mass., 19 Oct., 1746; d. at Stone Arabia, 1780. 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 Cugna
daw, near Johnston, but was discharged for being a pointed 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 re-

volt 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 admitted to the bar and began practice at the gate 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 2d. Vermont, and in Sept. captured Fort Champlin. As he failed to cooperate with Allen at the engagement before Montreal, the latter was captured and Brown severely censured. He was present at the attack of Quebec on 31 Dec., 1775, and in the fall of 1776 Montgomery fell, and successfully accomplished the bringing of St. John's gate.

Congress, on 1 Aug., 1776, voted him a commission as lieutenant-colonel, with rank and pay in the continental army from November, 1775. During the early part of 1777 he was actively engaged in the fighting along the shores of Lake George, and on 18 Sept., 1777, he surprised the outposts of Fort Ticonderoga, liberating 100 American prisoners and capturing 293 of the British forces, together with a large quantity of supplies. He then joined the main army under Gen. Gates, to whom during the following year he intrusted the command of his army. Soon after this event Col. Brown retired from the service on account of his debility 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 himself, 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 marched up the valley of the Mohawk for the relief of Gen. Schuyler, but was led into an ambush 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., 1767, d. in Frankfort, Ky., 29 Aug., 1857. He was a student at Shenandoah when the revolutionary army retreated through New Jersey, and 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 1789 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1792 he moved to Frankfort, Ky. He was elected a member of the legislature of Virginia from the district of Kentucky, 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, 1798, to 5 Nov., 1792, when he became the first U. S. senator from Kentucky, serving from 5 Nov., 1792, to 3 March, 1805. Senator Brown took a prominent part in the Indian warfare of his time, in the admission 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 Missis
gipi valley, and the last survivor of the continen
tal congress,—His brother, James, senator, b. near Staunton, Va., 11 Sept., 1769; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 7 Nov., 1849. By his admission to the bar in 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 in Kentucky, and on a losing his right hand, with 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 that territory. In 1812 he was elected to the U. S. senate from Louisiana, serving from 5 Feb., 1813, till 3 March, 1819. He was again elected, and again served, a second term. In 1828 he entered college, 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, physician, b. in Rockbridge co., Va., 30 Jan., 1769; d. in Alabama, 12 Jan., 1830, graduated at Washington 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 Percy 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, Ky. He intended to found a medical school in Cincinnati, 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 and preserving the flame of the gas and for the process of using steam instead of the direct heat of the fire in the distillation of spirits was invented by him. He united with his brothers John and 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 lithotomy shortly after he graduated, and he established a medical society for 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., 1783; graduated at Yale in 1809, and entered the law 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 1858, during the administration of Gov. Morehead, he was secretary of state. His last name is still largely indebted for works of public utility and ornament.—Mason's son, Benjamin Gratz, lawyer, b. in Lexington, Ky., 28 May, 1826; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 13 Dec., 1885, was graduated at Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky., in 1845, and at Yale in 1847, was admitted to the bar in Louisville, Ky., and soon afterward settled in St. Louis. He was a member of the Missouri legislature from 1852 till 1859, during which period he was made one of the most uncom- promising 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 coun- played a most influential part in the early years of the war, and afterward, during the invasion of the state by 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 40,000. 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 northern candidate, Gen. Grant, he resumed his law practice.

BROWN, John, clergyman, b. in county Antrim, Ireland, 15 June, 1763; d. in Fort Gaines, Ga., 11 Dec., 1842. His parents emigrated to this country and secured a title to 100 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 1779 he joined the revolutionary army as a volunteer and fought under Gen. Sumter. After the war he studied theology in Bow and Rockingham co., N. C., near Salisbury, N. C., and was licensed to preach in 1788. 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 Beem, Gernony, 16 Sept., 1834; d. 26 Jan., 1850. He came to this country in 1797 and studied theology under the Rev. Philip Stocke. 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 Vir- ginia, and his labors extended over six counties. During the early part of his ministry he was com- pelled 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 1819 published in that language a very valuable work. He was a most valuable and influential man, writing a pastoral address to the Germans in Virginia.

BROWN, John, clergyman, b. in New York city, 19 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, Fishkill, where he remained until 1815, when he became rector of St. George's church, Newburgh. He continued with this parish until 1878, 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 added feeder 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 ministers in the country, having been initiated on 16 June, 1817, in Lhiran lodge, Newburgh. 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, 1809; executed in Charlestown, Va., 2 Dec., 1859.** 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-loot in Plymouth with the rest; he removed about afterward, with Bradford, Standish, and Winslow, to the neighboring settlement of Duxbury.

He was twice married, and died early. One of his descendants is in the main line a Captain 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, roo; s. so, that 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: “My life has 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 degrading 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; nothing else very uncommon”; and he adds, in tranquil ignorance of the future: “We lived a peaceful life; we were not 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 whom Hopkins and Edwards enlightened; and he apparently took part in the foreboding rescue of some slaves claimed by a Virginia clergyman in Connecticut in 1788, 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 1859. 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 of himself: “John was never quarrelsome; but was exceedingly fond of the harshest and roughest kind of plays; and could never get enough of fighting.” From 7 to 10 years of age 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 a team to return to a military direction; he was disgusted with what he 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 danced, and never knew another boy. When he was twenty-five years of his age he worked as a farmer and currier, chiefly for his father, and 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, “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 Elizabeth Owen, who had four children. His second wife was Mary Anne Day, by whom he had thirteen children, and who survived him twenty-five years, dying in San Francisco in 1884. She also was a woman of strong and decided character; and though among the twenty children of the two marriages eight died in early childhood, the survivors all shared the strong moral convictions of their father, and the whole family habitually lived a life of great self-denial in order that his purposes might be carried out.

The contests for Kansas in 1855–6 between the friends of freedom and those of slavery was undoubtedly, as it has since been called, the skirmish-line of the civil war. It was there made evident—what an anti-slavery leader so conspicuous as Joshua R. Giddings had utterly refused to believe—that the moderates, while they mollify the slaves, the condition of affairs was never better stated than in the Charleston “ Mercury ” by a young man named Warren Wilkes, who had commanded for a time a band of so-called southern “settlers” in Kansas. He wrote in the spring of 1856: “If the United States extend slavery into all territories south of the fortieth parallel of north 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, in the meantime, the number of the blacks 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 immigration 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 wholly as bona-fide settlers, while numbers of those who went from Missouri, Virginia, 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, afterwards arming 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 this restless condition of the state was unfortunately shaped and controlled by the free-state settlers. However it might be with others, for 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 1834, by a letter still in existence, he had communicated to his brother 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 constitutionally driven to set about the work of emancipation immediately." This letter was written when he was postmaster under President Jackson, 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 clear Brown's action was not only justified but laudable 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 Prudence Crandall had been arrested and sent to jail in Connecticut, only the year before, for doing, in a small way, what Brown now proposed to do systematically. For some time he held to his project in this form, removing from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1835-6, and from Ohio to Massachusetts in 1840, engaging in different enterprises, 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. A community that was to be self-sustained by the earnings of emancipation, Gerrit Smith, a great land-owner in New York state, offered to give a hundred thousand acres of wild land in northern New York to such colored families, fugitive slaves, or others as would take them in small farms and clear them. It was a terribly hard region into which to invite those children of the south; six months of winter and no possibility of raising either wheat or Indian corn; but if it might be done, it would be among the most magnificent enterprises of the kind. We know not in what he was told 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 absented 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. In one of his manuscript 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 hanged if you must, but tell no tales out of school." This was nearly nine years before his own death on the scaffold.

In 1854 five of Brown's sons, then resident in Ohio, made their arrangements to remove to Kansas, 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 few pistols. They selected a small farm, nine miles from Osawatomie, and their father, contrary to his previous intention, joined them there in October, 1855. In March of that year the first election 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 thrown in the territory, more than six thousand went through the form of voting. This state of 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 mustered in as Kansas militia by the free-state party, and turned out to defend the town of Lawrence from a Missourian invasion, which was compromised without bloodshed. A few months later Lawrence was attacked and pillaged. Other murders 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 these men were arrested by the free-state militia, which, at this time, Pierce being president, acted wholly with the pro-slavery party. John Brown, Jr., the eldest, 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 massacre," 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 assassination of five free-state men, and was intended to echo far beyond Kansas, as it did, and to announce to the slave-holding community that for his life Brown was willing to 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,
1857: "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 such some 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 or all good men who love freedom, when they had the nerve to strike it. 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 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 Harper's Ferry, with the men under arms 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 kept house for them. There they lived for many weeks, unsuspected by their neighbors, and gradually become, at last, a triumph of organization over legal and legislative skill. All the sword was 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, seem trivial amid the vast 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 the same mountains which John Brown regarded as having been designed by the Almighty, from all eternity, as a refuge for fugitive slaves. His plan for his enterprise varied greatly in successive years, and no doubt bore marks of the ever-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 defensive station for fugitive slaves, within the reach of the Pennsylvania border, 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 sympathy for his objects, with the idea only of securing them to him, if he should ever venture northward, with a command of a small force, and a small arsenal, and a small number of men. But the plan was carried out after the war.

On Sunday evening, 16 Oct., 1859, Brown mustered eighteen of his men—the rest 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 that night the regularity of the house by the railroad, with a crow-bar, easily overpowering the few watchmen on duty. Before midnight the village was quietly patrolled by Brown's men, without firing a gun, and six men had been sent to bring in certain neighboring planters, with their slaves. He had taken several leading citizens prisoners and 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 men; and before night Brown, who 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 small building called the engine-house, and were shot down one by one, thousands 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 a small boy who had taken no part in the matter, he would stop them, according to the same Virginia witness, Capt. Dangerfield, saying: "Don't shoot! that man is unarmed." 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 Lieut. 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 and inspire hope of rescue, organized as a last resort, to attract recruits to his side, after he should have withdrawn. Why did he remain? Those who escaped from the terrible disaster could not answer. 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 Harper's Ferry by the noon train of 18 Oct., and Brown held conversations, which have been fully reported, with the authorities in the town. He was met by the latter: “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 simple ingenuousness. He is cool, collected, indomitable; and it is but just to him to say that if 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 trustworthy estimate.

John Brown was tried before a Virginia court, 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 until after his trial. He was sentenced to death by hanging, and this sentence was executed 2 Dec., 1859. On the day of his death he handed to one of his guards a paper on which he had written, 9 Dec., 1859, in Richfield, Ohio:

I, John Brown, am now quite certain that the crimes of this guilty land will never be purged away but with blood. I had, as I now think, vainly flattered myself that without very much bloodshed it might be done. Within eighteen months this prophecy was fulfilled, and many a northern regiment, as it marched to the seat of war, sang that which will always remain, more than any other, the war-song of the great conflict:

"John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the shade,"

But his soul is marching on."

His bearing on the scaffold, under exceptionally trying circumstances, evinced wonderful fortitude. After the sheriff had told him that all was ready, and had adjusted the rope and the cap, ten or fifteen minutes passed, while the military escort formed. During this painful interval, John Brown, blindfolded, stood alone erect, like a statue unsupported. An eyewitness who was very near him could not detect a tremor. A further delay occurred while the sheriff descended the steps of the scaffold, but Brown remained apparently motionless, his nails digging themselves into his seat and his iron will. His career is remarkable for its dramatic quality, for the important part he played in events preliminary to the great civil war, and for the strong and heroic traits shown in his life and death. He belonged to a class of men whose permanent fame is out of all proportion to their official importance or contemporary following; and indeed he represents a type more akin to that seen among the Scotch covenanters of two centuries ago than to anything familiar in our own days. With John Brown were executed Copeland, Green, Cook, and Coppoc, of his company. Stephens and Hazlett were put to death in the same way later. An effort for their rescue was made by a means organized mainly from Kansas, under Capt. Montgomery as leader, proved abortive.

In regard to the bearing of John Brown's enterprise upon subsequent history, it is enough if we recall the fact that a select committee of the U. S. Senate investigated the whole affair, and the majority, consisting of John M. Mason, Jefferson Davis, and Graham N. Fitch, submitted a report in which occurs the following passage: "The invasion (to call it so) by Brown and his followers at Harper's Ferry was in no sense of that character. It was undertaken by him, under the sanction of no public or political authority—distinguishable only from ordinary felonies by the ulterior ends in contemplation by them, and by the fact that the money to maintain the expedition, and the large armament they brought with them, had been contributed and furnished by the citizens of other states of the union, under circumstances that must continue to jeopard the safety and peace of the southern states, and against which congress has no power to legislate. If the several states, whether from motives of policy or a desire to preserve the peace of the Union, if not from fraternal feeling, do not hold it incumbent on them, after the experience of the country, to guard in future by appropriate legislation against occurrences similar to the one here inquired into, the committee can find no guarantee elsewhere for the security of peace between the states of the union." It is a sufficient commentary on the implied threat with which this report concludes, to point out that two of its three signers, within the year following, became leaders of the movement for a forcible division of the union. In view of this it is impossible to deny that the exercise of John Brown was an important link in the chain of historical events. The life of Capt. Brown has been at least three times written—by James 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 his time.

**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 engaged as a passenger, and probably on the charge of circulating incendiary documents. At the beginning of the civil war the Confederate authorities offered a reward of $1,000 for his apprehension. He subsequently received an appointment in Washington.

**BROWN, John Calvin, soldier, b. in Giles co., Tenn., 6 Jan., 1837.** He was graduated at Jackson college, Tenn., in 1846. 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. Left nearly destitute by his wife's death, he sought 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 constitutional convention of Tennessee, and was twice governor of the state—in 1835, and 1855. He has traveled extensively in Europe, Asia, Africa, and North America.—His brother, Neil S., d. in Feb., 1886, was governor of Tennessee in 1847 and 1849, and was U. S. minister to Russia under Taylor's administration.

BROWN, John George, artist, b. in Durham, England, 11 Nov., 1796. He studied in Newcastleton-Yne and in the royal Scottish academy, where he received a medal in the antique class in 1833. 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 San Francisco. In 1863 he was chosen a member of the National Academy, and in 1866 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,” a similar organization. Mr. Brown has made a specialty of American subjects. Among his best-known works are “His First Cigar,” “Curling in Central Park” (1876); “The Passing Show” (1877); “The Dress Parade”; “The Three Graces”; “The Longfellow in the Garden” (1855); “A Merry Air and a Sad Heart” (1880); “The Thrilling Moment” (1881); “The Old Folks at Home” (1882); and “A Jolly Lot” (1885).

BROWN, John Henry Hobart, P. E. bishop, b. in New York city, 1 Jan., 1801. He was graduated at the general theological seminary, New York, in 1824, was ordained deacon in New York, 2 July, 1834, and priest, 1 Dec., 1835. He became assistant minister in Grace church, Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1834, and soon afterward rector of a new church organized by him in that city. In 1841 he entered the ministry of the church of the Evangelists, New York, and in 1863 that of St. John’s church, Cohoes, N. Y. He was secretary of the convention of Albany in 1866, and archdeacon of the Albany convocation in 1870. He was chosen to be the first bishop of the diocese of Pond du Lac, Wis., and was consecrated in Cohoes, 15 Dec., 1875. Bishop Brown has published a number of sermons, addresses, etc.

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 preached in Buffalo, N. Y., and then became pastor of the 1st Baptist church in Providence, R. I., after which he labored as churches in Malden, Mass., and in Exeter, N. H. In 1833 he removed to Boston, where he edited the “Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge” (Brattleboro, 1855), which was republished in England. From 1838 till 1845 he was professor of theology and ecclesiastical history in the Harvard 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 pastorship of the first was his long service of this society, for which he edited the works of Bunyan and Fuller and Fleetwood’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 Chillicothe, Ohio, 17 Aug., 1814; d. in Constantineople, Turkey, 28 April, 1872. After serving for some years as a missionary, in 1852 he accompanied his uncle, David Porter, to Constantinople, where the latter has been sent as first American minister to the porte. 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 most accomplished orientalists in Turkey. In 1853 he was appointed assistant dragoman, and three years later was promoted to first dragoman. From 1858 till his death he was secretary of legation. During his forty years of service he represented the United States in the Ottoman empire. He was active in that capacity when the Hungarian patriot, Martin Koszta, after giving notice of his intended citizenship to the American consul, was seized by the Austrian authorities at Smyrna and sent bound to his origin in a similar position. He appealed to the American legation for protection, and Mr. Brown’s simple instructions to Capt. Ingraham, of the U. S. corvette “Dale,” were, “Take him.” On receipt of this order the Austrian captain was given three hours to deliver up the prisoner, and meanwhile the American consul 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 “Derivatives, or Oriental Spiritualism” (Philadelphia, 1858), and translated H. E. Almgren’s “Turkish Evening Entertainments” (New York, 1850), and Constantine’s “Ancient and Modern Constantinople” (1868).

BROWN, Joseph Emerson, statesman, b. in Pickens co., S. C., 15 April, 1821. When fifteen years old 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 1855 became judge of the superior courts of the Blue Ridge circuit. He was elected governor by the democrats in 1857, 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 government, but disputed 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 requisition for them was made by the confederate 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 organize a state government. 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.

Since that time he has been president of the Western and Atlantic railroad company, and of several other large corporations, and has promoted the development of the resources of his state.

During the war and after 1865, Washington, D.C., was the seat of the U.S. navy, the merchants of Newburyport built the "Merriamack," by subscription, for the government, and Capt. Brown was placed in command of her, her commission dating from 15 Sept., 1798. This vessel, under his captaincy, was one of the squadron commanded by Coms. J. Barry and S. Decatur, in 1798, and which captured the French vessels "Le Phénix," "Le Magicien," "Le Bonaparte," and "Le Brilliante," during 1798 and 1801, was accomplished by him. When the reduction of the navy took place, he was among those who were dismissed; but he continued to follow the sea until his death.

BROWN, OLYMPIA, lecturer, b. in Prairie Ronde, Mich., 5 Jan., 1837. She went to Mount Holyoke seminary and to Antioch college, Yellow Springs, Ohio, where she was graduated in 1860. Entering the Universalist theological school at Canton, N. Y., she was graduated in 1863, and 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, and became a leader of the reform agitation. He emigrated with his family to the United States in 1838, 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 claims of the Free Church party in the Presbyterian denomination, and championing 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, 1889, was educated at the high school and the southern academy of his native city. After finishing his studies he assisted his father in business, 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 prevailed upon by friends, especially the governors, established the "Globe" newspaper, as a weekly, in Toronto, the first issue appearing on 5 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 weekly journal devoted to agriculture, and he subsequently engaged largely in stock-raising at his model Bow Park farm.
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 parliaments and 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-Dorian administration came into existence as the result, and before it was possible 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 grant a dissolution, as 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 Canadian conservatives. In 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 1869. On 21 Dec., 1865, he resigned, after 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 convention 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, 1865. He went to England, as a delegate, on public business in 1866, 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, as 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 publicist. 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 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 fellow-leagues 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 of George Brown," by Alexander Mackenzie.—John Gordon, Canadian journalist, brother of George, b. in Alloa, Scotland, 16 Nov., 1827, was educated in Edinburgh and New York, coming to the latter city in November, 1858. In 1849 he removed to 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 not 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 in connection with the reorganization of the members of the association relative to the enforced withdrawal of Alexander Mackenzie from the leadership of the Liberal party, the expediency and honorable character of which course was doubted by Mr. Brown, together with other disagreement led to his leaving the "Globe" in 1882. In May, 1888, he was appointed registrar of the surrogate court of Toronto. 

Brown, Phoebe Hinsdale, poet, b. in Can- man, N. Y., in 1783; d. in Henry, Ill., 10 Oct., 1861. She married Timothy H. Brown. In 1824 she contributed to Dr. Asahel Norton'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 1803; died in Venice, Italy, 25 Aug., 1888. 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 published the first descriptive list or index 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 (1864-80).

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, being severely wounded in the action at Horseshoe, Ala., in 1814. He was a personal friend of Gen. Jackson, and was regarded by his countrymen as 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., Pa., 23 March, 1850. 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, or those made a brigadier-general of the state militia, filled several civil stations, and was a member of the state senate for some time. In 1708
he was elected to congress from Pennsylvania to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Samuel S. Smith, and served by successive elections till 2 March, 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 of 1812"; and "The Western Gazetteer; or, Emigrant's Directory" (1817).

BROWN, Samuel R., missionary, b. in Connecticut in 1819; d. in Canton, China, 1859. He was graduated at Yale in 1822, and in 1828 went as a missionary to China, and founded the first Protestant school in that country, the Morrison Chinese school for boys, at Canton, of which he was the head from 1838 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 "Frendgegä" (Japanese). A poem applied to English and Japanese, and wrote many articles on Chinese and Japanese subjects.

BROWN, Solyman, author, b. in Litchfield, Conn., 17 Nov., 1790; d. in New York about 1865. He was educated at Yale in 1812, was ordained a Congregational minister in 1814, and preached and taught school until 1822, when he removed to New York, where he preached Swedenborgianism. After 1822 he practised dentistry in that city. He published an essay on American poetry, together with some miscellaneous (1818); "Dentologia," a poem on the diseases of the teeth (1825); and "Dental Hygeia," a poem on the general laws of health (1838). 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 1799; 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 assembly in 1843, and at once nominated to the legislative council. In January, 1856, he became receiver-general in the Conservative administration of W. Macdonald. He continued in that 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, soldier 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 province, and of the conduct 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 Charleston in New England, who returned to his Father's House in the Beginning of Jan.

1760, after having been absent three years and most of them in danger of death from disease and privation." The phrase "the engagement between a Party of English commanded by Major Rogers, and a Party of French and Indians in Jan. 1757, in which Capt. Spike was killed; and the author . . . lost 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 brought $30 at the sale of the Brinley collection in 1875.

BROWN, Thomas, lawyer, b. in Ohio about 1819; d. in the vicinity of Youngstown, 13 July, 1861. 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 took a prominent part in the free-soil movement of 1848, and in 1850 abandoned the profession of law, and, in connection with Col. John C. Vanburgh, 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 father's term as receiver-general of the treasury, 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 death he was supervisor and special agent 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, and captain, 3 March, 1825. He commanded the schooner "Gov. Tompkins" in several engagements with the enemy on Lake Ontario in 1814. In 1819-21 he commanded the ship "Peaceock" in the Mediterranean.

BROWN, Thomas Strong, Canadian insurgent, b. in St. Andrews, New Brunswick, 7 May, 1805, of New England loyalist parentage. He was a prosperous hardware merchant in Montreal. His strong democratic tendencies led him to ally himself with the "Sons of Liberty," a French-Canadian political organization which undertook to relieve the distress. In 1817 he was elected to the provincial legislative assembly, 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 subsequendy 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 a body of rebels at the battle at St. Charles, where they were routed 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 "wolle prossequi" in his case, and he returned to Montreal. In 1862 he was appointed chairman of the commission to inquire into the condition of the public departments of Canada, and in 1864 an official assisee. 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, Theobold 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 of “Miscellanies,” mostly on the subject of temperance. He was also an eloquent advocate of the “Manie Hermon, the Landlord’s Daughter” (New York, 1854); “Why I am a Temperance Man” (Auburn, 1859); and “Temperance Tales and Heartstone Revelations.”

BROWN, William, Argentine naval officer, b. in Ireland, about 1779. He went to Baltimore, which began in 1783, and was employed as a sailor in the merchant marine until 1796, when 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 flotilla, 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. Alver attacked the city. The land force gained a victory, while the sea 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 Spaniards in the Pacific ocean, 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, and carried into Antigua, and condemned upon frivolous allegations. Owing to this proceeding, Brown lived at Buenos Ayres in retirement, and almost in poverty; but he lived until 1826, when he defeated the Brazilian fleet, and rendered other important services.

BROWN, William, Canadian author, b. in Tur- riff, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 14 April, 1835. He is the son of James Brown, LL. D., author of “The Fever of Youth.” He received his Scotch parochial schools until his seventeenth year, after which he was entirely self-taught. He was a railway director in Aberdeenshire from 1864 till 1869, also commissioner for that county. In 1871 he went to Canada, and was made chief of the Ontario agricultural college. His writings include “British Sheep Farming” and “Claims 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 reported the proceedings of the Vatican council for 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 Louisville, Kentucky. He was assigned to a parish in Georgia, where he suffered so much from the effects of yellow fever that he was obliged to remove to the north, and in 1880 accepted the place of chaplain to St. Joseph’s hospital at Paterson.

BROWN, William Henry, capitalist, b. in North Huntington, Westmoreland co., Pa., 15 Jan., 1815; d. in Philadelphia, 12 Oct. 1875. 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 enterprise of sending coal in flat-boats, towed by steamers, down the Mississippi. He supplied the government with wood that Cairo and Memphis during the war, also furnished it for the gas-stones of St. Louis, and stood at the head of the coal trade of New Orleans and the lower Mississippi.

BROWN, William Lum hill, poet, b. in 1766; d. in Murfreesborough, N. C., 2 Sept., 1793. He wrote a tragedy, founded on the death of Major John André, and a comedy. His “Ira and Isabella” was published in 1807.

BROWN, B. Bernard, physician, b. in Wheat- lands, Queen Anne’s County, Md., 11 Oct., 1818. 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 obstetrics. He holds professorships in the medical college of Baltimore, in the polyclinic and post-graduate medical school of that city, and is president of the Baltimore clinical society. He has successfully introduced a new operation for the removal of the tubes, and he has written extensively for the medical journals on obstetrical and gynaecological subjects.

BROWN, Charles Farrar, humorist, b. in Waterford, Me., about 1854; d. in Southampton, England, 6 March, 1897. 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.) “Claron,” and when about fifteen was working in a similar capacity on the “Carpet Bag,” a comic weekly journal in Boston. 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 Artemus Ward in the newspaper observances on all sorts of topics, 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 go beyond the daily paper. But they were given the name of “filing”; 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 humorous 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 this period he projected his humorous lectures, delivering the first one in Brooklyn, and afterward repeating the series in other cities. The titles were “The Babes in the Wood,” “Sixty Minutes in Africa,” etc. These proved very successful. In 1862 he visited California and Utah in search of materials for illustrating the peculiar characteristics of Mormon life. The result of this expedition was a series of comic lectures on Mormonism 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 prevalence of a 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 was induced to undertake a London tour abroad. He reached England in June, 1866, but was too feeble to lecture. In November he made his first appearance, was most warmly welcomed, and achieved a popularity as unexpected as it was gratifying. For three months he continued his lectures with the greatest 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 widow, he asked that his body was to be conveyed to Washington, D.C. and deposited in Green-Wood Cemetery.

Besides his published works he undertook an elaborate and costly edition of the Bible, undertaken from the original text, in the language of the Masoretic tradition. It was during this period that he published "Etchings of a Whaling-Cruise, with Notes of a Sojourn on the Island of Zanzibar" (New York, 1864). He also edited for the privately owned and published "Daily Press, " a newspaper edited by 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. He left California in 1851 and went to Europe as a newspaper correspondent. A tour in Italy and the Holy Land he described in "Yusef, or the Journey of the Fragi: 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 numer- ous articles on various subjects, and was published in a volume entitled "Adventures in the Apostle Country." (1869). In 1861 he went to Europe again, and, leaving his children in Frankfort to be educated, travelled through Algeria, Iceland, Russia, Poland, and other countries. Some of his excursions were described in the volumes entitled "The Land of Th or" (1866), and "Adventures of an American Family in Germany" (1867). His books of travel are illustrated with comical drawings from his own pencil. After his return home he was commissioned by the government to investigate the mineral resources of the region west of the Rocky mountains. His report, descriptive of the mines, climate, agriculture, and commerce of that part of the country, was published under the title "Resources of the Pacific Slope" (1869). He published, also, "A Crusoe's Island, with Sketches of Adventures in California and Washoe" (1864). On 11 March, 1868, he was appointed U.S. minister to China, but was recalled on 5 July, 1869. After his return he resided in Oakland.

BROWNE, Saumuel J., clergyman, b. in England, 19 March, 1788; d. at Harrison Junction, Ohio, 10 Sept., 1852. 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 1808. He accumulated a large fortune by the rise of real estate in that city, and bequeathed $150,000 for the establishment of a university to bear his name, also land whereon to erect the building, and an endowment for professorships. He left other sums for the building of a church and for the establishment of a free school.


BROWNE, Thomas, soldier, d. in the island of St. Vincent, 1781; s. of John, b. at 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 drawn in a cart exposed to the populace. Removing to Florida, he collected a small force, and made raids as far as the banks of the Savannah. Joined
in 1787 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 full assault to Augusta, and was, after being wounded and twice defeated by Col. Twiggs 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 reduced by the presence of Cruger. The wounded of the patriot force who fell into his hands were hanged, or delivered over to the Indians to be burned alive. 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 served at Savannah. In the later 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 been confiscated, he retired to the Bahamas at the peace, whence, in 1786, he wrote an elaborate and able reply to Ram- say’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. 27 Feb., 1737; d. in England, 13 Feb., 1802. He was a grandson of Gov. Burnet, graduated at Harvard in 1755, and was many years a representative of Salem and a colonel of the Essex counties. He was one of the seventeen residers of 1768, and was a judge of the superior court in 1773-4. Prior to the revolution he enjoyed great popularity. In 1774 a committee of the Essex county convention waited on him to express the grief of the county at his refusal to carry out acts of parliament calculated to ruin and ensnare his native land. He had retired to London as early as May, 1776. He was included in the banishment act of 1778, and his extensive landed estates were confiscated. The English government made him governor of Bermuda in 1781, which office he held until 1790.

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 English Literature,” and, with J. T. 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 “Constitution and Government Series” (Boston, 1884). He has translated Jakob von Falko’s work on “Greece and Rome” (New York, 1882).

BROWNE, Henry 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 spiritual verse the “General Orders” issued by Farragut for the attack on Mobile; and 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 victorious armadas to the stately ensigns that dressed their ships in the harbor.” After the war he accompanied Admiral Farragut on his forays into European waters. He published “Poems” (New York, 1847); “The People’s Book of Ancient and Modern History” (Hartford, 1851); “The Discoveries, Pioneers, and Settlers of North and South America” (Boston, 1853); “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.

BROWNELL, Thomas Church, P. E. bishop, b. in Mass., 19 Oct., 1770; 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 his fourteenth year, and was elected to his majority. At the close of his sophomore year he followed President Maxey to Union, where he was graduated with the 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 in pedestrian excursions, he entered 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 Episco- pality, and 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 baptized 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 convent 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 Gris- wold. Bishop Brownell entered upon his duties in
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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 college in Connecticut were successful, 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 and the treasurer, William Black and Thomas F. 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 Mr. Brownell's death, he served as a member of the court of revision, and from that time till his death practiced his profession at Quincy, III.

BROWNEE, William Craig, clergyman, b. in Torfoot, Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1854; d. in New York city, 10 Feb., 1890. 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 two Associate churches in Washington co., Pa. He was invited to the Associate church in Philadelphia in 1815, and in 1817 became rector of the grammar school in New Brunswick, N. J. He was called to the Presbytery church in Baskingridge, N. J., in 1817, and in 1818 made professor of Latin and Greek at Rutgers. In 1826 he was installed as one of the ministers of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch church in New York. About 1843 Dr. Browne had a paralytic stroke, from which he never fully recovered. He was prominent as a controversial writer, and was an earnest opponent of the Roman Catholic church and the Quakers. He edited the "Dutch Church Magazine" through four consecutive volumes, and published "Inquiry Into the Principles of the Quakers" (Philadelphia, 1824); "The Roman Catholic Controversy" (1834); "Treatise on Popery" (New York, 1847); "Lights and Shadows of Christian Life" (1847); "The Christian Youths' Book," "Christian Father at Home," "Deity of Christ," "History of the Western Apostolic Church," "The Converted Murderer," and "The Whigs of Scotland," a romance, besides several pamphlets. See "Memorial of Dr. Browne" (New York, 1860).

BROWNING, Orville Hickman, senator, b. in Harrison co., Ky., in 1810; d. in Quincy, Ill., 10 Aug., 1881. He removed to Breckin co., Ky., early in life, and entered a latin school 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. President Fillmore appointed him as 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 presidential nomination, and served during the civil war. In 1864 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 1865. 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 published his pamphlet "On the Ohio." His views had been expressed in a pamphlet written with Jeremiah Black and Thomas F. 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 Mr. Brownell's death, he served as a member of the court of revision, and from that time till his death practiced his profession at Quincy, Ill.
but all efforts to make him yield 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 subservience to loyal people. Brownlow then took 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 Pennsylvania, and a company of troops was sent out with orders to shoot him on sight; but he escaped by secreting 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 was confined without trial, 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 driven him out of the Confederate army, 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—I will leave the country." Benjamin advised him to relieve 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 been expelled from Knoxville. He returned to Tennessee in 1864, and, on the reconstruction of the state in 1863, 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 had policy to give them the ballot. In that of November, 1866, he reiterated these sentiments, but recognized that the blacks had shown greater aptitude for learning than had been expected, and, although confessing to "caste prejudice," said he desired to act for the benefit of 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 U. S. troops were called to sustain the former, and the other 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 1857 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, 1855); "A Douglass American Slavery to be Perpetuated?" a debate with Rev. A. Pynne, of New York, in which Mr. Brownlow took the affirmative (Philadelphia, 1858); and "Sketches of the Rise, Progress, and Decline of Secession, with a Narra-
remarkably 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 has delivered short courses of lectures and instructed private classes of physicians in his discoveries, illustrating them by vivisection. He was elected in 1868 a member of the National Academy of Sciences. Besides special memoirs, he has published "Lectures on the Physiology and Pathology of the Nervous System" (Philadelphia, 1860); "Lectures on Paralysis of the Lower Extremities" (1860); and "Lectures on Nervous Affectsions" (1870).

BROWNSON, Nathan, statesman, d. in Liberty co., Ga., 6 Nov., 1796. He was graduated at Yale in 1761, studied medicine, and practised 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 state constitution.

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 seventh till his fourteenth year he lived with elderly relatives at Royalton, who reared him in the simple, rigorous discipline of puritanism. After this he removed to Saratoga, and there earned enough money to enter an academy at Ballston; when 1842 he united with the Presbyterian church in 1822; but he afterward changed his views, and became in 1855 a Universalist minister. He preached in Vermont and New York, conducted the "Gospel Advocate," the leading Universalist organ, was afterward editor of the "Philanthropist," and wrote for religious periodicals in support of his new belief. Making the acquaintance of Robert Owen, he was fascinated by schemes of social reform, and in 1828 was prominent in the formation of the working-men's party in New York, the design of which was to relieve the poorer classes by political organization; but he presently despaired of the effectiveness of this movement. Afterward the writings of Dr. Channing drew his attention to the Unitarians, and in 1838 he became pastor of a congregation of that denomination. In 1836 he organized in Boston the Society for Christian Union and Progress, of which he retained the pastorate till he ceased preaching in 1849. Mr. Brownson became a popular leader in the democratic party, a vigorous and indefatigable 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 president, gave him the appointment of steward of Chelsea hospital. He was independent in his political views, and troublesome to party leaders. When the democrats and free-soilers of Massachusetts agreed on a new constitution, he, with other independents, secured its rejection and helped to secure the triumph of the whigs. Immediately after removing to Boston he published his "New Views of Christian Society and the Church," (1839), a 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 proprietor, 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 rational changes. He was elected proprietor of the "Review" when he purchased 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 Infidel Converted," an autobiographic 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 indirect 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 Catholicism. The writings of Cousin, Leroux, and Giberti had always had much influence over him, and certain theological questions, which he 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 care he had given two sons, had such a depressing effect on him that he discontinued the "Review" in 1864. When the syllabus was published in the following year 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, but he wrote as others. He was deputed by the chair in the new university in Dublin, but preferred to continue his labors in his native country. He revived his "Review" in 1875, but after two years discontinued it again, partly because he wished to live in Detroit with his son, and partly because he thought the center of the great 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, 1843), "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 United States politics (1865); "Conversations 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, 29 Feb., 1841. He was graduated at Columbia in 1797. His father, William Bruce, head 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 Columbia, he attained a knowledge of the science. He went to Europe in 1798, received the degree of M.D. in 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 the medical and surgical department of 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 superceded on account of some disagreement with the management, and after 1812 filled the same chair in Dr. John's, now Rutgers, college, New Jersey. He projected the "American Mineralogical Journal" 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, "Bruceite." He also detected and correctly analyzed the zinckeal of Sussex co., N.J., and published a valuable paper "On the Ores of Titanium occurring within the United States." Dr. Bruce was one of the original members of the New York historical society, and at the time of his death a member of numerous learned societies both in this country and in Europe.

BRUCE, Blanche K., senator, b. in Prince Edward co., Va., 1 March, 1841. He is of African descent, 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 Mississippi. In 1869 he became a planter in Mississippi. He was sergeant-at-arms of the legislature, a member of the Mississippi levee board, sheriff of Bolivar co. in 1871-74, county superintendent of education in 1872-3, and was elected to the state legislature in 1875, as a Republican, taking his seat on 4 March, 1875, and serving till 3 March, 1881. He was a member of every Republican convention held after 1868. On 19 May, 1881, he entered upon the office of register of the treasury, to which he was appointed by President Garfield. In 1883, he delivered a lecture on the condition of his race, entitled "The Race Problem," and one on "Popular Tendencies."

BRUCE, Sir Frederick William Adolphus, British diplomatist, b. in Broomhall, Fife-shire, Scotland, 14 April, 1814; d. in Boston, Mass., 19 Sept., 1867. He was the fourth son of the seventh earl of Elgin, a distinguished diplomatist of the 18th century. He 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 sent to South America as minister to the United States for settling the northern-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 discharged the delicate duties to general acceptance. In 1865, when Lord Lyons was removed from Washington to Constantinople, Sir Frederick was selected by the earl of Clare to fill the important and difficult position of minister to the United States. His course in the fulfilment of his duties was always judicious. The London "Times" (21 Sept., 1867) is authority for the statements that "it was with characteristic accuracy and exhortations that a wise overtone pervaded the 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, and the first similarity in the United States.

BRUCE, George, type-founder, b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, 5 July, 1781; d. in New York city, 6 July, 1886. He emigrated to the United States, where his brother David had preceded him in July, 1795, and at first attempted to learn the trade of his brother's son, John Dobson, printer in Philadelphia. In 1798 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 and obtained employment there, but after a few months returned to New York. In 1803 young Bruce was foreman and a contributor to the "Daily Advertiser," published in November, 1804, 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 Slott lane, near Hanover square, they had nine presses in operation, and published occasionally on their own account. In 1812 David went to England, and brought back with him the secret of stereotyping. The brothers attempted to introduce the process, but encountered many difficulties, which it required all their ingenuity to surmount. The type of that day was cast with so low a beveled shoulder that it did not admit of stereotyping, as it interfered with the moulding and weakened the plate. They found it necessary, therefore, to cast their own type. They invented a planing-machine for smoothing the backs of the plates and reducing them to a uniform thickness, and the mahogany shifting-blocks to bring the plates to the same height as type. Their first stereotype works were school editions of the New Testament in bороус, 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. In 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 in that line. His type designs were constantly new and tasteful, and grading the size of the body of the type so as to give it a proper relative proportion to the size of the letter. In connection with his nephew, David Bruce, J., 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-eminence for a generation. The last set of punches he cut was for a great primer script. He was at the time in his seventy-eighth year, but the facility with which he could turn out a type of the size in question has rarely been exceeded. Mr. Bruce was a man of large benevolence, of unflinching integrity, and great decision of character. He was president for many years of the Mechanics’ institute, and of the type-founders’ association, and an active member of, and contributor to, the historical society, St. Andrew’s society, the typographical society, and the general society of mechanics and tradesmen.

BRUCE, Henry, naval officer, b. in Machias, Me., 12 Feb., 1798. He was appointed to the navy as midshipman from Massachusetts on 9 Nov., 1813, and was captured while attached to the “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 she conveyed Minister Rush to England. He was appointed to the frigate “Brandywine,” of the Mediterranean squadron, in 1827, and was commissioned commander, 8 Sept., 1841. In 1845 he was appointed to the brig “Trashum,” on the African coast, capturing the slave vessel “Sophty” during her 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, Col umbia 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 Burns” (Boston, 1878); “Yosemite” (1879); “The Hudson River: 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 up and purchase and read unauthorized books. 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 two years. 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 Bleecker street congregation was formally organized, 22 April, 1825. 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, 1829); a sermon on taking leave of his congregation in Paris (1819); a Thanksgiving sermon delivered at Woodbridge, N. J. (1821); and contributed to various periodicals. A memoir of him written by Mrs. Duncan, of Scotland, was published in New York in 1851.

BRÜHL, Gustavus, physician, b. in Herford, Westphalia, 31 May, 1802. He studied with the professors of Siegen, Münsterfelde, and Treves, was graduated at the last named, and studied medicine at Munich, Halle, and Berlin. 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 Claver 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 examiners of public schools in Cincinnati. He was a contributor of “Poésies des Étrangers” (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 from 1853 till 1856, was a commissioner to inquire into the workings of the free ports of Gaspé and Sault 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 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, 1790; d. in London, England, 12 Dec., 1849. He became a sailor in 1786, made voyages to the West Indies, and in 1786 emigrated from France for political reasons and settled in New York. He surveyed lands belonging to a French 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 procession decorations in the harbor. He also conducted a cannon-foundry. His design for the national capital at Washington was rejected because it involved too great expense. After remaining many years in the United States he settled in France, 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., 1820. He was educated at Jefferson college, Cannonsburg, Pa., followed the profession of civil engineer until 1842, became a miller at Rock island, Ill., and in 1847 returned to Pittsburg, where his early years had been spent, and engaged in the manufacture of stereotyped type. 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 1863 President Grant appointed him one of the commission to investigate and redress the public grievances. He was chosen president of the board, and spent five summers in visiting the tribes.
BRUSH, Charles Francis, inventor, b. in Elcid, 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 Western Reserve College. During the last two years he was occupied with physics, chemistry, and engineering, in which subjects he became very proficient. Much of his leisure was spent in experimenting and in manufacturing scientific instruments. 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 gas in street-lamps, lighting it, and then turning it off again. Soon after leaving the high school he entered the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1880 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 attention was directed to electric lighting. The problem of producing a dynamo machine that could generate the proper amount and kind of electrical current for operating several lamps in a single current was submitted to him, and in less than two months a machine was built so perfect and complete that if has continued in regular use without change. A lamp that could successfully work 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 introduced in the United States during 1876. Since then he has obtained more than fifty patents, two thirds of which are sources of revenue. They relate principally to details of his two leading inventions—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 fortunate both in honors and in pecuniary reward. In 1878 he was awarded the degree of D. S. from Western Reserve, and in 1881 the French government decorated him chevalier of the legion of honor.

BRUSH, George Jarvis, mineralogist, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 15 Dec., 1831. He removed with his parents to Ohio, in 1835, and returned to Brooklyn in 1841. He was educated in the schools of these places and at West Cornwall, 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 determined him to become a farmer, and he went to New Haven to attend a six-months' course of lectures on agriculture. Instead of leaving at the end of that time, he remained two years studying chemistry and mineralogy. In October, 1850, he went to Louisville, Ky., as assistant to Benjamin Silliman, Jr., who had been chosen professor in the university there, and in 1851 accompanied the elder Silliman 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 1852–3 was assistant in chemistry at the University of Virginia, where he made, with Prof. J. L. Smith, a series of valuable examinations of American minerals, the results of which were published in volumes xv. and xvi. of the "American Journal of Science." From 1853 till 1855 he studied at Munich and Frankfort, and in the latter year was elected professor of metallurgy in Yale Scientific School. This chair he exchanged in 1864 for that of mineralogy. 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 study as professor of the natural history of the earth in Yale. Prof. Brush has been identified with the Sheffield Scientific School, where his energy, judgment, and executive capacity soon gave him the leading direction in its affairs. He was for some time its secretary, has always been its treasurer, and, since the formal organization of its faculty in 1872, has been its director of the governing-board. Prof. Brush has aided Prof. James D. Dana in the preparation of the recent editions of his "Descriptive Meneralogy," and has published a "Manual of Determinative Mineralogy." (1872), 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 election to the National Academy of Sciences, and in 1880 was chosen president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. For a list of his numerous scientific papers, see a sketch of him by Prof. Lounsbury, in the "Popular Science Monthly," November, 1881.

BRUTE, Simon Gabriel, R. C. bishop, b. in Rennes, France, in 1779; d. in Vincentes, Ind., in 1829. He was educated for the priesthood at the University of Freiburg, and after his ordination he was stationed at the royal domains in Brittany, died, leaving his affairs in such embarrassment that his widow was obliged to sacrifice her private fortune to pay her debts. Being a woman of cultivated intellect, she conducted the education of her son, assisted by the celebrated Abbe Carron. He afterward studied in one of the colleges of his native city, where he prepared himself to enter the polytechnic school; but the breaking out of the French revolution changed all his plans. During the reign of terror many priests were arrested 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 account of family reverses, he worked at typesetting, and became a skilful compositor. In 1796 he entered the medical college of Rennes, and in 1798 went to Parnes, where he was ordained priest. 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 Dispensary of Paris; but he had already determined upon a vocation in the church, entered the seminary of St. Sulpice, at Paris, where he devoted himself ardently to the study of theology and canon law. He was ordained in 1808, and was offered 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 theology in the Sulpitian seminary of his native city. In 1810 he met Bishop Flaget, of Kentucky. During his ecclesiastical course in the seminary he had often thought of devoting himself to the foreign missions, and his intercourse with the American prelate now revived his early intentions, and, with the consent of his superiors, he embarked at Bordeaux, and landed at Baltimore in 1830. Immediately upon his arrival he 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 1832 he was summoned by Father Dubois to assist him in his missionary work at Emmittsburg, where he became spiritual attendant to the teachers of charity, and was principally instrumental in building up the institution 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, and taking on volumes, which he presented to St. Mary's college. After spending two years as president of St. Mary's, he returned to Emmitsburg, where, in addition to his pastoral duties, he lectured on sacred Scripture, and was professor of theology and moral philosophy in the ecclesiastical seminary, and taught natural 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 and the greater part of Illinois, was created in 1833, and Father Bruté 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 in establishing a diocesan seminary at Vincennes, as well as an orphan asylum and free school. The surplus he donated to the erection of his cathedral, and of small college endowments and other objects. 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; when he died he left twenty-four. He built twenty-three churches, one theological seminary, one college for young men, one academy, and two free schools. He also established two religious communities, and he did all this without incurring debt or leaving a mortgage.

BRYAS, Jacques, missionary, b. in Dublin, Ireland, in 1731; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 37 Jan., 1791. He came to this country in early life, and was engaged several years with the Philadelphia fire company. He was a member of the state assembly, and in 1765 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, pressing upon their attention a bill proposed by the council in 1777 for the gradual abolition of slavery in the state. "We are not to consider them 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 deliverance of us and our posterity from thraldom. In 1779 Bryan was elected to the legis- lature. On the 3rd of July, 1784, he was elected 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 1780, and remained in that office until his death. In 1784 he was elected one of the common council of Philadelphia. He strongly opposed the adoption of the federal constitution.

BRYANT, Mary Edwards, author, b. in Jefferson co., Fla., in 1846. Her father was Maj. John D. Edwards, of Tallahassee, and a member of the legislature. She was married at sixteen years of age, and, while still at school, to Mr. Bryan, a wealthy Louisianaian. Mrs. Bryant began to write for publication at an early age, and, after acting for a year as literary editor of the "Literary and Temperance Crusader," a weekly journal published in Atlanta, Ga., became a regular contributor to the "Southern Field and Fireside." After the war she became editor of the "Semi-Weekly Times," published in Matchtoches, La., writing political leading articles as well as stories, sketches, and poems. She left this place to assume control of the "Sunny South," an eight-page illustrated paper published in Atlanta, Ga., which she edited for ten years. In 1885 she became assistant editor of the "Fashion Bazar" and "Fireside Companion" in New York. She has published several novels: "Mane," (New York, 1879); "Wild Work," a story of the reconstruction period in Louisiana (1881); and "The Bayou Bride" and "Kidde" (1886).

BRYANT, Thomas Jefferson, art collector, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., about 1860; d. in Dayton, Ohio, 13 May, 1870. He graduated from Harvard in 1880, and studied law, but gave much of his time to foreign travel, and to forming a valuable collection of paintings, which he bequeathed to the New York historical society. His favorite work was a beautiful face and figure by G. E. Renz, which was always hung so that it should be the first object that met his gaze on awaking in the morning. The handsome old man called it his wife, having no other.

BRYANT, Edwin, pioneer, b. in Massachusetts in 1805; d. in Louisville, Ky., in 1880. Before 1846 he was for some time a journalist in Kentucky. In the summer of that year, chiefly with a view to travelling, he acted as leader of a party of emigrants from Missouri to California. While various parties had gone overland to California since 1841, the large numbers and the critical circumstances of this emigration gave it much historical importance. The conquest of California by Frémont, Sloat, and Stockton passed through its early stages while the emigrants of 1846 were on the way. They arrived, therefore, to find the supposed Mexican territory, which they had gone to break.

But they were just in time to give much-needed aid in suppressing the disturbances of the winter of 1845-7; and, by virtue of their numbers and energy, they took thenceforth an important part in all the pioneer life of California. The migration of 1846 deserved, therefore, a chronicler, and Bryant did this service, describing the overland journey, the explorations undertaken by the way, the conditions just succeeding the conquest, as observed on his arrival, the life of the California battalion under the command of the senior of the winter of the winter of 1846-7, and his own experiences as alcalde in the San Francisco district. He added a general summary of such portions of the conquest history as he had not personally witnessed, and gave a good geographical sketch of the country.

There was in the press an ardent little book, "What I Saw in California" (New York, 1848). Bryant, after serving as alcalde, returned east with Gen. Kearny, was witness at the Frémont court martial, and, after 1849, attracted by the gold excitement, once more lived for a time in California, being prominent as a politician. His later life was passed in Kentucky.
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 from his poverty at Quincy, he conceived the plan of building a railroad, suggested by the Liverpool and Manchester railroad, then in contemplation in England, but not yet built. Thomas H., Perkins and other members of the Bunker Hill monument association contributed to the project, though doubt of its success; the legislature hesitated to charter the corporation, and finally granted a charter that was encumbered with vexatious 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, 1836, and on 7 Oct. of the same year the first train of cars passed over the entire line. Bryant designed a swing platform balance, by which cars, to receive the balance 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, trucks, and machinery were invented by him. His cars had four-wheeled trucks, which were used singly, or were joined in pairs, by means of a platform and king-bolts, to form eight-wheeled cars. The turn-table, switches, and turnouts invented by Bryant were not patented, but we transmitted, 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, instead of taking out a patent for his improvements and inventions, he claimed the general 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 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 winning the suit, greatly depressed his spirits and hastened his death from paralysis.

BRYANT, Joel, physician, b. in Suffolk co., N. Y., 10 Nov. 1813; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 29 Nov., 1868. He was graduated at Pennsylvania medical college, and entered upon his profession in his native village, but removed to Brooklyn in 1850, and 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 Homoeopathic Remedies," New York, 1826.

BRYANT, Solomon, Indian clergyman, b. in Massachusetts in 1650; d. 8 May, 1775. 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 dismissed from his pastorate 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 Cunningham, Luzerne co., Nov., 1794; d. in New York, 12 June, 1878. His ancestry might have been inferred from the character of his writings, which reflect whatever is best and noblest in the life and thought of New England. The first Bryant of whom there is any account in the New World, Stephen, came over from England, and was at Plymouth, Mass., as early as 1632, of which town he was chosen constable in 1663. He married Abigail Shaw, who had emigrated with her father, and who bore him several children between 1636 and 1665. Stephen Bryant had a son Ichabod, 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, who was the father of nine children, one of whom, Peter, born in 1767, succeeded his father in the profession. Young Dr. Bryant married in 1792 Miss Sarah Snell, daughter of Ebenezer Snell, of Bridgewater, who removed his family to Cunningham, 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 perpetrated at his christening the name of a great medical authority, who had died four years before, William Cullen. The lad was exceedingly frail, and had a head the immensity of which touched 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 students. William Cullen Bryant's mother was a descendant of John Alden, the eldest of the Mompesson who came from England and settled in Massachusetts, and the poet remembered that one stood about a mile from his early home at Cunningham, 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 in law in that neighborhood, though the whipping-post remained in its place for several years. Magistrate Snell was a disciplinarian of the strictest 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 their elders were bound to respect. 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 only too, for that matter. The lines of our ancestors in full fall in pleasant places as far as ceremonies were concerned; for they were few and far between, consisting, for the most part, of militia musters,
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“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 good 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 Senate, a representative several times, afterward 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 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 poems of William Cullen Bryant are as clever as 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 commented itself to the old-fashioned taste of Dr. Bryant, to whom Pope was still a power in poetry. He was inclined to the way of “Enigmas,” to turn his boy to the strain-led muses of Queen Anne’s time; that the precocious boy should lip 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 laid an embargo on American 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 his first number in the first volume of the “Times” (Boston, 1808). The first edition was sold, and it is said to have been well received; 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 testified to his extraordinary talents, though they preferred to have him judged by his works, without favor or affection, and concluded by saying that the printer was authorized to disclose their addresses. 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, no doubt, the works of Cowper and Thomson. The latter, if they were in the library of Dr. Bryant, do not appear to have impressed his soul; but his attention was fixed upon the 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,” written at Westfield, “to the youth 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, and began 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 satirical poem. “The circumstances to which it was composed have been variously related, but they appear to have taken place in the main particular, and are 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 carpet of dead leaves, the spoil 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 should like to know what lines in Southey and Kirke White “Thanatopsis” 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 lady to whom he showed them. She read them, and, raising her eyes to the face of Dr. Bryant, burst into tears—a tribute to the genius of his son in which he was not ashamed to join. Blackstone bade his Muse a long adieu by engraving rough cuttings on the margins of a law; and our young lawyer intended to do the same (for poetry was starved in America fourscore 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 a Wood,” and the song 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 sunk deeply into a heart that needed its pious lesson:

"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 Boston, and spending two years in Plainfield, near Cummington, he removed to Great Barrington, in Berkshire, where he saw the
dwelling 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 mires" (etc. etc. etc.) (1815-1816). "The Life that Is" (1859); and her memory and her loss are tenderly entwined in one of the most touching of his later poems, "October, 1866."

"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. The "Review" was printed without finding for its acceptance, he was told 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 statehouse, 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 September number of the "North American Review," which contained "Thanatopsis" and the "Inscription for the Entrance of a Wood," the latter 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. He accepted, and in 1821 wrote a short 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, presentizing in action and sentiment the whole of life; and "The Hymn to Death," a young Englishman of twenty-one, Thomas Babington Macaulay, delivered in the same year a poem on "A Walk, from the Review, Cambridge, and it is instructive to compare his conventional heroics with the spirited Spenserian stanzas of Bryant. The lines "To a Waterfowl," written at Bridgewater in 1815, were followed by "Green River," "A Winter Piece," "The West Wind," "The Burial-Place," "Blessed are they that mourn," "No man knoweth his Sepulture," "A Walk at Sunset," among 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. "The Poems" (circa 1817) was a juin ser of poems, in which he expressed the lively hope and the 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 dreary mob" or "sok." He finds the best to serve them, becomes "a barbarous pen." He is depicted, but 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 greenery 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 (faintly, it must be confessed) the aboriginal element, which was soon to become prominent in his poetic career. 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—concludes with a touching tribute to the life of his grandfather, when 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 Seco" and "The Song of the Greek Amazon"; the Heb- raeic element touched him lightly in "Rizpah" and the "Song of the Stars"; and the pure poetic element was manifest in "March," "The Rival," which, he tells us, was written on the grounds of the old homestead at Cummington, "After a Tempest," "The Murdered Traveller," "Hymn to the North Star," "A Forest Hymn," "Of Fairest of the Rural Maid," and the exquisite and now most pathetic poem, "June." These poems and others not specified in the order in which they were composed, show a wide range of sympathies, perfect acquaintance with many measures, and a clear, capitve, ever-growing in- telligent. 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 of verse was indirectly the cause of his adopting literature as a profession. It was warmly commended, and by no one more so than by Galian C. Verplanck in the columns of the New "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, so to speak, of Bryant's, having a country-house at Stockbridge, a few miles from Great Barrington, and a house in town, which New York literary men frequented and called "the literary center" such as Cooper, Halleck, Percival, Verplanck, and others of less note. An admirer of Bryant, Mr. Verplanck 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 Atheneum Magazine." The at last enfranchised lawyer dropped his bar- barous pen, closed his law-books, and in the winter or spring of 1825 removed with his household to New York. But he had bound himself, as these sanguine ventures always are, 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 Pit- carn's Island"; the other was "Maroo 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 "Gazette," and the latter was called. The "Gazette" began its mission about four years earlier. This magazine shared the fate of its companion in a few months, when it was consolidated with the "United States Literary Gazette," which in two months was swallowed up in the "United States Review." The honor of publishing and finishing the last was shared by Boston and New York. Profit in these publications there was none, though Bryant, Halleck, Willis, Dana, Bancroft, and Longfellow wrote for them. Too good, or not good enough, they lived and died promptly.

Bryant, a metropolitan man of letters, was not brilliant so far; but other walks than those of pure literature were open to him as to others, and into one of the most bustling of these he entered in his thirty-second year. In other words, he became one of the editors of the "Evening Post." Henceforth he was to live by journalism. Journalism, though an exacting pursuit, leaves its skilful followers a little leisure in which to cultivate literature. It was the heyday of those ephemeral trifles, "Annals," and Mr. Bryant found time to edit one, with the assistance of his friend Mr. Verplanck and his acquaintance Robert C. Sands; and a very creditable work it was. His contributions to "The Talisman" included some of his best poems. Poetry was the natural expression of his genius, a fact he could never understand, for it always seemed to him that prose was the natural expression of the man himself. Bryant held poetry,—his poetry,—in abject contempt. Its earliest examples, outside of his critical papers in the "North American Review" and other periodicals (and outside of the "Evening Post," of course), are two stories entitled "Mel- fica" and "The Skeleton's Cave." Both contributed to "Tales of the Haunted Cave" (1829), a collection of original stories by Paulding, Verplanck, Sands, William Leggett, and Catharine Sedgwick. Three years before (1828) he had become the chief editor of the "Evening Post." Associated with him was Mr. Leggett, who had shown some talent as a writer of sketches 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 (1829), 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 not without weight with the trade. Would he see if some English house would reprint it? No reading publisher in the English capital—Kensington, who was Irving's publisher; but an obscure book- seller 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-souled 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 the matter? to the editor, "The British Soldier Trembles"; and stumbled over an obnoxious couplet in the first stanza:

"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 comically; but, as he wanted the volume republished, he good-naturedly saved the proverbial valor of the British soldier by changing the first line to

"The foeman trembles in his camp,

and the tempest in a teapot was over, as far as England was concerned. Not as far as the United States was concerned, however, for when the circumstance became known to Mr. Leggett he exco- riated Irving for his subserviency to a bloated aristocracy, and so forth. Prof. Wilson reviewed the book in "Blackwood's" in a half-hearted way, patronizing the writer with his praise.

The poems that Bryant wrote during the first seven years of his residence in New York (about forty, not including translations) exhibited the 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 Disin- terrred 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 Na- nature," "A Summer Ramble," "A Scene on the Banks of the Hudson," and "The Evening Wind." The little book of immortal dirges 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. Mr. Bryant's poetry —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 sug- gestion and of rapid generalization, which was the key-note of "The Ages," lived anew in every line of "The Providence Poems." These points pre- sent themselves to the imagination as a series of pictures in a gallery—pictures in which breadth
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. Leggett, 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 illness of Mr. Leggett, whose mistaken zeal in 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 "Letter-Traveller."

The last thirty years of Bryant's life were devoid of incident, though one of them (1865) was not without the supreme sorrow, death. He devoted himself to journalism as conscientiously as if he still had his spurs to win, discussing all public questions with lucidity and unprejudiced accuracy, 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 these contributions in separate volumes. He published "The Fountain and Other Poems" in 1842; "The White-Feet Poets and Other Poems" in 1844; a collected edition of his poems, with illustrations by Loutze, in 1846; an edition in two volumes in 1855; "Thirty Poems" in 1864; and in 1876 a complete illustrated edition of his poetical writings. To the honors that these volumes brought him he added fresh laurels in 1870 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.

There comes a 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 the sixty-four years that elapsed 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 trains 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 to the bards of his early days he was colorless with human emotions. To Bryant the earth was a theatre upon which the great drama of life was everlastingly played. The remembrance of this fact is his inspiration in "The Fountain," "An Episode of the Antiquity of Freedom," "The Crowded Street," "The Planting of the Apple-Tree," "The Night 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 "Solla" and "The Little People of the Snow," which are exquisite fairy fantasies. The qualities by which Bryant's poetry are chiefly distinguished are severity and gravity of thought; an intense, though repressed, recognition of the mortality of mankind; an ardent love for human freedom; and unrivaled 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, for he had three—a town-house in New York, a country-house, called "Cedarmere," at Roslyn, Long Island, and the old homestead of the family at Cummingston, Mass.

The engraving on page 424 represents the house in Cummingston; 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, alert, 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, Fitz-Greene Halleck, and Verplanck, and assisted at the dedication in the Central park of the Morse, Shakespeare, Scott, and Halleck statues. His addresses on these and other occasions were models of justice of appreciation and felicity of expression. His last public appearance was at the Central park, on the afternoon of 29 May, 1878, at the unveiling of a bust of Mazzini. It was an unusually hot day, and after delivering his address, which was remarkable for its eloquence,
he accompanied Gen. Jas. Grant Wilson, a friend of many years' standing, to his residence, No. 15 East Seventy-fourth street. On the way, his door 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 1884) 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 Metropoli-
tan museum of art may be seen a beautiful silver vase, presented to Bryant in 1876, and an admir-
able bronze bust of heroic size, executed from life by Launt Thompson. Among the many portraits 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 fine steel portrait that accompanies this article.

A complete edition of his poetical and prose works (4 vols., 8vo) was published in 1883-4. See "Names of American Authors" (New York, 1853); "The Bryant Homestead Book" (1879); "Presentation to Bryant at Eighty Years" (1876); "Bryant Memorial Meeting of the Goethe Club" (1879); Symington's "Biographical Sketch of Bryant" (1880); Godwin's "Life of Bryant" (1883); Wilson's "Bry-
ant and his Friends" (1886, two editions, one on large paper and illustrated). A new life of Bryant, by John Bigelow, is now (1886) in preparation.—His brother, John Howard, b. in Cummington, Mass., 22 July, 1807. He studied at the Russelser polytechnic institute in Troy, N. Y., but was never graduated. He removed to Illinois in 1831, became justice of the peace for Put-

BRANT, William Perkins, jurist, b. in Mercer co., Ky., 3 Aug., 1806; d. 19 Oct., 1860. He was educated in Shakes town, Ky., but removed to 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 established at Kildonan, four miles from Winnipeg. In 1883 it was incorporated, and in 1884 removed to Winnipeg. Mr. Bryce, in 1877, was appointed president and professor of New Mani-
toba university, which includes St. Boniface (Ro-
man 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 Mani-
toba 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 "Mani-
toba: Its Infantacy, Growth, and Present Condition" (London, 1889), and of "Manitoba" in the "Ency-

BRIGGS, 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, 1862, and became intercolonial railway commissioner in December, 1868. He was made general superintendent of government railways in 1874, and, since the abolition of the Intercolonial railway company, has had charge of the completion of the works of that railway, and also of the government railways east of Quebec.

BRYMNER, Douglas, Canadian archivist, b. in Greenock, Scotland, in 1823. He was educated at the Greenock 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 failing health. In 1857 he emigrated to Canada, and subsequently became editor of the "Presby-
terian," and about the same time was appointed associate editor of the Montreal "Herald." In 1872 he was made historical archivist of the Do-
nomion, 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 publishing the "Archives of the Dominion." Under the pen-name of "Tammis Treedles" he wrote humorous articles for the Montreal "Her-
ad," 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.
Bryson, Andrew, naval officer, b. in New York city, 23 July, 1825. He entered the navy as midshipman in 1839; and was promoted to ensign, 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, and the iron-clad "Essex" of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, in 1863, being present at the surrender of Fort Macon, and in the principal actions off Charleston from 22 Sept., 1863, till 5 April, 1864, receiving a wound from 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 Urrúa, Antonio María de (buen-cal-ray-lo), forty-seventh viceroy of Mexico. He filled that office from 2 Sept., 1771, 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 Montepío, the Hospicio, and the Cuna. He also established the mining court, and obtained from the Mexican government permission to use quartz to obtain silver from the Mexican mines. Many other improvements and industries for the public welfare were promoted by him, and a promenade in the city of Mexico still bears his name. His remains are interred in the colegiata of Guadalupe.

Buchan, Daniel, British explorer, b. in 1780; lost at sea in 1857. He became a lieutenant in the British navy in 1806, and commanded a schooner on the Newfoundland station in 1810, when he was despatched by Admiral Sir John Duckworth to explore the river Exploits and open communications with the natives. He penetrated 160 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 Parry were despatched by the British government. The "Dorothea" and "Trout," commanded by Capt. Buchan 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 floes for thirteen days. On 6 July they made another attempt to find a passage through the ice-barrier, and sailed northward until the ice closed in 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 Deptford on 18 Oct. Buchan 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 observations on the variations of the needle, on under-currents, on the temperature of the ocean's depths, and the living things of the north pole.

Buchanan, Franklin, naval officer, b. in Baltimore, Md., 17 Sept., 1800; d. in Talbot co., Md., 11 May, 1874. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 28 Jan., 1815, served some years at sea, and before returning to the United States served as acting-lieutenant on a cruise to India. He became lieutenant, 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 "Peace." On 8 Sept., 1831, he was appointed master-commandant, having charge of the "Mississippi," and after a cruise of the "Vincennes." In 1845 he was selected by the secretary of the navy to organize the naval academy at Annapolis. The same year he opened the school as its first superintendent, but in 1847 left 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 Com. Perry's Japan expedition, which opened China and Japan to the commerce of the world, and on 14 Sept., 1854, 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, he wrote to Gideon Welles, secretary of the navy, withdrawing his resignation, and asking to be restored, but his request was refused. He entered the confederate navy in September, 1861, with the rank of captain, superintended the fitting out of the "Merrimac," and commanded her in the attack on the Monitor. At the capture of the "Cumberland" was sunk and the "Congress" blown up. He was so severely wounded in this action that he could not take command of his vessel in her subsequent combat with the "Monitor." For his gallantry at this time he was thanked by the confederate congress, and promoted to full admiral and senior officer of the confederate navy. He was in command when Gen. Wool occupied Norfolk, Va., and blew up his ship to save her from capture. Subsequently he was placed in command of the navy of the confederate states, and was directed to superintend the construction of the iron-clad ram "Tennessee," which he commanded during the action with the union fleet in Mobile bay, 5 Aug., 1864. He was again wounded and taken prisoner of war, but was exchanged in February following. After the war he was for a time president of the Maryland agricultural college, and afterward was 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., 1888. He migrated to Canada with his parents as one of the principal pioneer merchants of Upper Canada, 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 Taché-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, b. near Mercersburg, Pa., 23 April, 1791; d. in the deceased in Danville, Ill., 6 April, 1868. The days of his youth were those of the nation's youth; his public career of forty years saw all our great extensions of boundary on the south and west, acquired from foreign powers, the admission of thirteen new states, the growth of our commerce, the growth of the relations of internal and foreign policy, and the gradual rise and final culmination of a great and disastrous insurrection. He was educated at a school in Mercersburg and at Dickinson college, Pa., where
he was graduated in 1809. He began to practise law in Lancaster in 1812. His early political principles were those of the Federalists, who opposed the war that was just ended, yet, as he himself said, "he 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 population 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 of Lancaster. In it he spoke of the war as "glorious, in the highest degree, to the American character, but disgraceful in the extreme to the administration." The speech excited much criticism, and in later life he said that "it contained many sentiments which he regretted, but that at the same time it could not be denied that the country was wholly unprepared for war at the period of its declaration, and the attempt to carry it on by means of loans, and the assumption by the government of the national debt, would carry the government bankrupt." He was again elected to the legislature in October, 1815, and at the close of that session he retired to the practice of his profession, in which he gained early distinction, especially in the impecuniosity of a judge, whom he successfully defended. His interest in the fate of the United States was nigh to his heart, and he knew how to come to the assistance of his country, and how to provide for its safety. His knowledge of foreign affairs, and of the influence of public opinion to promote or retard the measures of the government, was of the highest importance. He was always a strong supporter and warm personal friend of Gen. Jackson. At the close of the 21st congress in March, 1831, it was 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 ministerial post. He embarked from New York in a sailing-vessel on 8 April, 1832, and arrived at St. Petersbourg about the middle of June. The chief objects of his mission were the negotiation of a commercial treaty that should promote an increase of the commerce between Russia and the United States, and to regulate the conditions that should 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 maritime rights of nations, which was finally concluded on 18 Dec., 1832. The negotiation concerning a treaty on maritime rights 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 naval policy which cannot offend to that nation, and which would in any way abridge her own belligerent rights." His attractive manners and evident sincerity of character produced their effect on the Russians, especially the emperor and empress; and he wrote home: "I flatter myself that a favorable impression has been made on 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 calm of despotism, though the Emperor Nicholas [I.] is one of the best of despots. Our 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 have a language and a language and with a position." He left St. Petersbourg on 8 Aug., 1833, spent a short time in 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 examine and report on the use of the waters of Delaware river. On 6 Dec., 1834,
the legislature of Pennsylvania elected him to the U.S. Senate, succeeded Mr. Wilkins, who had been appointed minister to France. This office was not acknowledged by Mr. Buchanan afterward to be "the only public station he desired to occupy." He took his seat Dec. 15. He held very strongly the doctrine of instruction, that is, the right of a state legislature to veto the acts of the state in Congress, and the duty of the senator to obey. There has never been a period in the history of the Senate when more real power of debate was displayed, or when public measures were more thoroughly considered, than at this time. President Jackson had just entered upon full re-election, and his removal of the public deposits from the bank of the United States into certain selected state banks, had been made during Mr. Buchanan's residence abroad. Jackson enjoyed great popularity and influence throughout the country, but a large majority of the Senate were opposed to his financial measures. This opposing party, the old "national republicans" of John Quincy Adams's administration, were now called Whigs, and included Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Clay, Mr. Frelinghuysen, and Mr. Southard, of New Jersey. Among the Jackson men, or democrats, were Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Wright, of New York, Mr. Benton, of Missouri, and Mr. King, of Alabama. Mr. Calhoun stood apart from both the political parties, a great and legal, the deacon who had been vice-president, and who was now senator from the "nullifying" state of South Carolina. One of the first debates in which Mr. Buchanan took part in the Senate (and one that has not yet lost its interest) was upon a bill requiring the president, when making a nomination to fill a vacancy occasioned by the removal of any officer, to state the fact of such removal and to render reasons for it. Mr. Buchanan opposed it. He contended that the constitution only made the consent of the Senate necessary in the appointment of officers by the executive, not in their removal; that, if such consent were required, long and dangerous delays might occur when the Senate was not in session; and that, if the President must assign reasons for removals, these reasons must be by the Senate, or they would be concealed, and the executive branch of the government would thus exercise functions to which it has no claim. Another great discussion into which Mr. Buchanan entered related to the refusal of the legislative chambers of France to pay the certain sum that had been promised in 1831 by a treaty between the United States and the government of King Louis Philippe for the liquidation of certain claims of American citizens against France. The United States waited three years in vain for the payment of this money; and finally, in January, 1836, the President recommended to Congress a partial non-intercourse with France. Mr. Buchanan made a long and earnest speech, contending against Webster and Clay, in support of this measure, insisting that "there is a point in the intercourse between nations at which diplomacy must end and a nation must either consent to abandon her rights or assert them by force." There was some danger for a time of war with France, but eventually Great Britain made an offer of mediation and the difficulty was amicably adjusted. In January, 1836, Mr. Buchanan delivered a speech that may be regarded as his ablest effort in the Senate. It was in support of Col. Benton's "expunging" resolution, which proposed to cancel in the journal of the Senate Mr. Clay's resolution of censure against President Jackson for his removal 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, because he had violated no law; and that the Senate, in receding from a measure, 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 in the Senate, with some variations; but Jackson's administration the subject of slavery 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, yet contended that Congress had no power under the Constitution to interfere with slavery within those states where it existed, and that the President had no power to interfere 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, in a long and forcible speech, for the people's right of petition and the duty of Congress, save under exceptional circumstances, to receive, file and consider these 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 inflammatory publications on the subject of slavery. In a very sarcastic speech against a bill to prevent 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 firmly believe 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 serious conflict with the people. I oppose the baneful government, because, according to their reading of the Constitution, Congress possesses, and they think ought to exercise, powers which would endanger the rights of the States and the liberties 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 supporter of Jackson's financial policy throughout his administration and that of his successor, Mr. Van Buren, of the same party. Mr. Buchanan had been reelected 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 1839 Mr. Van Buren offered Mr. Buchanan the attorney-generalship, which Mr. Grundy had resigned. Mr. Buchanan answered that he "preferred his position as a senator from Pennsylvania," and that the only thing that could induce him to waive this preference except a sense of public duty, and that he felt that he could render a more efficient support to the principles 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, 1841, 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 the Monroe doctrine and the first steps in our foundation of a national bank, and the second for a "Fiscal Corporation of the United States." Mr. Clay made frequent attacks upon Mr. Tyler's vetoes, and even proposed a joint resolution for an amendment of the constitution requiring but a bare majority, instead of two thirds, of both houses 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 one of the most important parts of our 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 a revolt of the people of Rome against the tyrants of the day;" despotism in the government 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, from strong convictions 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 the part of the Senate in 1842. But it was of no avail. Buchanan, elected to the Senate for a third term, and in 1844 his name was brought forward as the democratic 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. In this responsible position Mr. Buchanan had two very important questions to deal with, and they required the exercise of delicate and wise judgment. 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 resulted in 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 Mexico. The Buchanan administration was wisely cautious. 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 resulted in 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 Mexico. The Buchanan administration was wisely cautious. 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. Sidiell, 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 Texas boundary. The Monroe doctrine and the administration of Mr. Polk's administration toward the states of Central America and on the subject of the Monroe doctrine was shaped by Mr. Buchanan very differently from 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, 1843, reasserted the Monroe doctrine, and it was made the basis for the Executive, henceforth to be allowed by the United States to plant any colony on the American continent or to interfere in any way in American 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 President Polk to the encroachments 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 savages were known to be supplied with British arms. The United States were driven to 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 president recommended to congress the appeal of Yucatan, but declined to recommend the adoption of any measure with a view to acquire the dominion and sovereignty over the peninsula. In April, 1848, the United States appointed a charge d'affaires to Guatemala, and Mr. Buchanan instructed him to "promote, by his counsel and advice, that suitable occasions offer, the reunion 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 dominion." The new charge was prevented from reaching Guatemala until late in Mr. Polk's administration, and the plan wisely conceived by Mr. Buchanan miscarried. 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 and Mr. Buchanan, the administration of President Taylor, 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 single protectorate, as the administration of Mr. Buchanan had desired, there was absolutely to be 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 any 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 other dominion or control over the same." The British construction of this clause that it recognized the existence of the Mosquito protectorate for all purposes other than those expressly prohibited; 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. Mr. Buchanan never married. The death 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, afterward widely known as Miss Harriet Lane, became an inmate of his household. James Buchanan Henry, 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 absences 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 rebuked and put down by a strong and enlightened public opinion; 2. The fugitive slave law must be enforced in the 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 trust 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, after the close of the conflict, had retired into private life and their appointments"; and then criticizing exhaustively 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. Buchanan, though social 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 close of his life, became to him an intolerable inconvenience; besides, he considered that his duty to his young relatives as well as to his only surviving brother, a clergyman in delicate health, required his presence at home. But with Mr. Buchanan duty to country and duty to family always stood in true 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 three weeks of anxious questions to be settled 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 from Central America, and the abandonment of the Clayton-Bulwer doctrine, which the Clayton-Bulwer treaty had not firmly established. President Pierce considered it best that the reciprocity and fishery questions should be settled 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 negotiations with this country that nothing could be 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 the latter communicated to 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 projet for a treaty between Great Britain, France, and the United States, making it piracy for neutrals to serve on board of privateers cruising against the commerce of either of the three nations when such nation was a belligerent, the very impressive reasons that Mr. Buchanan opposed to it caused it to be abandoned. An American
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minister at the English court, at periods of exciting and critical questions between the two nations, is very likely to experience a considerable variation in the social barometer. But the strength of Mr. Buchanan's character, and the agreeable personal qualities which have endeared him to the wide circle of years and an experience of a very uncommon kind, overcame at all times any tendency to social unpleasantness that might have been caused by national feelings excited by temporary causes. Throughout his residence in England Mr. Buchanan was treated with a respect not only by society in general, but by the queen and the prince consort. Miss Lane joined him in the spring of 1854, and remained with him until the autumn of 1855. Mr. Buchanan arrived in New York in April, 1856, and there met with a public reception from the authorities and people of the city, that evinced the interest that now began to be everywhere manifested in him as the probable future president. Prior to the meeting of the national democratic convention at Cincinnati in June, 1856, there was lack of organization on the part of Mr. Buchanan's party. During this time he himself, though willing to accept the nomination, made no efforts to secure it, and did not believe that he would receive it. The rival claimants were President Pierce and Senator Douglas, of Illinois. Chiefly through the efforts of Mr. Sixtell, Mr. Buchanan was nominated. By this time the Whig party had disappeared, the old party lines were obliterated, and the main political issue had come to be the question of slavery or no slavery in the territories. The anti-slavery party now called themselves republicans, and their candidate was Gen. Fillmore, a man vigorous and dangerous, with the great distinctness, the following facts: 1. That Mr. Buchanan was chosen president because he received the electoral votes of the five free states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, and California (sixty-two in all), and that without them he could not have been elected. 2. That his southern vote (that of every slave-holding state excepting Maryland) was partly given to him because of his conservative opinions and position, and partly because the candidate for the vice-presidency, Mr. Breckinridge, was a southern man. 3. That Gen. Fillmore was a man of great right of the old state, and that this was due partly to the character of the republican party, and partly to the fact that the republican candidate for the vice-presidency, Mr. Dayton, of New Jersey, was a citizen of a non-slaveholding state. Gen. Fremont himself was nominally a citizen of California. This election, therefore, foreshadowed the sectional division that would be almost certain to happen in the next one if the four years of Mr. Buchanan's administration should not witness a subsidence in the sectional feelings between the north and the south. Mr. Buchanan being necessary for the republicans to wrest from the democratic party the five free states that had voted for Mr. Buchanan, and they would elect the president in 1860. Whether this was to happen would depend upon the ability of the democratic party to avoid a rupture into factions that would themselves be representatives of irreconcilable dogmas on the subject of slavery in the territories. Hence it is that Mr. Buchanan's course as president, for the first three years of his term, is to be judged with reference to the subject of slavery in the territories and of the danger of interference by European powers. Great outrages were committed in Mexico upon our citizens and their property, and their claims against that government exceeded

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$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 that it could not 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 could then have to interfere, not only to secure the rights of its 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 of 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 the Second Empire, under Maximilian, followed, for the embarrassment of President Lincoln's administration while we were in the throes of our civil war, and the claims of American citizens were to all appearance indefinitely postponed. Our relations there 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 1859, establishing a joint commission for the final adjudication and 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 negotiations with China, conducted through William B. Reed as minister, were also successful; a treaty with China, signed in 1858, 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 donations 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 internal affairs the preceding administration of 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 supremacy. The pro-slavery party sustained the territorial government and obtained control of its legislation. 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 in the hands of the pro-slavery party made it necessary for the government to have its laws enforced. The legislature and governors of the territories of New Mexico and Utah, which had been in power since the admission of those states, had tried to suppress their pro-slavery designs, while, in truth, they 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 those territories. But the press and the pulpit began to teem with 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 victory 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 to hostilities, and endanger the peace and prosperity of the union. His messages constantly recommended conciliatory legislative measures; but congress paid no attention to his advice. Finally the election of Mr. Lincoln was seized upon as the proof of dissatisfaction resulting out of her old doctrine of secession. She passed her ordinance of secession on 20 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 adopted and ratified 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 the former 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's election, Gen. Scott anticipated that there would be a secession of one or more of the states and established that 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 as if he anticipated secession. But, even 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. Scott's views were clearly impracticable, and produced 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 force against individuals. In order to achieve this by the exercise of federal laws and in the preservation of federal 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 clear line of demarcation that would have to be observed 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 prevent unwise opposition from the south, Mr. Buchanan urged upon congress the adoption of an “explanatory amendment” of the constitution, which should effectually secure to slave-holders all their constitutional rights. From all parts of the country, north and south, he received private letters approving, in 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 rebellion; while this very power, emphatically 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 confined to a small body of men, who could not win 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. Thompson; Maj. Thompson, secretary of the interior, resigned on 9 Dec., 1860, 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 Dec., 1860, and Gen. Cass and Gov. Floyd resigned their offices in December; Judge Buck was transferred from the attorney-generalship to the state department, and Edwin M. Stanton became attorney-general. Joseph Holt succeeded Sec. Floyd in the war department. The two critical questions which it was important that the president should correctly and consistently decide were, whether he was to receive in their 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 both the South Carolina commissioners and 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-enforcements for southern forts, Maj. Anderson was instructed to report to the government any necessity for assistance, and in the mean time an expedition was fitted out at New York and held in readiness to sail at an hour’s notice. Until the close of Mr. Buchanan’s administration, Maj. Anderson considered himself sufficiently strong and active for the president that any unnecessary movement of troops would be regarded by the south as a menace and would provoke hostilities. 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 down rebellion 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 advice of Lincoln, Maj. Anderson not only held Fort Sumter, but the president at 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 492, being the residence of a long and responsible public life, and welcomed by an immense gathering of his neighbor.
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dors and the citizens of Lancaster. Here he lived quietly for the remaining seven years of his life, taking, however, a lively interest in public affairs and always supporting, with his presence as a private citizen, the maintenance of the war for the restoration of the union. His health was generally good throughout his whole life. After his final return to Wheatland he began to be attacked occasionally by rheumatic gout, and this malady at last terminated his life in his seventy-eighth year. His remains were interred in a cemetery near Lancaster. No man was ever treated with greater injustice than he was during the last seven years of his life by a large part of the public. Men said he was a rebel and bore away the authority of the government; he had been weak and vacillating; he had shut his eyes when men about him, the very ministers of his cabinet, were plotting the destruction of the union; he was old and timid; he might have crushed an insipient rebellion by his early acts. But he bore all this with patience and dignity, for-bearing to say anything against the new administration, and confident that posterity would acknowledge that he had done his duty. In 1862 he was attacked by Gen. Scott, who made several statements concerning the proceedings of the Fort Sumter affairs during the last winter 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 geniuses, nor did he ever do any one thing to make his name illustrious and immortal, as Webster did when he defended 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 he had been able to make 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 months of his term, "Buchanan's Administration," (New York, 1860). See Life of U. S. Buchanan, by George Tecknor Curtis (2 vols., New York, 1883).

BUCHANAN, Joseph Rhodes, physician, b. in Frankfort, Ky., 11 Dec., 1814. He was graduated as M. D. at Louisville university in 1842, and in 1846, 1850, 1853, 1856 and 1857 filled the office of professor of physiology in the medical college of Nashville, Tenn. There 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 1840 to 1856, and has written "Outlines of Lectures on the Neurological System of Anthropology" (Cincinnati, 1854), "Electrolytic Practice of Medicine and Surgery" (3d revised ed., Philadelphia, 1869), "The New Education" (3d ed., New York, 1882), "Therapeutic Sarcognomy" (Boston, 1884), "Manual of Psychometry" (1885), and is preparing a volume on "Cerebral Physiology."

BUCHANAN, McKeen, actor, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 28 Feb., 1823; d. in Denver, Col., 16 April, 1872. He was the son of Paymaster McKeen Buchanan, U. S. navy. He was educated for the navy, 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 rôle 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 success on the American stage was in the parts of the leading heroes of Shakespeare,就不知道是不是正确的。
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attack, and after its repulse became celebrated as the greatest heroine of the west.

BUCKHOUT, Dr. Charles R., senator, b. in Columbia, Pa., 28 Dec., 1821. After receiving an academic education, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. From 1845 till 1847 he was prosecuting attorney for Columbia co., and from 1850 till 1856 a state senator. In 1854 he was a commissioner to ratify a treaty with Paraguay, in 1857 chairman of the state democratic committee, elected again a state senator, and a commissioner to revise the Pennsylvania penal code. In 1858-61 he was U. S. minister to Ecuador. He was chosen U. S. senator in 1866 by a majority of one vote, and served until 1869. While in the senate he served on important committees, and took an active part in the debates, particularly in those on the reconstruction measures, which he opposed as illegal. In 1869 he was again chosen to the state senate, and while there began the movement for a state constitutional convention of which he was afterward a leading member. In 1886 he was elected to congress from Pennsylvania.

BUCKLE, Richard Maurice, Canadian physician, b. in Methwold, Norfolk, England, 18 March, 1837. When a year old he came to Canada with his father, thence to Toronto, and settled near London. He was educated at the London grammar school, and studied medicine at McGill university, being graduated in 1862. After further professional study in London and Paris, he returned to Canada in 1864, and in the following year began practice at Sarnia. In 1876 he was appointed medical superintendent of the asylum for the insane at Hamilton, Ontario, and in February, 1878, medical superintendent of the London insane asylum. Dr. Buckle is the author of "Man's Moral Nature" (New York, 1879) and "Walt Whitman" (1882), which has been republished in England. He has written many magazine articles.

BUCKHOUT, Isaac Craig, civil engineer, b. in Morrisania, N. Y., in 1811; 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 president of the road. Here he attracted the attention of his employers by his intelligence and quickness. He was afterward a surveyor in Paterson, N. J., and was then made engineer and superintendent of the Trenton and Morris railroad. 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 superintend- ent. 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 rail- road in Brooklyn was also adopted. Mr. Buckhout was a personal friend of Mr. Vanderbilt, and superintended the improvements about Mr. Gleeley'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 (now part of Zanesville), Ohio, 14 March, 1808. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1829, and served as second lieutenant in the Ohio artillery on the graphical parapet till 19 Aug., 1830, and as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at West Point till 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. From 1849 till 1851 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 3 April, 1862. He engaged in building the Illinois central grain elevators at Chicago, and rebuilding them after their destruction by the great fire. In 1873 he became president of the Chicago steel works.

BUCKINGHAM, James Silk, English traveler, b. in Flushing, near Fulmouth, England, in 1799; d. in London, 30 June, 1855. He was in- tended to the church, but left school on account of ill health, at the age of fourteen. Before he reached his thirtieth year he had been sailor, bookseller's clerk, law student, printer, and captain of a West-Indian man-of-war, and had three times lost all his property. In 1813 he was selected by the pacha of Egypt to determine the best site for a canal across the isthmus of Suez. After being stripped by robbers, he reached Suez, but the pacha gave up his design and sent Buckingham to India, where he took command of a ship belonging to the sultan of Muscat. 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 on the nabobs, he was expelled, and resided in the western parts of India. He then lost his property a fourth time. He then returned to London and established the "Oriental Herald" and the "Athenaum." Between 1822 and 1830 he published his "Travels in Palestine, Syria, Asia Minor, Arabia, Turkey, Mount Lebanon, and the Holy Ground," and travelled on the coast of America, the Gulf of California, and the Pacific Coast in the years 1830 and 1831. He then made a second journey to America, and resided two years in New York, and the West Indies. He returned to England in 1834. He became editor of the "London Magazine," and in 1835, the "Westminster Review." In 1836-37 and 1839-40 he was commissioned by the British government to examine the state of the West Indian islands in the British West Indies, and the state of the British colonies in the South Seas. He died at half-mast. 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 was re-elected by the people of his state senate. Among the various public services, he made a report in favor of the suppression of lotteries. He was president of the Massachusetts charitable association, of the Bunker 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 Editorial Life" (2 vols., 1853); and "Annals of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association" (1853). His son, Edwin, was for some time editor of the "New England Magazine," died at sea, on a voyage to Smyrna, in 1853, aged twenty-three years.

BUCKINGHAM, William Alfred, governor of Connecticut, b. in Lebanon, Conn., 28 May, 1804; d. in 1856. After he educated 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, 1850, 1856, and 1857, and was elected governor of the state every year from 1852 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 leaders as an indication of the general feeling at the north. During the war Gov. Buckingham co-operated promptly with the president, and was untiring 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, then only 461,000. Connecticut never suffered a draft, and sent into the field nearly 55,000 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,

BUCKINGHAM, Joseph Tinker, journalist, b. in Windham, Conn., 21 Dec., 1779; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 11 April, 1861. His father's name was Nehemiah Tinker; but Joseph, when twenty-seven years of age, authorized by the Massachusetts legislature to take his mother's name of Buckingham. Nehemiah Tinker died in 1788, 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 printer and afterwards engaged in 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 1809 filled the office of printer to a company of edge-tool manufacturers. 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 published through six volumes. From 1817 till 1828, 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 1834 published, with his son Edwin, the "New England Magazine." In this magazine Dr. Holmes published one or two articles under the title of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast-table." He was the original of several characters 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 was re-elected by the people of his state senate. Among the various public services, he made a report in favor of the suppression of lotteries. He was president of the Massachusetts charitable association, of the Bunker 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 Editorial Life" (2 vols., 1853); and "Annals of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association" (1853).—His son, Edwin, was for some time editor of the "New England Magazine," died at sea, on a voyage to Smyrna, in 1853, aged twenty-three years.
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of kindly disposition and gentle manners. He was president of the American temperance union, moderator of the first national Congregational council, 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 1858, to the U. S. senate, and died just before the expiration of his term. Gov. Buckley had contributed liberally to the poor, and for religious and educational purposes; among his gifts was $25,000 to Yale theological school. A bronze statue of Gov. Buckley was unveiled in the state-house at Hartford, Conn., on 18 June, 1884.

BUCKLAND, Cyrus, inventor, b. in Manchester, Conn., 10 July, 1790. He received a common-school education, 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 times was employed as inspector in all the different parts of the armory, and also as inspector of cannon. His skill and inventive powers were required of him in remodeling 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 1841, comprises thirteen machines for working gun-stocks from the rough state, as they were served out at the mills, to a degree of finish that requires 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 operation, the three bands that bind together 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, slot, and channel, and eight bands. By this machine for cutting in the band-springs, boring for band-spring and ramrod-spring, weds, grooving for the ramrod, etc. Buckley invented machines for turning the upper band of the musket; for finishing and cutting various parts of the arm; for finishing the cone; for milling screws; for finishing-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 rifling muskets; and for cutting the thread of the screw on the inside of the barrel and milling the head of the 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. Buckley reduced the cost of making muskets from $25 to $10. In the same year, he received patent from the 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. Buckley 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 protracted mental strain, and he retired from the armory, and served as 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 72d 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 1866, to the Pittsburgh soldiers' convention, and to the republican national convention of 1876. Gen. Buckley was president of the armed soldiers and sailors' home from 1867 till 1873, and government director of the Pacific railroad from 1877 till 1880.

BUCKLEY, James Monroe, clergyman, b. in Rahway, N. J., 16 Dec., 1836. He was educated at Pennington, N. J., seminary, and entered the class of 1860 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 1864, and to Brooklyn, N. Y., in 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 1886 he has been constantly assigned to the most important posts, and 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" (Boston, 1879), "Dier-general BUCKLEY, Samuel Botsford, naturalist, b. in Torrey, Yates co., N. Y., 9 May, 1800; d. in Austin, Tex., 18 Feb., 1884. He was graduated at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1836, and in 1837-5 made botanical collections in Virginia and Illinois. In 1839-40 he was principal of Alcott, Ala., 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 1845 he studied at the college of physicians and surgeons, New York, and in 1845-9 went west, during which time 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 1859-60 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 Harvard, and was on a Historical scholarship, and was a tutor from 1774 till 1778. Thomas, his ancestor, came early to Boston, and died in Brookline in 1650. He was the son of Joseph Buckminster, nephew of Col. William Buckminster, a member of the Massachusetts legislature, and published several sermons, and died 27 Nov., 1792, aged seventy-two years. He became attached, while 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, as the minister of the First church at 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 two friends, but died a few days after. He was an earnest preacher, distinguished for fervent eloquence, and was interested in the extension that led to a division in the Congregational church, adhering to conservative and orthodox principles, while his son adopted liberal views. He published about twenty-five sermons and a short sketch of Dr. McClintock, and was a part author of the "Piscataqua River Prayer-Book." 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, 29 May, 1812, d. 22 Oct., 1890. He was graduated at Harvard in 1830, 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, 1834, he preached in Boston for the first time, and accepted, in 1835, an invitation from the Brattle street society there. A voyage to Europe was rendered necessary for the restoration of his health; and in 1836-7 he travelled in England and on the continent. While in London he purchased many books for the Boston Athenæum. He was an active member of the Antiquary club, famous for the gifted men it included, and for having originated one of the first purely literary periodicals of this country. In 1839 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 librarian of the library of Harvard; and, 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, in 1844.

BUCKMINSTER, William, soldier, b. in Framingham, Mass., 15 Dec., 1736; d. 22 June, 1786; removed to Barre in 1757, commanded the minute-men in 1774, was lieutenant-colonel of Col. Brewster's regiment at Molino del Rey and received there a wound that crippled him for life.

BUCKMINSTER, William J., journalist, was in Maine in 1813; d. in Malden, Mass., 2 March, 1878. He was a son of the founder of the "Massachusetts Ploughman," and was for twenty-one years one of its editors and publishers. 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 of the 1830's. O. set in 1861, died in 1865, was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1820, was several terms in the legislature, and was elected to the U.S. senate, serving from 4 March, 1831, until his death.

BUCKNER, Simon Bolivar, soldier, b. in Kentucky, 29 Nov., 1816. He graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1844. Entering the 2d infantry, he was, from August, 1845, till May, 1846, assistant professor of ethics at West Point. He was brevetted first lieutenant for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco, where he was wounded, and again 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 Chicago custom-house in 1855, and colonel of the volunteers raised in Illinois in that year for the 15th 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 adjutant-general of the state. On 12 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 before it was garrisoned. 20 April, 1862, he was appointed a major-general.

BUDD, Charles Henry, physician, b. in Pemberton, N. J., 29 Dec., 1736; d. in Philadelphia, 22 Oct., 1880. He was educated at Marshall college, Morristown, Pa., and studied medicine at the university of Pennsylvania, after which he began to practise in Darby, Pa. At the beginning of the civil war he received an appointment at the Chestnut Hill hospital, and afterward at the Newtown town hospital, Philadelphia. Subsequent to the
war he practised medicine in Jenkintown, but soon was elected to the chair of chemistry and natural science in Franklin-Marshall college, Lancaster, Pa. Later he became professor of natural history in Philadelphia, a position he continued until his death. He was early a member of the academy of natural sciences, and an active participator in its work. Possessed of considerable mechanical skill, he constructed scientific instruments, and also devised several processes that have since been of commercial value.

BUDINGTON, William Ives, clergyman, b. in New Haven, Conn., 25 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 pastorate there, but changed his plans in consequence of the death of his wife. In December of the same year he accepted the church of the Clinton Avenue Congregational church in Brooklyn. The church flourished under his charge, and he became a leader in the denomination. In maintaining orthodoxy and resisting innovations, he was supported by his congregation. His health was caused by a cancer, from which he suffered for two years. Dr. Budington's publications were the "History of the First Church of Charlestown" (1845); a sermon on "Patriotism and the Pulpit," delivered at the anniversary of the American educational society of Boston in 1861; and an address on "The Relation 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., 1830. He was originally a printer. He began the "Troy Budget," in 1791, and the Poughkeepsie "Guardian" in 1801, failed, and removed to Kingston, N. Y., where he edited the "Plebeian," removed to Albany in 1813, and established the "Argus," which he edited until 1821, when he retired to a farm on an elevated and sandy tract near Albany, which was unproductive under the practice of cultivating it as it was, but which he made one of the best farms in the state by deeper tillage and the application of fertilizers. He was in 1823 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 1834 he established the "Cultivator," which exerted great influence among agriculturists, and was the means of effecting many improvements in husbandry. He delivered numerous addresses and published the "Farmer's Instructor," in ten volumes, and the "Farmer's Companion, or Essays on the Principles and Practice of American Husbandry" (New York, 1839).

BUrell, Abei, mechanic, b. in Killingworth, Conn., about 1750; d. in New Haven about 1835. His youth was spent as an apprentice to a gold- and silver-smith, and his skill in engraving led him, before he became of age, to alter ingeniously a colonial note. This act was detected and punished. The first lapidary machine is believed to have been constructed by him. Later he established a type-foundry, and, unaided, completed several standard ciphers, which were then removed to New Haven, and was employed by Bernard Romano in the construction of a map of North America. For this purpose he surveyed the coast about Pensacola, and afterward engraved the map that was published during the revolutionary war. In consideration of his various services to the public he was restored to his civil rights by the legislature. Subsequent to the war he was employed by the manufacturer of the machinery used in the manufacture of cloth, and on his return erected a cotton-factory in New Haven, one of the first in the United States.

BUell, Don Carlos, soldier, b. on the present site of Lowell, Ohio, 23 March, 1818. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1841, entered the 3d infantry, became first lieutenant on 18 June, 1846, and won the brevet of captain at Monterrey, and of major at Contreras and Churubusco, where he was severely wounded. He served as assistant adjutant-general at Washington in 1848-'9, and at the headquarters of various departments till 1861, was made a lieutenant-colonel on the staff, 11 May, 1861, and appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, 17 May, 1861. After assisting in organizing the army at Washington, he was assigned in August to a division of the Army of the Potomac, which he became distinguished for its discipline. In November he superseded 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 Munfordville, on 17 Dec. On 14 Feb., 1862, Gen. Buell occupied Bowling Green. On the 23d, with a small force, he took possession of Gallatin, Tenn., and on the 25th his troops entered Nashville, supported 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 battlefield 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 entrenchments 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 manœuvre 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 place, as well as Louisville, was exposed to attack. At midnight of 24 Sept., Buell's retreating army entered Louisville amid great excitement, as it was feared that Bragg would march 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 under Gen. Bragg 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 confederates retreated the union troops pressed upon their heels, and at Perryville Gen. Bragg halted and determined to give battle. The two armies formed in order of battle on opposite sides of the town. The action was begun, 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. Bragg withdrew to Harrodsburg. The confederates retreated slowly to Cumberland Gap, and, though Gen. Buell pursued them, he was blamed for not moving swiftly enough to bring them into action. In the 24th he joined the army under Gen. Rosecrans. A military commission, appointed to investigate his operations, made a report, which has never been published. He was mustered out of the volunteer service on 26 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, 1863, and since that time waiting orders at Indianapolis. He became president of the Green River iron-works of Kentucky in 1863, and subsequently held the office of pension agent at Louisville, Ky.

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 Waterloo, and who was a representative for the county of Leeds in the 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 in 1875 and 1878, and was a member of the 42d and 43d. He became a lieutenant-colonel in the 43d. He is a liberal.

BUELL, Richard Hooker, engineer, b. in Cumberland, Md., 9 Nov., 1842. He was graduated at Rensselaer polytechnic institute, Troy, N. Y., in 1862, was an engineer officer in the U. S. navy in 1862-7, and in 1870 assistant civil engineer in the Tehuantepeque survey. He has published "The Cadet Engineer" (Philadelphia, 1875); "Safety-Valves" (New York, 1878); additions to Weishaar's "Mechanics of Engineering" on heat, steam, and steam-engines (1878); and "The Compound Steam-Engine and its Steam-Generating Plant" (1884).

BUELL, Rufus F., missionary, b. in 1813; d. in Washington, D. C., 21 Feb., 1890. He studied at Madison university, and was graduated at Andover theological seminary in 1840. In the spring of the following year he set sail for Greece, where he and his wife labored as missionaries of the American Baptist mission union, amid many discouragements, and in the face of violent opposition, until the Greek mission was abandoned in 1855. After their return they taught a young

ladies' school in Providence, R. I. Mr. Buell subsequently removed to Washington, where he held an appointment in the internal revenue office. He edited a side of the "Washington"

in Greek.

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 philanthropist of New England. In 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 side of Mexico, and at the close of the war returned to California and took an active part in the explorations for gold. The fruits of his obser-
BUFO RD

vations he embodied in a work entitled "Six Months in the Gold Mines" (Philadelphia, 1850). When the "Alta California" newspaper was founded, Buford was elected 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.

BUFO RD, Abra ha m, soldier, b. in Virginia; d. in Scott co., Ky., 29 June, 1886. He was appointed colonel of Morgan's 11th Virginia regiment, 16 May, 1778. On 29 May, 1780, 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, were on the return march. Tarleton's men surrounded the force, which consisted 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, that Col. Buford and the staff, under the impression that all the continental troops were thrown into confusion and were killed without quarter by the British. "Tarleton's quarter" after that came to be a synonym for barbarity.

BUFO RD, 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., 1855, 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., and in 1857 president of the Rock Island 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 march, commanded the garrison at Island No. 10 after the capitulation of the fort, and was engaged in the expedition to Fort Pillow in April, 1862. He then became chief of artillery, and 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 13 Sept., 1863, till 9 March, 1865. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers on 19 March, 1863, and major-general of the army on 22 April, 1865. He was special U. S. commissioner of Indian affairs from 7 Feb. till 1 Sept., 1868, and for inspecting the Union Pacific railroad from 1 Sept., 1867, till 10 March, 1869, when the road was completed.—H. H. half-brother, John, soldier, b. in Kentucky in 1827: A. W., Wiltleton, D. C., 18 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 1855, at Blue Water in the Kansas disturbances 1856-7, and in the Utah expedition of 1857-8 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. Pershing of the Army of Virginia on 26 June, and on 27 July made a brigade general, assigned to the command of a brigade of 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 force, 12 Aug., Kelly's Ford, 13 Aug., and engagement at Manassas, 29 and 30 Aug., where he was wounded. He served as chief of cavalry of the Army of the Potomac in the Maryland campaign, being engaged at South Mountain, 11 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 at that time the chief, Gen. Buford was assigned 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, was engaged at Aldie, Middleburg, and Upperville, 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 Culpepper, 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 pursuit, the last sick man of the division. His commission as major-general reached him on the day of his death.

BUGBEE, Lucius Hallet, educator, b. in Goward, N. Y., 25 Nov., 1830. He was educated at Amherst in 1854, became a teacher, was ordained a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, and was principal of Fayette seminary, Iowa, in 1857-60, pastor of a church in Chicago, Ill., in 1861-3, president of the Northwestern female college at Evanston, Ill., in 1863-8, of Cincinnati Wesleyan college in 1868-75, and afterward of Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa.

BULL, Bernardo (boo-ool), Spanish missionary, b. in Catalonia; d. in Cuxa in 1529. He was a member of the Benedictine order, a monk of St. Benoît, in Austria, and in 1493 was appointed by the pope vicar-apostolic in the New World. He ac-
compared 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 Cuax. An account of what he did in America, entitled "Nova Typis transacta navigazione Novi Orbis Indicis occidentalis," published in 1621 under the name of Franciscus Honorius Philopompus, is supposed to have been written by Bull himself.

BUIST, George, clergyman, b. in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1770; d. in Charleston, S. C., 31 Aug., 1808. He was educated at Edinburgh University, attended great professors, and, in 1801, he was called to a church in Charleston in 1793, 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 (1796), 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, 13 April, 1844. He was a son of Dr. Thomas Bulfinch, an eminent physician, who established a school. He was graduated in Boston in 1783, 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 as a profession. 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 capitol from 1817 until it was completed in 1830. — His son, Stephen Greenleaf Bulfinch, a 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 Columbia 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 and preached in Pittsburg, Pa., and was 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 "Concepts for the Saviour," a volume of "Poems" (Charleston, 1834); "The Holy Land and its Inhabitants" (Boston, 1834); "Lays of the Gospel" (1835); "Communion Thoughts" (1832); "The Harp and the Cross" (1857); "Her, or the Slave Deaker's Daughter" (1864); "Manual of the Evidence of Christiinity." (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., 16 July, 1736; d. there, 27 May, 1807. 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 literature. He published "The Lowell Lyric That History" (Boston, 1853); "The Age of Fable" (1853); "The Age of Chivalry" (1858); the "Boy Inventor" (1860); "Legends of Charlemagne" (1863); and "Poetry of the Age of Fable" (1863); and "Connecticut河水"; or, Romance of the Rivers" (1866).

BULKELEY, Eliphalet Adams, lawyer, b. in Colchester, Conn., 29 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 1857 again elected to the state legislature. As the living 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 firm, which has become its first president, and the Delta 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., 1836, 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 bank, and later was elected to the presidency of the Delta life insurance company. He is prominent in the Congregational church, and has four times been elected mayor of Hartford.

BULKELEY, Peter, clergyman, b. in Odell, Bedfordshire, England, 31 Jan., 1858; d. in Concord, Mass., 9 March, 1859. He was educated at 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 remained for some time at Cambridge, Mass., but moved farther inland, and to 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, 1646). He contributed a large part of his own valuable collection to establish the library of Harvard college.

BULKEY, Henry Daggett, physician, b. in New Hampshire, 19 April, 1860; d. in New York city, 4 Jan., 1872. He was graduated at Yale in 1820, 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 1830. 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 on this subject in the colleges of physicians and surgeons, and was the first to establish a dispensary in New York for skin diseases. In 1848 he was appointed attending physician to the New York Hospital, a post which he occupied until his death. He was a member of medical societies and societies in the district Medical Society and of the New York Academy of Medicine. Dr. Bulkeley edited the American editions of Cazeneue and Schedel's "Manual of Diseases of the Skin" (New York, 1846), and Gregory's "A narrative of the epidemic fever in New York and New England in 1832."
residence in Massachusetts, with a party of seventeen, purchased land and settled in Newport about 1635. In 1685 and in 1689 he was governor.

BULL, Ole Bornemann, violinist, b. in Bergen, Norway, 5 Feb., 1810; d. there, 18 Aug., 1890. Music was taught him by his uncle, Jens Bull, and in his eighth year he began receiving instruction. A year later he was first violinist at the theatre, which by his talent and the latter becoming a clever amateur performer. In 1822 he studied under Lundholm, a Swede who settled in Bergen, and soon acquired the little that this musician could impart to him. Later his father, who desired that he should become a clergyman, placed him under the care of Musæus; but, as he was not permitted to use his violin, he soon revolted. In 1828 he was sent to the university at Christiania; but his stay was short, and he became director of the philharmonic and dramatic societies. He then determined to study music under Louis Spohr, who was then himself teaching in Copenhagen, and he turned his attention to study and spent a few months at Göttingen. Returning to Norway, he gave several concerts, and so obtained funds with which to visit Paris. His experiences were the same as those of many men of genius that, first and last, have been attracted to that gay capital. Faith in himself, hope, struggling, despondency, death almost, then rescue and success, is the brief story. After a severe illness at the residence of Madame Villeninot, whose granddaughter he married some years later (1840), he was enabled to give his concert, then under the patronage, in the year 1842, at Montebello, and with the proceeds he made a concert tour through Switzerland and Italy, spending some time in hard study at Milan. His first really great success was made in Bologna. Malbran and De Beriot were to appear together at a concert; but at the last moment Malbran declined to sing on account of indisposition, and De Beriot claimed that he was suffering from a sprained thumb. Ole Bull was hastily sought out, and, although he had retired for the night, hurried to the theatre. Wearied and almost unnerved, choosing his instrument and bow, 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, 1833, 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, then taken by the patriots, and in 1843 travelled in continental Europe. Late in 1843 he landed in Boston, and travelled 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. Youssuf 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 his management passed into other hands. In 1862 he returned to the United States for four years. While in Pennsylvania he purchased a large tract of land in Potter co, and endeavored to found a colony, to which he gave the name Oleana; 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 1875 and 1878-1880 he spent some time in 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 America, that of 1878, at Cambridge, Mass. See "Ole Bull; a Memoir," by his widow, Sara C. Bull (Boston, 1889).

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 seventy-two. After distinguishing himself in military 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 was appointed lieutenant-governor of that colony in 1764. He continued in the latter office many 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. He was graduated at Amherst in 1828, and then for a year taught school. 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 Muine Sabbath-school union, and in 1834 was elected secretary of the Massachusetts Sabbath-school society (afterward Congregational publishing society), continuing as such until 1875, when he became honorary secretary and its representative before the churches. He has edited a great number of the society's books, and has written "Children's Catechisms," "Lives of Piety" (Springfield, 1867); "Children's Book for Sabbath Hours" (1875); "Sunnybag Storries" (Boston, 1863); "Fifty Years with the Sabbath-Schools" (Boston, 1876). From 1834 till 1844 he edited "The Sabbath-School Visitor," and since then he has had charge of "The Well-Spring."

BULLARD, Henry Adams, jurist, b. in Groton, Mass., 9 Sept., 1818; d. in New Orleans, La., 17 April, 1861. He was graduated at Harvard in 1837, and studied law. He accompanied Gen. Toledó on his revolutionary expedition to New Mexico in the spring of 1819. In the civil and military secretary. 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 1823, entered congress in 1834, 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 Senate for four years. In 1853 he was chosen to serve out the unexpired term of Charles M. Conrad in congress, but died from fatigue after returning from Washington.
BULLARD, Talbot, physician, b. in Sutton, Mass., 10 Aug., 1815; d. in Indianapolis, Ind., 18 June, 1863. 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 other physicians had been engaged. In the battle in which Lee was defeated he 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 1810 he entered the University of 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 1854, when ill health compelled his resignation. He then became professor of languages in the Albany acade-
y, and continued as such until 1848. From 1832 till 1859 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" (New York, 1834); "Analyti-
cal and Practical English Grammar" (1856); "Cicero's Select Orations" (1851); "Principles of Greek Grammar" (1840); "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 Princeton, Va., in 1795, and in Jefferson co., Ky., 13 April, 1816. In 1784 he settled in Shelby co., Va. (now Kentucky), but the continual depredations of the Indians caused him to remove to Jefferson co., and he settled near Sturgus' Sta-
tion. He was delegate to the convention that met at Danville in 1792 to frame the constitution of Kentucky. After its adoption he represented his county in the state senate, and was the first speaker, serving as such from 1792 till 1804. In 1799 he was a delegate to the convention that met at Frankfort for the purpose of amending the state constitution, and presided at its meetings. He became in 1800 the first lieutenant-governor of Kentucky. He retired from politics in 1808, and passed the latter portion of his life on the farm in Jefferson co., where he died.

BULLOCH, Archibald, lawyer, b. in Charle-
ston, S. C, about 1790; d. in Savannah, Ga., 22 Feb., 1777. He received a liberal education, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and settled in Georgia. In 1772 he became speaker of the commons house, in 1776 he represented the party of provincial congress, and became its president, and during the following year he was again called upon to pre-
side over 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 presi-
dent of Georgia, holding that office from 20 June, 1776, till 5 Feb., 1777, when the state constitution came into existence. Mr. Bulloch was one of the most eminent men of his time, and had great influ-
ence 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. He was one of the elected mayor of Savannah. Subsequently he be-
came collector of the port, and during the war of 1812 served in the Savannah heavy artillery. 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, 2 March, 1816; d. in Worcester, 17 Jan., 1882. He was graduated at Amherst in 1836, and for three years 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. He soon became interested in politics, and was a member of the lower branch of the legis-
lature 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 insolvency. In 1859 he was elected mayor of Worcester, and from 1866 till 1868 was governor of Massachusetts. From 1848 till 1850 he edited "The Ægis" 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" (Worce-
ester, 1876). He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and the Harvard, and 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 was ad-
mitted to the bar in 1836. Soon afterward he re-
moved to Alton, Ill., where he practised his pro-
fession 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 representa-
tive to the general assembly from the town of Bristol; but in 1847, having been retained as counsel from that town in an important question affecting its boundaries, then pending before the legislature, he declined re-election. In 1848 he was selected as one of a committee of three to inquire into the validity of the state (revolutionary) debt, and in the same year was appointed collector of Bristol and Warren, an office which he held until 1852. In April, 1852, with Gov. Bullock was one of the

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 was ad-
mitted to the bar in 1836. Soon afterward he re-
moved to Alton, Ill., where he practised his pro-
fession 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 representa-
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the rebellion, and while engaged in this duty in September, 1862, he was chosen a judge of the su-
preme court. He remained upon the bench of this court until March, 1864, when he was appointed by
President Lincoln judge of the district court of the
United States for the district of North Carolina. He
was 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 civil war he continued this operation under
the direction of the confederate government, es-
ablishing railroads and telegraph lines on interior
routes. Later he was placed in charge of con-
tributions for the officers and men of the Army of
Northern Virginia, and at Appomattox he gave his
personal superintendence of their arrangements.
After the cessation of hostilities, Mr. Bullock re-
sumed 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 its 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 Macon and Augusta railroad. In 1867
he was chosen a delegate to the convention called
to frame a constitution under the reconstruction
laws then recently passed. His course at that con-
vention was as a member of the convention which
rejected the expedient of leaving Georgia as a separate
degree 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 prop-
eity as returned by its owners for taxation was
increased over $50,000,000. Gov. Bullock con-
tinued his residence in Georgia, and became president
of one of the largest cotton-mills in Atlanta. He
has taken no public part in politics since his resig-
nation from his state's highest tribunal.

**BULLOCK, William A., inventor, b. in Green-
ville, Greene co., N. Y., in 1813; d. in Philadelphia,
Pa., 14 April, 1867. At an early age he, with his
brother, learned the trade of iron-founder and ma-
chinist. He devoted all his leisure to books, and
acquired a remarkable knowledge of mechanics. After engaging in var-
ious 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 re-
moved three years later to Catskill, N. Y., where
he made in 1852, for his own use, a wooden press
turned by a hand-crank. To this machine a self-
feeder was attached, which contained the gern of
sheets of his machines. In September, 1859, in conse-
quence of failing health, he re-
signed this office.**

**BULLOCK, Rufus Brown, governor of Geor-
cia, b. in Bethlehem, Albany co., N. Y., 28 March,
1834. He was graduated at Albion (N. Y.) acade-
my in 1856, and the following year set out to
organize 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 civil war he continued this operation under
the direction of the confederate government, es-
ablishing railroads and telegraph lines on interior
routes. Later he was placed in charge of con-
tributions for the officers and men of the Army of
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eity as returned by its owners for taxation was
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tinued his residence in Georgia, and became president
of one of the largest cotton-mills in Atlanta. He
has taken no public part in politics since his resig-
nation from his state's highest tribunal.**

**BULLUS, Oscar, naval officer, b. about 1800;
d. in New York city, 29 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. Biddle 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 1823 till 1824 he was on duty in the
"Chesapeake, in the Mediterranean, and the navy-yard, New York.
In 1830 he was assigned the command of the
"Rush," later of the receiving-ship "Franklin,"
then on the sloop "St. Louis," and from 1855
till 1858 on the "Constitution." From 1842 till
1844 he was in command of the "Comet," and,
shortly after 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-
quired by the service, and was later placed in the
line of duty. He was made a master-in-
captain in 1861, and in command of rendezvous,
New York, rendered good service in connection
with recruiting. In 1867 he was promoted commo-
dore, and had charge of the depot at Malden, Mass.
BULWER, William Henry Lyttton 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-guardes as a cornet, but soon obtained an unattached commission on half-pay, and, commuting the terms of these commissions regulations known 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 the four succeeding sessions won high repute as a debater. He was appointed secretary of legation, and afterward chargé d' affaires at Brussels in 1835. In 1837 he was sent out as minister at Constantinople, which station he afterward held successively as secretary of legation to St. Petersburg, and then to Paris in 1839 as chargé d'affaires. He was ambassador to Spain from 1843 till 1848. In all of these places he evinced unusual diplomatic talents, and conducted successful negotiations and complicated despatches. 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, Sir Henry was appointed British minister at Washington, where he remained three years. During this time he was associated with Senator John Middleton 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. After this he was sent successively to Florence, 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 remained there until he was created Baron Dalling and Bulwer in 1871 as Baron Dalling and Bulwer. He published a small volume of poems (1822); "Autumn in Greece" (1826); "France, Social, Literary, and Political" (1834). The last named is the first half of the two-volume "History of the Middle Classes." He prefixed a "Life of Lord Byron" to the Paris edition of that poet's works (1833). 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, 28 Nov., 1879. He was educated at Tuftonaso, 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, Blackwell's island, to the stranger's hospital; and from 1867 till 1871 he was professor of venereal diseases at the college of physicians and surgeons, New York. Dr. Bunstead was a member of various medical societies, and from 1875 till 1876 vice-president of the Torrey botanical club. He contributed papers to the medical journals, and translated Ricord's notes to "Hunter's Treatise on the Venereal Diseases" (Philadelphia, 1834), and Cullier'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. He was educated at Rand's academy, a famous school at that period in New York, where he was graduated, and later became an author and publisher. His first book was "The Romance of the Revolution," a compilation of revolutionary incidents and anecdotes (New York, 1852). His other works include "A Bachelor's Story" (1859); "Life Before Him" (1860); "Bensley" (1863)—the last two published anonymously; "Bachiller Bine," a collection of social and literary essays (1888); "Don't," a small book on manners, of which more than 5,000 copies were sold in the United States, and there are several English editions (1884); "My House, an Ideal" (1859); and "Timas Terreystone," published in London in 1849. He edited "Giacomo della CAVA," a dramatic drama, "Marco Bozzaris," which was produced in 1849; and "Love in 76" (1866), which enjoys the distinction of being the only parlor comedy of the revolution. Mr. Buncle was connected editorially with the "National Era" and the "Downtown Democrat," first as associate editor, and afterward as editor-in-chief, and has also contributed to other periodicals.

BUNCE, William Gedney, landscape painter, b. in Hartford, Conn., 19 Sept., 1842. He studied under William Hart in New York, and subsequently lived for two years in London, studying under Andreas Aschenbach in Düsseldorf, and under Paul Jean Chays 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 "Venedig—Nacht" (1876); "Venedig—Morgen"; "La Laguna Veneziana" (1878); "Approach to Venice"; "Twilight in Holland"; "Watch Hill, Rhode Island" (1880); "Satucket Hills, New England"; "Among the Sail, Venice"; "Bit of Harbor, Venice" (1882); "Sun, Sails, and Sea, Venice"; the "Ducal Palace, Venice"; "Palazzo" (in the Louvre, Paris); "In the Lagoon, San Giorgio" (1884); "Venetian Day" and "Venetian Night" (1885).

BUNCH, Samuel, soldier, b. in Granger co., Tenn., 4 Dec., 1786; d. in Rutledge, Tenn., 5 Sept., 1849. He commanded a regiment of mounted infantry and yeomanry in the Monroe administration, serving under Gen. Andrew Jackson, and distinguished himself in the attack on Hillibeton on 18 Nov., 1813. In the charge of the battle at Horseshoe Bend, on 27 March, 1814, he was among the first to pass over the breastworks of the enemy. For many years he was sheriff of Granger county. He was elected from Tennessee to the 23d congress as a Whig, and was re-elected to the 24th, serving from 2 Dec., 1835, till 3 March, 1837.

BUNCOMBE, Edward, soldier, b. in St. Kitts, W. I.; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 1777. He was educated at King's College, Cambridge, and came to this country, and in 1776 settled in Tyrrel co., N. C. During the revolutionary war he raised and commanded the 5th North Carolina regiment, and fought under Gen. Francis Nash at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. He was severely wounded in the latter engagement, and, after being captured, was taken to Philadelphia, where he soon died from the effects of his injuries. In 1791 his name was given to a county in North Carolina. The Americanism "speaking for Buncombe," signifying any speech made solely to please a constitu-
eny 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 exclaimed, 'I have no friends—no one left—he was not speaking to the house, but to Buncombe.

BURCHARD, Christopher William, Canadian publisher, b. in Amigan, county Limerick, Ireland, in September, 1857. He was educated in Ireland and Toronto, and was associated with the press in early life, but left journalism and engaged for many years in the West India trade. He has been for some time the proprietor and publisher of the Toronto "Mail," the principal organ of the Conservatives in Canada. He was first returned to Parliament in 1878.

BURBANK, Sidney, soldier, b. in Massachusetts, 26 Sept., 1807; d. in Newport, Ky., 7 Dec., 1888. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1829, and entered the 1st infantry as second lieutenant. After some years of frontier duty, he was assigned to garrison duty with the press in early life, but left journalism and engaged for many years in the West India trade. He has been for some time the proprietor and publisher of the Toronto "Mail," the principal organ of the Conservatives in Canada. He was first returned to Parliament in 1878.

BURBIDGE, Stephen Gano, soldier, b. in Scott co., Ky., 19 Aug., 1831. He was educated at Georgetown college, and at the Kentucky military institute in Frankfort, after which he studied law with Senator Garrett Davis in Paris, Ky. From 1859 to 1869 he was major-general of the Kentucky National Guard. He was brevetted brigadier-general in the pollution of Kentucky infantry in 1862, and then turned his attention to agriculture. He conducted a large farm 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 his division with the press in early life, but left journalism and engaged for many years in the West India trade. He has been for some time the proprietor and publisher of the Toronto "Mail," the principal organ of the Conservatives in Canada. He was first returned to Parliament in 1878.

BURBIDGE, George Wheelock, Canadian jurist, b. in Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, 6 Feb., 1817. He was graduated at Mount Allison Wesleyan college in 1864, studied law, and in 1871 was admitted to the bar of New Brunswick, and began to practice at St. John. He was secretary of the commissioners for establishing the laws of New Brunswick in 1877, became deputy minister of justice and solicitor of Indian affairs in 1882, and in 1883 was selected as one of the commissioners to revise and consolidate the statutes of Canada.

BURCHARD, Samuel Dickinson, clergyman, b. in Steuben, N. Y., 6 Sept., 1812. He received an academic education, and at eighteen years of age removed to Kentucky, and was admitted to Centre college, Danville, in 1836. Immediately after 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 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 elected a member of the New Jersey legislature, and was the principal ingredient in the 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 allocution, into the most unprecedented and unexpected political notoriety. A few days before the election the republican managers called a "ministers' meeting" in New York. About 500 clergymen, nominally representing all denominations, assembled, and Mr. Burchard addressed them in a dignified and, in the main, temperate speech. In concluding, however, he stigmatized the democrats as the party of "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion." Mr. Blaine, the republican candidate for the presidency, was present, but failed to ratify 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 all the work of months. Hardly had they been uttered when the managers added the importance, and the whole country, especially near the centers of Roman Catholic population, was placarded with posters headed "R. K. 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, which was so evenly balanced that it remained for several days in doubt. The official count gave the state, and the presidency, to the democrats by only 1,047 votes, and the number changed by Dr. Burghardt's remark was reasonably estimated at a thousand. In Scotland, made subject to untold annoyances, and it is but fair to say that he bore them in a philosophical, manly, and Christian manner, alleging that if he had been 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 Dunblane, 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, with few but favorable results. 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, a visitation of benevolence befell the artist. He followed in Edinburgh a full course of scientific 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 three county fairs. The first cultivator invented in this country was patented by him in 1820, and in 1825 he received a patent for making the wrought-iron spike. Meanwhile, in 1822, he became the agent of the Troy iron and nail factory, which was greatly enlarged under his supervision, and ultimately he became sole proprietor. In 1835 he invented a machine for making horse-shoes, and in 1840 one for making the hook-headed spike, afterward used generally on railroads 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 invention, and in 1848 received 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 roll of iron, fed into this machine, is converted into shoes entirely completed, with creases and counter-sunk holes, leaving nothing more to be done but 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 1883 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 1,000 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., 1832. He studied in New Haven and Yale, and entered 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 a Philadelphia works. After several weeks he was succeeded, the advancing step by step until he became president of the Burden iron company. Subsequently he held many places of trust, and was for some time president of the Hudson river ore and iron company. Mr. Burden has obtained several patents for inventions of his own, the most prominent of which are for the manufacture of horse- and male-shoes, and one for making snow- and mud-shoes for horses and mules. From these inventions alone a very large revenue is obtained. In 1860 he was a presidential elector on the republican ticket. He is a practical and no-worrier, the friend of the industries of mining engineers, and has been elected its vice-president several times.

BURDETTE, Robert Jones, humorist, b. in Greensborough, Pa., 30 July, 1841. Early in life he began earning an income by reading to the schoolmasters and teaching in the public schools. He enlisted as a private in the 47th 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 associate editor of the Burlington, Iowa, "Hawk-eye," and his humorous contributions to this journal, 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 and other Hawkleyisms" (Burlington, 1877); "Hawkeyes" (1883); "Life of Low William Penn" (New York, 1882); and "Innach 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 from a very early age received a patent for an improved modification of his machine for making horse-shoes, which he devised in June, 1857. A roll of iron, fed into this machine, is converted into shoes entirely completed, with creases and counter-sunk holes, leaving nothing more to be done but 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 1883 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 1,000 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., 1832. He studied in New Haven and Yale, and entered 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 a Philadelphia works. After several weeks he was succeeded, the advancing step by step until he became president of the Burden iron company. Subsequently he held many places of trust, and was for some time president of the Hudson river ore and iron company. Mr. Burden has obtained several patents for inventions of his own, the most prominent of which are for the manufacture of horse- and male-shoes, and one for making snow- and mud-shoes for horses and mules. From these inventions alone a very large revenue is obtained. In 1860 he was a presidential elector on the republican ticket. He is a practical and no-worrier, the friend of the industries of mining engineers, and has been elected its vice-president several times.

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 Munich, 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 Würtemberg. 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 1864, and again during the invasion of
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Pennsylvania in 1863, and for his services he received the brevet of brigadier-general. In 1865 he was elected brigadier-general of the 2d brigade, 1st division of the State national guard. He was twice president of the "Liederkrantz," a German musical society in New York, and was a director of the Bowery bank and German savings bank.

BURGESS, Tristan, jurist, b. in Rochester, Mass., 26 Feb., 1770; d. in Providence, R. L, 13 Oct., 1833. He was graduated 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 was elected to the legislature in 1800 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Hoppin, who had been appointed to the United States Congress. 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 supreme court of Rhode Island, and from 1815 till 1828 was professor of oratory and belles-lettres in Brown university. He was elected in 1825 representative in congress, and served continuously until 3 March, 1825. In 1836 he was defeated as whig candidate for governor, and then retired from public life, resigning his practice. His famous retort to John Randolph, of Virginia—"Moral monster can not restore to the father of lies"—made while a member of congress, is historical. He published orations and speeches, and also wrote the "Battle of Lake Erie, with Notices of Commodore Perry and Conduct" (Philadelphia, 1839). See "Memoirs of Tristan Burgess," by II. L. Bowen (Providence, 1839).

BURGESS, Alexander Mackinnon, Canadian journalist, b. in Strathpey, Inverness-shire, Scotland, 21 Oct., 1850. He was educated at the University of Aberdeen, emigrated to the United States in 1871, and was editor and reporter of the debates of the Senate and House of Commons in 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 "Tribune." He became editor of the Ottawa "Times" on 1 July, 1874, and subsequently owner of that paper, which he retained until 1876.

BURGESS, Ebenezer, clergyman, b. in Wareham, Mass., 1 April, 1790; d. in Dedham, 5 Dec., 1850. He was graduated at Brown in 1810, and was a tutor there from 1811 till 1813. 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 1829-30, was ordained its pastor in March of the latter year, and remained there till his death. He published "The Dedham Pulpit" (1840), and "The Burgess Genealogy" (1865).

BURGESS, Ebenezer, missionary, b. in Grafton, Vt., 25 June, 1805; d. in Newton Centre, Mass., 1 Jan., 1870. He was graduated at Amherst in 1826. He became tutor there from 1828 till 1835. 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 15 Oct., 1839. He was first pastor of the church established in the village of Maharrat, in western India. He was stationed at Ahmednagger till 1851, then at Satar, and in 1854 returned to the United States. He was acting pas-

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BURLINGTON, Edward, naval architect, b. in West Sandwich, Mass., 30 June, 1848. After graduating at Harvard in 1871, he became secretary of the Boston society of natural history, edited its publications for several years, and published several memoirs on botanical 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, bringing his knowledge and judgment to the practical test of designing and building vessels for his own use. His success in this line was so marked that when, in 1888, a reverse of fortune threw him upon his own resources for a livelihood, he naturally turned to the designing of sailing-yachts. Several of his boats won fame in eastern waters, and when, in 1894, it became necessary to build a large vessel for 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 schoop "Puritan" was the result, and in the contest for the America's cup in 1885 she defeated all 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. L, 31 Oct., 1829; d. at sea, near Point Prince, W. L, 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 1831-34, of which an interesting journey journal remains. He was admitted to deacon's orders, by Bishop Griswold, in Providence, 10 June, 1854, 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. He was elected first bishop of Maine 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 1855. He was active in parochial as well as episcopal labors, in missions of the church, in the house of bishops, and as a teacher. His churchmanship was of the style of Muhlenberg, Alonso Potter, and Bishop Griswold, sometimes designated as high churchmanship, and was characterized by its 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 Haiti in the interest 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); "Terton 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 (1868).—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, New York, in 1841. He was ordained deacon in Providence, 3 Nov., 1842, and priest, 1 Nov., 1843. While in dean's orders he had charge of St. Stephen's church, East Haddam, Conn. In 1848 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 the latter year he became rector of St. John's church, Brooklyn, N. Y., where he served for two years. In 1869 he accepted the rectory of Trinity 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 1877, and represented the diocese in the first and in massachusetts at that time. In 1877 he was president of the house of deputies. After his brother's death, in 1866, he was elected by the clergy of Maine to 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 chosen to be its first bishop, and was consecrated in Christ church, Springfield, Mass., 15 May, 1878. Bishop Burgess has published a memoir of his brother, the first bishop of Maine and New Hampshire, etc., as a Sunday-school question-books, and carols and hymns; and has been a contributor to periodical church literature.

BURGOYNE. John, British soldier, b. 24 Feb., 1723; d. in London, 4 Aug., 1792. He was the eldest son of John Burgoyne and Anna Maria, daughter of Charles Burnetson, of Hackney, in Middlesex. The popular belief that he was a natural son of Lord Bingley is pure fiction, and has 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 Stanley, 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 the House of Commons 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 displeasure of Junius, by whom he was severely criticised. He was made major-general of the 1st dragoons, 1 May, 1773, appointed to a command in America, arrived in Boston, 25 May, 1775, and witnessed the battle of Bunker Hill, of which he gave a graphic description in a letter to his brother-in-law, Lord Stanley. He was commissioned, 1 Jan., 1776, lieutenant-general in America only, and took part in the operations of that year for expelling the Americans from Canada; but in November, dissatisfied with his subordinate position under Carleton, he returned to England. In December he concerted with the British ministry a plan for the evacuation of 1777. A large force under his command was to go 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 ever left the shores of England. Proceeding up Lake Champlain, he easily forced the evacuation of Crown Point, Ticonderoga, and Fort Ticonderoga, 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.
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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 de-
partment. Burgoynes also lost valuable time and
received a fatal check by his disastrous attack on
Blenheim, foolishly induced, and the second
stopped by the intrenchments of Gates at Bemus's
heights, nine miles south of Saratoga (Schuyler-
ville), he endeavored to extricate himself from his
perilous position by fighting. Two battles were
fought, on nearly the same ground, on 19 September
and 27 October. The first was indecisive, the sec-
ond resulted in so complete a rout for the British
that, leaving his sick and wounded to the compas-
sion of Gates, Burgoyne retreated to Saratoga.
Here, finding that his provisions were giving out,
Stark in his rear, and that there was no chance of
escape, capitulated with his entire army, 17 Oct.,
1777. This event was the turning-point in the
American revolution. It secured the French alli-
ance, and lifted the clouds of moral and financial
gloom that had settled upon the hearts of the lead-
ers, even the indefatigable Washington. Burgoyne
until his unfortunate campaign, stood very high in
his profession. He had made a brilliant record
on the banks of the Tagus for dash under that
master of the art of war, the famous Count
Schaumborg-Lippe. He also added to a propos-
sessing exterior, the polished manners and grace-
sility of a courtier. He was likewise witty and
brave. But he was hasty and self-willed. Desirous
to do everything himself, he rarely consulted with
others; yet he never knew how to keep a plan se-
cret. While in a subordinate position, he was con-
stantly carping at a midshipman superior to him;
when given a superior command, he was guilty of
the same faults that he had reprehended in others.
His boastful ways drew upon him the nicknames of
Sir Jack Brag" and "Chromonomotrophologos," a
character in a burlesque play by Henry Carey.
Being a Sybarite, he often neglected the duties of a
general; and while he was enjoying his wines and
choice food, his army suffered the keenest want.
Early in 1778 he returned to England, and justly
threw the failure of the expedition upon the min-
istry, since, in arranging the campaign, he had in-
sisted that the gallant Washington should have an
expedition. Had he been properly supported he would,
de spite mistakes, have reached Albany, as Gates
would not have been at Bemus's heights to oppose
him. On his arrival in England he was received
very coldly by the court and people, the king re-
fusing to see him. Having in vain demanded a
court-martial, he succeeded in obtaining a hearing
on the floor of parliament; and in 1789 published
a narrative of the campaign and a vindication of
himself in a work entitled "A State of the Expe-
dition." Joining the opposition, he resigned, in
1792, all his offices. Under the ministry he regained
somewhat of his popularity, and in 1782 was restored to his rank in the army and
appointed prize-counselor and commander-in-chief in
Ireland. In 1784 he retired from public life,
and, possessing considerable literary ability, amused himself in writing numerous
odeps and poems, which were published (2 vols., 1809). He was one of
the managers of the impeachment of Warren
Hastings, but did not live to see the result of that
trial. By his wife he had but one daughter, who
died in childhood; but by Miss Susan Cautfield, after her death, he had several
children. In 1784 the late Sir John Burgoyne, of Crimene,
was the eldest. His descendants have filled
many honorable positions in the British army and
navy, and several of them are still (1886) living.
For an exhaustive sketch of Burgoyne and an
analysis of his campaigns, see "Hadden's Journal,"
edited by Gen. Horatio Rogers.—His son, Sir John
Fox, British soldier, b. in London, 24 July, 1792;
1777, 2 July, 1857. He was educated at Eton and
Woolwich, and entered the royal engineers as sec-
ond lieutenant in 1798. He acted as commanding
engineer under Gen. Frazer at the siege of Rosetta
and the assault on Alexandria, Egypt, in 1807; un-
der Sir John Moore in his Portuguese campaign in
1808, and in the Peninsula war. He witnessed
the war between the United States and Great
Britain in 1812-5, and, as commanding engineer
under Gen. Pakenham, was present at the battle of
New Orleans, 8 Jan., 1815, and also at the capture
of Port Bowers (Mobile Point) on 11 February.
In 1845 he was appointed inspector-general of forti-
fications.
In the Crimean war he rendered distinguished services at the battles of the Alma, Bal-
akhava, and Inkerman, and at the siege of Sebasto-
pol. On his recall from the Crimea he received a
baronetcy and was made a general and resumed his
position at Eton. He retired on full pay in 1861, after
the war with Turkey. He went to Brazil in 1870 as
an honorary consul. He also was the author of "A Treatise on the Blasting and Quarrying of
Stone" (London, 1852).
BURK, 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 pub-
lished articles in the Dublin "Evening Post," which
caused his expulsion on a charge of Jacobitism.
He afterward made himself ob-
oxious to the government, and fled to this country
about 1796. 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 1797. He afterward edited another paper in
New York city, where he was arrested under the
sedition law for publishing a libel. He then re-
moved to Petersburg, Va., and devoted himself to
the practice of law and to literature. He was killed
in a duel with Felix Coquenbert, in consequence of a
dispute over a publication. His works were stored
historical drama (1803); "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 Messes.
Jones and Girardin, was published in 1816. Burke's
"Bunker Hill" was for some time performed peri-
odically at the Boston theatre, to please patriotic
audiences. It was hastily written, and had little
merit. President Adams said it represented War-
ren as a "bullet and a blackguard,"—Burk'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 Burk by Charles Campbell (History of
Louisiana, 1858).
BURKE, Edamus, jurist, b. in Galway, Ireland,
16 June, 1748; 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 South Carolina near the beginning of the
revolution. In 1807 he was appointed by the Con-
cgress of October 29, 1776, to the commission, by which
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 1785 was appointed one of the three justices to form part of the new admiralty court. 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 state. He published a pamphlet against 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 M. Nabeau, 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 upright and earnest republican.

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, was elected gazette correspondent, and articles for newspapers there. In 1755 he was offered a government place in America, and was anxious to take it, but was deterred by his father's opposition. He published in 1756 his "Vindication of Natural Liberty," which was reprinted in America as "The Sublime and Beautiful," in 1757, "An Account of the European Settlements in America," and in 1758-9, the "Critical Letters on the Annual Register." In 1761-5 he was the friend and adviser of William Gerard Hamilton, secretary to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and in 1763-6 was secretary to the prime-minister, Rockingham, and entered parliament 14 Jan., 1766. 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 November, 1771, by his 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 colonists, also excited general admiration. His earnestness in opposing the cause of the colonists displeased his constituents, and he defended his course in two able "Letters to Gentle- men 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 shear a wolf, and in the next year the combined 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 January, 1786, began the prosecution of Warren Hastings. His speech on the opening of Hastings's impeachment in 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, 1786, he published his great work in opposition to the French revolution, entitled "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 1790 he was chosen by private ballot to a new seat. He was 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, 1866-7).

BURKE, Edmund, lawyer, b. in Westminster, Va., 29 Jan., 1809; d. in Newport, N. H., 25 Jan., 1882. He was educated by private study of his own after leaving school, and was admitted to the bar in 1829, beginning practice in Newport, N. H., in 1833. He established the "New Hampshire Argus" in 1855, and edited it for many years. He was adjutant in the state militia in 1857, and brigade inspector in 1859; was elected to congress as a democrat, and served three successive terms, from 2 Dec., 1859, till 3 March, 1845. President Polk appointed him commissioner of patents in 1846, and he retained the office till 1859, after which he resumed practice in Newport, N. H., having also an office in Boston. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia union convention of 1866. He published a pamphlet entitled "The Protective System Considered" (1846).

BURKE, John Edmund, clergyman, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 28 Jan., 1832. He attended St. John's University, New York, in 1848, and became the pastor of the Catholic church for the priesthood at Mount St. Mary's seminary, Emmetsburg, Md., and at the American college in Rome, where he was ordained a priest on 4 Aug., 1878. On his return to the United States he became a pastor in New York, and later was pastor of the Epiphany, New York. Becoming deeply interested in the spiritual condition of the colored Roman Catholics of that city, and realizing their great need of church accommodation, he, in 1878, voluntarily resigned his pastoral charge to devote himself to supplying this want of the colored Roman Catholics. On 4 Oct., 1888, the property of the 3d Universalist church society, on the southeast corner of Bleecker and Downing streets, was purchased by James Glye for Father Richard L. Bartsell, of the church of the Epiphany, and on 18 November of that year the church was re-dedicated as the church of St. Benedict the Moor, the Rev. Mr. Burke being appointed its pastor. This is the first church for colored Roman Catholics in the United States.

BURKE, Stevenson, lawyer, b. in St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 26 Nov., 1826. He was admitted to the bar in the Ohio in 1848. He is known by common pleas in Lorain co. from 1862 till 1869, and subsequently practiced law in Cleveland. He was attorney for the Erie railway company in the proceedings connected with the re-organization of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, and acted with Chief-Justice Waite as arbitrator in the case. He was counsel for some of the Oberlin resisters, who forcibly released an escaped slave that had been seized by sheriff's officers from Kentucky. Dissipating of an acquittal of his clients in Cleve- land, he secured the arrest of the Kentuckians and their indictment for kidnapping in Lorain co., a proceeding that impelled the opposite counsel to agree to a discontinuance of the cases on both sides. In the Butzman and Mueller case in 1884 he delivered a notable argument against the immunities of citizenship in the New York Central railroad. He was the agent employed by the managers of the New York Central railroad in the purchase of the New York, Chicago, and St. Louis, known as the "Nickel Plate" railroad, and has been the regular attorney for a number of firms that have been active in the stock exchanges. He has been connected with the work in the management of railroads, becoming vice-president of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis, and the Indianapolis and St. Louis railroads, and president of the Cleve-
Land and Mahoning Valley railroad. He was also interested in the Hocking valley coal-lands, and purchased for their owners the three railroads carrying coal from that field in June, 1881, and in 1885 the Central railroad.

BURKE, Thomas, 3d, governor of North Carolina, b. in Ireland about 1747; d. in Hillsborough, N. C., 2 Dec, 1788. He left Ireland about 1764, and lived for some years in Accomac co., Va., engaged in the study and practice of medicine. He next studied law, began practice in Norfolk, and in 1774 removed to Hillsborough. He was a bold and enterprising 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; and he had a large share in the formation of the constitution of North Carolina. He was a member of the provincial congress at Halifax in 1776, and a volunteer at the battle of Brandywine. He was a member of congress from December, 1776, until 1781, when he was chosen first governor of North Carolina after the northern revolution. September of that year he was surprised and seized 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 a private exchange or a passport from one of the slave, he made his escape by sea on the night of 16 Jan., 1782, after an 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 parole.

BURLEIGH, William Henry, journalist, b. in Woodstock, Conn., 29th Dec., 1819; 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 totally blind. William, who had been bred on a farm and educated principally by his father, was not contented to be a clothes and afterward a village printer. He contributed to the columns of the newspaper it was a part of his duty to print, not in written communications, but by setting up his articles without the intervention of writing. From the autumn of 1832 till 1835 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 to his editorial duties the labor of lecturing in behalf 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," the organ 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 a duty, and maintained it with unflinching heart, he disliked controversy, and, whenever he could command the means for it, he would eschew the battle. But rarely did he yield to his general and 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 accepted it and removed to Brooklyn. For the next fifteen years he was either harbor-master or port-warden, but found time for much literary and some political labor. In the political campaigns he was in demand as a speaker, and his thorough knowledge of all the questions before the people, together with his plain, unexaggerated, made him popular. He was also in request as a lecturer, especially on anti-slavery subjects. A collection of his poems was published in 1841, followed by enlarged editions in 1845 and 1850. A part of these were after his death published, with others also written by him, 1871.

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 Burley and his party, and after her passengers, including twenty-five U. S. soldiers, had been made prisoners and transferred to the "Philo Parsons," the "Island Queen" was sent adrift. The "Philo Parsons" was afterward taken to Sandwich, on the Canada shore, and left there. Burley was arrested, and the evidence produced at the extradition trial at Toronto in his case rendered it manifest that he was acting under the authority of the southern confederacy in the capture of the steamers; that the immediate object was the capture of the U. S. 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 Burley 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 "Philo Parsons" and the "Island Queen." After some diplomatic correspondence between the British government and that of the United States, Burley was surrendered to the British authorities in St. John's, and returned to the authorities of the latter, under the provisions of the extradition treaty, the plea of "belligerent 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 by himself.

BURLING, 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, Anson, diplomatist, b. in New York, N. Y., 14 Nov., 1850; 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 Seneca co., Ohio, where they lived for ten years, and in 1833 again removed to Detroit, and after two years more to the farm at Branch, Mich. In 1837 Anson was admitted to the University 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 as a public speaker in behalf 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 was reelected a member of the state constitutional convention, to which he was elected by the town of Northborough, though he resided in Cambridge. He joined the American party on 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 American republicans, and afterward steadily adhered. In congress he bore himself with courage and address, and was recognized as one of the ablest debaters on the anti-slavery side of the house. For the severe 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. Burley made the retort, that his opponent in Canada, in the then excited state of public feeling, 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. Burley disposed of his opponent 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 interesting contest, to be returned to the 37th, his legislative career ended in March, 1861. He was immediately appointed by President Lincoln minister to Austria; but that government declined to receive, 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 office; but the secretary of state urged him to remain. Mr. Burley had conceived a 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 soon afterward ratified by the Chinese government. These articles, afterward known as "The Burlingame Treaty," marked the first official acceptance by China of the principle 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 at the ports of the United States, and the power of the government to grant or withhold commercial privileges and immunities to any nation, 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 coolie trade; for the enjoyment by Chinese in America and Americans in China of all rights in respect to travel and residence accorded to citizens of the most favored nation; for similar reciprocal rights in the matter of the public educational institutions of the two countries; for the encouragement of establishing schools by citizens of either country in the other. The concluding article disclaims, on the part of the United States, the right of interference with the domestic administration of China in the matter of railroads, telegraphs, 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 1866 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 a long stay there, in the midst of a cholera epidemic, after an illness of only a few days.—

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 1867-9, taking the degree of Ph. D., and afterward at Berlin. He travelled extensively in Japan and China in 1866, 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 correspondent of several newspapers 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).

BURMEISTER, Hermann, zoologist, b. in Stralsund, Germany, 15 Jan., 1807. He became professor of zoology at Halle in 1842; in 1848, during the revolutionary excitement, he was sent by the city of Halle on a mission of reconciliation and subsequently by the town of Leipzig to the first Prussian chamber. At the close of the session he travelled for two years in Brazil, and in 1861 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 Cordova, Argentine Republic. Among his works are a "Treatise on Natural History" (Halle, 1830); "Manual of Entomology" (4 vols., 1832-4); "Natural History of the Calandra Species" (1837); "The History of Creation" (Leipsic, 1848); "Geological Pictures of the History of the Earth and its Inhabitants" (1851); and "The Animals of Brazil" (2 vols., 1854-6). Dr. Burmeister has also published the "Anales del Museo Publico," a scientific periodical which contained detailed descriptions of many insect species, and a handbook of the Buenos Ayres' museum at Buenos Ayres. The huge edentates 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 Ashtead, Surrey, England, 1812. He was educated at Westminster and Cambridge, receiving the degree of M. A. in 1837. He published, in 1776, "Travels through the Middle Settlements of North America in 1759-60," and in 1786 was made archdeacon of Leicester.

BURNAP, George Washington, clergyman, b. in Merrimack, N. H., 30 Nov., 1802; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 8 Sept., 1839. 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" (1833); "Lectures to Young Men (Baltimore, 1840); "Lectures on the Sins 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 Rightitude of Human Nature" (1850); "Christianity, its Essence and Evidence, or an Analysis of the New Testament," a condensed and judicious statement of the biblical theology of the author's particular school of Unitarianism (1855).

BURNET, Robert, Canadian clergyman, b. in Ladydick, 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 called to 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 at London, and remained in connection with it for three years, when he accepted a call from the Picton, N. S., Presbyterian church. As a preacher, Mr. 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 a resident of Ontario he was a member of the Dominion and Provincial boards of agriculture, of the Entomological Society of Canada, and for several years the editor of its official organ. Papers by him on scientific subjects have been published in the "Transactions" of the American entomological 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 office of controller-general of customs in England, in which he was succeeded by Robert Hunter, the retiring governor of New York. He arrived, 17 Sept., 1729, and instituted a vigorous policy to frustrate French schemes of aggrandizement, and to acquire the islands of Newfoundland and St. John. In 1730 he established a trading-post at Oswego, where, in 1696, 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, the St. Lawrence, and the streams that flow into it from the north. The New York and New Jersey colony, under the name of New York and New Jersey, and Bouharnois, governor of Canada, protested vigorously. He convened a congress of governors
and commissioners at Albany in 1729, and persuaded them to send a message to the eastern In- dians threatening that with war unless they con- cluded 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 obnoxious also by following out the instructions of the royal govern- ment in prolonging the period of the existing as- sembly until it had lasted more than eleven years, by obtaining for Horace Walpole his sincere per- quisites as auditor-general, and by supporting the court of chancery, which he brought into further dispute 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. Burnett was transferred to Massachusetts, and there became involved in a quarrel with the assem- bly by repeating the demand of his predecessor for a fixed salary. The assembly insisted on its char- tered right to raise and appropriate all moneys for the support of the government. The British house of commons, in answer to a petition that Massa- chusetts might be heard by counsel in the matter, protests that the court of chancery tended to shake off the dependency of the said colony upon this kingdom, to which, in law and right, they ought to be subject." Burnett was eventually obliged to recede from his position. In 1730 he was chosen a member of New York Legis. He was a man of superior talents and accomplish- ments, 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 an astronomical observations in the Transactions of the Royal society, and an essay on the fulfilment of prophecies in the book of Daniel (London, 1724).

**Burnett, William**, physician, b. in Eliza- beth, N. J., 13 Dec., 1730; d. in Newark, N. J., 7 Oct., 1791. He was the son of a physician who owned a crop of land, was graduated at 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 under the constitution in 1776, was a mem- ber of the legislature 1780-1, and surgeon-general of the eastern division of the United States till the close of the revolutionary war. He suffered much in property by the depredations of the ene- my, who carried off his valuable library. He was a skilful and successful physician, of extensive practice.—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 distin- guished as a lawyer and was a leading citizen in the new settlement of Cincinnati. In 1799 he was appointed to the legislative council of the territory, continuing a member of that body, in which he took the most prominent part in the preparation of legislative measures, until the formation of a state government. In 1812 he was a member of the state legislature, a judge of the supreme court of Ohio in 1821-8, and in 1828-31 U. S. senator. He was chosen by the legislature of Kentucky a commissioner to adjust certain territorial disputes with Virginia. He took a prominent part in the establishment of the Lancastrian academy in Cincinnati, and was one of the founders of the Cincinnati college, and its first president, and was active in reorganizing the Medical college of Ohio. He was a delegate to the Harrisburg convention in 1839, and was main- ly instrumental in securing the nomination of Harrison. He was the first president of the Colonization society of Cincinnati. His efforts to alleviate the distress felt by pur- chasers of western lands, on account of indebted- ness to the government which they were unable to discharge, resulted in an act of congress granting relief to the entire west, extinguishing the settlers from serious financial distress. The debt due to the government amounted to $22,000,000, exceed- ing 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 sus- pended payment, and forcible resistance was threat- ened if the government should attempt to dispos- sess the settlers. Judge Burnett drew up a memorial to congress, proposing a release of back interest and permission to settlers to relinquish much of the land entered as they were unable to pay for. The memorial was generally approved by the in- habitants of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, and in 1821 congress granted relief in the form desired. In 1830 Judge Burnett secured the revocation of the act of 1821, and he was appointed to officiate in the federal court of Ohio for the extension of the Miami canal, and an additional grant that emblazoned the legis- lature of Ohio to carry out the work. He published "Notes on the Early Settlement of the Northwestern Territory," and "Hampshire, N. H.

David G., Texan politician, b. in Newark, N. J., 4 April, 1789; d. in Galveston, Texas, 5 Dec., 1870, entered a counting-house in New York, and in 1806 joined Gen. Miranda's expedition to Venezue- la. He became a merchant in Nachitoches, La., in 1817, then studied law in Cincinnati, and in 1826 went to Texas, then a Mexican state, and entered zealously into the contest to wrest the state from Mexico and establish a republic. He was a member of the San Felipe convention, 1 April, 1833, and was appointed judge of the municipality of Austin in 1834. After the relinquishment of the territorial powers by Santa Anna, the convention of 1 March, 1836, issued a declaration of independence, and on 16 March, chose Mr. Burnett provisional president of the new republic. Four weeks later he fled before Santa Anna, after resi- dence, which had made the seat of the government. On 22 Oct. he gave over the government into the hands of Houston, the constitutionally elected president. He was afterward elected vice-presi- dent, and, after the admission of Texas to the union, lived in retirement near the battle-field of San Jacinto. He remained in the south during the civil war, and at its close was elected in 1866 to the U. S. senate from Texas, but congress re- fused to admit him. After that he resided in re- tirement on his plantation near Houston.

**Burnett, Frances Hodgson**, novelist, b. in Manchester, England, 24 Nov., 1849. She was edu- cated in her native city, where she became familiar with the Lancashire dialect and character. About the close of the American civil war her parents were involved by pecuniary misfortune to emigrate to the United States. They settled in 1865 at Knoxvile, Tenn., and subsequently removed to Newmarket. She there began to write short stories, the first of which appeared in a magazine in 1867. In 1872 Miss Hodgson contributed to "Scribner's Monthly" a pt story entitled "Surly Trouble," republished in book-form with other tales in 1877. In 1873 she married Dr. Luan M. Burn- net, of Knoxville, and, after returning from a visit to Europe in 1875, resided in Washington, D. C.
Her story of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," printed in "Scribner's Magazine," obtained for her a literary celebrity, and was immediately issued in a separate volume (New York, 1877). In 1878-9 some of her earlier magazine stories were reprinted, viz., "Kathleen Mavourneen," "Lindsay's Luck," "Miss Crespiigny," "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, "Haworth's," was published as a serial in two magazines, and was printed in a volume in 1884. In 1882 a juvenile tale, entitled "Little Lord Fauntleroy," was published as a serial in the "St. Nicholas" magazine. "That Lass o' Lowrie's," depicting life at the Lancashire mines, went through many editions in England, and has been repeatedly dramatized. Her story "In the Children's Journal" was reprinted in the Essex Co., Va., Oct. 5, 1885; and "Lang's" in Hopkinton, Ky., Oct. 1, 1886. He received a classical education, removed early to Kentucky, where he entered upon the practice of law, and was in 1851-3 clerk of the circuit court of Trigg Co. He was elected to congress as a democrat in 1853, 1857, 1859, and 1861, but was expelled, for his open sympathy with secession, on Dec. 3, 1861. He had presided over a Kentucky southern conference held at Russellville on 29 Oct., 1861, and called a sovereignty convention at Russellville on 18 Nov., of which also he was president, and which passed an ordinance of secession and organized a state government. 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 secession he exerted himself to restore the peace democrats to the ascendancy in his state.

BURNETT, Peter Hardeman, governor of California, b. in Nashville, Tenn., 15 Nov., 1807. In his youth Burnett was a trader and lawyer in Madison Co., W. Va., where his father was under the territorial legislature and an ordinance of the territorial government. He was a 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, whereby a constitutional convention was officially called. Under the constitution he was chosen governor, and assumed the office, although the state was not admitted by congress until September, 1850. He resigned the governorship in 1851, then practised law, and was one of the supreme justices in California 1857-8. In 1859 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, 1860): "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, 1 July, 1854. He was interested from his boyhood in entomology, studied medicine under the direction of his father, the Rev. J. N. Burnett, 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, the results of which were published in the "Journal" and "Proceedings" of the Boston society of natural history, the "Memoirs" of the American academy of arts and sciences, the "American Journal of Science," the "Transactions" of the American medical association for 1853, and the "American Naturalist" for 1854. Among his works was a prize essay on "The Cell, its Physiology, Pathology, and Philosophy, as deduced from Original Observations; to which is added its History and Criticism," published by the medical association. He was engaged at the time of his death in translating from the German the "Comparative Anatomy" of Siebold and Stammis.

BURNETT, Ward Benjamin, soldier, b. in Pennsylvania in 1811; d. in Washington, D. C., 24 June, 1884. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1832, served in the Black Hawk war of that year, in garrison at Port Jackson, La., was an instructor at the military academy in 1835-4, and on topographical and ordinance duty until 1836, when he resigned and became a civil engineer. At the beginning of the Mexican war he was made colonel of the 2d New York volunteers, and was sent to join the army under Gen. Scott. In 1847 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 received the thanks of the state legislature for his services in the war, was appointed to a ten-year term in the U. S. House of Representatives from 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 been officially 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 1856 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 name. His principal work was "History of Agriculture, in which Led a Protestant Lawyer to the Catholic Church" (New York, 1860): "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).

BURNHAM, Gordon Webster, manufacturer, b. in Hampton, Conn., 29 March, 1803; d. in New York city, 18 March, 1885. He was a farmer's boy and began life poor, but saved money while a clerk in his native place, with which in 1826 he entered into business for himself. Soon afterward he entered the firm of Benedict & Coe in Waterbury,
Conn., manufacturers of brass goods, and two years later with other parties established branch houses in New York and Boston. These were continued until 1863 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 American Pin Co. Mr. Burnham made 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; k. in Mexico, Sept., 1847. He entered the service as colonel of the 6th Maine 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 coolness, and 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 brevet brigadier-general's division, 18th corps.

**BURNHAM, James C.,** son of James B. of New York about 1820; d. there, 2 Sept., 1866. He was appointed major in the 24 New York infantry, 3 Dec., 1846, and served with the command in that capacity from Vera Cruz to Churubusco. After the fall of Col. Baxter he commanded the regiment at the storming of Chapultepec, 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 Belen gate. After the war Col. Burnham was made inspector of the state Young Men's Institute in New York, and was a prominent politician for several years.

**BURNHAM, Samuel,** author, b. in Ridgell, N. H., in 1833; d. in Boston, Mass., 22 June, 1873. He was graduated at Williams in 1853, 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, editor Charles Sumner's works, and at the time of his death had nearly completed a history of the Old South church of Boston.

**BURNS, Alexander**, Canadian educator, b. in Co. Newellian, county Down, Ireland, 12 Aug., 1854. He emigrated in 1861, and, after residing for three years in Quebec, removed to Toronto. He had been a Presbyterian, but became a convert to Methodism, and entered Victoria college with the intention of ultimately entering the ministry. He graduated from the college in 1881, and, after remaining in the college for a year as a classical teacher, passed the next three years in preaching. In 1885 he accepted the chair of mathematics in Iowa Wesleyan university at Mount Pleasant, and in 1888 became president of Simpson central college, which he retained until 1878, when he accepted the presidency of the Wesleyan university, 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 LL. D. In 1882 Dr. Burns was tried before the London county court for holding opinions contrary to the tenets of the Methodist church, the charge being based upon statements contained in a letter of sympathy which he had written to the Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Chicago. The trial resulted in his acquittal.

**BURNS, Anthony**, fugitive slave, b. in Virginia about 1830; d. in St. Catharinis, Canada, 27 July, 1862. He effected his escape from slavery in Virginia, and was at work in Boston in the winter of 1854-5. On 25 May, 1854, the U. S. house of representatives passed a 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, and a series of inflammatory addresses were made by U. S. Marshall Watson Freeman, under the provisions of the fugitive-slave act, on a warrant sworn out by Charles F. Suttle. He was confined in the Boston court-house under a strong guard, and on 25 May was taken before U. S. Commissioner Loring for refusal to assist in the efforts of Wendell Phillips and Theodore Parker, an adjournment was secured to 27 May, and in the mean time a mass-meeting was called at Faneuil hall, and the U. S. marshal summoned a large posse of extra deputies, who were armed and stationed in and about the court-house to guard the efforts of Wendell Phillips and Theodore Parker. The adjournment was secured to 27 May, and in the mean time a mass-meeting was called at Faneuil hall. This meeting at Faneuil hall was addressed by the most prominent men of Boston, and could hardly be restrained from adjourning in a body to storm 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 for, but the Mayor withheld them, and 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 action early in the civil war) exclaimed, "Let us pray!" and silence fell upon the multitude, who stood unmoved and ordered Burns to 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 tried in the bar of the court, held as a bound man, and eventually became 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 had to mortgage themselves to pay their debts. 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 ex-horseradish to the presbytery of the Methodist church, he was appointed to the Liberian mission in 1834, and landed in Monrovia on 18 Oct. His first appointment was as a teacher at Cape Palmas. He joined the Liberia mission conference in 1838, and from 1840 till 1845 was an assistant on the Bassa circuit. During 1845 and the early part of 1844 he was engaged at Monrovia, but sailed for the United States, and was ordained deacon 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 March, 1848, he went to Liberia. The next session of the conference appointed him presiding elder of the Cape Palmas district. In 1851, by order of the missionary board, 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 five years until his health failed. He returned to the United States with the advice of a physician, and again went back about 1862.

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 infantry, and was promoted to be captain in 1862, after which he served on the staffs of Genes, Viele, Stephens, Seymour, Strong, and Terry, and was engaged in the sieges of Fort Pulaski, Sumter, and Wagner, and in the investment of Petersburg. Subsequent to the war he settled in Athens, Ga., where he has followed the profession of civil engineering and also filled the chair of chemistry in 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, Caesar, Homer, Xenophon, Demosthenes, and Sophocles.

BURNS, John, soldier, b. in Burlington, N. J., 5 Sept., 1793; d. in Gettysburg, Pa., 7 Feb., 1872. 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 engagements 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 after the war and went to the Mexican 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 his name came up for promotion contrary to his will, he was sent home to Gettysburg, where his townsman 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 looked up for asserting his civil authority as capable in opposition to that of the Confederate powers. 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 advanced under Gen. Longstreet arrived and relieved the veteran from his self-imposed duty of facing the Army of Northern Virginia single-handed. 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 15th Pennsylvania regiment. He was referred to the 7th Wisconsin volunteers, near by, they being sharply engaged with the enemy. The old man proved himself such a skilful sharpshooter that the colonel commanding this regiment sent him a favoriting letter in which he used all day with deadly effect in the advanced line; but he was badly wounded in the afternoon, when the National troops were forced back. He 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 ununiformed 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 crowned as the "hero of Gettysburg," and after the war, as his home was on the battle-field, 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. He was found 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 Borrowstounness, Linlithgowshire, Scotland, 19 Feb., 1798; d. in Toronto, 19 August, 1869. He was graduated in arts at Edinburgh university in 1805, and in divinity in 1810. He was minister of St. George's church, Paisley, from July, 1811, till the disruption which, in May, 1845, 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 1884. 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 whose name was in that day "wielded power as an 'Independent.'" In 1838-'9 he edited the Edinburgh "Christian Instructor." His publications include "Letters to Dr. Chalmers on the Protestant and Roman Catholic Religions" (Paisley, 1815); "Historical Dissertation on the Law and Practice of Great Britain, in the Administration of Criminal Justice," and "The Poor" (2d ed., Edinburgh, 1819); "Woodrow's History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland" (4 vols., Glasgow, 1830); "Treatise on Penalities" (1824); and "A 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., 1826. He entered
the University of Glasgow in 1840, and distin-
guished himself as a student. During 1841-5 he
afterward joined the Presbyterian church, and, soon
began pastor of Chalmers's church, Kings-
town. In 1855 he took charge of Knox church, St.
Catharines, 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 Côté street church, Montreal,
and in 1873 was admitted to the St. Paul's Presby-
terian church, Halifax, N. S. He was a member
of the second pan-Presbyterian council, which
was held in Philadelphia in 1880, also of the third,
held in Belfast in 1884, representing the mar-
time provinces. He was a delegate to the Interna-
tional Presbyterian convention, held in Phila-
adelphia in 1876, to Linkes'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
1869 the degree of D. D. was conferred upon him
by Hamilton college. He has published, besides
the life of his father, "Maple Leaves for the
Grave of Abraham Lincoln" (St. Catharines, 1865);
"Plea for Lord's Day" (Montreal, 1874); "Maine
Law" (Halifax, 1873); "Modern Babylon" (1876);
"Confession and Absolution" (1883); a controversy
with Roman Catholic authorities; and con-
tributions to current periodicals.

BURNS, Robert Easton, Canadian jurist, b.
in Niagara, Canada West, 26 Dec., 1805; d. near
Toronto, 12 Jan., 1863. He was educated at home,
until in 1810 he removed to the district of Toronto,
and practiced there as a lawyer for several years in Niagara, St. Catharines, and
Hamilton. In September, 1817, he was appointed judge of Niagara district, and in 1818 removed to Toronto, and entered into partnership with
Attorney-General Hamilton. With the seat of government
was taken to Kingston, the seat 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
Movat, 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 retained until his death.

BURNS, William Wallace, soldier, b. in
Coshcoton, Ohio, 3 Sept., 1835. From 1845 till
1847 he was a cadet at the U. S. military academy.
Joining the 3d infantry after graduation, he
served through the war with Mexico, and, after ten
years of frontier, garrison, and recruiting service,
received a staff appointment as captain and com-
missary of subsistence. His experience in the sup-
ply department led to his appointment for similar
important duties during the civil war. He served
in the Army of the Potomac, and was wounded in
the action at Savage's station, 29 June, 1862. He
was in the field with the Army of the Potomac to
and including the battle of Fredericksburg, De-
cember, 1862, and was then appointed chief com-
missary of the department of the northwest.
During the concluding years of the civil war he was
in charge of the commissary departments successively
of the Carolinas, of Georgia, and of Florida, and
lastly of the whole department of the south. Since
the war he has been on duty at Washington.

BURNSIDE, Ambrose Everett, soldier, b. in
Liberty, Ind., 23 May, 1824; d. in Bristol, R. I., 3
Sept., 1891. The Burnside family is of Scottish
origin. Having followed the fortunes of Charles
Edward the pretender until his final defeat at
Culloden in 1746, the founders of the American
branch emigrated to South Carolina. The revolt
of the American colonies against Britain divided
them, some joining the patriots, others remaining
loyal to the crown. Among the latter was James,
grandfather of Ambrose, who settled in a cabin
in one of the regiments of South Carolina royal-
ists. When it became certain that the rebellion
would be successful, he, in company with others, whose es-
tates were confiscated, escaped to Jamaica, but
eventually obtained amnesty from the young
republic and returned to South Carolina. After
his death, his widow and her four sons migrated to
Indiana, manumitting their slaves from conscien-
tious motives. Edghill, the third of these sons, settled
in a small town of Liberty, and in 1814 married Pamela Brown, another emigrant from
South Carolina. He taught school for a time, and,
having some legal knowledge, was in 1815 elected
associate judge of the county court, and subse-
cutently to the court of common pleas, which office he held until
1826. Ambrose, the fourth of nine children, was
born in a rude log cabin at the edge of the wilder-
ness. 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 profes-
sional training, and he was indentured to a mer-
chant tailor. After learning the trade, he returned
to Liberty and began business as a partner under
the style of "Myers & Burnside, Merchant Tailors." He
conversation with veterans of the second war
with Great Britain interested him in military
affairs. 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
pair of shears, so that he could study and work
at the same time. Some conversation followed,
and the congressman was so impressed by the in-
telligence and appearance of the young man that
he sought his appointment as a cadet at the mili-
BURNSIDE but

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, the manufacture of which he wished to superintend. In August, 1857, a board of army officers reported favorably upon the Burnside breech-loader; but the inventor would not pay his way among the underlings of the war department, and was forced to go into bankruptcy. He devoted all his personal property to the liquidation of his debts, sought employment, found it at Chicago, under George B. McClellan, then vice-president of the Illinois central railroad, and, by practicing strict economy, he eventually paid every obligation. In June, 1858, he was assigned to the middle division of the Illinois central railroad, his office being in New York city. In the autumn of that year he visited New Orleans on business, and gained an insight into the movement for secession that shook his lifelong 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 marched, with 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 capture of Fort Sumter, and Gen. 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 Confederates left. The movement was anticipated by the enemy, and a strong force was thrown across the ford, and the pontoon bridge 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 stunned 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 no further aggressive movement, but retained its organization after the rout 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 volunteers, and given a command composed of the three-year regiments then assembling at Washington. On 10 Nov. he telegraphed to the Department, "the great necessity of organizing a 'coast division' with headquarters at Annapolis. This force was largely composed of regiments recruited on the New England coasts, and was intended for operations along the lower Potomac and Chesapeake bay. The plan was changed, however, the expeditionary force was largely increased, and, on 12 Jan., 1862, a corps of 15,000 men, on a fleet of forty-six transports, sailed from Hampton Roads up the James. En route the Confederates retired to rendezvous in Pamlico sound by way of Hatteras inlet. Within twenty-four hours a heavy gale arose, which lasted nearly two weeks, scattered the fleet, and imperiled its safety. On 25 Jan., however, all the vessels had passed through Hatteras inlet 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, numbering 2,500 men. The possession of Roanoke island gave command of the extensive land-locked waters of Albemarle and Pamlico sounds, and was one of the earliest substantial successes of the national arms. Newbern, N. C., was occupied, after a sharp struggle, on 14 March. The surrender of Port Manton and Beaufort soon followed, and, when Gen. Burnside visited the north on a short leave of absence, he found himself welcomed as the most uniformly successful of the federal leaders.

During the campaign in the Carolinas and the early summer of 1862, the army of the Potomac, under McClellan, had been defeated before Richmond, and had in turn repelled the Confederates at Malvern Hill. Burnside relinquished the command of the department of North Carolina, and, with his old divisions reorganized as the 9th corps, was transferred to the army of the Potomac, which held the north shore of the Rappahannock opposite Fredericksburg. The chief command was offered to Burnside, but he resolutely declined it, frankly declaring that he did not consider himself competent. On 27 June the order was issued relieving McClellan and placing Pope in command. The fortunes of the Confederacy now seemed so distinctly in the ascendant that it was determined at Richmond to assume the offensive. The preparations for the movement were at once known in Washington, and the administration urged Gen. Burnside to prepare for the advance of the Rappahannock. This he attempted, but was foiled almost at all points, and the army of Virginia, as it was temporarily designated, fell back sullenly and demoralized after a second defeat at Manassas, upon the defences of Washington, where Burnside was sent to take command of the 1st and 9th corps. He left Washington Sept. 3. On 12 Sept. he met the enemy's pickets at Frederick City, and on the 14th encountered the Confederates in force at South Mountain, and very handsomely dislodged them from a strong position. The energy of this movement was probably not anticipated by Gen. Lee. He retreated to Antietam creek, threw up intrenchments, and awaited attack. To Burnside's 9th corps, on the morning of the battle of Antietam (Sept. 17), was assigned the task of capturing and holding a stone bridge. This was done at a tremendous sacrifice of life, and Burnside occupied the key of the position, and, according to a high Confederate authority (Edward A. Pollard, the historian), if the bridge could have been re-captured, the result of the battle of Antietam would have been decisive. The army remained in the neighborhood.
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. McDowell 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 grand divisions, under Generals Sumner, Franklin, and Hooker, with the 11th corps under Sigel as a reserve. It was the plan to cross the Potomac and advance to 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, to prevent an immediate attack on Richmond and fortifying the heights south of the river. During the period of enforced inaction 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 able 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 a sharp resistance, Fredericksburg was cleared of the enemy, and on 13 Dec., the whole national army had crossed and was in position south of the Rappahannock, in view of the fading of the Federal forces north. 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 entrenched, with batteries in position. Longstreet commanded the right wing, and Jackson the left. The weak point of the Confederate line 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 renewed the attack on the next day. More proper discretion, the next night, 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 5,905. Incubolization 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. The Federal authorities in and around Cincinnati were armed in the most arbitrary manner, and alarming general order defining certain treasonable offences, and announcing that they would not be tolerated. Numerous arrests followed, including that of Clement L. Vallandigham, who was tried by military commission for making a treasonable speech, and sentenced to life 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 on to Mattoon, where Sumner, following Burnside's biographer, was made, on his own responsibility, to draw Longstreet away from Grant's front, and thus facilitate the defeat 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 Meade in command, and Burnside became an isolated figure. In June, 1865, Gen. Grant superintended the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, and Burnside, who had been called to the scene, commanded the occupation of Appomattox Court House, and ordered a court-martial for his trial. 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 such commands only under stress of circumstances. But the last two years of his life were spent at once identified with railroad construction and management. He was elected governor of Rhode Island in April, 1866, and re-elected in 1867 and 1868. Declining a fourth nomination, he devoted himself successfully to the great railroad interests with which he was identified. 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 greatest curiosity, and, although he was also established in the camp as a private soldier successful, 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 affairs, and sustained 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 general recognition, and in his own state he was the most conspicuous man of his time. Burns was a tall and handsome man of soldierly bearing, with charming manners, which won for him troops of friends and admirers. He Outlived his wife, and died childless. See "Life and Public Services of Ambrose E. Burns," by Benjamin Perley Poore (Providence, 1882).

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 1852 he began to invest money in sugar lands, and eventually owned ten of the most prosperous 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 re-establishing the broken industries and credit of the south.

BURNETT, John, preacher, b. in Crabtree- beck, Cumberland, in 1631; 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 Valuable Divine, J. Burnett" (1691), 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 steadfast ministry.

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 after which 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., 1757. He belonged to a Puritan family that for three generations had given to church and state men of eminence. He was graduated at the black eagle college 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 reputation as a pulpit orator. Here 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 occasional sermon. In 1748, at the age of thirty-two, he became president of the College of New Jersey, but without interrupting his pastoral service. In the summer of 1752 he married Esther, daughter of Jonathan Edwards, of Stockbridge, Mass. In the autumn of 1755 he resigned his charge at Newark and removed to Princeton, where he died from overwork. 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 former, Jonathan Dickinson, 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, b. 6 Feb., 1756; d. on Staten Island, N. Y., 14 Sept., 1836. His mother was Esther Edwards, the flower of the remarkable family to which she belonged, celebrated for her beauty as well as for her superior talents and devout piety. In the truest sense, Aaron Burr was well born. Jonathan Edward's, his grandfather, illustrious as divine and metaphysician, had been elected to succeed his son-in-law as president of Princeton, but died of a 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 days 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 not admitted on account of his extreme youth. He was very small, but strikingly handsome, with clear 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, resolved to Dr. Witherspoon, the president, for advice. The doctor quieted his anxiety by telling him that the excitement was fanatical. Not entirely satisfied, he went in the autumn of the next year to live for a while in the family of the famous theologian, Dr. Bel- lamy, of Bethlehem, Connecticut, with the ostensible purpose of settling his mind with regard to the claims of Christianity. The result was a great surprise to his friends, if not to himself; he deliberately rejected 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 moral- ity. 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 (1774) he passed in Litchfield, Conn., where he began the study of the 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 Bos- ton. He had a genuine passion for military life, and was singularly qualified to excel as a soldier. Here, fretted by inaction, he resolved to accompany Col. Benedict Arnold in his expedition to Quebec. Against the expostulations 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 family. 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 ex- tremely 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 distrust. In July, 1777, Burr was pro- moted 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 representa- tion 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. Theo- dosia 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, after four years of service, he 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 July 1782, he was admitted to the bar in Albany, the rule that required three years spent in study having been in his case relaxed on account of his serv- ice as a soldier. Now, at the age of twenty-six, he took up his residence in Albany and almost immedi- ately commanded a large practice. Being 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, Theo- dosia, was born, the only child of this union. It was the latter part of the next year, just after the Brit- ish 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. He stood among the leaders among the men who were later to form under 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 1791, the year of Hamilton's resignation, Burr entered the arena of politics as a candidate of the anti-federal party, though he was not distinctly identified with those who nominated him, and soon afterward he was appointed by Gov. Clinton attor- ney-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 Ham- ilton. Schuyler's son-in-law. The federalists had 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 1794. Among the last words he ever spoke to his son-in-law, were words of counsel: "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 al- most unanimously elected to his seat in the sen- ate. 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 high- est candidates there was a tie, each receiving seventy-three votes, which threw the election into the house of representatives. In connection with this affair, Burr was charged with intriguing to defeat 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 mar- riage, and his pecuniary prospects were improved. In 1801, just before entering upon his duties as vice-president, he was a member of a committee 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 him- self under a cloud with his party, sought to re-
cover his popularity by being a candidate for the governorship of New York, tendered by Mr. 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 exploit the private distrust of Burr, and to bulk several of his ambitious projects. In the gubernatorial canvass Hamilton had written concerning his rival in a very severe manner, and some of his expressions having got into the newspapers, Burr immediately fastened upon them as grounds for impeachment. A most ingenious device was employed, 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, 1804. At the first 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 took up his residence in Charleston. 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 resolute spirit did not break. Courage and fortitude were the cardinal virtues of his moral code, and his restless mind was already employed with new and vast projects. Early in 1805 he turned his course toward the great west, then a new world. From Pittsburg he floated in a boat, specially built for him, down to New Orleans, stopping at many points, and often receiving enthusiastic attention. After some time spent in the southwest, he slowly returned to Washington, where he sought from the president an appointment suitable to his capacity. 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—perhaps Mexico—establishing there a republic of which he should be the head. With this he associated an idea of the imperial dignity, which 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 reasonable, 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., 1806, denouncing the enterprise 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 pronounced his trial, 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 Lathair Martin for the defence. Burr himself took an active part in the cause, kept the court in suspense that was usually divided, was not guilty on the indictment for treason, and some time afterward the prisoner was acquitted, on technical grounds, of all charges. Though Burr was now free, his good name was not restored by the issue of the trial, and he soon sailed 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 refused permission to return to the United States, he was reduced to the severest penurious straits. Returning again to France, he managed to subsist 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 strange garments, the returning exile 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 a law office on Church street, and took for his partner him, and the future began to brighten somewhat, when he was stunned by the information that his only grandchild, 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, 1813. Burr was now fifty-seven years old. Shunned 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 divorced. In his last days Burr was dependent 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 Burr," but his appearance and manners were fascinating. In his ease the finest gifts of nature and the best fortune were combined, but a misfortune 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 forsake him. On the morning of his death 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, b. in New York city in 1789; d. at sea 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 ideas. Beginning at the age of twelve, and in her tenth year she read Horace and Terence in the original Latin, spoke French, and was studying the Greek grammar. He was as careful of her physical as of her mental education, and sought to develop the independence of thought and self-reliance so essential to female disciples 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 fidelity; 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 courtesy 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. Before his arrival 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 raging 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, 1833); "Memoirs, with Selections from his Correspondence" (2 vols., 1837-8), and "Private Journal" during his residence abroad, with selections from his correspondence (2 vols., 1839), both edited by Matthew L. Davis; and "Life and Times of Aaron Burr," by James Put-

Burr, Enoch Fitch, author, b. in Green's Farns, 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 for his health, he became, in 1850, pastor of a Congregational church in Lyme, Conn. He has published "A Treatise on the Application of the Calculus to the Theory of Neptune" (1848); "Ecce Celum" (Boston, 1867); "Pater Mundi" (1869); "Asi Picum" (1871); "Facts in Aid of Faith" (New York, 1872); "Doctrine of Evolution" (Boston, 1873); "A Song of the Sea," an illustrated poem (1875); "Passac Agnos" (1873); "Sunday Afternoons" (New York, 1874); "Thy Voyage" (1874); "Toward the Strait Gate" and "Work in the Vineyard" (Boston, 1876); "From Dark to Day," a poem (1877); "Dio the Athenian" (New York, 1880); "Tempted to Unbelief" (1882); "Ecce Terra" (Philadelphia, 1884); "Celestial Empires" (New York, 1885); and "Consensus of Faith" (1886). BURRILL, Jonathan, soldier, b. in 1755; d. in Goshen, N. Y., 18 Nov., 1834. In 1776 he joined the northern army under Schuyler. His talents soon 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 commission of the state of New York, which was afterward assistant postmaster-general, cashier of the U. S. branch bank of New York, and manager of the New York state lottery at a time when public confidence in them had been shaken.

Burril, Andrew, railroad official, b. in Canastota, Conn., in 1806; d. in Hartford, Conn., 3 March, 1874. 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 1837-'8, then removed to New York, and was admitted to the bar of New York county in 1839. He became a member of the House of Representatives, and was afterwards United States minister to the southern states, in 1846; and was afterward assistant postmaster-general, cashier of the U. S. branch bank of New York, and manager of the New York state lottery at a time when public confidence in them had been shaken.

Burrill, Alexander M., legal writer, b. in 1807; d. in Kearney, N. J., 7 Feb., 1869. He was graduated at Columbia, in 1824, with the highest honors of the class, studied several years in the office of Charles M. and E. H. Beardsley, and was placed on the New York bar in 1828. He was remarkable for his scholarly precision and discrimination in the use of language. He published "Practice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York" (2 vols., Baltimore, 1849); "Manual of Jurisprudence and Gra- mary and Glossary" (2 vols., New York, 1841); "Legal Practice of Voluntary Assignments" (1855); and "Circumstantial Evidence" (1856). He also aided in compiling "Worcester's Dictionary." 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 How- ell (both afterward U. S. senators), he was admitted to the bar in September, 1791. He was attorney-general of Rhode Island from 1796 till 1813, when the decline of his health caused his retirement from the bar. He was a member of the legislature in 1818, speaker in 1814, and chief justice of the state supreme court in 1816. He was chosen U. S. sena- tor 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 compro- mise, to which he was inflexibly-opposed.

Burril, Thomas Jonathan, naturalist, b. in Pittsfield, Mass., 25 April, 1839. He was graduated at the Illinois state normal university in 1860, where, in 1868, he was elected professor of botany and horticulture. From 1877 till 1884 he was dean
BURRINGTON, George, colonial governor of North Carolina, d. in 1734. He was appointed governor, 15 Jan., 1724, because his father had been active in support of the British government at that time. He was a native of New England. George L. 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 was several times indicted for disorderly 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 solde prosequi was finally entered by the governor's order. Burrington left the colony, and in 1729, 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 had built a cabin on his land, the governor ordered his servant to burn the cabin. Finally, knowing that Smith, late chief justice of the colony, had been sent to England by the council to complete his visit to England in 1726, the new governor negotiated invisibly 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. The stories of the old revolutionary soldiers who came to his father's house had given him a desire to know more of books, and, when his apprenticeship was ended, he studied Latin, French, and mathematics with his brother, the principal of a small boarding-school. He attempted to perform the duties of a teacher as a means of support, but poor health prevented success. He returned to his former occupation of partnership in the casting of his furnace with a Greek grammar in his hand. After beginning the study of Hebrew, he thought of going to sea and using his wages to buy oriental books at the first port, but gave up this plan, and, going to Worcester, Mass., resumed work at the anvil and the study of languages, for which the antiquarian library there gave him special facilities. Here he translated all the German and Scandinavian superstiters of the discovery of America, and obtained the name of the "learned blacksmith." In 1839 he published for a year a monthly periodical to teach French, called "The Literary Gemini." Mr. Burritt made his first public appearance in 1841 as a lecturer, maintaining the doctrine that all mental attainments are the result of persistent study and effort. In 1842 he established the "Christian Citizen" at Worcester, a weekly journal, devoted to anti-slavery, peace, temperance, and self-culture. Four years later he went to Europe, and during a visit of three years devoted himself to co-operation with the English peace advocates. During this time also he developed the basis of an International association known as the League of universal brotherhood, which aimed at the abolition of war and the promotion of fraternal relations and feelings between different countries. At this time he was proprietor and editor of the "Peace Advocate," and published a periodical, the "Bond of Brotherhood." He was prominent in organizing the first peace congress, and took part in two subsequent congresses, in 1849 and 1850. In 1852 he became editor of the "Citizen of the World," Philadelphia, in which he urged the compensated emancipation of southern slaves. His disappointment at the failure of his project was great. He had advocated it clearly and forcibly, and to its advancement had 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 Europe 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); "Olive Leaves" (1853); "Thoughts of Things at Home and Abroad" (Boston, 1854); "Hand-Book of the Nations" (New York, 1856); "A Walk from John O'Groats to Land's End" (London, 1864); "The Mission of Great Sufferers" (1867); "Walks in the Black Country" (1868); "Lectures and Speeches" (1868); "Ten Minute Talks" (1873); and "Chips from Many Blocks" (1875). See "Life of Elihu Burritt," by Charles Northend (New York, 1879).

BURROUGHS, Charles, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 24 Dec., 1877; 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;
BURROUGHS, George, clergyman, b. about 1650; d. in Salem, Mass., Aug. 19, 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 Wolcott "was tortured, afflicted, pined, consumed, wasted, and tormented." The evidence against him was derived principally from the "afflicted persons" and from those who had confessed that they were witches. These latter affirmed that Doctor Burroughs had induced them with trifles and compiled them to the snares 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, in the minds of the judges, was additional 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. In the execution he repeated without mistake the Lord's prayer, which, it was said, could not be done by a witch. He moved many to tears by his last words; but Cotton Mather, who was sitting on horseback in the crowd, reminded the people that the devil often appeared as angels of light. 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, and then became a journalist in New York. He was a clerk in the treasury department at Washington from 1864 till 1873, and was then appointed receiver of the Wall-kill 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 "Walt Whitman as Poet and Person" (New York, 1867); "Wake Robin" (Boston, 1871); "Winter Sunshine" (1875); "Birds and Poets" (1877); "Locusts and Wild Honey." (1879); "Pe- pacton" (1881); "Fresh Fields" (1884); and "Signs and Seasons." (1886). He has also written a few poems.

BURROUGHS, John Curtis, educator, b. in Stamford, Delaware co., N. Y., 7 Dec., 1818. He was graduated at Yale in 1842 and at Madison theological seminary in 1846. He began one year later 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. He was the first president of that university, and in 1865 he was elected president 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 in that city. He received the degree of D. D. in 1883 from the University of Rochester, and in 1869 that of LL. D. from Madison university.

BURROUGHS, Stephen, adventurer, b. in Harwich, nat. d. in Travancore, Canada, 28 Jan., 1840. He was the son of a Congregational clergyman, and early gained the reputation of the worst boy in town. He ran 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 privateer, and then figured as ship's physician. Returning to land, he became a school-master, and then, assuming the name of Davis, took charge of a Congregational church at Collierville, Tenn., and remained there six months without detection, and shortly afterward arrested in Springfield, Mass., for passing counterfeit money. He was convicted and imprisoned at Northampton, where, after numerous unsuccessful attempts to escape, he set fire to 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 at his home, where he had a valuable library. He was successful as a teacher, beloved by his pupils, and respected by all, notwithstanding his career. His charitable deeds were many, and he 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."
mentary on the Song of Solomon" (Philadelphia, 1833); "Octorara, a Poem, and Occasional Pieces" (1855); and "Advanced Growth in Grace" (San Francisco, 1885).

BURROWS, William, naval officer, b. in Kensington, now part of Philadelphia, Pa., 6 Oct., 1789; d. near Portland, Me., 5 Sept., 1813. He was the son of Lieut.-Col. Burrows, formerly commandant of the marine corps, and received a midshipman's warrant in November, 1799, joining the "Portsmouth," bound for France, in January, 1800. He joined the "Constitution" in 1803, and Com. Preble, taking a fancy to him, made him acting lieutenant, in which capacity he arrived at Tripoli in 1807, during which he was mortally wounded, and died the following night, in a Boston hospital, aged 19 years. He was the son of Lieut.-Col. Burrows, a midshipman's warrant officer, who was killed by the British frigate "Enterprise," November 11, 1803.

BURTON, William, d. d., 471

in the Franklin street Presbyterian church in Baltimore in 1853, and in 1860 to the 7th Presbyterian church in Cincinnati. He spent most of the years 1866 and 1867 in travel abroad for his health, visiting 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 1870, when he was forced to resign this office also, and spent the rest of his life in southern Europe. Here he undertook the care of young ladies who wished to remain their abode. He was stationed 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. Burton 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, William A., surveyor, b. in Worchester, Mass., 13 June, 1792; d. 18 Aug., 1858. He received a good education, was for some years an engineer in Erie co., N. Y., settled near Detroit, Mich., in 1819, 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 equatorial 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 Saute Ste. Marie canal.

BURTON, Asa, clergyman, b. in Stoneington, Conn., 25 Aug., 1752; d. in Tcheford, Vt., 1 May, 1832. His parents removed to Preston, Conn., in his infancy, and in his fourteenth year to Norwich, Vt., where for the next six years he assisted 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 will he entered Dartmouth soon after its foundation, and was graduated in 1777. During his course the students were frequently on guard all night, watching against the incursions of Indians or tories of the neighboring province. He remained at college after graduation, reading theology, and in August or September, 1777, with what would now be thought absurdly little preparation, was licensed to preach. After officiating in various towns and continuing his studies he was ordained, 19 Jan., 1779, as pastor of the Congregational church at Thetford, Vt., where he remained more than fifty years. During the first years of his ministry there was no church building in Thetford, but services were held in private dwellings in winter and in barns in summer. Besides discharging his duties as minister, Mr. Burton taught a singing-school for two years that the church music might be improved. In 1804 he received the degree of D. D. from Middlebury college. Dr. Burton was noted as a theological teacher, and from 1812 till 1817 was professor of divinity at Dartmouth. His congregation gave him a college in 1825, and after 1831 Dr. Burton retired altogether from his labors. He published many occasional sermons and "Essays on some of the First Principles of Metaphysics, Ethics, and Theology" (Portland, 1858), and a memoir of him has been published by Thomas Adams.

BURLINGTON, a borough, a city, and a county seat of Burlington county, New Jersey, U.S.A., situated on the R. of the Delaware, enforcing the embargo law. In 1810 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.

BURTON, Nathaniel Clark, clergyman, b. in Fairton, N. J., 23 April, 1825; d. in Rome, Italy, 4 March, 1874. He was the son of a representative in the New Jersey democratic convention of 1848.

BURTON, 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., 1851, and after five years' pastorate at Springfield, Ohio, was called to
BURTON, Henry S., soldier, b. in New York in 1818; d. in Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., 4 April, 1898. He was appointed to the U. S. military academy at West Point in 1836, and 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, 1840, till 5 Aug., 1846. He served in the Mexican war as a 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 1863. He was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. army, 19 March, 1863, for services at the battle 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 court-martial in New York city.

BURTON, Laurence, British soldier, b. in England 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 Monmouth in 1780, and cruised 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 1780, served in Flanders, and was appointed lieutenant-inspector of Upper Canada in 1790. 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. Burton 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 1825. He was a planter, removed to Granville about 1775, 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, 1866. 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 1853, to the latter in 1855, and 1860, to the state convention of 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 step, as mental as physical," "Phebeology." (New York, 1842); "District School as it was" (Boston, 1856, republished in England); "Helps to Education in the Homes of Our Country" (1863); "Discipline of the Observing Faculties" (New York, 1865); "Scenery Showing, or Word-Paintings of the Beautiful, Picturesque, and Grand in Nature"; besides articles in annuals and periodicals.

BURTON, William Evans, actor, b. in London, England, 24 Sept., 1804; d. in New York, 10 Feb., 1860. His father, George Burton, was the author of "Biblical Researches" and other writings, and he was trained as an actor at the age of fifteen. He 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 the death of his father, the youth 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 play in pantomimes, and make an appearance in a comic role, 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 aspirings at that stage were quickly quenched, and it is known that late in life he still at times entertained the fancy that nature had intended him to be a tragedian. This is a peculiarity of mental bias by no means unusual with actors; and it is further observed 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 sensitive. 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. He then acted there upward of fifty consecutive times. Liston was then the reigning favorite in London (Munden, who died in 1832, being in decadence), and next to Liston stood John Reeve, upon whom it is thought that the character of Old Hoss of Barn Burton was in a measure founded. In 1832 Burton had his chance to show his talents at the Haymarket—Liston having temporarily withdrawn in a pet—and there he played Marcell to Edmund Kean as Sir Giles Overreach, and Mr. 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, 1833, a play from his pen, called “Ellen Wareham,” was first presented, and it is mentioned that this piece had the somewhat unusual fortune of being acted at five different theatres of London on the same evening. In 1834 he came to the United States, making his first appearance in this country on 3 Sept. at the Arch street theatre, Philadelphia, as Dr. Ollapod and Wormwood. In that city he remained for four years, acting in many old standard plays, and also in a number of the newer pieces. On 31 Oct., 1837, he made his advent in New York at the National theatre in Leonard street, enacting Guy Goodluck in “John Jones.” The theatre was under the management of James W. Wallack, and this performance was given the benefit of Samuel Woodworth, author of “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 Palmo’s opera-house, built 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 Brongham, William Rufus Blake, Henry Placide, John Lester Wallack, George Jordan, Humphrey Bland, George Banelt, T. B. Johnston, John Dyott, Charles Fisher, Lysander Thompson, George Holland, C. W. Clarke, W. K. Norton, Charles Mathews, Daniel E. Lithell, Mary Devlin (afterward the first wife of Edwin Booth), Mrs. Russell (afterward Mrs. Hoey), Mrs. Ann Thompson, and finally Mrs. C. Mathews), Mrs. Hughes (afterward wife of John Brongham), Mrs. Hogh, Mrs. Rea, Miss Raymond, Miss Agnes Robertson (afterward wife of Dion Boucicault), Miss Matilda Prey (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 a romance, and contains perhaps the most striking pages in the chronicle of the American stage. The stock system was maintained, and every detail of the work was pushed and accomplished with sedulous care. Here it was that Burton made brilliant and memorable hits as Sir Toby Belch, Capt. Cottle (with 350 pounds a year), Dromio, and Dromio of Cyprus; Mr. Hunt, in “The Recruiting Officer”; Mr. Nutley, in “The Iron Miser”; Mr. Boon, in “Our American Cousin”; Mr. Thorburn, Micawber, Sam Weller, Bolton, Lord Dubery, Mr. Toodles (just given Oct. 2, 1848), Jeremiah Clip, Touchstone, Aminidib Sleek, Caliban, Autolycus, and Falstaff. Burton acted Falstaff in the “Merry Wives of Windsor”; never in “Hamlet.” He gave to Falstaff a conflagration of a character but a few of the characters in which he was pre-
fairs for the province of Canada. He entered parliament in 1857, and was appointed treasurer of the Royal household on the return of Lord Palmerston to office in 1859. In 1860 he was made curator of the house of peers in his father's barony of Ashford, and was appointed Under-secretary of state for war in succession to Lord Cardigan in March, 1875, and held that office until the Conservatives lost control of the government in 1880. He married a daughter of Sir Allan Napier MacNab, so 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 "Exo-

Theology, and the developments of Scripture, and Scriptural Psychology," in 1847 "Mesmer and Swedenborg," in which he argued that the doctrines of Swedenborg were corrobated by the developments of mesmerism, in 1855 "New Church Morality," in 1857 "Pesthood and Clergy Unknown to Christianity." A memoir of him, by W. M. Fernald, was published in 1860.

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, and was ordained in the Presbyterian ministry, spent four years as a missionary in Indiana, and in 1831 became professor of Hebrew and oriental literature in the university of New York. He published a "Life of Mompesson," New York, 1842, and a "Translated Millennium" (1836), 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 the 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 "Anastasis," in which he expounded the doctrine of the literal resurrection of the body. Against this work, which attracted much attention, he answered in "The Resurrection of Christ." He subsequently united with the New Jerusalem church, translated and published the diary of Swedenborg in 1845, became editor of the "New Church Repository," and published in 1845 "The Soul" in "An Inquiry into the Scriptural Psychology," in 1847 "Mesmer and Swedenborg," in which he argued that the doctrines of Swedenborg were corroborated by the developments of mesmerism, in 1855 "New Church Morality," in 1857 "Pesthood and Clergy Unknown to Christianity." A memoir of him, by W. M. Fernald, 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 "Bric-a-Brac Club" from 1879 until 1882. Among his works are "Mount Diablo" (1856); "City of Panama" (1899); "Western Slope of the Cordilleras" (1872); "Mount Chimborazo" (1876); "Lake Tahoe" (1888); and "Sutter's Fort, California, in 1846 and 1886" (1886). His "Summit of the Sierras" (1868) is in the Crocker gallery, Sac-

BUSHNELL, Charles Ira, editor, b. in New York City, 1836; d. in New York, 1888. He was of the same family as David Bushnell, the inventor. He studied law with Theodore Sedgwick in New York, but did not practise, devoting his time to the copyright and publication of many personal narratives of the revolution and the collection of coins and medals. He directed his attention particularly to the manuscripts which had collected many curious memorials. A full list of his numerous publications, most of which have been printed privately, is given in Duyckinck's "Cyclopedia of American Literature." Among them are "An Arrangement of Tradesmen's Cards, etc., Current for the Fifteenth Year" (1820); a series of "Crumps for Antiquarians"; and "Recoll-
collections of Christopher Hawkins" (New York, 1864).

BUSHNELL, David, inventor, b. in Saybrook, Conn., in 1742; d. in Warren, Gn., 1824. He was graduated at Yale in 1769, and in order to do this, he contrived a tortoise-shaped diving-boat of iron plate, which contained air enough to supply a man for half an hour. This boat, called the "American Turtle," was propelled by a sort of screw, and guided by means of a compass made visible to the operator. The turtle was a vessel to be towed outside 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 effected, the torpedoes were to be cast off 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 Stillman's "American Journal of Science." In 1820 a 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 vessel ever destroyed in such a manner. Mr. Bushnell invented several other machines for the destruction of the British Navy, or to prevent the accidents, not militating against the philosophical principles on which their success depended, 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 by Francis Hopkinson, entitled "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 High-
lands, Philadelphia, Yorktown, and elsewhere. Later he went to France, and was supposed to have died there, but he appeared to have been subsequently at the head of one of the most important schools in Georgia, after which he settled in War-

BUSHNELL, Horace, clergyman, b. in New York, 1802; d. in Hartford, Conn., 17 Feb., 1876. He was the son of a farmer, and was employed, when a boy, in a-
BUSTAMANTE

fulling-mill in his native place. He was graduated at Yale in 1827, became literary editor of the New York Evening Post. He taught at Norwich seminary in Connecticut, and at the New York Theological Seminary, and after the decease of certain relatives, to Harvard university, one half to endow a school of 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 horticulture. Mr. Bussey's bequest was estimated at the time of his death to amount to $350,000.

BUSSEY, Cyrus, soldier, b. in Hubbard, Trumbull co., Ohio, 5 Oct., 1823. 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, becoming a prosperous merchant. From this time until he was twenty-two he devoted several hours a day to study, and in two years studied medicine with his brother. Mr. Bussey was elected to the state senate as a democrat in 1858, and was a delegate to the Baltimore convention that nominated Stephen A. Douglas for president. At the outbreak of the war he came forward strongly in support of the Union cause and was appointed by Gov. Kirkwood to the command 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 a brigade in the battle of Pea Ridge, participated in the Arkansas campaign of 1862, 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 western Arkansas and the Indian territory, with the 3d division of the 7th corps. This district had been in a disorganized state. Fort Smith, its headquarters, was the resort of dishonest speculators, who cheated the government and plundered the residents, and drunkenness and theft prevailed among the troops to an alarming extent. With a view to breaking up corruption and restoring discipline, Gen. Bussey was given command there, and he succeeded in a short time in accomplishing this difficult task. 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, and 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. Eads's jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi. Gen. Bussey engaged in business in New York city in 1881, and in 1884 took an active part in the canvass for the nomination of President.

BUSTAMANTE, Anastasio, president of Mexico, b. in Jiquilpan, in the state of Michoacan, 37 July, 1780: d. in San Miguel de Allende, 6 Feb., 1853. He was family physician to Don Felix Maria Calleja, military governor at San Luis Potosi, who in 1868 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 Colleja commanded till 1818, gaining distinction especially in the battle of Teco-te, Guama jurata, and Calderon, and at the siege of Cuautla in 1812, and rising to the rank of colonel. In 1829, 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 after appointed in the rank of general-marshals to the regency, and appointed captain-general of the eastern and western provinces of the interior. In April, 1832, he gained a signal victory over the remaining Spanish forces near Juché. After the death of the Emperor Iturbide, having taken sides with the federal party, he was by the government of Victoria appointed anew military governor of the provinces of the interior, with the rank of general of division, then the highest in the Mexican army. In 1839 he headed the revolution, and proclaimed the plan of Jatopac to 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 1839, a new revolution having taken place under Santa Anna, Bustamante resigned the presidency. In 1841 he was sent to visit the principal countries of Europe, but especially France, where he resided till 1846, 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, 1847, his administration continuing until 17 Sept., 1848. He then set out anew 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 Oroya, 4 Nov., 1774; d. 21 Sept., 1848.** He was graduated as a lawyer in 1801, soon distinguished himself in his profession, and the Spanish government gave him an important office. He then entered the plan of Jatopac during the war, both with pen and sword. His numerous works include "Cuaderno Histórico de la Revolución de la América Mejicana," "Galería de Antiguos Príncipes Mejicanos," "Crónicas Mejicanas," "Historia del Emperador D. Agustín de Iturbide," and "Historia de la Revolución de la América Mejicana." A commission was appointed by the government 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 at York wa. Gen. Busteed'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. Busteed 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 that the test-oath prescribed by congress was unconstitutional, so far as it applied to attorneys at law 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 Busteed 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.

**BUSTAMANTE Y GUERRA, José, Spanish naval officer, b. in Santander in 1779; d. in Madrid in 1825.** He made an important exploring voyage in 1789 to examine the coasts of Mariana and Philippine islands, Macao, New Guinea, New Hebrides, New Zealand, Peru, Patagonia, and the Maldiv islands. In 1796 he was appointed governor of Montevideo, and it was there, in 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 crew. 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.

**BUSTEEB, Richard, lawyer, b. in Cavan, Ireland, 16 Feb., 1822.** His father, George Washington Busteed, was a Dublin barrister, and at one time held a colonel's commission in the British army. In 1829 the elder Busteed was appointed chief secretary of the island of St. Lucia, but his health failed him in the rank of major-general. In 1832 he was removed from office, and, after returning to Ireland, he emigrated to London, Canada, where he established a paper called "The True Patriot." Richard began work on this paper as a type-setter, and afterward accompanied his father to Cincinnati, Ohio, to Hartford, Conn., and finally to New York, where he worked on the "Commercial Advertiser." At this time he was licensed as a local preacher 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 1842. 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 till 1859, and in the presidential campaign of 1860 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 Busteed 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., 1785; d. in Paris, France, 8 Nov., 1858.** He was a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell on his mother's side. His early years were spent in his father's store and in attending the district school. At the age of fourteen he was sent to the academy at Hudson, and soon afterward began the study of law with Martin W. Morin, in the latter part of 1799, moving in that town. He accompanied Van Buren to Albany in 1816, and, on admission to the bar, in 1817, became his partner. He was appointed district attorney of Albany co. in 1821, and held the office till January, 1825, being re-elected in 1826, when he was appointed 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
of the notes, the marginal references, should be ascribed to Mr. Butler." He was elected a member of the assembly in 1828, for the special purpose of aiding it in its deliberations on the work submitted by himself and his colleagues. In 1833 he was appointed commissioner for 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 by President Jackson 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, till 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 1835, a plan for organizing a faculty of law in that institution, and in 1837 became its principal law professor. During the greater part of his life he was an influential member of the democratic party, but on the introduction 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 1855, writes of his purity of character and singleness; how much he was admired on his first visit to New York, then a young man with finely chiselled features, made a little pale by study, and animal nature an expression both of the greatest intelligence and ingenuity." In 1847 Mr. Butler delivered, before the New York historical society, a discourse entitled "Outlines of the Constitutional History of New York" (New York, 1847). See "Life and Opinions of B. F. Butler," by W. L. Mackenzie. — His son, William Allen, lawyer, b. in Albany, N. Y., 20 Feb., 1823, was graduated at the University of the city of New York in 1843, studied law with his father, and, after travelling in Europe in 1846–8, and contributing sketches of travel entitled "Out-of-the-Way Places in Europe" to the "Literary World," entered upon the practice of his profession in New York, which he actively and successfully pursued. He contributed poetical pieces, displaying wit and fancy, to periodicals. Among his occasional contributions to magazines were humorous papers published in the "Literary World," under the title "The Colonel's Club," "The Cities of Art and the Early Artists," printed in "The Art Union Bulletin," and poetical contributions to the "Democratic Review." In 1846 he published "The Future," an academic poem; in 1850, "Barnum's Parnassus," a volume of the character of the "Rejected Addresses"; in 1851, "Dying and Wearing," a satirical poem which attained celebrity, and was published in many forms in the United States and in England, and has been reproduced in French and German translations. It was originally published anonymously in "Harper's Weekly," and its authorship was claimed by an impostor, until Mr. Butler publicly declared himself the author; in 1858, "Two Millions," originally written for the Phi Beta Kappa society of Yale college; "General Average," a satirical account of some sharp practices in mercantile life; in 1860, "The Bible by Itself," an address delivered before the New York Bible society; in 1862, "Martin Van Buren," a biographical sketch; in 1871, "Lawyer and Client," an ethical disquisition on their relations, being the substance of a lecture delivered to the law-school of the University of the city of New York; and his collected poems (Boston). In prose fiction he published anonymously, in 1876, "Mrs. Limber's Raffles," and in 1880 "Domesticks," a story illustrating various phases of the labor question. In 1879 he published a memorial address on his friend, Evert A. Duyckinck.

Butler. Benjamin Franklin, lawyer, b. in Deerfield, N. H., 5 Nov., 1818. He is the son of Capt. John Butler, who served under Jackson at New Orleans. He was graduated at Waterville college (now Colby university), Maine, in 1838, was admitted to the bar in 1840, began practice at Lowell, Mass., in 1841, and has since 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 in 1853, and of the state senate in 1859. In 1860 he was a delegate to the democratic national convention that met at Charleston. When a portion of the delegates reassembled 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 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 Forts Hatteras and Clark on the coast of North Carolina. He then returned to Massachusetts to recruit and expedition for the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi. On 23 March, 1862, the expedition reached Ship Island, and on 17 April went up the Mississippi. The fleet under Farragut having passed the forts, 3d 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 insulating soldiers, excited strong resentment, not only in the south, but in the north and abroad, 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 protested 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 his force was afterward increased 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 ineffective 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 1878, 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 nominee 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 Tewksbury almshouse; but, after a long investigation, a committee of the legislature decided that it was not sustained. In 1889 he was renominated, but was defeated. In 1894 he was the candidate of the greenback and anti-monopolist parties for the presidency, and received 138,825 votes. His wife, Sarah, a daughter of Dr. Israel Hildreth, of Lowell, b. in 1821; d. in Boston, Mass., 8 April, 1876, was on the stage from 1857 till 1842, when she married Gen. Butler and retired. Their daughter married Gen. Adelbert Ames, of the U. S. army, and was known as "Mrs. New Orleans," by James Parton (New York, 1869).

BUTLER, Caleb, author, b. in Pelham, N. H., 13 Sept., 1776; d. in Groton, Mass., 7 Oct., 1854. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1800, studied law in Groton, and was the principal instigator of Vermont secession. He published a masonic oration (1816); "Facts as to Affairs in Groton" (1827); "Review reviewed" (1850); and "History of Groton" (Boston, 1848).

BUTLER, Clement Moore, clergyman, b. in Troy, N. Y., 10 Oct., 1819. He was graduated at Washington (now Trinity) college, Hartford, Conn., in 1838, and at the General theological seminary, New York, in 1836. From 1837 to 1854 he was pastor of churches in New York city, Palmyra, N. Y., Georgetown, D. C., Boston, Mass., and Washington, D. C. He was appointed U. S. postmaster by Gen. Butler 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 chaplain of the U. S. Navy. 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 has published "The Year of the Church," hymns for the feasts and festivals of the church, for young people (Utica, N. Y., 1840); "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, 1858); "Ritualism of Law" (1858); "St. Paul in Rome" (Philadelphia, 1865); "Inner Rome" (1866); Manual of Ecclesiastical History, of the 13th to the 17th Century" (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1868 and 1872); "History of the Book of Common Prayer" (1879); and "History of the Reformation in Sweden" (New York, 1883). Dr. Butler has also published about forty occasional sermons, among them the funeral sermons of John C. Calhoun and Dr. Henry Clay, printed by order of the U. S. senate.

BUTLER, Cyrus, philanthropist, b. in 1767; d. in Providence, R. I., 22 Aug., 1849. His father, Samuel Butler, was originally a shoemaker in Edgartown, Mass., and brought up his sons, Samuel and Cyrus, to the same trade, but became a shipowner in Providence, where he had removed in 1750, and left them a large fortune. Cyrus increased his share by frugality and wide commercial operations, and died worth several millions. He left $40,000 to endow the Butler hospital for the insane at Providence.

BUTLER, Ezra, clergyman, b. in Lancaster, Mass., in September, 1768; d. in Waterbury, Vt., 12 July, 1858. His mother died when he was a mere boy, and, after living a year with the family of 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 1778. In 1785, with his brother Asaph, he removed to Waterbury, Vt., then in the
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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 began to think seriously on religious subjects in 1790, be¬
came a Baptist in the following year, and in 1800 began to study divinity. He was also a public assistant. He
was organized in Waterbury in the same year, and he
was his 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 allow his ordinance to the
ministry to interfere with public duties. 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 coun¬
ty from 1806 till 1811, and of Washington county
from 1814 till 1820. He was a member of congress
from 1813 till 1815, a delegate to the Vermont con¬
stitutional convention of 1822, and governor of the
state from 1826 till 1828. His administration as
Governor was marked by the suppression of lot¬
teries, and by improvement in the state educa¬
tional system. Gov. Butler was of the Jeffersonian school in politics, and well fitted for 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 1819; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 17 June, 1874. He
was an accomplished linguist, and had been pro¬essor of languages in several educational institu¬
tions, but finally adopted the business of buying,
training, and selling dogs of the choicest breeds.
His ability in controlling and training them was
remarkable. He died of hydrophobia from the bite of a rabid dog. He wrote a book entitled
"The Published "Breeding and Training of Dogs" (New
York, 1857), an acknowledged authority.

BUTLER, Francis Eugene, clergyman, b. in
Suffolk, Conn., 7 Feb., 1825; d. in Suffolk, Va., 4
May, 1893. 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
determination of fitting himself for the ministry.
He graduated in 1857, and spent three years in
the study of theology at Princeton, and one year at
Andover. He supplied for a time the pulpit of a
church in Bedford Springs, Pa., and afterward
that of the second Presbyterian church in Clevel¬
dand, Ohio. After his ordination on 16 April, 1882,
he preached in 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 Suf¬
folk, Va. In an engagement near that place on 3
May, learning that some men of a Connecticut
regiment on the right were defending themselves
against a superior force, heAdvanced by a shot to
surgical assistance, he went to their relief, and was
shot by a sharp-shooter and died the next day.

BUTLER, Frederick, author, b. about 1766;
d. in 1843. He was graduated at Yale in 1783, and
became a resident of Hartford, Conn. He pub¬
lished "History of the United States to 1830" (3
vols., Hartford, 1821); "The Farmer’s Manual" (Wethersfield, Conn., 1821); and "Memoirs of
Lafayette and his Tour in the United States," with plates (Wethersfield, 1825).

BUTLER, George B., lawyer, b. in New Haven,
Conn., 8 Aug., 1866. He came to New York at the age of 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 "Journal of Commerce," being also one of its editors until 1857. He was attorney for
A. T. Stewart & Co. for twenty-five years.

BUTLER, James Davie, educator, b. in Rut¬
land, Vt., 15 Feb., 1812. He graduated at Middlebury in 1836, and at Andover theological
seminary in 1840, having been tutor in Middle¬
bury in 1837-8. He was professor of ancient lan¬
guages in Norwich university, Vt., in 1845-7, and,
after ordination in the latter year, was pastor of
Congregational churches in Wells River, Vt., Pea¬
body, Mass., and Cincinnati, Ohio. He held the
chair of ancient languages in Wabash college,
Indiana, in 1854-8, and in the University of Wiscon¬
in 1858-67. Since then he has devoted him¬
self to lecturing and occasional preaching. His
best known works are "The Antiquity of St.
Peter’s," "Prehistoric Wisconsin," "The Hapax
Legomena in Shakspeare," and "Commonplace
Books." Prof. Butler has travelled widely, and
has contributed largely to periodical literature.

BUTLER, John, soldier, b. in ConnecticuL; d. in Niagara in 1794. He was a well-known resi¬
dent of Tryon county, N. Y. (a name then applied to the Mohawk region west of Schenectady),
and commanded a militia regiment there. He
commanded the Indians under Sir William Johnson in the Niagara campaign of 1759, and also in the Montreal expedition of 1760. At the break of the war he espoused the British cause, and was
made deputy superintendent of Indian affairs. In
1775 he was one of a party of tories that broke up a
patrol meeting in Tryon county, N. Y., and was ac¬
tive in the predatory warfare that so long disturbed
that part of the state. In 1776 he organized a
band of marauders consisting of Indians and white
men painted like Indians, and commanded these at
the battle of Oriskany in 1777. In July, 1778, he
led the force of 1,100 men that desolated Wyom¬
ing in the famous "Wyoming massacre," and was
recognized as the greatest of all the Indian chiefs of
the war. In 1790 he was taken prisoner at Fort
Van in central New York in 1779, and took part in
Sir John Johnson’s raid on the Schoharie and Mo¬
hawk settlements in 1780. After the war Butler
fled to Canada. His estates in this country were
confiscated; but he was rewarded by the British
government for his services with the office of
Indian agent, a salary and pension of $3,500 a
year, and 5,000 acres of land. Butler’s barbarities,
though great, have been exaggerated. Some of
the most atrocious deeds at Wyoming were due
to his son Walter, a major in the British ser¬
cing, commanding parties of Indians and white
men who massacred women and children at
Cherry Valley on 11 Nov., 1778. Col. John But¬
er professed to be grieved by his son’s conduct
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BUTLER, John B., soldier, b. in 1792; d. in Mount Auburn, near 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 deeds and afterward canal commissioner. At the beginning of the war with Mexico he was commissioned paymaster in the army, 35 June, 1846, and accompanied Gen. Taylor's command to the seat of war. He was made military storekeeper at the Alleghany arsenal, 30 June, 1847, and remained there until he was retired, 1 Oct., 1863.

BUTLER, John, colonel, b. in Berwick, Me., 9 April, 1814. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1837, taught school in Parsonfield and Farmington, Me., in 1838-'9, and was principal of Clinton seminary, N. Y., in 1841-'2. After graduation at Andover theological seminary in 1844, he was ordained a Free Baptist, Simsbury, Conn., in 1846. He was professor of systematic theology at the seminary in Whitesown, N. Y., from 1844 till 1854, when he went to fill the same chair in the New Hampton, N. H., theological institute. He was professor of theology at Bates college from 1870 till 1874, and in the latter year was appointed to the chair of sacred literature in Hillsdale college, Michigan. In 1869 Bowdoin gave him the degree of D. D. He has published many 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 has been since 1843 assistant editor of the "Morning Star," the organ of his denomination, formerly published in Dover, N. H., but now in Berwick, Me.

BUTLER, Mann, author, d. in November, 1835, in consequence of a railroad accident in Missouria. He emigrated to Kentucky in 1806, and published a "History of Kentucky" (Louisville, 1834).

BUTLER, Moses, surveyor, b. in Berwick, Me., 13 July, 1763; d. in 1756. 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 1750 to represent Berwick in matters relating to the seizure of property belonging to citizens, by the crown surveyor of woods, and from 1763 till 1766 he was annually elected selectman of Berwick and surveyor of land. He was commissioned captain in the 1st Massachusetts regiment, 5 Feb., 1744, and during that summer a detachment of Lawrence 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 alacrity in enlisting his full company of men for service on the Louisburg expedition is warmly praised. He was chosen in 1745 to arrearage 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, 1673-1879" (New York, 1879).

BUTLER, Noble, educator, b. in Washington county, Pa., in 1819; d. in Louisville, Ky., 12 Feb., 1882. He was educated at Hanover college, Indiana, and in 1839 became professor of Greek and Latin in the University of Louisville, Ky. He compiled "The Practical and American Grammar" (Louisville, 1875), and various textbooks 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 40th 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 the plan of the convention.

BUTLER, Robert, soldier, b. in Ireland; killed at the defeat of St. Clair, 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 the Foreign Musquetons, and served in the engagements of Monmouth and Monmouth battle, approved of the war of 1812. Senator Butler was at one time a director of the U. S. bank. He was proud of tracing his descent from the dukes of Ormond, and his political opponents often twittered him upon his family pride.—His son, B. R. Butler, d. in 1817. He was a lawyer by profession, 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 ANNIE.

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in rallying a retreating detachment. At Monmouth he was thanked by Wayne for defending a defile in the face of a heavy fire, while Col. Richard Butler's regiment withdrew. After the war he retired to a farm, but in 1791 was made major, and commanded a battalion from Carlisle in Gibson's regiment, under St. Clair, at whose defeat, 4 Nov., 1791, but two leagues from the village, he was wounded, and captured. At the battle of Yorktown he was wounded in the leg, and 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 in 11 April, 1792, lieutenant-colonel commanding the 4th infantry on 1 July, 1796, at the reorganization of the army upon a peace basis in June, 1802, was retained as colonel of the 2d 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, Romer 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 1846, was secretary of public lands in Florida.

Perceval, fourth of the brothers, sold. b. in Pennsylvania in 1760; d. in Port William, Ky., 11 Sept., 1821. He was a captain in the revolutionary army, was with Morgan at Saratoga, commanded in the conflict with Col. Simeone at Spencer's Ordinary, on 21 June, 1781, and served at the siege of Yorktown. After the war he removed to Jessamine co., Ky., and was adjutant-general in the war of 1812. His son, Thomas Langford, sold. b. in Lexington, Ky., in 1789; d. in Louisville, Ky., 21 Oct., 1880. 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 an appointment of surveyor and inspector of the port of New Orleans. He resigned his post and returned to his home in Kentucky. In 1836 he represented Gallatin co. in the legislature. He was a member of the old court party, and aided in its success on the question that then was a vital one in the state. In 1847 he represented Carroll and Gallatin in the legislature. Another son, William Orlando, sold. b. in Jessamine co., Ky., in 1791; d. in Carrollton, Ky., 6 Aug., 1880. He was graduated at Transylvania university in 1812, 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 second engagement by burning a barn from which the Indians poured a galling fire into the American ranks, was afterward wounded and taken prisoner, and, after enduring privations and inhuman treatment, was paroled at Fort Niagara, and marched back to Kentucky amid many hardships. Commissioned a captain of infantry by appointment of 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, destroyed the construction of defenses 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. Thomas Butler, as aide-de-camp to 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 1829 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.

BUTLER, Simeon, publisher, b. in 1770; d. in Northampton, Mass., in 1847. In 1792 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-
gaged in paper-making, and manufactured the first
domestic letter-paper used by the U. S. senate.

**BUTLER, Thomas Belden**, jurist, b. in
Washington County, Ct., 22 Aug. 1789; ed. in
Naugatuck Acad., in N. Y. 8 June 1823. He received a classical
education, entered Yale medical school in 1826, and took his degree of M. D. in 1828. He practised medicine for eight years in Norwalk, when, finding that his health, he abandoned it, and studied law with Clark Bissell. He was admitted
to the bar in Norwalk in 1837, was a member of the Connecticut house of representatives in 1832—46, and of the state senate in 1848—53, and in 1849 was elected to congress as a whig, and served one term.

In May, 1855, 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, 1850), and in 1870 an
enlarged edition under the title of "Concise Analy-
tics and Logical Development of the Atmospheric System, and Prognostication of the Weather" (Norwalk).

**BUTLER, William**, soldier and politician, b.
in Prince William co., Va., in 1793; d. in Columbia,
S. C., 15 Nov., 1821. He was a son of James Butler,
who was captured and murdered by the notorious
Cunningham, was graduated 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 joined Gen. Pickens, subsequently served with Gen. Lee, under Gen. Ninety-Six, and was detached on several separate
services requiring celerity, 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 was soon after the
war made a brigadier-general, and, in 1796, major-
general of militia. He was a member of the con-
vention that framed the 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 1818 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 defence.

—His son, **Andrew Pickens**, jurist, b. in Edge-
field district, S. C., 17 Nov., 1796; d. near Edgefield
Court-House, 25 May, 1857, was graduated at
South Carolina college in 1817, admitted to the bar
in 1819, and soon gained a reputation for eloquence
and ability. 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 James, a revolutionary
cadet, and it was his motion that he be impeached
for misconduct. During the nullification troubles in 1832 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 after-
ward elected by the legislature, remaining a sena-
tor till his death. Soon after taking his seat he became a member of the legislative committee, 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 May, 1857, Judge Butler
was a relative of Preston S. Brooks, and it was
because of remarks about 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, in Mexico, 1847. He 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
1825, and attained the grade of captain in 1825.
After four years of service, he resigned his com-
mission, and in 1829 became a resident of Columbia,
S. C., and was elected president of a bank estab-
lished at that place. In 1836 he resigned the
office and accepted the appointment of lieutenant-
colonel of the 5th regiment of infantry, and
volunteers, raised to aid in suppressing the Semi-
nole 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 dignity and ability that he displayed
in the office, he was appointed by the presi-
dent Indian agent, and filled that place to the satis-
faction of the government until the beginning of
the war with Mexico in 1846, when he resigned it
to enter the army. He organized the 1st regiment of
infantry, was elected its colonel, and led it with
the greatest gallantry in the fierce 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 through the head and killed instantly.
Col. Butler was over six feet in height, finely propor-
tioned, and one of the most celebrated of the
Army. He was noted for his bravery and coolness, and
with the ardent spirit 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 repres-
representatives from 1841 till 1845.

—**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 colonel of the 2d South Carolina cavalry
on 22 Aug., 1862, brigadier-general on 1 Sept.,
1863, and afterward a major-general, commanding
Wright's and Logan's brigades of cavalry in the
Army of the Potomac, and served as adjutant-
general. At the battle of Brandy Station, 9 June, 1863, he lost his right leg.
He was elected to the legislature of South Carolina
in 1866, was a candidate for lieutenant-governor in
1870, and received the democratic vote for U. S. sen-
ator the same year. In 1874, when the confederate state governments in existence, he was
elected U. S. senator by the democratic legislature, as
the successor of Thomas J. Robertson, republi-
can. David T. Corbin, who was elected by the
BUTTERWORTH

republican legislature, contested the election; but Gen. Butler was admitted to the seat on 2 Dec., 1878. He was re-elected for the term expiring 3 March, 1889.

BUTLER, William, missionary, b. in Dublin, Ireland, in 1819. He studied for the Wesleyan ministry at Didsbury, near Manchester, England, 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, remained 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 established the Methodist missions in the valley of the Ganges, 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 in 29 Feb., 1873, and labored there until obliged by failing health to return in February, 1879. After the restoration of his health he resumed the pastoral office in the New England conference.

He is the author of a "Missionary Compendium" (New York, 1850); "The Vain of the Year, 1875," and "Mexico from the Conquest to 1880" (1881).

BUTLER, Zebulon, soldier, b. in Lyne, Conn., in 1751; 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 1761. In 1789 he settled at Wyoming, Pa. In the early part of the revolutionary war he was a lieutenant-colonel in the Connecticut line, serving in New Jersey in 1777-8, and became colonel on 13 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, Consul Willshire, author, b. in Mexico, Oswego co., N. Y., 28 July, 1824. He was educated in the normal school at Albany, N. Y., 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" (Sudololsky, 1848); "An Historical Account of the Expedition against Sandusky in 1790" (1879); "History of the Chippewa and Wyandot Tribes," and "Twenty-Fourth Special Sessions of the Legislature 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-Irvine Correspondence" (Madison, 1880); "A Short Biography of John Leith" (Cincinnati, 1883); and "Journal of Capt. Jonathan Heart" (Albany, 1885).

BUTTERFIELD, John, expressman, b. in Herkimer, N. Y., in 1783; d. in Utica, 15 Nov., 1869. He was self-educated, and was a stage-coach driver in early life. In 1822 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. He removed to Chicago in 1849, and in 1849 formed the express company of Butterfield, Wesson & Co. On the establishment of railroads, he directed 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 1859 by the consolidation of the rival firms of Butterfield, Wesson & Co., Wells & Co., and Livingston & Fargo, which companies were under the management of Mr. Butterfield. Perceiving the commercial importance of the electric telegraph, he projected and built the Morse telegraph line between New York 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., 31 Oct., 1831, was graduated at Union 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. On the enlargement of the regular army, he was commissioned a lieutenantcolonel, 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 and Gaines’s Mills, where he was wounded, and 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 Morell’s division. He became major-general of volunteers on 29 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’s Army of the Cumberland, in October, 1863, acting as chief of staff to Hooker at Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, and Poo 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. He is the author of "Camp and Quarters, the Duty of a Soldier" (Boston, 1863), which 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 1869, 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, Benjamin, commissioner of the patent-office, b. in Warren co., Ohio, 22 Oct., 1822. 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 1846, and practised at that city. He was U. S. district attorney in 1870, a member of the state senate in 1873 and 1874, and was elected to congress in 1878, and re-elected for the following term. He was the author of the compulsory army retirement act. In 1880 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, 1851, 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., 1819. He received a common-school education, and travelled at different times in 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); volumes entitled "Zig-Zag Journeys" (1876-80), annual volumes descriptive of the Levant, Acacia, northern lands, the Occident, the orient, and classic lands; "The Poems of History" (1880); "Poems for Christmas, Easter, and New Year" (1883); "Great Composers," written for Chautauqua readings; and "Wonderful Christmasses of Old," illustrated by F. H. Langren (1882). The "Zig-Zag Journeys in the Occident" was republished in England. He is also the author of the cantata "Under the Palms," of which 15,000 copies were sold in the United States and 30,000 in England, of that entitled "Faith," and of one called "Faith Triumphant," which was published in Glasgow. Butterworth also contributed frequently to periodicals, and has travelled and pursued researches in Spanish and French colonial history with reference to a work on the "Ballads of Florida."

BUTTERWORTH, Samuel E., lawyer, d. in San Francisco, Sept., 1873. He studied and practiced law in New York city, and during the administration of President Buchanan was at the head of the sub-treasury in New York. Afterward he went to California as superintendent of a mining company, engaged largely in gold-mining and land speculation, and acquired a fortune estimated at $7,000,000, which was invested in real estate.

BUTTON, Sir Thomas, English navigator. He was placed in command of an expedition to the northwest, sent out two years after Hudson's last voyage. Had sailed from England in May, 1675, with two vessels, the "Resolution" and the "Discovery," 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, in search of a northwest passage, and, when he came to the western shore of the bay, gave it the significant name of Hope's Check; 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 1676, after the breaking up of the ice, he made an exploration of the bay as far as lat. 65° N., and of Southampton island, returning to England in the autumn, thoroughly convinced that a northwest passage existed. He was knighted for his services. But he devoted his leisure to the study of portrait-painting. 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. His first attempt in this line was a series of small penny toy primers. By degrees the work progressed, and in time he did the business of a general engraver, including card-plates, wood-cuts for the newspapers, marking silver-ware, and various kinds of simple work. In 1841 he removed to New York, and thereafter gave all his attention to engraving. His productions 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 published a series of wood-cuts for "The Gazetteer of Washington. During the civil war he published "The Empty Sleeve," "Only a Little Brook," "Prayer in Camp," and several similar pictures, which had an extensive sale. His work includes the engraving of nearly 3,000 plates, and it is his pride that orders have come to him on account of his merit, without solicitation. He has published in parts "The American Portrait Gallery," of which the letter-press was prepared by his daughter, Lillian C. Buttre (3 vols., New York, 1880-81). BURLEIGH, John, sedled., in 1715; was in Concord, Mass., 16 May, 1791. He was one of the leaders of the Concord militia on the memorable 19th of April, 1775.

BUTTS, Isaac, journalist, b. in Washington, D. C., Nov., 1817; d. in Rochester, N. Y., 5 July, 1884. The son of a wealthy brewer, he was removed with his father's family to the town of 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 following various pursuits, he adopted the profession of journalism, and in October, 1845, purchased and assumed editorship 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 pending acquisition of the territory beyond the Rio Grande. Butts decided whether slavery should be allowed or prohibited by congress in the acquired territory, and discussion of it was forced in August, 1846, by the introduction in the house of representatives of the "Wilmot proviso," to the effect that slavery should be excluded from the territory acquired. Butts took sides in the controversy, and promulgated 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 contumaciously stigmatized it, has been erroneously claimed for each of three distinguished senators—Daniel S. Dickinson, Lewis Cass, and Stephen A. Douglas—respectively from New York, Michigan, and Illinois. The records prove that it was first advanced by Butts. Butts in the daily "Advertiser" of 8 Feb., 1847; by Mr. Dickinson in the senate, 13 Dec., 1847; by Gen. Cass in his Nicholasson letter, 24 Dec., 1847; and by Judge Douglas in the discussion of the compromise measures in the senate, 17 June, 1850. In the division of the Democratic party Butts 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 stock company, and in 1850, engaged in 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 journalism by the purchase of a half-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, 1864, when he permanently retired. About the beginning of this 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 original proprietors; for several years one of the managers. Mr. Butts never held any public position beyond acting as a delegate for his party in several state and national conventions. He was elected a delegate at large to the New York constitutional convention of 1860, 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 controversialist; and he has left brochures on finance, protection, free-trade, and other subjects, that are remarkable for originality and force. His volume on the history of the "Union," 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, 1851. He was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church at Elizabeth City, N. C., in 1817, and in 1831 he removed to Fayetteville and was rector there until his death, sustaining 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, was assistant 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, 1880); "Elements of Integral Calculus" (1881); syllabi of the Harvard courses in plane trigonometry, analytical geometry, equations, and methods in analytic geometry.

BYFIELD, Nathaniel, jurist, b. in Long Ditton, Surrey, England, in 1653; d. in Boston, Mass., 13 Jan., 1725. He was soon released from the care of the Westminster assembly divines, his mother a sister of Bishop Juxon. He arrived in Boston in 1704, became a merchant, and soon after King Philip's war one of the four proprietors and the principal settler of the town of Bristol, R. I. He returned to Boston in 1724. He was at one time speaker of the house of representatives, was for thirty-eight years judge of the court of common pleas in Bristol, and for two years in Suffolk co., for many years a member of the council, and judge of the vice-admiralty in 1748–15 and in 1729. He published "An Account of the late Revolution in New England" (1809).

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 physiology 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 the Rush medical college, and in 1857 took the same chair in the Chicago medical college. In 1862 he became president and professor of physiology at the Woman's medical college, Chicago, and in 1880 professor of gynecology in Rush medical college, Chicago, as well as professor at the University of Chicago. He has published "Chronic Inflammation of the Cervix" (Philadelphia, 1864); "Treatise on the Chronic Inflammation and Displacements of the Uterus" (1864; new ed., 1871); "Practice of Medicine and Surgery applied to Diseases of Women" (1855; revised ed., 1871); "Philosophy of Domestic Life?" (Boston, 1858); and "Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Obstetrics" (New York, 1870).

BYINGTON, Cyrus, missionary, b. in Stockbridge, Mass., 11 March, 1793; d. in Belpre, Ohio, 31 Dec., 1808. 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 missionaries, was sent by them as a missionary to the Choctaws, then in the southern states. He remained at the Eliot station from 1821 till the Choctaws, by the treaty of 1830, were compelled to remove to the present Indian territory, and accompanied them thither, remaining at the new station, Stockbridge, till about 1866, when failing health compelled him to relinquish work, and he removed to Ohio. He prepared several religious books for the Indians, and translated portions of the Bible into their language.

BYLES, Mathew, clergyman, b. in Boston, 15 March, 1707; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 25 July, 1774. He graduated at Harvard in 1725, ordained and took charge of the Congregational church in Hollis street, Boston, on 29 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." (1737), 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, combined with terseness of expression. 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 imprisonment in a guard-ship, and 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 at Boston until his death, but held no pastoral charge from that time. His two daughters, the last of whom died in 1837, remained staunch loyalists to the end of their days.—His son, Mathew, clergyman, b. 12 Jan., 1735; d. in St. John, New Brunswick, 13 March, 1814, was graduated at Harvard in 1751, ordained a Congregationalist minister, and for some time pastor of a church in New London, Conn. In 1748 he became an Episcopalian, and was called to Boston as rector of Christ church, which charge he held until the expulsion of the Tories. A few years after St. John was founded by the expelled loyalists he became rector of the parish, which charge he held at the opening of Trinity church in 1791, and until his death. He received the degree of D. D. from Oxford.

BYLLYNGE, Edward, colonial proprietary, b. in England in 1676; d. in Burlington, Vt., 27 July, 1750. He was a fellow of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Philadelphia, and a member of the American Philosophical Society. He married John Fenwicke 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 Barneget to Burlington. The partners were Quakers, but had a difference of opinion, and the estate was divided. William Penn, being called upon to arbitrate, assigned nine tenths of the tract to Byllynge.
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, one of which was founded Burchington in 1677. The estate, in its divisions, was long known as "The Bylynye tents." In 1681 Bylyne was among the twenty-four proprietaries to whom the Duke of York confirmed the title to the province, and in 1677 he was elected by the land-owners governor of the province of West Jersey, and, 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, or BYLOR, Robert.** British navigator, lived in the 17th century. He was commanding officer of the exploring expeditions that William Balfin accompanied as pilot. His name is often spelled Bylor in ancient and modern prints. To Balfin is properly ascribed the credit of the famous voyages of 1615–6; but prior to this Bylot had made three voyages of exploration to the northwest in the "Discovery," a ship of fifty-five tons, which in 1614 inspected the scientific and administrative and executive responsibilities of the voyage, while Balfin was in a sense the expert regarding signs of sea, sky, and coast-lines.

**BYRD. Harvey Leonidas.** Physician and army surgeon, b. in Salem, Sumter co., S. C., 8 Aug., 1829; d. York, 1884. He was descended from the earliest settlers of the Carolinas, and his 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 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 as a surgeon, and served until the surrender of Richmond and the capitulation of the army, 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 Arvyan order, and of various historical societies.

**BYRD, William.** Colonial official, b. in London in 1650; d. in Westover, Va., 4 Dec., 1704. He was the son of John and Grace Stegge Byrd, of the family of Brevon, Cheshire, England. He came to America and settled 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 Horsemanden, Esq., of Lenham, Kent, England. Byrd settled near the Falls of the James, and taking a share once 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, "armiger," 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-roads 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 Steibh, 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 of 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, and so came into the possession of the family of Byrd. It was purchased by the U. S. government in 1836, and placed in the library of the university of Virginia. 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 intimate, 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 thrice agent for the colony in England, succeeded his father as receiver of its revenues, and in due time was confirmed in the office by the crown. For the 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 9,498 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. Broek, 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 was made a town in 1742, the capital of the state in 1779, 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 Kingsthorpe, near Ipswich, 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 Manuscripts." An edition of these was published in Petersburg, Va., in 1844 under the title of "The History of the Dividing Line," "A Journey to the Land of Eden," and "A Progress to the Mines." The style of these narratives has received the highest praise, and they are undoubtedly among the most remarkable works of early American authors. Col. Byrd was a fellow of the Royal Society of Great Britain and a member of several other scientific associations. —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 his second marriage. He served as a member of the council of Virginia, and in 1756 was colonel of the 2d Virginia regiment in the old French war. 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 Westmoreland Co., Va., when he had reached his thirtieth year. In 1737, she was taken to England by her father at an early age, and passed several years there, moving in 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.

BYRN, Andrew, R. C. bishop, b. in Navan, Ireland, in 1802; d. in Little Rock, Ark., in 1862. He received his early education in the college of Navan. Meeting with Bishop England, who was seeking recruits for his diocese, he agreed to accompany him. He arrived in Baltimore in 1834 on his theological studies under that prelate's direction, he was ordained in 1837, 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 and afterward pastor of St. James's church. Archbishop Hughes sent him to Ireland in 1841 to endeavor to procure Christian brothers for the parochial schools of New York, in which he was unsuccessful. Shortly after his return he was appointed pastor of St. Andrew's church, which had not only many devout 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 consecrated to 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 Ireland, 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 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 1836. Although in failing health, he continued his labors 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 Catholic population from 5,000 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 1833. His parents were laboring people, and, although he had conceived the idea of becoming a priest at an early age, he was obliged to work for the support of his parents 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, Emmetsburg, and there began the study of Latin when 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. He had not the means of one of the most flourishing institutions in the state, he transferred it to the Jesuits in 1831, on the understanding that he was to remain 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. in 1786. He was a son of William, fourth Lord Byron. At an early age he entered the navy as a midshipman and joined the "Wager," one of the six ships that sailed under Lord Colouro on 24 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 290 reached home in 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, 1764, he sailed in command of a squadron for the south seas, and returned to England in 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 fame in the "Epistle to Augusta":

"Reversed for him our grandsire's fate of yore.  
He had not one of the 961 men nor 1 on shore."

He was appointed governor of Newfoundland in 1769, attained his flag rank in 1773, and became vice-admiral in 1776, when he was placed in command of the West India squadron. On 6 July, 1778, he engaged the French fleet under D'E斯塔ing near Grenada; but after a severe action, he soon afterward returned to England and retired from active service.
CAAMANO, José M. Plácido, 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 custom-house service. Having conspired against the dictator-general, Vintimilla, he was banished in 1882, went to Lima, organized a revolutionary expedition with which he left Callao on 14 April, 1883, and landed in Ecuadorean 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, Alfaro, and Salazar. 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 is the leader of the conservative party; but even his political opponents gave him their votes to his election. On 6 Oct., 1884, 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 Y OCIO, Juan, Mexican philanthropist, b. in Querétaro in 1844; d. 11 April, 1877. 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 “adelantado” of California and two bishoprics in Mexico that were offered him, by the king, in 1845, 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 benevolent 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 also built and endowed a church in Logroño, 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 both California and Mexico he spent 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.

CABELL, William, surgeon, b. near Warminster, England, in 1769; d. near Warminster, Nelson co., Va., 12 April, 1874. 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 medieval glass that has survived the iconoclast of the Roundheads is in the church of St. John of Frone Selwood, which preserves the Cabell arms in the four panels of a chapel-window. According to tradition, Dr. William Cabell was a surgeon in the British navy, who was captured by the Virginian climate, resigned his commission about 1725, and procured extensive grants of land along James river, in the present counties of Buckingham, Nelson, Appomattox, and Amelia. The patent for these was issued 12 Sept., 1738. Dr. Cabell married Elizabeth Birks, 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. For 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 profession, or as well as surpassing his landed interests and filling acceptably the local offices that he held. His first wife, by whom alone he had issue, died 21 Sept., 1758, and on 27 Sept., 1763, he married Mrs. Margaret Morelith (a widow), who died 20 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), b. at Licking Hole, Goochland co., Va., 15 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 1773, “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 and commercial advantages 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 paths of patriotism, 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 (of Sion Hill), the second son, b. 19 Sept., 1732; d. at Sion Hill, 1 March, 1798. For many years he held important civil offices in his native state, occupying seats 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 take part in the siege of Yorktown, with his daughter William and Mary college, who had formed a company and volunteered to accompany him.—William H., youngest son of Dr. William Cabell, b. at Boston Hill, Cumberland co., Va., 16 Dec., 1772; d. in Richmond, 17 Jan., 1853, was educated at Hampden-Sidney and William and Mary colleges, being graduated in 1793. In 1794 he was admitted to the bar in Richmond. He married Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Col. William Cabell, in 1795, who died in 1801. He was first a member of the house of delegates in 1796, and was frequently re-elected until 1811. He was a member of the convention of the same year he married Agnes Sarah Bell, daughter of Col. Robert Gamble, of Richmond, and sister of Mrs. Wirts, 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 at the time of his death. —Samuel Jordan, eldest son of Col. William Cabell, Sr., b. in Amherst co., Va., 15 Dec., 1756; d. 4 Aug., 1818. He received a classical education, mainly in private schools, and entered William and Mary college in 1772. 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 continental service. This company was in all the northern campaigns, and is said to have opened the engagement at the battle of Saratoga. Capt. Cabell 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 and paroled; but, failing to secure an exchange, went to France with the very last of his command. 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 Syme, 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 1814, when the war broke out. He entered the Danville academy. As his father had suffered pecuniary losses, he engaged in teaching while he studied 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 a judge of the district court of the county where office he held until 1861, when he enlisted as a private in the 18th Virginia infantry, and was rapidly promoted to major and lieutenant-colonel. He took part in most of the hard fighting of the Army of Northern Virginia during the civil war and was the second officer in command of the men erasing 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.—James Laurence, son of Dr. George Cabell, Jr., b. in Nelson co., Va., 26 Aug., 1813. He was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1836, and after a course of medical study there and 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 Virginia. He was chairman of the examination board for the elect 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 conference at Washington, and subsequently president of the National board of health. Dr. Cabell is a contributor to medical journals, and is the author of "The Testimony of Modern Science to the Unity of Man," (New York, 1858).—Edward Carrington, third son of William H., was b. in Richmond, 5 Feb., 1816. He studied law, and was graduated when the schools of Richmond, and afterward studied at Lexington and at the University of Virginia, including the law section, in 1834 and 1836. Removing to Florida, he was elected to congress by the whigs, serving during four terms from 1843 till 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 these 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 a colonel in the Confederate army. He wrote an elaborate account of Florida, which was published first in the "National Intelligencer" and afterward in "De Bow's Review." CABEZA DE VACA, Alvar Nuñez (kah-bay-deh-vah-ka), Spanish explorer, b. in Extremadura, Spain, in 1480; d. in 1554 (according to some authorities, b. 1480 and d. 1554). He belonged to a noble Andalusian family living in Xeres, and went to the Indies as a guerrero major and treasurer of the expedition of Panfilo de Narvaez that left Spain, 29 June, 1527. He landed with Narvaez on the coast of Florida, but was captured, and accompanied him in his painful march westward, and in the voyage along the coast in boats constructed by the men with tools forged from their stirrups and spurs. The swift current of the Mississippi dispersed the frail craft. Of the 300 persons that landed on the Florida coast, Cabeza de Vaca, with two white companions named Castillo and Dorantes and Stephen, a negro slave, alone returned to civilization. They were cast ashore at some point west of Matagorda bay. Many of the Spaniards that had escaped death from shipwreck were killed by the Indians or died of disease. After six years of captivity in a tribe called by him the Mariames, Cabeza met on the shore of Texas the three other survivors of the expedition, who, like him, had been held in slavery by roving tribes. He had acquired a prestige among the Indians by their habit of following him, in the company of them, and becoming a medicine-man. He also followed the trade of a pedlar, and travelled as far inland as the Red river, south of Shreveport, exchanging shells and beads for skins, flint, red-earth, and other products of the north, but always returned to the coast in order to engage in trade with the last companions. When the four came together at last, they took the earliest opportunity to escape.
They made their way to a tribe called the Avanares, among whom they passed eight months, and then to the Arbadaos, whose seat was near the Rio Grande. They shaped their course westward in hope of falling in with some Spanish expedition on the Rio Panuco 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 cures that they accomplished were attended to with wonder by the Indians. 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 Petatan, and on 12 May, 1536, reached the town of San Miguel de Cacahcan in Sinaloa. Their course was formerly supposed to have been through New Mexico, who in the account of bison-hunters and people that mined the turquoise; but, since he spoke of these tribes as living in the north, and gives no account of the Staked Plain, others have traced the route through southern Texas and the Mexican states of Chihiro 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 to send on a preliminary journey of discovery Pray Meses, of Nacala, 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 Dorantes, to the royal audencia 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 Solis and his companions, who in 1558, left Spain to explore and take possession of Florida. Cabeza de Vaca's relation of the adventures of the Narvaez expedition was reprinted at Valldolid in 1553, 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 Ramusio's collection (1556), and an English version in Purchas's "Pilgrims." A French rendering was published by Terneaux-Compan. A literal English translation was made by Buckingham Smith and privately printed at Washington in 1837, 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 Paragua, and was the first explorer 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, where he remained the next year. Some insurrection broke out in consequence of a fire, his subordinates charging him with undue lenience toward the Indian incendiaries. He arrested the leaders in the mutiny, and sent them as prisoners to Spain. He reduced to subjection the Payagwoes, who murdered Ayolas and eighty of his followers, explored the Iguaçu river, and subjudgethe tribes on its banks; but was beaten by the Socrorins and Agaces, who killed sixty-three of his men. On the accuses of Domingo de Irala, his lieutenant, he was arrested in 1544, 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 (kah-bay'-thah'-mee-ray-noh). 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, 1602. 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 fall on Giron and his troops, routed them, and killed the pirate. Cabez was the first bishop that ever visited Florida. He was appointed, in 1610, bishop of Guatemala, and afterward bishop of Arequipa, Peru, but declined New Spain. From Cabeza de Vaca, CABLE, George Washington, author, b. in New Orleans, La., 12 Oct., 1844. On his father's side he springs from an old family of colonial Virginia. The Cabells originally spelled the name Cable, and their ancient coats of arms introduce the cable as an heraldic figure. His mother was of old New England stock. The family removed to New Orleans soon after the financial crisis of 1837, and for a time the father prospered in business. In 1859 he failed, and died shortly afterward, leaving the family in such straitened circumstances that the son was driven to leave school and seek employment 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 fortune sent him to Keesicso, Miss., and subsequently, after he had studied civil-engineering, to the Têche 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, but did not fully recover for two years. During this time he collected material that has since done good literary service. He began writing 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, this time for a cotton-dealer, and retained his place until 1879, when the sudden death of the head of the house threw him out of employment. But in the mean time that stream of business which, in his unlooked-for and unexpected save by those that have seen him. 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 been 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 his address to a northern audience the strange, wild melodies current among the French-speaking negroes of the lower Mississippi. Mr. CABLE's published works are "Old Creole Days" (New York, 1879); "The Grandissimes" (1886); "Madame Delphine" (1881); "Dr. Sevier" (Boston, 1889); "The Creoles of Louisiana" (New York, 1884); "The Silent South" (1885). He has also prepared for the government elaborate reports on the condition of the inhabitants of the Tch'oe and Attakapas country in western Louisiana.

CABOT, George, statesman, b. in Salem, Mass., 3 Dec. 1541, on which day he died. 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-five 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 for secretary of the navy when that office was created in 1798. He was a personal friend of Washington and Hamilton, was an able confidant 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 Theodore Dwight (Boston, 1833).

CABOT, John (Italian, Giovanni Caboto, or Zuan Cabot, or Caboto, 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 accorded the rights of a citizen on 28 March, 1496, 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, 1497, he was granted his patent, by the king, Henry VII., licensing Cabot and his three sons, or either of them, their heirs or assigns, to search for islands, provinces, or regions, in the eastern, western, or northern seas; and, as vassals of the king, to occupy the territories that might be discovered on 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 200 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 shore he coasted for 300 leagues, finding no evidences of human habitation, with them 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 thus 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 preceding year. Under this charter Cabot made no voyages. It 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 as to where he died. He was probably a Venetian by birth, as he is named in the charter of 1498 "Kabotto, Venecian," and his wife was a Venetian. Had there been any possibility of proving him an Englishman, the claim would undoubtedly have been pressed. The authorities concerning his voyages are: 1. A letter from Lorenzo Pacquiao, a merchant residing in London, to his brother in Venice, bearing date 23 Aug., 1497; 2. The legend on the map of Sebastian Cabot, cited by Hakluyt and giving 24 June, 1497, as the date of discovery; 3. An Oxford copy of Sebastian's map, on which this date was 1494, with several other authorities giving that year, instead of 1497, as the correct date. But the only official documents—the two charters of Henry VII.—agree in fixing the date as first given. Much light has been shed upon the life of Cabot by the researches of Rawdon Brown, of England. His son, Sebastian, discoverer, was born probably in Venice between 1475 and 1477; d. in London in 1557, after a voyage subsequent to 1557. Both places and dates are uncertain. Richard Eden says that, according to Cabot's own story, he was born in Bristol and carried a merchant voyages in the environs of Venice at four years of age; but Contarini, the Venetian ambassador at the court of Charles V., quotes Cabot in his diary as claiming Venetian birth and English education. The latter is believed to have been written, or at least to have been so far north that, in the early part of July, daylight was almost continuous. The sea, however, was so full of icebergs that he
worked southward, and discovered what is generally believed to have been Newfoundland. Proceeding southward, he 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 the patent giving them exclusive privileges 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 1526 sailed in search of a southwest passage. In 1527 he discovered 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 seaman," in Cabot's will, 1538, still bent upon voyages of discovery; and on 6 Jan., 1549, the king gave him a pension of £169 13s. 4d. On 19 Jan., 1550, Charles V. summoned him to return to Spain; but Cabot preferred to remain under English colors, and received a pension of his 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 the accession of Queen Mary, Charles V. made a final attempt to induce his return to Spain, so great was his personal influence over the queen. A new company was formed for discovery on 28 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 adventurer. His work was in effect the discoverer of a very large portion of both the American continents. See "Jean and Sebastian Cabot," by Henri Harrisse (Paris, 1889).

CABRAL, Pedro Alvarez de, principal discoverer of Brazil, in 1500. King Emanuel having fitted out an expedition to Calicut 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 Sulinas, archbishop of Mexico. There 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 Tlapo depict the whole life of the Virgin, the scene of the nativity being considered particularly fine. Count Belmonte, an artist and critic of distinction, says that his works are the wonders of America. He considers that the life of St. Dominick, painted in the Dominican convent, and the life of St. Ignatius, in the cloister of La Profa, are equal to those in the convent of Santa Maria, in Florence, or in the Campo Santo of 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 1775. He studied at the Seminary of Santo Domingo, 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 Felipe Neri. Being a most 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, Christianae Poetae;" "Liber voriorum Epigrammatum e Graeco in Latinum translatorium;" "Incipit Carcerorum," (900 epigrams selected from Latin classics); "Disertaciones y oraciones acienciales;" "Sermones panegiricos y morales;" "Santa Cristina, la admirable," a poem; two comedies entitled "La Esperanza malograda" and "El arriero," and "El Caballero," 27 works, the best of these being a splendid description of the terrible epidemics called "matallazhalon," that scourged Mexico in 1736-7.

CABRILLO, Juan Rodriguez (cah'-breed-lo), Portuguese navigator, b. in the latter part of the 15th century; d. in 1542. He discovered the islands of Santo Tomas or Encaapt, Santa Cruz, San Miguel (also called Santa Rosa), and San Bernardo. He also discovered the harbors of Abrelos, Santa Clara, Santiago, and Balboa in the south. Of the island of San Jeronimo, the islands of Asuncion and San Esteban, and took possession of the harbor of Viginas, and discovered those of Todos Santos and San Diego, Cape San Quintin, Islands Coronadas and Concepcion, sierras of San Martin, 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 (cahi'-the-res), Spanish soldier, b. in 1496. He sailed for Peru, d. in 1554. He went to Santo Domingo in 1519, and took part in several expeditions, conquered, with Pedro de Heredia, the province of Cartagena, and was alcalde of its capital in 1534. In the following year he was present at the discovery of Cenfot, and assisted Alonso de Heredia, whose expeditionary forces were in distress. He then undertook the conquest of Tolit and the discovery of Urute, but was unsuccessful, and left Cartagena for Peru about 1539. He accompanied Vaca de Castro at the battle of Chupas, and sided with the royalists during the revolt provoked by Gonzalo Pizarro, whom, on his entering Lima after his victories, directed the imprisonment of Cáceres. Afterward he became friendly with Pizarro, but left his army during the battle of Huachito, and again joined the king's troops. He also assisted in several conquests in lower Peru or Bolivia in 1550.

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 troops as a second lieutenant. He distinguished himself in the attack upon Arequipa, a place very well fortified, and defended by Vivanco, and Gen. 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 Pescet in several revolutions, and 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 Zeppita regiment, at the head of which he fought against Piérola from 1876 till 1878. During the war with Chile he was prominent, especially at the battle of Dolores, 2 Nov., 1879, when he successfully resisted the Chilian troops, enabled by the capture 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 camped near Lima, which was attacked and defeated by the Chilians, 14 Jan., 1881. When Lima was occupied by the Chilian army, Cáceres and Piérola retreated with the rest of their forces to Arequipa, the former being appointed brigadier-general, and authorized by congress to continue the hostilities against the Chilians as well as against the Jesuits. He remained there until 13 June, after which he returned to the government of his own at Cajamarca. He made several unsuccessful attacks upon the Chilian 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 under Gorostiaga near Huancaucho, 14 Nov., 1881. Cáceres then went to the interior, raised a revolution against Iglesias, put himself at the head of a considerable force, and was again defeated near Lima. But he persistently worked to depose Iglesias, and, after the overthrow of the government, and finally entered the capital in March, 1885, and at once directed the election of a special board to govern until a new congress and president were chosen. He was elected president on 3 Dec., 1885, and his inauguration took place on 28 July, 1886.

CADENA, Trinidad García de la (cachay-nah), Mexican soldier, b. in Zacatecas in 1832; d. 1 Nov., 1886. He became noted during the French invasion, fighting with success at the head of guerrillas. When the republic was re-established, and during the campaigns of 1858-60, he was appointed governor of Zacatecas; but in 1872 he declared against Juárez, and for Diaz, 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 9,000 men Cadena attacked the Tololotlan bridge, near Guadalupe, and then advanced upon that city to lay siege to it; but Gen. Rocha forced him to give up his plan and retire to La de Ovejo. Here Cadena was defeated in a fierce battle, and fled with 700 horsemen toward the northern frontier. He took advantage of the amnesty proclaimed in February, 1872, but three years afterward again revolted against President Lóredo de Tejada and in favor of the plan of Tuxtepec, advocated by Diaz. He then led a band of guerrillas at Zacatecas and Aguascalientes, and, in an encounter with the government forces, near the town of Cuitlán, he repelled an attack on the life of General 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 dispersed the others, without being hurt. This and other violent acts caused him to remove to the city of Mexico and retire 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 will greatly irritate the extradition of Cadena. CADILLAC, Antoine de la Mothe, founder of Detroit, b. in Gascony, France, about 1660; d. after 1717. He was of noble birth, served in Acadia as a captain in the French army, and in 1680 was ordered to France by Louis XIV, to furnish information relative to New France and the English colonies, 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 Michillimackinac, then the largest place in Canada, next to Montreal and Quebec. He remained there four years, and in 1701 Versailles planned establishing a permanent post to become the commercial center 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 200 settlers and six companies that he had been promised by the king, he laid the foundations of the present city, which he named Fort Pontchartrain. The little settlement had among its enemies the Iroquois, the Jesuits, and all the Indians, and Cadets, like them, received his commission directly from the king; and, moreover, this post threatened to divert profitable trade from Montreal and Quebec. He was arrested at Quebec in 1704 upon charges of official misconduct, but, after vexations delays, was triumphantly acquitted. He returned to Detroit in the fall of 1706, and in 1707 marched against the Miamiis and reduced them to terms. Visiting the Illinois country, he reported the discovery of a silver mine, afterward called the La Mothe mine. He next established a post among the Indians of Florida, called Jolliet, and in 1714, appointed the head of the 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 Nachitoches, 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 1787 the commonwealth of Massachusetts confirmed to his granddaughter, Mme. Grégoire, so much of Mount Desert Island as was not already granted to others.

CADWALDER, George, soldier, b. in Philadelphia, in 1804; d. there, 3 Feb., 1879. He was a son of Gen. John Cadwalder, of Pennsylvania, and was passed in Philadelphia, where he attended school, 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 battle of Churubusco, and for gallantry in the latter engagement was brevetted major-general. Resuming his law prac-
CADDWALADER, John, b. in Philadelphia, 10 Jan., 1742; d. in Shrewsbury, Pa., 11 Feb., 1786. 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 Stock-Stacking Company," nearly all of whose members 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, 26 Dec., 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. During the following winter, a combination against Washington was developed, which threatened to be formidable, and Gen. Cadwalader challenged the most outspoken of the plotters, 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. Cadwalader published "A Reply to Gen. Joseph Reed's Remarks" (Philadelphia, 1783).

CADDWALADER, Lambert, soldier, b. in Trenton, N. J., in 1743; d. there, 12 Sept., 1823. As colonel of a New Jersey regiment in the revolutionary army, he served in the war for independence, and was taken prisoner by the British at the capture of Fort Washington, N. Y., 16 Nov., 1776. He retired to his estate near Trenton, and did not again enter the military service. From 1784 till 1787 he represented New Jersey in the continental congress, and was a member, from the same state, of the 1st and 3d congresses of the United States.

Cady, Albenmarle, soldier, b. in New Hampshire, about 1809. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1829. Joining the 6th infantry, he served on garrison and frontier duty until 1838, when he served against the Indians in Florida until 1842, being promoted captain 7 July, 1828. In the war with Mexico he was at the siege of Vera Cruz and in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, and Molino del Rey. In this last engagement he was wounded, and for his conduct was brevetted major. He accompanied the expedition against New Orleans, and was in the action at Blue-Water, Dakota, 3 Sept. of that year. On 27 Jan., 1857, he was promoted major. At the beginning of the civil war he was on duty on the Pacific coast, and remained there until 1864, when he was for a time in command of the draft-rendezvous at New Haven. He was in the action of 18 May, 1864, for disability resulting from long and faithful service, and received the brevet of brigadier-general U. S. A., 13 March, 1865.

Cadly, Daniel, lawyer, b. in Chatham, N. Y., 29 April, 1773; d. in Johnstown, N. Y., 31 Oct., 1858. 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 1795, and began practice in Johnstown. He was elected to the legislature in 1809, and returned to that body until 1810, when he was an advisory in the New Haven plans of 1815, and was in the action of 18 May, 1864, for disability resulting from long and faithful service, and received the brevet of brigadier-general U. S. A., 13 March, 1865.

Cafferty, James H., artist, 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 bar of the state of New York. He longed to the powerful, though informal, 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 mortally injured in Central park, New York.

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 bar of the state of New York. He was thrown from his carriage and mortally injured in Central park, New York.

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 bar of the state of New York. He was thrown from his carriage and mortally injured in Central park, New York.

Calhoun, J. Benjamin, naval pay-director, b. in Rhode Island, in 1800; d. in New York city, 27 July, 1853. At an early age 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 1861, having reached the legal limit of age for active service. He was, however, assigned to duty during the exigencies of the civil war at the navy-yard 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.

Calecho, José María, (ca-le-chay'-do), Colombian statesman, b. in Bogotá in 1788; d. near that city in 1843. In 1809 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 Spanish
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 Caicedo 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.

CAIGAL, Francisco Antonio (kah-he'-gahl), b. in Greenbrier county, Va., 12 April, 1805. He removed to Ohio in 1831, and settled in Gallipolis. Though his education was limited, he entered the ministry at an early age. In 1800 he entered Wilberforce university, Xenia, Ohio, and in 1805 went south and engaged in the work of reconstruction. In 1806 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 for two terms, serving from 1876 till 1880. In 1880 he was chosen bishop by the General conference of the Methodist church, and appointed to supervise its interests in Louisiana and Texas. In the latter state he organized Paul Quinn college at Waco. He is presiding bishop of the first Episcopal district of the African Methodist Episcopal church, embracing the conferences of New York, New Jersey, New England, and Philadelphie. In 1873 the degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Wilberforce university.

CAINES, George, legal writer, b. in 1771; d. in Catskill, N. Y., 10 July, 1855. He was for many years official reporter for the supreme court of New York. He published "Lex Mercatoria Americana" (1802); "Cases in the Court of Errors" (2 vols., 1805—7); "Forms of the N. Y. Supreme Court" (1808); "Summary of the Practice in the N. Y. Supreme Court" (1808); "Cases in the Court for the Trial of Imp incements," etc. (2 vols., 1805—7); "N. Y. Supreme Court Reports" (3 vols., 1805—9; 2d ed., 1872).

CAJIGAL, Francisco Antonio (kah-he'-gahl), marquis of Cajigal, b. in Santander, Spain, in 1605; d. in Spain in 1777. In 1738 he was appointed governor of Santiago de Cuba, and in 1742 he refused the bishopric of Carthagena, preferring the governorship, which he suffered great losses. From 1747 till 1760 he was governor-general of Cuba. During his administration the offices of the marine department 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 arsenals. In 1760 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 1790 he went to Cuba, and took part, in 1791, in the attack on Pensacola, Florida, by the Spanish fleet. At the new ed., Cajigal was named for the position of governor-general, and in 1792 was appointed by a warrant 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 few days after taking possession of his office he 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.

CALAFQUIN (kal-af-keen'), Araucanian soldier, cacique of Trapan, Chili, b. about 1540; d. in 1602. He succeeded Colur in the command of the Araucanian armies in 1590, 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. Quinones routed the Indians in a long and bloody battle on the plains of Yumpe. Calafquin introduced in his army the use of new tactical and military trains that the Grand Army 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 cuirasses, also taken from the Spaniards. He defeated the defenders of the place, entered the city, slaughtered most of the men, carried away all the women, and ransacked the buildings and burned the town. In the two following years he frequently defeated the Spaniards, and in 1601 routed Gen. Alonso de Rivera near Concepcion, and attacked the city, which was entirely destroyed by the Indians. Many of the Spanish settlements south of the Biobio river were also destroyed by Calafquin's troops in 1602.

CALANCHA, Antonio de la, b. in Spanish America about the middle of the 16th century. He was a professor in the theological college of Lima. He wrote the "Crónica moralizada del Orden de S. Agustín" (1639; Latin translation, 1789); "De la vida y virtudes de los vicios de S. Agustín"; and "De Immaculatse Virginiae Mariae Conceptionis Certitudine" (Lima, 1629).

CALSAD, 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 and circumference of the tree of coconut. He afterward directed the observatory at Bogotá, and in 1807 began the "Seminarium de la Nueva Granada," a scientific journal, republished in Paris in 1849. He was executed by order of Morillo, for espousing the cause of independence.

CALSAD 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, returning to Brazil in 1808. While at the university, he gave unbrage to the inquisition, and, on being consigned 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 e Profanas," with a commentary by Gen. Stockler (Paris, 1821; new ed., Colombo, 1880). His translation of the Psalms is noted for its beauty.

CALERÓN, Fernando, Mexican dramatist, b. in Guadalajara, 20 July, 1809; d. in Ojocaltien, 18 Jan., 1845. He was a colonel, a state legislator, a judge and secretary in the government of Morelos, as well as in the military command of Acapulco. His finest plays are: "The Tourney;" "Anne Boleyn," and "The Return of the Crusader." Even his lyrical
poetry is characterized by dramatic fire. His plays have been greatly popular not only in Mexico but in all Spanish America.

CALDERÓN, Francisco Santiago (cal-day-rawn'), Spanish prelate, b. in Torralba, Spain, in the latter part of the 17th century; d. in Oaxaca, Mexico, 13 Oct., 1756. He was a friar, distinguished himself for his learning, taught philosophy in Hueté and theology in the universities of Salamanca and Alcalá, and then filled several important offices of the church in Castile, Galicia, and Asturias. In 1728 he was proposed for the bishopric of Oaxaca, and his inauguration took place 1734. St. Francis Xavier finished the cathedral, established Spanish schools in the principal towns of his diocese, and gave a large sum for a college for girls.

CALDERÓN DE LA BARCA, Frances Inglis (cal-day-rawn-dee-lah-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 1838, Calderón de la Barca, Spanish minister to the United States, and resided with him in 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 Isabel II. of Spain.

CADDICOTT, Thomas Ford, Canadian clergyman, b. in Buckby, 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, Ia., and thence successively to Lecoinport, N. Y., Boston, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., in which cities he preached for twenty-six years, also writing much for the periodical religious press. He returned to Canada in 1860, and was settled as pastor of the Bond street Baptist church, and in the following year was installed as pastor of the Church of the Lord in the city. 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 Canadian Baptists.

CADDWELL, Alexander, jurist, d. in Wheeling, W. Va., 6 August, 1880. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, and was judge of the circuit court of Kanawha county for nearly thirty years. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1861, and was a member of the Senate of the State of West Virginia under the Constitution of 1863.

CADDWELL, Charles Henry Bromidge, naval officer, b. in Hingham, Mass., 11 June, 1833; d. in Waltham, Mass., 30 Nov., 1877. He entered the navy as midshipman 27 Feb., 1858, and became lieutenant 4 Sept., 1859. With a detachment from the "Vandalia" he reached in 1861 the east coast of Africa, and was four years in the service. He was promoted to command of the "Essex," a war-ship of 1,400 tons, at the head of a flotilla of nineteen vessels in the Pacific. He commanded the division of the Mediterranean squadron in 1866, and in 1870 recaptured the island of Bermuda for the United States. He was a member of the institution of Navy Yours, 1871, and was the author of "Naval Questions" (1883). His "Autobiography," with full and interesting details of his life, was published in Philadelphia in 1865, and a biographical notice of him was read by Dr. B. H. Coates before the American philosophical society. His technical pamphlets, essays, etc., produced from 1874 till 1881, number more than 200 titles.

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Lee, Chief of Staff of the Confederate States Army, died in March, 1881.

CADDWELL, David, clergyman, b. in Lancaster co., Pa., 22 March, 1725; d. in North Carolina, 25 Aug., 1834. He was the son of a farmer, and after receiving the rudiments of an English education, was apprenticed to a house-carpenter, and afterward worked at his trade for four years. 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, acted at the same time as principal of the college. He was licensed to preach by the New Brunswick presbytery, 8 June, 1768, and, after spending a year in North Carolina in mission-work, was ordained in Trenton, N. J., 6 July, 1765. He was called on several occasions to preach before general assemblies of ministers in the Presbytery of Philadelphia. He traveled westward and preached in various parts of the country, and was prominent in the religious life of the northern states. He was a religious, benevolent, and patriotic man, and was honored by his countrymen. He died near Fair Haven, N. J., 25 Aug., 1834, and was buried in the cemetery of that place. His body was removed to Princeton in 1858, and was placed in the college chapel.

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Mr. Caldwell also directed his attention to the study and practice of medicine, and was an intimate friend of Dr. Rush, 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 all efforts to take him were unsuccessful. He was 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 its action, and through 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 on account of his advanced age. The trustees gave him the degree of D. D. in 1810. A biography of Dr. Caldwell, by E. W. Caruthers, D. D., was published in 1842.

Caldwell, George Chapman, chemist, b. in Framingham, Mass., 14 Aug., 1834. He was graduated at Lawrence scientific school of Harvard in 1853, and pursued higher studies abroad, receiving the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1856. On his return to the United States, he was appointed professor of chemistry and physics in Antioch college, and filled that chair from 1859 till 1882, then became hospital visitor of the U. S. Sanitary commission in charge of the distribution of supplies to the hospitals in and around Washington until 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 chemistry as applied to agriculture and similar subjects. He is the author of numerous reports and many papers that have been contributed to state reports and scientific journals, and has published "Agricultural Qualitative and Quantitative Chemical Analysis" (New York, 1866); with A. A. Breneman, "A Manual of Introductory Chemical Practice" (1875), and with S. M. Babcock, "A Manual of Qualitative Chemical Analysis" (Ithaca, 1882).

Caldwell, Henry Clay, jurist, b. in Marshall W., Ky., Jan. 17, 1835. He was educated in the common schools of Iowa, where his father had moved in 1837, studied law in Keesooqua, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. 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 5d 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, having been appointed U. S. judge for the eastern district of Arkansas.

Caldwell, James, clergyman, b. in Charlotte co., Va., in April, 1734; d. in Elizabethtown, N. J., 24 Nov., 1781. He was graduated at the college of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1759, and three years later became pastor of the church in Elizabethtown and principal of its school. His obligations 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 was the recipient of the nicknames 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 close of the year a reconnoitering force from 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 neighborhood church to use as singing with the exhortation, "Now put Watts into them, boys!" He was shot by an American sentry during an altercation concerning a package, which the sentry thought it his duty to examine. The soldier was delivered 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 Mr. Caldwell and his wife was erected at Elizabethtown from funds subscribed in and around its forty-third anniversary of his untimely death.—His son, John 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 breveted major-general 10 Aug., 1865. Gen. Caldwell was in every action of the Army of the Potomac, from its organization 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 Paraguay, and in 1885, having removed to Kansas, was president of the board of pardons of that state.

Caldwell, Joseph, educator, b. in Lamin-ington, 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 Laminington and Elizabeth-town, where he began the study of divinity. 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 it he gave, on the sixty-fourth anniversary of the university, the sum of $1,000. 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 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 supplement treating of plane trigonometry (1822), and "Letters of Carleton" (1825). The latter had previously appeared in a newspaper in Raleigh, and were designed to awaken an interest in internal improvements.

Caldwell, Lishb. Bones, educator, b. in Wayne county, Mass., 1818. He graduated at Bowdoin in 1833, and in the same year was appointed to succeed his brother Zenas as principal of the Maine Wesleyan seminary at Readfield. He was elected professor of mathematics and vice-president of Dickinson college, Pa., in 1834, and in 1835 was transferred to the chair of metaphysics and English literature, which he held for the rest of his life. The president of the college was often absent, and his duties fell on Prof. Caldwell, who performed them with great ability. He wrote much for the press, and was specially 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 published "The Doctrine of the English Verb" (1833); "Manual of Eloquence" (Philadelphia, 1849); "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 elder brother, Zenas, b. in Hebron, Me., 31 March, 1806; d. 20 Apr., 1839, 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 1853.

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, 5 Oct., 1813.

Caldwell, Samuel Lunt, educator; b. in Newportport, Mass., 13 Nov., 1829. He was graduated at Waterville (now Colby university, Me., in 1839, and after teaching school at Hampton Falls, N. H., and Newportport, Mass., entered Newton theological institute, where he was graduated in 1842. He was a bacteriologist at Bowdoin in 1829, and in Providence, R. I., 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 LL.D. in 1884. Dr. Caldwell has published a "Memorial of 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); a "History of American Travels," besides sermons and contributions to periodicals. He edited volumes iii. and iv. of "Publications of the Narragansett Club" (Providence, 1865).

Caldwell, William Warner, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 28 Oct., 1823. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1843, and engaged in business in his native town. He has published a volume of "Poems, Original and Translated" (Boston, 1857), containing translations from the German of Hebel, Giebel, andFalderseben. Since that time many more poems and translations of German lyrics by Mr. Caldwell have appeared in the "American Magazine.

Calef, or Calfe, Robert, author, d. about 1725, was a merchant, and powerfully attacked the witchcraft delusion in a book called "More Wonders of the Invisible World" (London, 1700; Salem, Mass., 1796). 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. His book irritated Mather, who called Calef "a weaver turned minister" and "a coal from hell," and finally prosecuted him for slander. Dr. Increase Mather, president of Harvard college, considered the wicked book to be burned in the college-yard. The members of the Old North church published a defence of their pastors, the Mathers, entitled "Remarks upon a Scandalous Book," etc., with the motto, "Truth will come off Conqueror." 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 Albemarle county, Va., 28 Mar., 1782; d. in Washington, D. C., 31 March, 1850. His grandfather, James Calhoun, emigrated from Donegal, Ireland, to Pennsylvania in 1733, 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 1756 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 provincial rangers raised for the defense of the frontier. His resolute and active character gave him credit among his people, and he was called to important service during the revolutionary war, in support of American independence. By profession he was a surveyor, and gained success by his skill. He was a man of stations and thought of himself in 1825, and was a person of the first rank in 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 that he was badly treated by their allies. By heredity, John Caldwell Calhoun was therefore entitled to manhood from 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 impaired health.

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 young disciple. At the latter part of the fifteen years of age. The son remembered hearing the father say that "that government was best which allowed the largest amount of individual liberty compatible with social order," 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 in 1802. He evinced great originality of thought, displayed high ability, and which won him the honors of his class, and the prophetic approval 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 might attain the presidency. He studied law with H. W. Desaussure, of South Carolina, for a time, but was graduated at Litchfield, Conn., and was admitted to the bar in 1807. He took part in a meeting of the people denouncing the British outrage on the frigate "Chesapeake," and was soon elected to the legislature, and entered the house of representatives in November, 1811, in his thirtieth year. Few men were better trained for the career before him. Simple and sincere in his tastes, habits, and manners, strict and pure in his morals, and incorruptible in his integrity, severe and logical in his style, master of his studies, and thorough in his investigations, with a genius to perceive and comprehend the mass of elements that entered into the solution of the problems of our political life, and with a capacity for philosophic generalization of principles unequalled by any of his time, completed his life, in the manifestation of the highest qualities for debate, for disquisitions upon constitutional government and free institutions, for discussions on foreign relations, for the investigation of political and social economy, and for the conduct with ability of the general affairs and even for the details of departmental administration.

When Calhoun entered congress, war with Great Britain was imminent. He was a member of the committee on foreign affairs. He drew a report which placed before the country the issue of war, or submission to wrong. He urged a declaration of war, and urged the cause of his country with an eloquence that inspired patriotic enthusiasm, and with a logical force that gave fortitude and zeal to the army and navy as well as to the people. At the close of the war in 1815, he completed his law course; and, in his thirtieth year, he afterward modified his views very greatly, but defended his real consistency of thought, under the appearance of inconsistency, by saying that the remedies proper for one condition of things were not proper for others: that questions arose in the discussion of the act to carry into effect the treaty of 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 celebrated William Pinckney, 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." His people are convinced that the truth of his theory may well be questioned.

In 1817 Mr. Monroe called Mr. Calhoun to the war department, which he filled until 1823. In this new field he won real fame; to this day the department, by the testimony of recent secretaries, feels the impress 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 through a great number of disbursing agents, there was no delusion nor a deficiency of account 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 accuracy in every branch of service, and established a system that has survived, in a large degree, to this day. 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 the chief cause of the breach between them during Jackson's administration.

In 1824 there were four candidates for the presidency, which resulted in the election of John Q. Adams by the house of representatives. Mr. Calhoun was elected vice-president by a large majority. His vice-presidency marks the beginning of Mr. Calhoun's life as a constitutional statesman. He said in 1837: "The station, from its relative, 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 founded a school of political philosophy, 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 whole for constitutional government and political distinction, composed this celebrated policy. 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 laid upon 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; also an address to the people of the state at the close of that session; also a letter to Gen. 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.” During Jackson’s first term, the influence of Mr. Van Buren 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. He thus spoke for the principle, but not the method. 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 all through the country, to defend his state in her solitary attitude of opposition to the protective policy.

The president’s proclamation of November, 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 by its own particular ratification; 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,” and it is said he 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 impossibility of the nullification of those 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, held the impossibility of the 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. The gaiter of the doctrine of nullification 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 what it was violated, and to pronounce void an unconstitutional law; not to annul 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 must stand thereupon suspend its operation elsewhere, and appeal to the states to amend the constitution by a new grant of power to make valid the law so declared void by the state. 4. This declaration of nullity by 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 created by that constitution.”

He delivered a speech in the Senate, which, however inconsiderable 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 stupendous foundation. The discussion had valuable results. 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. This was the first legal act of a congress 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 deposits 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 what he deemed executive usurpation, 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 grounds on 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
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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 large bank—received a fatal blow. Congress passed a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands—brought on a memorable discussion, in which Mr. Calhoun was a leader, and factio princeps, 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 principles. When the tariff question came up again in 1842, the compromise of 1838 was rudely overthrown, and the protective system placed in the ascendent. Mr. Calhoun discussed the question in several able speeches, but delivered one 5 Aug., 1842, of comprehensive force, in which he discriminated with analytic precision between a revenue tariff and a protective tariff, and made it plain that revenue only is constitutional and right. 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; it did not exist when Mr. Clay was the leader of the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under it ample folds. On that banner is inscribed: Free trade; low duties; no debt; separation from banks; economy; refreshment, 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 the American system made its restoration during his administration only partial; but questions of deeper import came before the country, from which results of great consequence have followed. Mr. Tyler had frequently resorted to the veto power to defeat Mr. Clay's measures. Mr. Clay proposed an amendment of the constitution for the abrogation of the veto power, and on 28 Feb., 1842, Mr. Calhoun delivered a speech against this proposition, which brought forth the famous debate, and 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, 1843. Two questions of great importance were considered by the new secretary. At that time the union had no Pacific population, California had not been acquired, and 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 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, 10 March, 1846, he spoke of the physical elements of civilization—steam and electricity. As to the first he had no use for it. To the second eye) with wonderful precision he said: "Magic wires are stretching themselves in all directions over the earth, and, when their mystic meshes shall have been united and perfected, our globe itself will become endowed with sensitiveness, so that whatever touches on any one point will be instantly felt on every other." Again: "Peace is pre-eminent in our policy.... Providence has given us an inheritance that reaches across the entire continent from ocean to ocean, and it is our mission, as a people, to occupy this vast domain; to replenish it with an intelligent, virtuous, and industrious population; to convert the forests into cultivated fields; to drain the swamps and morasses; and cover them with fruitful harvests; to settle 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, under the guidance of a sagacious and cautious policy, 'a wise and masterly inactivity,' 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, and was fully comprehended by considering the slavery question, with which it became involved in the act of annexation and in its consequences. In the federal convention of 1787 the diversity of interests growing up in states where slavery did and did not exist was evident, and their conflict was marked by the terms northern and southern, slaveholding and non-slaveholding, 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 to them a practical question for their most serious 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 equal in citizenship? One thing the whole youth felt most, as Mr. Clay said, was "the abhorrence of the question of the dif-ficult 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 fed-eral 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 house of representatives, and in the electoral college. 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—"the Missouri agitation arose, which was quieted for the moment by an agreement that no state should be admitted north of lat. 36° 30' which allowed slavery, while south of that line they might be admitted with or without slavery, as the people of the state should decide. The constitutionality of this Missouri compromise was vindicated 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 as an instrument of the discipline of the nation, and, like the acknowledged result 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 cherishing the idea of southern independence, with slaves with them, won its independence at San Jacinto, which was acknowledged by the United States in 1836. The territory had once been ours; 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. Calhoun had to deal chiefly upon that issue. Many people looked upon 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 raged against 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 first time since I have been in 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 slave question, and not 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.

Soon after the Mexican war began, the acquisition of territory from Mexico was strongly insisted on by the anti-slavery party as what was known as the Wilmot proviso, by which it was declared that slavery should never be allowed in any Mexican territory acquired by treaty. The agitation convulsed the country. On 19 Feb., 1848, Mr. Calhoun set forth his views in certain 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 rightful claim to any prevent the observable or by its effects, make any distinction 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, in his majority opinion, declared that the doctrine in the Dred Scott decision in 1857, in which six of the nine judges concurred. The agitation continued until the session of 1849-'50, when the 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, 1850. 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 Dissertation on the Constitution and Government of the United States," 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 of any American political philosopher. In estimating Mr. Calhoun's position 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 deny him the pre-eminance which we claim for him as a broad and philosophic statesman, as a constitutional lawyer, and as a leader of thought in the field of political philosophy. His views were self-centered, self-seeking, and sordid; he was too conceited to be great; he was too sincere, and intense soul which gave impulse and motive to a mind endowed with extraordinary analytical 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 severe and distinct line of the whole work of his intellect.

In his reply on 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 condition of society would operate unseen and undetected. . . . Throughout the whole of my senatorial career, I have followed a course of action, 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 profound system," and the union under it an inestimable blessing. Of his "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 exist—society being primary, to preserve and perfect our race; and government secondary and subordinate to the protection of political 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. The majority, by which it is prevented, by whatever name called, is what is generally called 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 sufrage to the ruler under proper guaranty. ... The reformation of right-thinking, one has to understand their rights to the division of this nation. This secures those who elect against abuse by those who are elected. But this is far from all that is needed. When society is homogeneous in interests this may suffice, for it insures a control of no man's right by any one than himself and those who have the same interest with him. Generally, the society, society has diverse and inimical interests, then sufrage is no security, for each representative speaks the will of each constituency, 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 this 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 unmerited and absurdly supreme right of the majority to 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 of his 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 possessed an elevated genius of the highest order. In 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 the world lost 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 indispensable basis of all high character, and that was unspotted integrity, unimpeached honor, and character. If he had aspirations, they were high and noble. In his purpose, perfectly patriotic and honest, aside from that large regard for that species of distinction that conducted him to eminence stations for the benefit of the republic, I do not believe he had a selfish motive or selfish feeling."

Mr. Everett once said of 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 ability of his posthumous work, and of his 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 witnessed between Calhoun and a friend within a month of his death, when the hopes and strifes of his ambition were soon, as he knew, to be laid in the grave. The friend, when nothing was done to destroy the Union, "Will not the Missouri compromise do it?" He replied, the light in his great eyes expressing an intense solemnity of feeling that can never be forgotten, "With my constitutional objections I could not vote for it, but I would acquiesce to save this Union."

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 his morals, temperate and discreet in his habits; genial, 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 character and honor, and is remembered with affection and respect of all parties. He was stainless in private and public life, as a man, a patriot, and a philosopher, 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 Port Royal, 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. Crallie (6 vols., New York, 1853–54).

CALHOUN, John Erwin, senator, b. in 1799; d. in Pendleton district, S. C., 26 Nov., 1822. When 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 in his profession. In 1804 he was 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 was a leader in the Revolutionary cause.

CALHOUN, Simeon Howard, missionary, d. in Boston, Mass., in 1804; d. in Buffalo, N. Y., 14 Dec., 1876. He was educated at Williams in 1893, and was a tutor there from 1803 till 1836. He was a lawyer in the Ohio 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 1864.

CALHOUN, William Barron, lawyer, b. in Boston, Mass., 29 Dec., 1796; d. in Springfield, Mass., 18 Nov., 1853. He graduated 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 as a Whig in 1833, and was the representative of the state senate in 1846 and 1847, secretary of state from 1848 till 1851, bank commissioner from 1853 till 1855, presidential elector in 1854, and mayor of Springfield in 1859. In 1861 he was again sent to the legislature as 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 L.L. D. in 1856.

CALHOUNS, Norman A., educator, b. in Gainsville, N. Y., 9 Sept., 1822. His education, begun in a district school, was continued in a classical school. At the age of eighteen he became a teacher at Castile, and later at Gainsville, where he was ultimately principal of the central school. In 1843 he graduated in 1843 at Vassar College for his native town, and re-elected in 1846. He removed to New York in the autumn of 1846, and for many years following conducted teachers' institutes in New York and the adjoining states. In November, 1852, he was elected assistant superintendent of schools in New York city, and by subsequent re-elections has 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 methists and principles of teaching in the Saturday sessions of the normal college of the city of New York. Prof. Calkins has been prominent in the National educational association, having been president of the department of elementary schools in 1873; president of the department of school superintendents in 1883; treasurer in 1882–3; and president in 1886. From 1857 till 1883 he held the treasurership of the American Congregational union. He is widely known in connection with his writings and lectures on object-teaching and other advanced methods of instruction. For ten years he published "The Stranger," a weekly periodical, used as a school reader, and furnished fresh reading matter every month. His contributions to educational journals have been very large, and he is the author of "Primary Object Lessons" (New York, 1861; new ed., 1870; Spanish ed., 1870); "Phonic Charts" (1869); with Henry Kidder and Thos. F. Harrison, "How to Teach, A Graded Course of Instruction and Manual of Methods" (Cincinnati, 1878); "Manual of Object-Teaching" (New York, 1881); and "From Blackboard to Books" (1885). He selected and published "Primary and Advanced 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. in Rich'd, Va. 20 May, 1840. He was a brother-in-law of Chief-Justice John Marshall, and published "Reports of the Virginia Court of Appeals" (6 vols., 1790–1818: 2d ed., edited by Joseph Tate, 1824–39).—His brother, Richard Keith, soldier, b. in 1737; d. in 1802, was a member of 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 was twice wounded in action. 

He served under Gen. Lafayette. He was elected surveyor-general of Georgia in January, 1784.—Their nephew, Richard Keith, soldier, b. near Petersburgh, Va., in 1791; d. in Talihassee, Fla., 14 Sept., 1862, was appointed first lieutenant in the 44th infantry, 15 July, 1814; brief service, 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 west Florida militia in January, 1823; delegate to 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, to 6 Dec., 1836, commanding in the second and third battles of Wahoo Swamp and 21 Nov., 1836. It is said that at the battle of Oithiahocelie Gov. Call personally saved 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, officer of the 2nd Calleja Militia, their battle relative to the misdirection of the war, cost Gov. Call his office. He consequently turned 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 protect the citizens of Florida during the Seminole 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 Talihassee to St. Marks, and also located the town of Wahoo, and highly recommended it for a port. 

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 elected by the people to the council of the state, 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, Wilkin-son, senator, b. in Russellville, Logan co., Ky., 9 Jan., 1834, went to Florida early in life, and became a lawyer. He was elected to the U. S. senate in December, 1865, but was not allowed to take 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 of the 8th Infantry, 1848, 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, served under Lopez Dominguez in the siege of Cartagena until the place was surrended, and then made the campaign against the Carlists, distinguishing himself in the battle of Minglanilla, 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 Seville 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, Félix del Rey (kal-la'-ha), Count du Calderon, Spanish general, b. in 1750; 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 with the capital with a large native force. Easily defeating him, he carried Guanajuato by assault, and on 12 Jan., 1812, defeated and mortally wounded him 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 before Calleja was compelled to retreat, 19 March, 1813; ordered Morelos, who had been made prisoner, to be shot, 22 Dec., 1815; was succeeded in his viceroyship in 1817, and, returning to Spain, 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.

CALLENDER, Franklin D., soldier, b. in New York about 1817; d. in Daysville, Ill., 13 Dec., 1888. 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 1839 till 1842 served in the Florida war, and was brevetted first lieutenant for "active and gallant services in the expedition and campaign against the Florida Indians." Returning to ordnance duty, he organized a howitzer and rocket battery at Fort Monroe in 1840, 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 successful campaign against the Florida Indians.

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CALLENDER

Shortly after his arrival in Philadelphia he published "The Political Register" and the "American Register." Subsequently he became editor of the "Richmond Recorder," and violently denounced the administrations of Washington and Adams. He was a warm supporter of the Whigs, but otherwise did not cause his opponent. "The Prospect before Us" and "Sketches of American History" are among his literary productions.

CALLENDER, John, historian, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1706; d. in Newport, R. I., 26 Jan., 1777. He was educated at Harvard University, and in 1727 was licensed to preach by the 1st Baptist church in Boston, of which his grandfather, Ellis Calleender, and his uncle, Elisha Calleender, 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 1729, and which at Berkeley's suggestion, this society was incorporated in 1847, as the "Company of the Redwood Library." On 24 March, 1738, the centennial anniversary of the purchase of Aquineek island, Mr. Calleender delivered an address entitled "An Historical Discourse on the Rights and Claims of a Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, from the First Settlement to the end of the First Century" (1730). 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. Romeo Elton, D. D., and a memoir of the author (Providence, 1838). Mr. Calleender 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-BONNIEUE, Louis Hector, Chevalier de, b. at Torgin, France, in 1639; d. in Quebec, 26 May, 1706. 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 1686 was appointed governor of that city. In 1687 he led the advance of Denonville's army, which had invaded the Iroquois 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 Abenaquis. He was succeeded in his office by Vaudreuil.

CALMES, Marquis, soldier, b. in 1755; d. in Woodstock co., Vt., 27 Feb., 1854. He was a captain in the revolution, and was distinguished at the battle of Monmouth. He became brigadier-general of Kentucky volunteers, 31 Aug., 1813, served under Gen. Harrison, and commanded a brigade at the battle of the Thames.

CALTHROP, Samuel Robert, clergyman, b. at Swineshead Abbey, Lincolnshire, 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 convention, but of these, nothing has come of his opponent. "The Prospect before Us" and "Sketches of American History" are among his literary productions.

CALVERT, John B., sculptor, b. in Albany, N. Y., 1 Nov., 1833. 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 in 1873. Among his works are "The Little Corporal," "The Battle of Brooklyn," a medalion and bronze bust, heroic size, of John Brown (1873); Horace Greeley, on his monument at Green- wood (1876); and Elisa Howe, also at Greenwood (1884). He sent a bas-relief of Peter Cooper and his John Brown to the centennial exhibition of 1876. His latter is now the property of the union league club.

CALVERT, See BALTIMORE, LORD.

CALVERT, Benedict, governor of Maryland, 1727-32; d. 1 June, 1732, on his passage to Eng- land. — Edward — Lord of Baltimore, real president of the council, b. in 1705; d. in Annapo- lis, 24 April, 1730. His wife was a daughter of the earl of Lichfield, and sister of the wife of Edward Young the poet.

CALVERT, George Henry, author, b. in Prince George co., Va., 27 Jan., 1806. He is a great-grandson of Lord Baltimore. After graduation at Harvard in 1823 he studied at the University of Gottingen, and on his return to the United States lived for many years in the vicinity of Balti- more. In 1843 he removed to Newport, R. I., where he has since resided. In 1839, after the re-}
and which they called St. Mary's. Calvert found his authority opposed at the outset by William Claiborne, who had occupied Kent island in Chesapeake bay, and who now began hostilities against the settlers. On 29 April, 1653, Claiborne's force, which consisted of one armed pinnace and fourteen men, was captured; he fled to Virginia, and his property was afterward declared forfeited. Gov. Calvert wished to carry out his brother's design and introduce the feudal system into the province. Refusing to sign the ordinance to contain 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. Calvert 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 1646 Ingle escaped, obtained letters of marque from privateers at work in France, and, taking old enemy, Claiborne, made trouble in the colony, so that when the governor returned in September, 1644, he found all in confusion. After some fighting, Calvert 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 Green as his successor.

**CALVIN, Samuel**, geologist, b. in Wigtonshire, Scotland, 12 Jan., 1840. He came to the United States in 1851, 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 geology 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 Paraguayan charge d'affaires in June, 1860, and also represented Paraguay in Congress of Great 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 "Recueil complet des traités, conventions, et autres actes diplomatiques de tous les états de l'Amerique 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'Amerique latine." (15 vols., 1864).

**CALVO DE LA PUERTA, Sebastian de (kahl-vo), marquis of Casa-Calvo, b. in Havana in the latter part of the 18th century; d. in Paris in 1820. 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 first Napoleon placed on the Spanish throne. After the expulsion of the French invaders from the Spanish peninsula, Calvo was named by the new sovereign to command the troops in the island of Cuba. 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 of South America.

**CAMARGO, Sergio**, Colombian statesman, b. in Trivizzol, Colombia, in 1811. After he studied law, but entered the army and soon distinguished himself, obtaining rapid promotions until he attained the rank of general-in-chief. Then he filled the office of secretary of war and that of president of the republic in 1874, and afterward represented his country as ambassador to 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 Boyacé, a member of the legislatures of other states, and representative and senator at the Colombian congress.

**CAMBRELENG, Churchill C.,** congressman, b. in Washington, N. C., in 1876; d. in West Neck, L. I., 30 April, 1862. He received an academic education at Newbern, N. C., removed in 1892 to New York city, and in 1896 was a counting-house partner of R. L. He removed in 1899 to New York, where he subsequently resided. He 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 1829, and chairman of the committee on commerce, ways and means, and foreign affairs. He was renominated by the democrats in 1838, but was defeated. After leaving congress, he went abroad, and, while travelling there, was appointed minister to Russia, serving from 30 May, 1840, till 15 July, 1841. After his return to this country he became one of the first candidates for a national convention of 1846. Of his numerous reports and political pamphlets, that on commerce and navigation (New York, 1890) passed through several editions, and was republished in London. William Cullen Bryant, in a letter written 29 Jan., 1892, describes a call at the White House made with Mr. Cambreleng during Jackson's administration.

**CAMERON, Sir Alan,** British soldier, d. in Fulham, England, 9 March, 1828. He was concerned with Dr. John Connolly, in 1755, in Lord Dundonmore's plan of arousing and combining the Indian tribes against theBritish. He was tried for the murder of a Roman Catholic priest near Hagerstown, Md., and remained in jail there 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 1793 raised 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, 25 July, 1810; after the peace, K. C. B.: and on 12 Aug., 1819, lieutenant-general.

**CAMERON, Augustus,** b. in Caledonia, Livingston co., N. Y., 4 July, 1826. He received an academic education, studied law in Buffalo, N. Y., and was graduated at the national law school in Ballston Spa. He removed to La Crosse, Wis., in 1857, was a member of the state senate in 1863, 1864, 1871, and 1873, and of the assembly in 1866 and 1867, being speaker in the last-named year. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore in 1864, and a regent of the university of Wisconsin from 1860 till 1875. In the latter year he was chosen U. S. senator by the votes of
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 commissary-general of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. He was educated at King's college, London, and at Trinity college, Dublin, where he was graduated in 1851; afterwards taking the degree of M. A. at the university of Toronto. He studied law in that city, and was admitted to the bar of Ontario in 1854. Since the marriage of his first wife, Victoria Cameron, he has resided 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 government to argue the question of the boundary of Ontario before the judicial committee of the Imperial 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 priest, and at the same time received his degree as doctor of philosophy, and also of divinity. The year following, he returned to Nova Scotia, and was placed in charge of St. Francois Xavier college at Arichat, and, after the death of the first bishop, was appointed his coadjutor, and subsequently as his president and professor of divinity for three years. He returned to Arichat in 1863, and took charge of a large parish, discharging at the same time the duties of vicar-general. In 1870 he was appointed titular bishop of Titopolis, and coadjutor to the bishop of Arichat, and was consecrated at Rome by Cardinal Cullen. After attending the sittings of the ecumenical 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 constituted administrator of the diocese of Arichat, becoming bishop shortly afterward, when Bishop MacKinnon resigned. Immediately after his appointment he removed to Antigonish, and entered with such zeal and energy upon the work before him, that he was enabled to discharge all the duties of the heavy debt with which it was encumbered when he entered upon his duties as bishop. He is an eloquent preacher and a thorough scholar.

CAMERON, John Hillyard, Canadian statesman, b. in Beaucaire, Languedoc, France, 14 April, 1817; d. in Toronto, 14 Nov., 1878. At the age of 16 he went to Upper Canada college, Toronto; studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Upper Canada in 1848, and appointed solicitor-general the same year. He became a member of the executive council in 1847, and had a seat in parliament from 1846 till 1876, with the exception of four years. While in parliament 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 synodical 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 bencher 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 that university. He was a commissioner for revising the statutes of Upper Canada in 1840, and for consolidating the statutes in 1856. He married, in 1843, Elizabeth, third daughter of H. J. Boulton, at one time chief justice of Newfoundland. She died in 1844, and in 1849 he married, for the second time, Mrs. J. McMurtrie, third daughter of Gen. Mallet, of Fayetteville, N. C.

CAMERON, Malcolm, Canadian statesman, b. in Three Rivers, Canada East, 25 April, 1808; d. in Ottawa, 1 June, 1876. He was the son of the hospital surgeon of a Highland regiment, was entirely self-educated, and served first as a farmboy, 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 Upper Canada assembly. He contributed to his country, at least from an obscure to a place of honor and importance through his own endeavors, and owed nothing to adventitious circumstances, was not likely to favor oligarchical privileges, a state church, or the irresponsible governors of the public weal. Consequently he opposed those abuses with all his power, both in parliament and on the hustings, and contributed in no slight degree to a removal of disabilities that now leaves the government of Canada so essentially a government of the people. Under Sir Charles Tupper's regime (1882-3) he was appointed inspector of revenue, and he held a seat in the cabinet of the Baldwin-Lafontaine administration. He was once president of the council, and afterward commissioner of public works, was also minister of agriculture, as well as postmaster-general, at the Hickey's reconstruction in 1854 he became again president of the council, and at the time of his death represented South Ontario in the House of Commons.

CAMERON, Matthew Crooks, Canadian statesman, b. in Dundee, Ontario, 28 April, 1808; educated at Upper Canada college, Toronto, admitted to the bar in 1849, and rapidly distinguished himself in his profession. In 1861 he was elected to the assembly by the conservatives of North Ontario. He was defeated at the general election in 1866, 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 opposition for four years. He was appointed puisne 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., 1828. He was graduated at Indiana medical college in 1856, and practised his profession at Valparaiso, Ind., till 1861. He was a member of the Indiana legislature in 1861-2. He entered the national 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 1863. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers on 11 Aug., 1863, and commanded the 13th army corps after Gen. Ran-
CAMERON, Sir Roderick William, capitalist, b. in Glengarry co., Canada, 25 July, 1823. He was educated at the grammar-schools of Williamstown and Kingston, and came to New York, where he was educated, in 1832, 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 Washington from Canada in 1849 and advocated a reciprocity treaty, and has been honorary commissioner from Australia to the International exhibitions at Philadelphia in 1876, and Paris in 1878, and from Canada to those of Sydney and Melbourne in 1890 and 1891. His report on the Australian exhibitions, and on Australian statistics, has been published as a blue book by the dominion government. He is a member of the geographical societies of New York and England, and is vice-president of the Canadian club of New York city. Sir Roderick is an advocate of outdoor sports of all kinds, as contributing to improve the physique and health of both sexes, and claims that there is already apparent a great improvement in the habits and appearance of the present generation, resulting from a love of such sports. Sir Roderick has done much, by his judgment and liberality, for the improvement of the thoroughbred horse in this country. He was the importer of Leamington, the sire of Iroquois, winner of the Derby and St. Leger in England, and many other well-known horses.

CAMERON, Simon, statesman, b. in Lancaster co., Pa., 8 March, 1790. His father left an orphan at an early age, but received a fair English education, and began to learn the printer's trade when nine years of age. He worked as a journeyman in Lancaster, Harrisburg, and Washington, and so improved his opportunities that in 1820 he was editing a newspaper in Doylestown, Pa., and in 1822 one in Harrisburg. As soon as he had accumulated sufficient capital he became interested in banking and in rail roads, and construction in the central part of the state. He was for a time adjutant-general of Pennsylvania. He was elected to the U. S. senate in 1845 for the term ending in 1849, and during this period acted with the democrats on important party questions, such as the Missouri compromise bill. This was repealed in 1854, and Mr. Cameron became identified with the "people's party," subsequently merged with the republicans. As its candidate he was re-elected to the senate for the full term of six years beginning in 1857, a period that covered the exciting crisis of secession. During this time he was so earnest an advocate of peace that his loyalty was suspected. At the republican convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln he was strongly supported for the presidency, and again for the vice-presidency; but lack of harmony in the Pennsylvania delegation prevented his nomination to the latter office. Mr. Lincoln at once called him to the cabinet as secretary of war, and he proved equal to the arduous duties of the place. He advocated more stringent and aggressive war measures than Mr. Lincoln was prepared to carry out, and when Gen. Butler asked for instructions regarding fugitive slaves, directed him to employ them "under such organizations and in such occupations as exigencies may suggest or require." Similar instructions were given to Gen. Sherman and other officers in the field. In the original draft of his annual report to congress, in December, 1861, he boldly advocated arming fugitive slaves; but this was modified, on consultation with the cabinet. Mr. Cameron resigned the secretarialship 11 Jan., 1862, was at once appointed minister to Russia, and his influence undoubtedly tended in a large measure to secure the friendship of that powerful nation during the civil war. His official conduct in a certain transaction was censured by the house of representatives, 30 April, 1862; but Mr. Lincoln immediately sent a message assuming, with the other heads of departments, an equal share in the responsibility. He resigned as minister to Russia 8 Nov., 1862, and remained at home until 1866, when he was elected U. S. senator, and appointed chairman of the committee on foreign affairs on the retirement of Mr. Sumner in 1872. He was sent to the senate for the fourth time in 1873, but resigned in favor of his son. During the years of his active public life he was a powerful political leader, practically dictating the policy of the republican party in Pennsylvania, and wielding a strong influence over its policy in the nation at large. The accompanying view represents "Locust Grove," the residence of the "Czar of Pennsylvania politics," as Cameron has been called.—Hi. brother, James, soldier, b. in Maytown, Lancaster co., Pa., 1 March, 1801; killed 31 July, 1861. At nineteen years of age he entered the printing-office of his brother Simon, at Harrisburg, and in 1827 removed to Lancaster and assumed the editorship of the "Political Sentinel," studying law in the mean time in the office of...
James Buchanan. During the Mexican war he accompanied a regiment of volunteers to his native state in January, 1847. 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 which had been called while gallantly leading his men in charge at Bull Run.—Simon's son, James Donald, senator, b. in Middletown, Dauphin co., Pa., 14 May, 1833, was graduated at Princeton, in 1852, entered the Middletown bank as clerk, became cashier, and afterward president. He was also president of the Central railway company of Pennsylvania from 1863 until the road 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 Elmina, N. Y., so as to reach from the great lakes to tide-water. Mr. Cameron has since been connected with various other institutions and enterprises in his state. He was secretary of war under President Grant from 22 May, 1876, till 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 1881. He wrote a delegate to the Chicago republican conventions of 1886 and 1880, and chairman of the national republican committee in the latter year.

Caminatzin (kah-me-ah-tzion), also called Cacanzatzin, Cacazatzin, Cazmatzin, and Ca-

Camacuzin, Mexican king, d. in 1531. He was nephew of Montezuma, reigning over Texoco, the principal city of Anahuac, and made an official visit to Cortes at Avoatzingo. When Caminatzin sug-
ggested a declaration of war against the foreigners, the proposal was received with enthusiasm, and he was called upon the Spaniards to leave the country im-
mEDIATELY. Cortes was preparing to march against Texoco, when the representations of Montezuma concerning the defences of the town and the har-
ing of the population induced him to change his plans. Without peremptory requisition, Montezuma invited his nephew to Mexico to be-
come reconciled with the Spaniards. Caminatzin answered that he could enter Mexico only to de-
stroy the oppressors of his country. Montezuma then despatched secret agents to Texoco to get possession of the young prince. His officers and friends were corrupted, and he was delivered by them to Cortes, imprisoned, and subsequently re-
placed on the throne by his brother Cuicuitzatzin. He was released after the expulsion of the Span-
iards from the city of Mexico, and is supposed to have perished soon after in the siege.

Camina de Meneses, Antonio Telles da (kah-me-ah-teh-lay-yaw), Marquis de Rozende, Brazilian diplomatist, b. in Torres-Vedras, Portugal, 22 Sept., 1734, and d. in Lisbon, 8 April, 1835. Being in Brazil during the war of independence, he opposed the revolutionary party, entered the diplomatic ser-
vice, and was Brazilian minister plenipotentiary in Paris, St. Petersburg, and Vienna. On his return to Brazil he was appointed to a high office in the imperial house. He was a member of various European scientific societies. His principal works are "Descripas e recordaçoes historicas," "ElOGio historico de Jose de Sabra da Silva," "Memoria historica de dom frei Francisco de S. Luis Saravia," "Titulo de Augusto," "Eclaircissements historiques sur mes negociations relatives aux affaires de Por-
tugal devant le depart du secretaire des affaires de France," and various translations from the French and other languages.

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, 29 Sept., 1747, in London, and sent to America as Bishop Spangenberg's assistant. He began his work with enthusiasm, helping to super-
instant the churches, going out to preach to the settlers of Pennsylvania and New York, and pro-
moting the mission among the Indians. His friend-
ly ways and gentle zeal endeared him to the aborigines, and the Iroquois formally adopted him into the Turtle tribe of the Oneida nation, giving him the name of Gallichwio, or "A Good Message." He frequently visited the Indian country, and gained many converts. In 1750 he undertook a visit to Onondaga, the capital of the Six Nations, enduring hardships and dangers with the fortitude of an apostle. His journal of this tour, which occupied three months, and embraced a distance of 1,600 miles, is full of startling in-
stances. He entered the Iroquois' physical frame was too weak to bear the strain of such journeys, and he died at the age of twenty-
ine. When the Iroquois heard of his death, they mourned for him as for a brother. He was," they said, "an honest, upright man, in whose heart no en-
mity was found." Thirty-two years afterward, the distinguished poet, was born in 1777. Archibald Campbell, brother of Alexander, an Episcopal min-
ister 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

CAMPBELL, Sir Alexander, Canadian states-
man, b. in Heden, Yorkshire, England, in 1822. He is of Scottish descent, and came with his par-
cents to Canada when two years old. He received his early tuition from a Presbyterian minister at Lachine, 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 1846 was admitted as an attorney, and at once formed a partnership with Mr. Macdonald. In 1858 he was elected to the legislative council in the liberal conservative interest for the Cataraqdi division, in 1862 was chosen speaker of the council, and in 1865 he formed a cabinet and became prime minister. He accepted the portfolio of crown lands commissioner in the Taché-Macdonald ministry in 1864, which he re-
tained until the confederation in 1867, at which date he was called to the senate. On 1 July of the same year he became the president-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 Mackenzie ministry he was leader of the opposition in the
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In 1821, Campbell was apprenticed to a carriage-maker in Alton, Illinois. He worked there for five months, after which he went west to St. Louis and opened a shop in 1821. He learned the trade of printer and became interested in newspaper publishing.

In 1824, he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and started the Cincinnati Gazette, which he published for ten years. During this time, he became interested in the art of printing and started experimenting with different types of presses.

In 1836, Campbell moved to New York City and opened a printing shop on the corner of Prince and Elizabeth Streets. He became known as a pioneer in the field of printing and was one of the first to use the steam printing press.

Campbell was also involved in politics and was a member of the New York State Legislature. He was a strong advocate of the Union and supported the war effort during the Civil War.

In 1865, Campbell founded the American Type Foundry, which became one of the largest and most successful type foundries in the United States.

In 1870, Campbell retired from active printing and moved to a farm in New York State. He devoted his remaining years to farming and writing. He died in 1889 at the age of 85.

CAMPBELL, Andrew, inventor, b. near Trenton, N. J., 14 June, 1821. He received a common-school education, and at the age of twelve was left an orphan. After a year's experience as a farmer's boy, he was apprenticed to learn the trade of carriage-making at Mattawan, N. J., but, as he was only allowed to work on stormy days, he ran away to Trenton, where he learned to make brushes. At this time, in early 1837, he made his first invention, the brush-maker's vise, which is now universally used. In April, 1837, he started for the west, and after a stay of over five months, part of which was made on foot, he reached Alton, Ill., where he again apprenticed himself to a carriage-maker. He went to St. Louis in 1842, and for a time resided in the brash 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 carried 100 at a time. It was the first monitor top vehicle ever built. In 1850 he removed to Paducah, to put into operation some large brash works and omnibus building, and constructed over Cedar river, Iowa, the longest single-span wooden bridge ever erected, it being 558 feet between abutments. He removed in 1851 to Linneus, Mo. Prior to this time his attention had not been specially devoted to printing-presses, although in 1844, while in St. Louis, he repaired an old press belonging to the "Republican," and later the presses of the "Staten Island" in Columbus, Mo., one of which was the first press west of the Mississippi, having been taken originally to St. Louis in 1805. At Linneus, his attention was turned to the field of printing-presses; a firm of printers in New York, offered $1,000 for a press that would print 500 copies an hour, and could be sold for $500. The solution of this problem occupied him for some time, but, on corresponding with Mr. Bruce, he found that the latter had exhausted all means to submit his plans. The world's fair, held in New York in 1853, afforded him the opportunity of visiting the metropolis, and he devised a lathe capable of turning fifty match-boxes a minute, which was disposed of at the exhibition. While in New York he proposed to Mr. Bruce the idea of introducing a new type of presses, but failed to convince them of their value. He then invented a machine intended to feed forty sheets a minute, which 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 hand- lay used on the 1847 hand-carriage press, and the 1846 hand-press printers for Harper Brothers and Frank Leslie, among which were the first ever produced in this country with table distribution; 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 his newspaper patents to the market, which was the first registering power-printing press for color-work ever invented. This press, for simplicity of construction, thorough distribution, clearness and beauty of impression, 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 impressions have been taken from one form with perfect fidelity.

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 has since made numerous improvements in his 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 1739; d. in London, England, 91 March, 1781. He was appointed captain in the 42d regiment in 1756, and major in December, 1760; and lieutenant-colonel of the 7th 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 active operations in the south, where he proved himself a brave and skilful commander. He led an expedition against Savannah, Ga., in 1778, starting from Savannah on 27 Nov., and investing the city 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 1785 till 1789, commanding the forces on the coast of Coromandel, East Indies. He was member of parliament for Sterling from 1741 till 1789, again in 1789.

CAMPBELL, Bartley, dramatist, b. in Allegheny City, Pa., 12 Aug., 1843. In 1856 he entered a Pittsburg law office, but was declared an unsatisfactory student. He afterwards took an office for the Pittsburg "Leader." During the political campaigns of 1866 and 1864 he made public speeches in the interest of the democratic party. He founded the "Evening Mail" in Pittsburg in
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CAMPBELL, Cleveland J., soldier, b. in New York city in July, 1806; d. in Castleton, N. Y., 13 June, 1863. He was graduated at the Virginia Military Institute and was elected a representative in 1870. His first play was a sensational drama, "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 Clerc, "Risks," and "The Virginian," played in England, and afterward bought by Frank Mayo, who changed its name to "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 Rags" and "How Women Love" were written in England in 1878. The latter was reconstructed as "The Vagabonds." In 1877-8 was written "Clio," and in the following spring "Fairfax, or Life in the Sunny South," brought out in 1879. Earlier the same season was played "My Partner," the first of Mr. Campbell's plays to appear in New York, and "Heavenly Sir," was also produced in 1879, and all three 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," "Sibylia," and "Paquinety." Mr. Campbell leased the Fourteenth street theatre in New York city, but was obliged to give it up in 1886 on 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., 1807; d. in Staunton, Va., 11 July, 1876. He was the son of John Wilson Campbell, a Petersburg bookseller, who published a "History of Virginia to 1781" (Philadelphia, 1813). Charles Campbell was graduated at Princeton in 1825, 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" (1840-93); "An Introduction to the History of the Colony and Ancient Dominion of Virginia" (Richmond, 1849; Phila- delphia, 1850); "Some Materials for a Memoir of John Dury Burk" (Albany, 1868); 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 1767 (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 8th 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 legislature. He was commissioned colonel of the 1st Pennsylvania artillery in May, 1861, but resigned in December, and was made colonel of the 51st regiment of the regular army in the same month, and served 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 him two miles from the battle field. He was wounded in the left arm, and was taken under guard in each of these battles. He was taken prisoner with his regiment, but they succeeded in releasing themselves and carrying him away. He was wounded in the left arm, and was taken prisoner with his regiment, but they succeeded in releasing themselves and carrying him away. He was wounded in the left arm, and was taken prisoner with his regiment, but they succeeded in releasing themselves and carrying him away. He was wounded in the left arm, and was taken prisoner with his regiment, but they succeeded in releasing themselves and carrying him away. He was wounded in the left arm, and was taken prisoner with his regiment, but they succeeded in releasing themselves and carrying him away. He was wounded in the left arm, and was taken prisoner with his regiment, but they succeeded in releasing themselves and carrying him away. He was wounded in the left arm, and was taken prisoner with his regiment, but they succeeded in releasing themselves and carrying him away. He was wounded in the left arm, and was taken prisoner with his regiment, but they succeeded in releasing themselves and carrying him away. He was wounded in the left arm, and was taken prisoner with his regiment, but they succeeded in releasing themselves and carrying him away. He was wounded in the left arm, and was taken prisoner with his regiment, but they succeeded in releasing themselves and carrying him away. He was wounded in the left arm, and was taken prisoner with his regiment, but they succeeded in releasing themselves and carrying him away. He was wounded in the left arm, and was taken prisoner with his regiment, but they succeeded in releasing themselves and carrying him away. He was wounded in the left arm, and was taken prisoner with his regiment, but they succeeded in releasing themselves and carrying him away. He was wounded in the left arm, and was taken prisoner with his regiment, but they succeeded in releasing themselves and carrying him away. He was wounded in the left arm, and was taken prisoner with his regiment, but they succeeded in releasing themselves and carrying him away. He was wounded in the left arm, and was taken prisoner with his regiment, but they succeeded in releasing themselves and carrying him away. He was wounded in the left arm, and was taken prisoner with his regiment, but they succeeded in releasing themselves and carrying him away.

CAMPBELL, George Washington, statesman, b. in Tennessee in 1768; d. in Nashville, Tenn., 17 Feb., 1848. He was graduated at Princeton in 1794. He took his seat as a representative in con- gress in 1803, and remained till 1809, serving as
chairman of the ways and means committee during his last term. He was chosen U. S. senator from Tennessee in 1811, but resigned in 1814, on being appointed secretary of the treasury. He was again elected to the senate in 1815, and served till April, 1818, when he was appointed minister to Russia. On leaving Russia in 1818, he returned to Copenhagen and endeavored to adjust the Danish spoliation claims. He returned to the United States in July, 1829, and in 1831 was a member of the French claims commission.

CAMPBELL, John Stuart, author, b. in Kentucky, July 14, 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 sketches to the magazines and newspapers 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 are all written in an earnest spirit, and are yet full of thought and truth. From 1881 till 1884 she was literary editor of "The Chicago Citizen." (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 Chefs-d'oeuvre of Teaching and Cooking" (1881); "The Problem of the Poor" (1889); "The American Girl's Home-Book of Work and Play" (1883); "Under Green Apple-Bough's" (1888); "The What-to-do Club" (Boston, 1884); "Mrs. Horn- don's Income" (1885); and "Miss Medlina's Opportunities" (1886). She was a delegate to the first Congregationalist convention in New York, and in her presidential address to this body, she dealt with the question of the place of women in the churches. She was a member of the committee on the work of the church and society, and received special attention at the conference 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 poety 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. He was a student of literature before entering the ministry, and was for several years justice of the peace for Suffolk co.

CAMPBELL, John, British author, b. in Edinburgh, 8 March, 1708; d. 28 Dec., 1775. He was intended for the church, but at the age of 18 entered on a literary career that ended only with his life. Those of his books that appeared prior to 1742 were published anonymously. From 1755 until his death he was agent of the British government for the province of Georgia. His works relating to this country are "Concise History of Spanish America" (1741); "Voyages and Travels, from Columbus to Anson" (1744); "New Sugar Islands in the West Indies" and "Trade of Great Britain to America" (1772). He also published "Lives of the English Admirals" (1744); "A Survey of the Present State of the Church and Literature of the South Sea Islands" (1750); "A General Survey of Great Britain" (1774); and numerous other works.

CAMPBELL, John, British soldier, b. in Strachur, Scotland; d. early in 1806. He entered the army in June, 1745, as lieutenant of Loudon'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 42d 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 1st November, 1760. He was one of the commanders of this regiment in the expeditions against Martinico and Havana. He became lieutenant-colonel of the 37th foot, 1 May, 1773, and returned to America.
in 1776 with his regiment at the outset of the revolution; was appointed major-general, 19 Feb., 1777; received his commission, Nov., 1780; and commanded the British forces in West Florida, where, after a gallant defence, he was obliged to surrender Pensacola to the Spaniards, 10 May, 1781. He became lieutenant-general, 28 Sept., 1787, and general in the army, 29 Jan., 1797.

CAMPBELL, John, surgeon, b. in New York state about 1822. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the U. S. army in December, 1847, served in Mexico, and was stationed successively in Texas, in California, at posts along the western frontier, and at different eastern posts, including the military academy at West Point. He was promoted surgeon in May, 1861, acting through the civil war in that grade, and at its close received brevets of lieutenant-colonel and colonel, U. S. A., for faithful and meritorious services. He was advanced to the full rank of lieutenant-colonel, 8 Nov., 1867, colonel, 7 Dec., 1885, and placed on the retired list, 16 Sept., 1885.

CAMPBELL, John, Canadian physician, b. in North Sherbrooke, county Lanark, Ontario, 10 Feb., 1839. He received his early education at the common schools of his native place, and when twenty years of age became a clerk. Subsequently he was a teacher, and studied at McGill medical college, Montreal, where he was graduated in 1869. In 1882 he received the degree of the royal college of physicians from Edinburgh medical university. He is the author of "The Land of Burns."

CAMPBELL, John Allen, soldier, b. in Salem, Ohio, 8 Oct., 1831; d. in Washington, D. C., 14 July, 1880. After receiving a common-school education, he learned the printing business, and at the beginning of the war entered the army as second lieutenant of volunteers. He became major and assistant adjutant-general, 27 Oct., 1862, and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers on 13 March, 1865, "for courage in the field and marked ability and fidelity" at Rich Mountain, Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, and through the Atlanta campaign. He was mustered out on 1 Sept., 1866, and for a time assistant editor on the Cleveland "Leader." In October, 1867, he was appointed second lieutenant in the 9th artillery, regular army, and at once brevetted first lieutenant, captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel. He served on Gen. Schofield's staff, but resigned in 1869, and was appointed the first governor of Wyoming territory. He was reappointed in 1873, and in 1875 became third assistant secretary of state at Washington.

CAMPBELL, John Archibald, jurist, b. in Washington, Wilkes co., Ga., 24 June, 1811. His grandfather served in the revolution as aide-de-camp to Gen. Greene. His father, Col. Duncan G. Campbell, was a distinguished Georgia lawyer, and one of the two commissioners appointed by Presi- dent Monroe, in 1824, to treat with the Creek Indians for the sale of their lands. John A. Camp- bell was graduated at the university of Georgia in 1836, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1829 by special act of legislature, as he had not attained his majority. He then moved to Mont- gomery, where he practiced law several times a member of the legislature. He was appointed associate justice of the U. S. supreme court by President Pierce, 22 March, 1853, and held this office till 1861, when he resigned. He exerted all his influence in behalf of the loyal cause, and, though he opposed secession, he believed it to be right. He was afterward assistant secretary of war of the Confederate states, and was one of the peace commissioners appointed to meet Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward at Fort Monroe in February, 1865. After the war he was arrested and lodged in Fort Pulaski, and dismissed the next day, and afterward resumed his law practice in New Orleans.

CAMPBELL, John Lyle, chemist, b. in Rock- bridge co., Va., 7 Dec., 1818; d. in Lexington, Va., 2 Feb., 1886. He was graduated at Washington college (now Washington and Lee) in 1843. On completing 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 occupy until his death. He was 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 Re- sources of the James River Valley" (1882), and "Campbell's Agriculture; A Manual of Scientific and Practical Agriculture for the School and Farm" (Philadelphia, 1850).

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 Jenyns, and graduated at Union college, 1820, at an early age entered the University of Pennsylvania, but was never graduated. He studied theology with Rev. Ezra Stiles, and afterward in Virginia, where he was for a few months teacher of languages in Hampden-Sidney college. On 28 May, 1817, he was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Hanover, Va., and in 1820 was chosen chap- lain to congress. After preaching in Petersburg, Va., and Newbern, N. C., he became in 1823 the assistant of Rev. Dr. Bales, of Georgetown, D. C., and in 1825 succeeded him as pastor of the New York avenue Presbyterian church, Wash- ington, 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 Amer- ican colonization society. He was called to the 1st Presbyterian church, A. 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 cour- tesiousness and courtesy, and his executive ability, was an eloquent preacher, and an able writer. He published sermons and ad- dresses, and wrote reports of the board of regents.

CAMPBELL, John Poage, clergyman, b. in Augs- tuga co., Va., in 1767; d. near Chillicothe, Ohio, 4 Nov. 1814. He removed to Kentucky with his father in 1781. After receiving a good educa- tion, he became, when nineteen years old, precep- tor of an academy at Williamsburg, N. C. Here he adopted atheistic views, but was converted by read- ing Jenyns's "Treatise on the Internal Evidence of Christianity," and, giving up the study of medi- cine, in which he had engaged, resolved to become a clergyman. He was graduated at Hampden-Sidney in 1799, was licensed to preach in May, 1792, and settled in Kentucky in 1799, preaching for a while in Bath county, and was called to 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 a skillful physician. He published "The Passenger" (1804); "Strictures on Stone's Letters on the Atonement" (1805); "Vind- dex" (1806); "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. He held several local offices, was prosecuting attorney for Adams and Highland cos., and 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, 1838).

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." In 1838 he published a whig newspaper at Hamilton, Ohio, from 1831 to 1836, supporting Henry Clay, and was then admitted to the bar and began to practice at Hamilton. He was elected to congress as a whig, and served from 3 Dec., 1849, till 25 May, 1858, being chairman of the committee on the coast survey until his term. He claimed to have been elected again in 1858, but the house gave the seat to C. L. Vallandigham. He served in the Ohio regiment of volunteer infantry from 1861 to 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., 1866, authorized to tender to President Juarez the moral support of the United States, 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 Eutaw Springs, S. C., 8 Sept., 1781. He was commissioned captain in 1776, and subsequently major, served in Gibson's regiment 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 until it was evacuated. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and commanded a Virginia regiment at Guilford, Hobkirik's Hill, Ninety-Six, and Eutaw 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 its Heroes."

CAMPBELL, Robert, soldier, b. in Virginia in 1750; 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 1829 emigrated to Tennessee.

CAMPBELL, John Wilson, jurist, b. in Annapolis, Md., 11 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 Campbells of Argyle. Entering the ministry in 1788, he became identified with the "seceders," as they were called, and emigrated to the United States in 1807, joined the associate synod of North America at Pittsburgh, where he organized dissenting congregations in western Pennsylvania. In 1809 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 Luce, of the Baptists, but with a stipulation in writing 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 reared. He soon became dissatisfied with the tenets of the sect, holding that the Bible should be the sole creed. His father joined him in his belief in 1810 and they resigned the sect.

CAMPBELL, Thomas, congressman, b. in Pennsylvania; d. 7 Dec., 1818. 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 titles under the treaty with Mexico, in accordance 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 20 Aug., 1792, and the number of passengers bound for the settlement 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, 1773, 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 Indians, the border ruffians, and the red men, and the popular indignation against him increased daily. After he saw that preparations for resistance were going on steadily, and that the public military stores had been secured by the patriots, he took refuge on board a British man-of-war. He joined with his wife in this venture; 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 "British Rover" 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 Col. Christian's regiment in the campaign against the Shaws, which terminated in Lord Dunmore's treaty of peace at Camp Charlotte. In September, 1773, he led a fine company to Williamsburg, joining Patrick Henry's regiment. After the death of Lewis, he was elected Gov. Dunmore from Gwyn's island in July, 1776, and at the close of the year resigned, so that 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 1779 he aided in driving the Tories from his region, having a severe personal encounter with one of their leaders, Francis Hopkins, in the bed of the Holston; the miscreant was overcame, and hanged with his own halter on the nearest sycamore. Campbell was promoted in 1780 to the full colonel of the regiment, and chosen a member of the legislature. Lewis, his predecessor, having retired, Campbell, with the Virginia legislature and the continental congress, expressed 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. After a term in the legislature he was made 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 insure him a high rank among the defenders of liberty in the American cause"; and Jefferson felt so deeply that his grief 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 10th infantry, 12 March, 1809, and commanded a detachment against the Mississinewa 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. He was mortally wounded and the red men, and the popular indignation against him increased daily. After he saw that preparations for resistance were going on steadily, and that the public military stores had been secured by the patriots, he took refuge on board a British man-of-war. He joined with his wife in this venture; 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 "British Rover" on Fort Moultrie.

**Campbell, William**, governor of Tennessee, b. in Sumner county, Tenn., 1 Feb., 1807; d. in Abingdon, Va., 17 Jan., 1880. After graduating at Princeton, he studied law in Abingdon and Winchester, Va., was admitted to the bar in Tennessee, and practised in Carlisle, Pa. 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 1837 till 1843 was a whig member of congress from Tennessee. He was elected major-general of militia in 1844, and served in the Mexican war as colonel 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 a member of the legislature in 1854 and 1856, a member of the commission to a convention for the secession of 1861, and on 30 June, 1862, without solicitation, was appointed by President Lincoln brigadier-general in the national army. He resigned, 24 Jan., 1863, on account of failing health. At the close of the war he was again chosen to congress, but was defeated in his subsequent election, and 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. He was graduated at Dickinson college in 1828, and at Princeton theological seminary in 1831, ordained by the Reformed Dutch class of Cayuga on 1 Sept., 1831, was pastor of the Reformed church in Chittento, N. Y., in 1831-3, principal of Erasmus Hall, Flatbush, L. I., in 1831-9, held several other charges, and was professor of oriental literature in the Reformed Dutch theological seminary, New Brunswick, N. J., in 1851-63, of moral philosophy at Rutgers in 1862-5, and president of Rutgers in 1862-82. During his administration more than $200,000 were expended in building up the 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 on Religious Liberty" (Proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance, 1873); and "System of Catechetical Instruction" (Reformed church centennial discourses, 1876).
CAMPBELL

CAMPBELL, 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 elected 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, N. Y." (1834) and "Biographical Sketches of the Border Warfare" (1849); "3d ed., Cherry Valley, N. Y., 1880; "Memoirs of Mrs. Grant, Missionary to Persia" (1840); "Life and Writings of Dr Wilt Clinton" (1849); and "Sketches of Robin Hood and Captain Kidd" (1853).

CAMPECHE, José (cah-pay'-che), Porto Rican painter, b. in St. John, Porto Rico, 6 Jan., 1732; d. 7 Nov., 1800. He belonged to a 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 earthenware. Without means of any kind, he learned how to prepare canvases and paints, and how to make brushes, varnishes, 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 Paredes. Campeche gained great reputation, and King Charles IV., of Spain, appointed him painter to the royal household; but he never left Porto Rico. His paintings numbered over 400, many of them being very large. Their chief qualities are good color, the truth and准确性 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 1707," "St. Stephen," "Our Lady of Sorrows," and "The Nativity of the Saviour." Campeche also showed artistic power in sculpture, architecture, and music.

CAMPUZANO, 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 Suecrito" (Buenos Aires, 1871), "Guadalajara" (Madrid, 1661); "Conversion de la Reina de Suecia"; and "Alma y Cuerpo de las Cualidades de un Nepote de Papa" (Rome, 1666).

CANALES, Servando (cah-nah'-les), Mexican soldier, b. in Matamoros, Tamaulipas, 28 June, 1830; 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 Padierna, 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. Cortizo, in smuggling and similar pursuits. From 1852 till 1857 he served under Gen. Vidaurri as a colonel, and then retired to his ranch of Las Piedras, but in 1861 again organized a guerrilla band, joined Gen. Ignacio Zaragoza, and accompanied him at the siege of Puebla in 1862. In 1865 he was appointed 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 incorporated his troops with those of Gen. Escobedo. He took part in the siege of Querétaro, and was present with the Scared Band of the federal forces, under 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 cadet at the U. S. military academy in 1835. 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 commissary of subsistence from October, 1839 till 1842, and after the close of that war was engaged in the removal of the Cherokees, Creeks, and Chocotaws to the present Indian territory. He was on garrison duty from 1842 till 1845, and on recruiting service during 1845 and a part of 1846. In March, 1846, he was appointed ad junct 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 Belen gate, entrance of Mexico. He received the brevets of major 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 expedi- tion against the Navajo Indians, and was in command of Fort Defiance, New Mexico, at the beginning of the civil war. At that critical period, these Indian soldiers from the border states were daily sending in their resignations, Maj. Canby did not leave his loyalty in doubt for a moment, and throughout the war was one of the most active and conspicuous defenders of the union. In May, 1861, he was made colonel of the 10th 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, 1861, to prevent plans for the punishment of the forces in New Mexico, he went to Washington, where he rendered valuable assistance to Sec. Stanton in the war department. He took command of the U. S. troops in New York city and his department, and was sent to western troops and forces, proceeded, with an army of from 25,000 to 30,000 men, against Mobile, which, with the assistance of the fleet, was captured, 12 April, 1863. 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 received, 26 July, 1866, the full rank of major-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 1865 army to reorganize, for the suppression of "bushwhacking," which was rife in the neighborhood. The measure was entirely successful, and no bad results followed. Subsequently he was appointed a member of the special commission for deciding claims on the war department, and of the board of claims for the same department. Afterward he was placed in command of the department of Columbia, and was during the winter of 1872-3 actively engaged in bringing the Modoc 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 leaned to the side of humanity in his dealings with them. Only four days before his death he sent a despatch to Washington, which, read in the tragic light of after-events, shows both his generosity to his slayers and his sagacious doubts of them: "I do not question the right or the power of the general government to make any arrangement that may be thought proper; but I think they should make such as to secure a permanent peace, together with liberal treatment and just treatment of the Indians. In my judgment, permanent peace cannot be secured if they are allowed to remain in this immediate neighborhood. The Modocs are now sensible that they cannot live in peace on Lost river, and have abandoned their claim to it, but wish to be left in the lava-beds. This means license to plunder and a strong hold to retreat to, and was refused. Their last proposition is to come in and have the opportunity of looking for a new home not far away, and if they are sincere in this the trouble will soon be ended. But there has been so much vacillation and duplicity in their talks that I hesitated and I hoped some definite result was attained." On 11 April, in company with two other officers, he met "Capt. Jack," the leader of the Modocs, on neutral ground to confer regarding a treaty of peace. At a pre-arranged conference he proposed a surrender of all forces before the escort could come to the rescue, 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 upright that he was very rarely criticized by his brother officers, save by those who gave him reason for official displeasure. He had little ambition beyond his duty; he was always satisfied, or appeared to be, with his position, to which he was called, and never engaged in any of those squabbles or intrigues for preference which deface the record of many able soldiers. He had a singular power of inspiring implicit confidence among those who served under him, and he would not sacrifice himself for 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 Barbastro, Spain, according to other authorities); d. in Florida in 1542. 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 Indians, and he resolved to seek assistance in Spain for this object. He sailed in 1547 with Las 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 embarked for Florida, remaining at the court hot long, being ascertained 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 the expedition as interpreter. The ship reached the coast of Florida on Ascension day, 1548, 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 Espíritu Santo. After wasting several 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 from the shore and stopped. The leader of Dr. 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 sailors, got into a boat and rowed to the shore. An Indian met him, kissing him as that he married to a woman whom the missionary discovered to be Magdalena. 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, who fell on him and killed him. His scalp 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 of 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" and "Dias de la Religión para uso de los náhuatl de la Vera Paz."

CANDIA, 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 India against the Moguls at the siege of Delhi in 1540. In America he fought with Gov. Pedro de los Ríos. He then accompanied Diego de Almagro and Francisco Pizarro during their first explorations along the coasts of Peru, and when the landing at Tumaco, 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 Cristobal with Pizarro, and during the subsequent explorations of the Peruvian ports he undertook to go in person to the Indian towns and investigate their condition. He then visited Tumbes (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 Candia a nobleman, mayor of Tumbez, and commander-in-chief of artillery of the fleet sent out by Spain to the Pacific. He was then 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. Distressed 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 battle of Chupas, where Candia used 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., 29 July, 1840. 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 tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York. He joined the Arion and Liederkranz societies, but soon went abroad and studied for the operatic stage under Konopaseck, of Berlin, making his début in Weimar as Stradella. Subsequently he studied under Roucetti, of Milan, and in 1880 became a member of the opera at Frankfort-on-the-Main, where he remained until the autumn of 1883, when he joined the American company of Carl Schuricht. CÁNEO, Juan de Dios (cub-nya'-do), Mexican statesman, b. in Guadalajara, 18 Jan., 1786; d. in the city of Mexico, 28 March, 1850. He received a good education and was admitted to the bar in 1809. 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 1821, Caneo took part in 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 presidency of Agustín de Iturbide. He was also professor of history at the University of Europe, where he resided for some years, and had just returned to Mexico when he was killed by an unknown assassin.

CANEK, cacique of Italan, Mexico; b. about 1532. The capital of his kingdom was on an island near Lake Itzamna, in Yucatan. In 1542 Cortés visited the shores of that lake on his way to Hibueras, Caneke and his court met him in a most 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 the Indians, who did their best to cure him; but the horse died and the Itznex raised statues to him and worshipped them as the representation of the god of lightning.

CANEK, Yucatec prince of the royal family of Manu, founder of the Itza nation, flourished in the early part of the 15th century. He was one of the tributary princes that declared their independence of the old Yucatec or Maya monarchy nearly 1300 years before the conquest, and was one of the few Spaniards. Caneke 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 Caneke, who took refuge in the mountainous country between Chipas, Yucatan, and Guatamala, and there founded the Itza nation.

CANETTA, Andrés Hurtado de Mendoza (um-yah'-tah), Marquis of, Spanish statesman, d. in Lima, Peru, in 1560. 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.

CANFIELD, Francesca Anna, poet, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 28 May, 1823. She was the daughter of Dr. Felix Pascal, 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 the English language. She was graduated at Yale in 1806, 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 1830. He was educated at Victoria college, Cobourg, studied medicine at the Toronto school of medicine, 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 became professor of surgery in the same institution. During the civil war in the United States he was a hospital surgeon at Washington, D.C., and 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 originators of the Canadian First-aid movement, has 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); "Ravellings from the Web of Life" (1856); "Dramas" (1857); "Facts, Feelings, and Fancies," &c.; "The Poet's Quest," "Mora Carmody," and "Anathemata and Sibyl of the Sibyl's Drama," which include "The Oath of Office," "The Tighe Lifford," "The Crowning Hour," "The Sculptor's Daughter," "Better Late than Never," and "Dolores, a Tragedy." Mr. Cannon also compiled a "Practical English Spelling-Book" (New York, 1852) and a series of readers.

CANNON, James Spencer, clergyman, b. on the island of Curaçao, 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 Wilson, in Hackensack, N. J., and subsequently under the care of Rev. Alexander Miller. After studying theology with Dr. Froeligh and Prof. John H. Livingston, he was licensed to preach by the New Brunswick classis in 1796, and soon afterward was pastor of the Dutch Reformed church in 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, having also been the chair of metaphysics at Rutgers. He published, for the use of his students, "Lectures on Chronology" and "Lectures on Pastoral Theology." The latter, with a memoir of the author, was re-published after his death (New York, 1833). 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, Newlon, governor of Tennessee, b. in Guilford co., N. C., about 1781; d. in Harpeth, Nashville, in 1856. He was graduated at Union college, New York, after receiving a public-school education he removed to Tennessee, and was a member of the legislature in 1811-12. He was colonel of the Tennessee mounted rifles, composed of three-months' volunteers, from 24 Sept. till 10 Dec., 1813, and commanded the left column in the battle of Tallahatchie, with the Creek Indians, 3 Nov., 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 1825 till 1839.

CANNON, William, governor of Delaware, b. in Bridgeville, Del., in 1809; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 1 Jan., 1847. He received a regular church education 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 treasurer of the state. In 1861 he was a member of the peace convention 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 executive council of the state prevented him from giving the state's consent to the admission of any new state, the governor promptly announced, by proclamation, that he would pardon 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-exertion in assisting to extinguish a fire in Bridgeville.

CANONICUS, an Indian chief, b. about 1565; d. 4 June, 1647. 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 a serious matter, since he could muster about 3,000 warriors. As an intimation of his mood, he sent to the governor a bundle of arrows tied with a snake-skin. By a happy inspiration, the skin was filled with powder and bullets and returned. Negotiations followed this defiant answer, and peace was established lasting the life of Canonicus. When Roger Williams and his company felt constrained to withdraw from the colony at Massachusetts bay, they sought refuge at Narragansett, where Canonicus made them welcome, and actually gave them the neck of land where Providence now stands. Fifty years afterward Williams, the Dutch Reformed church of Newport, and canonicus made them welcome, and actually gave them the neck of land where Providence now stands. Fifty years afterward Williams, the Dutch Reformed church of Newport, and
neighboring tribes, but studiously maintained peace with the whites, and at last (19 April, 1644) he made a formal treaty acknowledging the sovereignty of Britain. The influence of his wise counsels lasted for many years after his death, and the Narrangansett tribe maintained peaceful relations with the English until Philip's war in 1675, when they became hostile, and were exterminated.

CANG, Theodore, adventurer, b. in Florence, Italy, about 1870. He was the son of a captain and paymaster in the French army. After an ordinary school education he shipped as a seaman in the trade between the church of Pavia and 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 on 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 adding to stow away 108 slaves in a hold twenty-two men, he made his escape into a small boat, with a companion, and reached the river Pongo. In 1827 a friend 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 $41,488.

Cano, then established a slave-station at Kambis, 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 was taken to Brest, in a small boat, with a companion, and remained in the factory. In 1827 a friend 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 $41,488.

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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. Caperton was a graceful preacher, and sometimes rose to eloquence. His house was one of the homes of Asbury and the early Methodists. During the last years of his life he wrote an autobiography, which was published after his death, with a memoir by Rev. Dr. Wightman (Nashville, Tenn., 1858), "Catechisms for Negro Missions," and "Short 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 a member of Lincoln's cabinet in the spring of 1865. He was elected 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 coal, timber, and grazing lands of West Virginia to the notice of distant capitalists.

CAPILLANA (cah-peel-vah'-na), 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 was converted to the Catholic faith in 1541, and, after her lover had been assassinated, lived a seclusion. There is extant a 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 Alessandria, Sardinia, 9 Dec., 1831. At the age of ten he became a pupil of the royal academy at Asti (to which only soldiers' sons are admitted), his father having been a major in the Sardinian army. In 1849 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. He arrived in New York 22 Feb., 1858. In 1860 he entered the 7th regiment band, of which he has been the leader since 1881, playing 1st trombone for seven years during that period, beginning with 1869, in Thomas's orchestra.

CARDADORI, Anna, singer, b. in Perth, Scotland, 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, 1853, and on 27 Dec., 1857, sang at the Academy of Music, New York, in Handel's "Messiah." She made her operatic début in New York on 20 Dec., as Leonora in "Fidelio," and appeared in Philadelphia as Norma, on 28 Jan., 1855.—Madame Marie Caradori-Allan, b. 1800; died 1865, a famous English singer, appeared in this country in concert about 1836. She was the daughter of Baron Munck, an Alpine 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.

CARDENAS, Bernardino de (bar'-day-nas), Peruvian historian, b. in Lima, Peru, early in the 17th century: d. in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Peru, in 1668. He entered the order of St. Francis 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 1646. He presented 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, however, contented, but, however, 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 making a decision. The details of this 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 Relacion de las Cosas del Peru" (Madrid, 1643); "Historia India de andigenarum"; and a "Memorial presented to the King of Spain for the Defence of D. 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, Eibispo del Paraguay" (Madrid, 1768).

CARDENAS, Juan de, physician, b. about the middle of the 16th century; interested himself in the physiology of the potato, which he, as a physician, practised in Mexico. He wrote "Problemas y Secretos de las Indias" (1591) and "Del Chocolate Mexicano" (1609).

CARDENAS, Luis Ignacio Peñalver y, R. C. archbishop, b. in Havana, Cuba, 3 April, 1749; 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 1773 he was appointed vicar-general of Santiago de 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, 20 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.
CARDEÑAS Y RODRÍGUEZ, José M. de, Cuban author, b. in Matanzas, Cuba, in 1812; d. in 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, translated into French, and published in the "Revue des deux mondes." Cárdenas wrote also a good comedy, "Un tio sordo," a collection of fables, and many light and graceful poems. Some of his fragments have been translated into French, and published in the "Dictionnaire des fables." He died in Havana, 1847. Some of these sketches have been translated into French, and published in the "Revue des deux mondes." Cárdenas wrote also a good comedy, "Un tio sordo," a collection of fables, and many light and graceful poems. Some of his fragments have been translated into French, and published in the "Dictionnaire des fables." He died in Havana, 1847.

CARDEÑAS Y RODRÍGUEZ, Nicolás de, author, b. in Havana in 1814; d. in 1868. He published "Ensayos Poéticos" (New York, 1836); "Escenas de la Vida en Cuba" (Havana, 1841); "Las dos Bodas," a novel (1844); "Amapolas para la Historia de Nuevas"; and "Diego de Velazquez," a drama. Cárdenas was a constant contributor to the periodical press.

CARDINAL, Joseph Narcisse, Canadian revolutionary, b. in St. Constant, Canada, in 1808; d. in Montreal, 20 Dec., 1838. He was sent to the College of St. Gabriel, and to the Colegio de San Ildefonso at Mexico, in 1821. He then studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1829. In 1834 he threw himself into the electoral struggle then going on in Canada, and, as he took the side of his compatriots, he was elected to the legislature. He at once took a leading part and supported vigorously the measures of Papineau. But he did not approve of the insurrectionary attempt of 1837. He was exposed to so much persecution from his political opponents that he left Canada in December of that year and settled in Covington, N.Y. While here he made preparations for a French and Italian work in Latin, having had promises of support from a large body of Americans. In 1838, at the head of 200 Canadians, he took up a position in a wood a mile from the Indian village of Caughnauaqua. Cardinal and a companion named Duquet entered the village, but were attacked by the Indians, and fled to the woods. Meanwhile the 200 Canadians grew weary of waiting for them, and dispersed. Some days later Cardinal and Duquet were captured and surrendered to the British authorities. They were tried for high treason, and on 29 Nov., with Lepailleur, the former companion of Duquet, were hanged within 30 minutes, a sentence which was executed on the two former. The last named was transported to Australia.

CARDOSO, José Joaquin (car-tho-so'), Mexican jurist, b. in the city of Puebla, 19 March, 1802; d. in Mexico, 6 Feb., 1878. He began his studies in Puebla, continued them at the Colegio de San Ildefonso of Mexico, and was graduated as a lawyer in 1828. Having joined the advanced faction of the liberal party, he soon became noted and was one of President Gomez Farias's advisers. During Santa Anna's administration, a powerful secret society called "Los Polkos" was organized by the conservatives, and Cardoso at once founded an antagonistic lodge, "La Escocesa," with a selected membership. When the war with the United States began, he retired from public life, went to Puebla, bought a house and devoted himself to his study of botany. He made several scientific excursions to Popocatapétl and Orizaba, and discovered, collected, and classified many plants. From 1851 till 1854 he taught Latin, until his political friends called him to the liberal convention preparatory to the War of Independence. In 1854, they elected him deputy to the 1st Congress. Although he was a faithful friend and supporter of President Juárez, and had given great influence during his administration, he declined the portfolio of 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 Agustin library (now the national library), containing three parts of the historical documents of the Mexican convicts. He classified the books, made 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 mejicano"; "Virgilio bajo el punto de vista de la estética"; "Comentarios sobre la vida de Voltaire"; "Auto-biografías mejicanas"; "Proporcio y Juvenal"; "El método de Humboldt"; "Lineo el Joven"; and"Cuid fue la primera planta medicinal entre los antiguos;" "La Flora entre los Aztecas;" and "Estudios sobre el derecho primitivo." Cardozo, Isaac N., journalist, b. in Savannah, Ga., 17 June, 1789; drowned in James river, Va., 26 Aug., 1830. His family moved, about 1794, to Charleston, S. C., where he received an English education. He became editor of the "Charleston Patriot" in Charleston in 1816, and its sole proprietor in 1823. He had made himself familiar with the principles of trade and finance, and his paper became a recognized free-trade organ. When a public meeting was held in Charleston, in 1822, to present a memorial to Congress against the restrictions on trade with the West Indies, Mr. Car- dozo, notwithstanding his free-trade principles, opposed the memorial, holding that the restrictions were right so long as they were intended merely to force Great Britain into reciprocity. He took an active part in the organization of the establishment of the Charleston chamber of commerce. After the tariff act of 1828 was passed by congress, he brought the matter before the chamber, and was one of a committee that drafted a memorial to Congress that was afterward unanimously adopted at a public meeting in Charleston. Although Mr. Cardozo continued to oppose the tariff, he did not support the nullification movement. He sold his paper in 1845, and in the same year established the "Evening News," of which he became the commercial editor. He was a contributor to the "Southern Quarterly Review" and other periodicals, and published "Notes on Political Economy" (Charleston, 1836).

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- sioner at Boston. Entering the navy at an early age, he became a lieutenant in August, 1781, captain in 1783, rear-admiral in 1811, vice-admiral in 1819, K. C. B. in 1819, and K. G. C. in 1831. He was with Rodney in the engagement with DeGrasse; commanded a ship of the line under Hotham in the action off the Hieres islands; was a volunteer on board the "Victory," in the battle of Cape St. Vincent; and, in command of the "Swiftsure," contributed essentially to the great victory of the Nile. After that he was given command of a ship from part of the main-mast of "L'Orient," and sent it to Nelson. That, when his military career was done, he might be buried in one of his trophies. Southey says the offering was received in the spirit in which it was sent, and Nelson had it set up in his cabin. Hallowell was with Hood at the reduction of St. Lucia and Tobago, and with Nelson in the West Indies. He succeeded to the estates of the Carewes in 1828. See Sabine's "Loyalists of the Revolution" (Boston, 1864).
CAREY, Mathew, publisher, b. in Ireland, 28 Jan., 1769; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 16 Sept., 1839. Political Economy. This was followed by a series of pamphlets and books published before he was fifteen, and when he was fifteen his father gave him a list of twenty-five trades from which to make the choice of his life-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 year’s stay, he established 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 libel in 1784, and he was imprisoned until the dissolution of parliament. After his liberation he sailed for America, reaching Philadelphia, Nov. 3, 1784, and was soon called to publish “The Pennsylvania Herald,” the first newspaper in the United States that furnished accurate reports of legislative debates, Carey acting as his own reporter. 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 after this 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 chairman of the committee of health, 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 vigor he engaged in the discussions concerning the United States bank, writing articles for newspapers and publishing pamphlets in which he expressed his opinions. In 1814 appeared his “Olive Branch, or Faults on Both Sides, Federal and Democratic,” designed to harmonize the antagonistic parties of the country pending the war with Great Britain. It passed through ten editions, and is still a recognized authority in regard to the political history of the period. In 1819 he published his “Vindication of the United States Bank,” an examination and refutation of the charges against his countrymen in reference to the specie allegations to have been committed by them in the rebellion of 1814. From this time he devoted himself almost exclusively to political and commercial pursuits, publishing in 1820 the “New Olive Branch,” in which he endeavored to show how harmonious were 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,” and 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 learning the business, till 1814, when he became a partner. His 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 1834 he established the system of trade sales, 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 free-trade with foreign countries was impossible in the existing state of American industry, and that a period of protection must precede it. In this view, free-trade is the ideal method of acquiring the condition 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 condition and 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 tools and without science, of necessity begins his cultivation upon the light, salubrious, 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 to increase in the wages of labor, and to diminution in 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 throughout the world; 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, 1855). This work was reproduced and expanded in “The Principles of Po-
CARLETON, Stephen de, missionary, b. in France in the first half of the 17th century; d. in Quebec in 1726. He arrived in Canada in 1662, was sent to Cayuga in 1663, and founded a mission among the Hurons. 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 was then sent to the Iroquois. It was said that he spoke the Iroquois language better than his own, and there was scarcely a dialect in North America with which he had not some acquaintance.

CARLETON, Sir Guy, Lord Dorchester, British soldier, b. in Strabane, Ireland, 3 Sept., 1724; d. in Maidenhead, 10 Nov., 1808. He greatly distinguished himself at the sieges of Louisbourg, Quebec, and Belle Isle, and was wounded at the siege of Havana in 1762. In 1772 he became governor of Quebec, which he defended against the American army in December, 1775. He commanded the army that invaded New York in 1776, and was at the battle against Arnold on Lake Champlain. In 1777, on the nomination of Burgoyne to the command, he threw up his commission, but was appointed the same year lieutenant-general, and in 1781 appointed commander-in-chief in place of Sir Henry Clinton. When peace was concluded in 1783 he returned to England and was raised to the peerage.—His brother, Thomas, British soldier, b. in 1736; d. in Ramsgate, England, 2 Feb., 1817. He was appointed an ensign in Wolfe's regiment in 1755, became a captain in 1759, was brevetted major in 1759 and 1760, served in the army in Canada in November, 1775, lieutenant-colonel of the 19th regiment in 1776, and colonel of the 20th on 29 Nov., 1782. He was wounded in the naval conflict with Arnold on Lake Champlain in 1778. When New Brunswick, previously a county of Nova Scotia, was organized as a separate province in 1784, he was appointed lieutenant-governor of the new colony, and at the same time governor and commander-in-chief of Nova Scotia and Canada, taking the oath of office on 16 Aug., 1784. In 1786 he was superseded as governor-general of British North America, but retained the office of lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick until his death. He resided in the colony continuously for nineteen years, and then went to England with the intention of returning at the end of two years, but remained there, the government being carried on for fourteen years more by his lieutenant. He was advanced to the rank of major-general in the army in 1783, lieutenant-general in 1788, and general in 1803.

CARLETON, Henry, jurist, b. in Virginia in 1785; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 28 March, 1863. He was originally a lawyer. He was graduated at Yale in 1806, removed to Mississippi, and finally established himself in New Or-
feared 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. P. Monroe, he began the translation of those portions of “Las Siete Partidas,” a 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 state. He resumed the practice of his profession and was subsequently appointed a judge of the supreme court, dying in New York, Oct. 24, 1878. He was educated by his father until he was fourteen years old, when he began to study law 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 of 1856, and in 1855 elected to congress as a unionist, and served one term. Mr. Carlin 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 leader in the movement to raise a volunteer force in western Virginia. He was one of those that issued a union address to the people of West Virginia on 32 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 government at Wheeling as the true state government of Virginia. He was again chosen to congress in 1861, but kept his seat in the house only from 4 July till 13 July, when he was elected U. S. senator and served until 1865. In the senate he was uniformly in favor of a strict construction of the constitution, opposing all measures recognizing that there existed a rebellion of states instead of individuals, and denying the right of congress to interfere in any way with the slaves.

CARLTON, John, governor of Illinois, b. in Kentucky, 1791; d. 4 Feb., 1852. He was a pioneer to Illinois in 1813, served under Gen. How-
ard in that and the following year during the war of 1812-4, and several times volunteered to perform most part in the 6th infantry, against the Cana-
dians. He was governor of the state in 1838-42.

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 6th infantry, 3 March, 1855, and took part in Gen. Harney'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, 3 March, 1861, served on recruiting duty. On 15 Aug., 1861, he became colonel of the 38th Illinois volunteers, and defeated Gen. Jeff. Thompson at Fredericks-town, Mo., 21 Oct., 1861. He commanded the district of southeast-ern Missouri from November, 1861, till March, 1862, led a brigade in the battle of the Arkansas, and joined Pope's army in season to aid in the pursuit of Beauregard from Corinth. He distinguished himself at Perryville, Ky., 8 Oct., 1862, and was made brigadier-general of volunteers 29 Nov. He defeated Wharton's confederate cavalry at Knob Gap, near Nelsonville, 26 Dec., 1862, and his brigade bore a prominent part in the battle of Stone River, 31 Dec., 1862, as is shown by its heavy losses in that conflict. He was in the Tullahoma campaign, the battles of 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 actions at Buzzard's Roost and Resaca, 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 brevetted brigadier-general for services at Bentonville, N. C., and major-general for services during the war. From 1865 till 1868 he was assistant commissioner of the freedmen's bureau in Tennessee. He was made lieu-
tenant-colonel in his state militia, 1871, and was commander at various posts, and became colonel of the 4th infantry, 11 April, 1882. See Wilson's "Sketches of Illinois Officers" (Chicago, 1863).

CARLING, John, Canadian statesman, b. in the township of London, Middlesex, Ontario, 24 Jan., 1828. 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, continuously from his first election until the 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-Mac-
donald government from July, 1867, till December, 1871. He was also receiver-general in the old gov-
ernment of Canada in 1872, and was the president of several military boards 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 first distin-
guished himself in the house of lords by advocating corollary measures toward the American com-
plaints. He was one of the three commissioners sent to America by George III., in 1778, to endeavor to restore peace. He was viceroy of Ireland from 1790 till 1792, and afterward became lord privy

seal. He was the principal 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." He issued several pamphlets, 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., 5 Sept., 1853. He was the youngest son in a large family, re-
ceived a common-school education, studied law, taught for a time in Covington and elsewhere, and was admitted to the bar of Kentucky in 1858. He served several terms in the Kentucky house of representa-
tives, acquiring, in the mean time, an extensive and lucrative practice. During the civil war he was opposed to secession. In 1866 and 1869 he was a member of the state senate. He was a delegate to the Na-
tional democratic convention held in New York in 1868, was lieutenant-colonel of the state regi-
nion of Kentucky from 1871 till 1875, and in 1876 was a presidential elector. The same year he was elected to con-
gress, taking his seat in March, 1877, and has been five times re-elected. He soon became prominent as a Democratic leader, was 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 shipping he regards as the most important questions before the country. On the organization of congress in December, 1885, he was elected speaker of the House of Representatives, to which office he was re-elected in 1886. He is one of the most popular members of Congress, and might have had a seat in the U. S. senate had he not preferred to retain the leadership of the house. On the vital question of free-trade he has placed himself on record in the following passage, which is quoted from a speech made while he was on the floor of the house: "In the broad and sweeping sense which the use of the term generally implies, I am not a free-trader. Of course, that is understood. At least, it should be. I will add that, in my judg-
ment, it will be years yet before anything in the nature of free-trade will be wise or practicable for the United States. When we speak of this subject we refer to approximate free-trade, which has no idea of crippling the growth of home industries, but simply of scaling down the iniquities of the tariff schedule, where they are utterly out of proportion to the demands of that growth. After we have calmly steered our way and allowed monopolies to grow fat, we should not be asked to make them blunted. Our enormous surplus revenues are il-
logical and oppressive. It is entirely undemocratic to continue these burdens on the people for years and years after the requirements of protection have been met and the representatives of these indus-

tries have become incrusted with wealth. This is
the general proposition on which I stand. The
people are a mere matter of detail, to be settled
with judgment, discretion, and caution.

CARLISLE, Richard Risle, athlete, b. in
Salem, N. J., in 1814; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 25
May, 1874. At an early age he became a gymnast
in the New York German gymnasium, and trained
those two sons to perform with him, and the trio, as the "Risle family,"
became celebrated. In 1845 they went abroad,
performed at Drury lane theatre, London, and
before the queen. In St. Petersburg he won six-
teen prize rifles by his marksmanship, and excelled
all his competitors in skating. Returning to Lon-
don, 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.
Prized at this, he took attached to the Geological
survey of Pennsylvania, and afterward was success-
ful in his ventures, and finally died in the lunatic
department of the Bloackley almshouse. In 1848 he
brought the first troupe of Japanese acrobats to this
country, at a cost of $100,000.

CARLJ, 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 per-
forming. From 1849 till 1853 he was associated with
his brother-in-law, E. O. Crowell, in the editing
and publishing of the Newark daily and weekly "Eagle.
These interests disposed of in 1853 and returned to Flushing, where for the ten following years he practised civil engineering and surveying. Returning to Lon-
don, 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 was elected to the Geological
Survey of Pennsylvania, and afterward was as-
signed in the oil and gas region. The reports of
the survey—known as P. (1874), P 1 (1877), P 2 (1880),
P 3 (1885), and P 4 in the annual report of 1885—were
prepared by himself, and consist of correct and
minute descriptions of those counties containing petroleum.

CARLTON, Thomas, clergyman, b. in London-
derry, N. I., 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 west-
ern New York. He was agent of the Genesee
Wesleyan seminary for three years, and presiding
elder of important districts for seven years. In
1833 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 De-
ceber, 1645. He commanded a vessel that sailed
from New Haven in December, 1642, for the Ca-
nary islands. During the voyage he was attacked
by a Turkish pirate, and a severe engagement fol-
lowed, 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 the loss of a single man and several wounded.
In November, 1645, he sailed from Boston for Ma-
raga, and, running aground off the coast of Spain,
was, with many others, drowned.

CARMAN, Albert, M. E. bishop, b. in Matilda
(now Iroquois), Ontario, Canada, 27 June, 1833.
He was graduated at Victoria college, Cobourg, 1854,
was head-master of the Matilda grammar-
school in 1854—7, professor of mathematics in Al-
bert college, Belleville, Ontario, in 1858, and presi-
dent of Albert college and university from 1858
until 1868, when he resigned to take charge of a
church in 1864, and in 1874 elected bishop of the Meth-
odist 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
seminary into a university, and he was also the
founder of Alma 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, 25 Oct.,
1845. He was graduated at Albert college, Bel-
vilU, in 1867. Since then he studied law.

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 dispatches from Arthur Lee,
but was detained in Paris by sickness, and assisted
Mr. Deane in his correspondence and transaction
of business for more than a year. He communi-
cated to the king of Prussia, at Berlin, intelligence
of the movement of the Hessian and allied
forces, and assisted the commissioners at Paris.
After his return to America in 1778 he was a delegate
to Congress from Maryland in 1788–90. He was secretary of lega-
tion during Mr. Jay's mission to Spain, and when the
latter left Spain, in June, 1793, 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
re
turned to the United States in May, 1784. His let-
ters were published in Sparks's "Diplomatic Cor-
respondence."

CARMENDECKE, John Hermann, artist, b.
in Hamburg, Germany, in 1810; d. in Brooklyn,
L. I., 15 June, 1867. He studied art in Germany, and
came to the United States in 1848, settling first in
Brooklyn. He was industrious in the pursuit of
his art, and his paintings are faithful delineations
of the forms of nature. He was a very successful
teacher, a member of the Art association, and one of
the earliest and most active members of the Brook-
lyn academy of design, and of the Artists' fund
society of New York.

CARMONA, Alonso or Alfonso (car-mo'-nah),
Spanish soldier, b. in Priego, Spain, flourished in
the 16th century. He was one of the companions of
Hernando de Magaladre, the explorer that sailed
in Florida, and wrote a description of the discovery
and conquest of that region, under the title of
"Peregrinaciones á la Florida y principales sucesos de su conquista."
His manuscripts were useful to the Inca Garcilasso de la Vega when he wrote his
"Historia de la Vida de los Indios dechar." His life
was recorded by de León, "Histo-
tutor. After studying theology under Dr. John McMillan, 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 ordained to the ministry, 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 John Hopewell, in 1834, until his death he was one of the trustees of the college, and in 1843 elected president of the board of 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 ambition to raise himself and family, joined to his ardent republicanism, led to his coming to the United States in 1845. The family settled in Pittsburgh, and two years later Andrew began his career by attending a small stationary engine. This was followed by miller remaining as messenger 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 sent to the Pittsburgh office of the Pennsylvania railroad, as clerk to the superintendent and manager of the telegraph-lines. While in this position he met Mr. Woodruff, inventor of the sleeping-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 superintendent of the P. S. Pennsylvania and New York division of the Pennsylvania railroad; and about this time he was one of a syndicate who purchased the Storey farm, on Oil creek, which cost $40,000, and yielded in one year over $1,000,000 in cash dividends. Mr. Carnegie was subsequently associated with others in establishing a rolling-mill, and from this has grown the most 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 L Lucas furnaces, the Union iron mill, and many other locations (New Brunswick, N. J., the Keystone bridge works, the Hartman steel works, the Frick coke company, and the Scotia ore mines. The capacity of these works approximates 2,000 tons of pig-metal a day, and he is the largest manufacturer of pig-iron, steel-rails, and coke in the world. Besides directing these great industries, he long owned eighteen 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 commodious swimming-baths for the use of the people of Dunfermline, Scotland, the superintendent of which two years later gave $40,000 for the establishment there of a free library, which has since received other large donations. In 1884 he gave $50,000 to Bellevue hospital medical college to found a histological laboratory, now called the Carnegie laboratory; in 1885, $500,000 to Pittsburgh for a public library, and in 1886, $250,000 to Allegheny City for a music hall and library, and $350,000 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 periodicals on educational, philanthropic, and similar topics, and has published in book-form "An American Four-in-hand in Britain" (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 institutions.—His brother, Thomas M. b. in Dunfermline, Scotland, 2 Oct., 1843; d. in Homewood, Pa., 19 Oct., 1896, was closely associated with Andrew in his business enterprises.

CARNOHAN, John Murray, surgeon, b. in Savannah, Ga., 4 July, 1817; d. in New York city, 28 Oct., 1887. He was taken to Scotland in early boyhood, and was graduated at the University of Edinburgh. Returning to New York, he entered the office of Dr. Valentine Mott as a student, where it became apparent that he was destined for eminence in his profession. A second visit to Europe was undertaken, and he attended the lectures of the leading surgeons at the great hospitals in London, Paris, and Edinburgh. In 1847 he began practice in New York city, and in a short time his rare delicacy of touch, steadiness of nerve, and his boldness as an operator, gave him a high reputation. In 1859 a case of exhausted nutrition (elephantiasis aranbrum) was presented to him, and, having resorted to amputation, he severed and tied the femoral artery, effecting a cure by an entirely original operation. The same year he successfully removed a lower jaw entire with both condyles. In 1854 he excised the whole ulna, and again the whole radius of a patient's forearm, the use of the limb being saved in both cases. In 1856 he performed an original operation that gave him a world-wide reputation. A case of chronic neuralgia was brought to him, and, after careful study of its features, he cut down and removed the entire trunk of the second branch of the fifth pair of nerves which was cut from the infratrochanter to the foramen rotundum at the very base of the skull, and involved an operation through the malar bone. He several times performed amputation at the hip-joint, once during the battle of Spottsylvania in 1864. For many years he served as professor of surgery at the New York medical college, as surgeon-in-chief to the State immigrant hospital, and in numerous other professional places involving great responsibility. He published numerous technical monographs, a "Treatise on Congenital Dislocations" (1866), and "A Treatise on Operative Surgery," nine parts published (New York, 1877-86).

CARO, 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 "Poesias" (1866); "Estudios sobre el utilitarismo" (1869); "Gramática latina," in collaboration with R. J. Cuervo; "Tratado del parto"; "Horas de amor," and other books. But his reputation is chiefly due to his translation into Spanish of Virgil's complete works (3 vols., 1873-75). He is a corresponding member 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 is now (1886) national librarian. —His father, José Eustasio 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 1800; d. 13 Dec., 1876. He received his education at the seminary of Quebec, and at the College de Neuville. Returning to Quebec, he entered the civil law, and was admitted to the bar in 1826. The following year he was elected mayor of Quebec, retaining that office until 1857. In 1841 he became
a member of the legislative council of Lower Can-
dia, but this action by the legislature 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 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 political life. On receiving the appointment of 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 on the duties of that office, which he retained until his death.—His son, Sir Adolphe (Joseph Philippe 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 at the latter in 1862. He was called to the bar of Lower Canada the same year, and appointed queen's counsel in 1870. He entered parliament as a conservative in 1873, was sworn of the privy council, entered the cabinet of Sir John Macdonald as minister of militia, 9 Nov., 1889, and knighted for his services in this capacity during the northwest rebellion of 1885. Sir Adolphe is a director of the Stadacona bank of Quebec, of the Anticosti company, and of the Coldbrooke rolling-mills company.

**CARPENTER, Edward William**, naval officer, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 29 Jan., 1797; d. in Shrewsbury, N. J., 16 May, 1877. He was appointed midshipman from New York in the U. S. navy on 10 July, 1813, and in 1825 received his commission as lieutenant. He served in the Mediterranean squadron in 1837, on the sloop "Falmouth" in the 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 1849, and at the New York navy-yard in 1852. He was placed on the reserved list in 1855, and became commodore in 1862. 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 1736; 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 Honesdale, N. Y., 25 Jan., 1826; d. in Orison, Michigan, 21 July, 1884. 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. He was in a way as governor by the prohibition party in Michigan, and in 1876 was again nominated for the same office on the first 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. An article that appeared in the "Press" over the signature of "An Oakland County Farmer."—His son, Rolla Clarton, civil engineer, b. in Orison, Mich., 26 June, 1852. He was graduated at the Michigan agricultural college as B. S. in 1873, and at the University of Michigan as C. E., in 1876. He was in a way as newspaper editor. 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 secretary of the Michigan engineering society, 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 Orange Visitor" (1884). He has invented a successful furnace for steam boilers, which produces but little smoke, and yields 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 Orison, Mich., 23 March, 1856. In 1870, on the establishment of the Michigan agricultural college in 1879, and since has followed postgraduate courses at the University of Michigan and at the Johns Hopkins university, receiving the M. S. degree in 1888 at the agricultural college. In 1881 he was made instructor of mathematics at the Michigan agricultural college, and in 1888 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, 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 relied on the organization of the Metropolitan police district in 1847, and 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, and on the abolition of the deputy superintendentship, he became senior inspector, and continued as such until his death. During the "draft riots" in New York in July, 1863, Supt. John A. Kennedy having been injured, the command 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, Ellen M.**, artist, b. in Killingly, Conn., 28 Nov., 1830. She was educated at Milford high school, and studied under 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 on the continent. At present she conducts a school of painting and teaching art in Boston. Among her works are "The Yosemite Valley"; "Temples of Paestum" (1871); "Venice, Grand Canal" (1874), and numerous portraits.

**CARPENTER, Francis Bicknell**, portrait painter, b. in Homer, N. Y., in 1820. He is mostly self-taught, his only instruction in art having been received during six months in 1844 in the studio of Sanford Thayer, Syracuse. After painting portraits 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, Henry Ward Beecher, 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 Miss Mary E. Livermore, of Boston, Mass., and presented to the Library of Congress. The government; and it now hangs on the stair-case of the house of representatives in Washington. Mr. Carpenter is the author of “Six Months in the White House with Abraham Lincoln” (New York, 1869).

CARPENTER, George W., scientist, b. in Germantown, Pa., 31 July, 1802; d. there, 7 June, 1860. He was a successful merchant in Philadelphia, and devoted his leisure to the study of sciences. His opinion on subjects in geology was of recognized value. He accumulated a choice collection of specimens of various minerals, and taught geology in the medical sciences. Mr. Carpenter was a member of numerous scientific societies in this country and Europe, and from 1826 till his death was treasurer of the Academy of natural sciences in Philadelphia. His principal papers are “Experiments and Remarks on Several Species and Varieties of Cinchona Bark” (1825); “Observations and Experiments on Opium” (1828); “Remarks on the Use of Piperine” (1828); “On the Mineralogy of Chester Co., with an Account of some Minerals of Delaware, Maryland, and other Localities” (1828); “Observations on the double Power of Rhusbarbarine” (1829); “On the Muriate of Soda or Common Salt, with an Account of the Salt Springs of the United States” (1829); “Observations and Experiments on Peruvian Bark” (1829); “Observations on a New Variety of Peruvian 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., 10 July, 1888. He stands foremost of Moretown 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 Cady, and Abraham Lincoln. His appearance in the quo-warranto proceedings that removed William A. Barstow from the governorship of New York, 1851, he entered the U. S. military 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 Cady, and Abraham Lincoln. His appearance in the quo-warranto proceedings that removed William A. Barstow from the governorship of New York, 1851, was remarkable, and 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, making recruiting speeches throughout the west. He was also appointed judge of the circuit court of Milwaukee, Jan. 3, 1862, by invitation of Sec. Stanton, Carpenter represented, with Lyman Trumbull, the government in the McCullar 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. Carpenter 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 in this case led to an appeal to the people of Wisconsin by Stanton and Grant, advocating his election to the U. S. senate. The advice was taken, and he served from 4 March, 1869, till 3 March, 1873, during which time he was a member of the committees on judiciary, patents, and revision of laws, also becoming president pro tempore. At the end of his term he received the cauens nomination 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, as counsel for George W. Belknap, then late secretary of war, who was charged 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 republicans been so anxious to have 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 defence 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 unequalled for eloquence, and as an instance 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 enfranchised, and up to his death insisted that they must be protected at every cost. As early as 1863 he advocated state and government control of railway and semi-public 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. See the “Life of Matthew Hale Carpenter,” by Frank A. Flower (Madison, Wis., 1883).

CARPENTER, Philip Searsall, naturalist, b. in Bristol, England, Nov. 2, 1827; d. in Toronto, Canada, 24 May, 1877. He was the youngest of Dr. Lunt Carpenter and brother of William B. Carpenter and Mary Carpenter. His education was obtained at the University of Edinburgh, and in due time he took his B. A. degree at London University. He was admitted to the bar of the University of Edinburgh, 1868, by invitation of Sec. Stanton, Carpenter represented, with Lyman Trumbull, the government
and later in Warrington. Here he became widely known among all classes by his great philanthropy. Among his efforts to give employment to the poor was the establishment of a printing-office from which were issued in rapid succession tracts with startling headings, which were freely distributed. He early attached himself to the study of conchology, under the guidance of Dr. J. Gray, of the Bios. and Geol. Society, and attained proficiency in that branch of natural history. Later he made a catalogue of the Mazatlan shells for the British museum, and presented to that institution his own magnificent collection of shells, consisting of $2,530 specimens mounted on 5,500 tablets, all determined and many of them described by himself. In 1859 he visited the United States, and while there was occupied in arranging and determining collections of shells belonging to the Smithsonian and other institutions. The University of New York conferred on him at that 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 then was his home. For a period he devoted himself entirely to shells, but, in consequence of the exposure of an English bank, he was compelled to teach. 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 "Molluscs of the West Coast of North America," prepared for the British association for the advancement of science, he published, under the auspices of the Smithsonian institute, a List of the Shells of North America" (1890); "Lectures on the Shells of the Gulf of California" (1890); "Lectures on Molluscs, or Shellfish and their Allies" (1861); and "The Mollusks of Western North America" (1872).

CARPENTER, Stephen Cutter, author, b. in Easton, Conn., about 1820. In 1847 he was a journalist of ability, who was engaged as reporter of the parliametary proceedings during the trial of Hasting, and from his personal knowledge doubtless was enabled to make the great speeches of Sheridan on the Begum charge, as found in the "Select Speeches of Nathanial Hone." In 1862 he came to the United States and settled in Charleston, S. C., where, in 1805, he established and published, with John Bristed, the "Monthly Register, Magazine, and Review of the United States." Later he edited the "Mirror of Taste, and Dramatic Census," four volumes of which were published in Philadelphia during 1810-1. It contained some very clever sketches of American actors, which were among the earliest productions of the artist Charles Robert Leslie. He was the author of "Memoirs of Jefferson, containing a Concise History of the United States from the Acknowledgment of their Independence, with a View of the Rise and Progress of French Influence and French Principles in that Country" (2 vols., New York, 1809), and "Select American Speeches, from the Beginnings of Parliamentary, with Remarks; a Sequel to Dr. Chapman's Select Speeches" (Philadelphia, 1815). Under the pen-name of Donald Campbell, he wrote "Overland Journey to India" (London, 1795; 2d ed., New York, 1809-10) and "Travels in India, Present Time" (1798).

CARPENTER, Stephen Haskin, educator, b. in Little Falls, N. Y., 7 Aug., 1831; d. in Geneva, N. Y., 7 Dec., 1878. He was graduated at the University of Rochester in 1852. Settling in Madison, Wis., he was for several years tutor in the University of Wisconsin, and then became city clerk of Madison. In 1857, he was elected fellow of the Assistant superintendent of public instruction for Wisconsin, and inaugurated the system that is still in use there. In 1860 he was called to the chair of ancient languages in St. Paul's college, Palmu, Me., where he remained until the beginning of the civil war. On his return to Indiana he was chosen to close the survey of the country. Returning to Wisconsin, he taught a select school for a short time, and, failing to find more congenial employment, supported himself by working at the printer's trade, but devoted his spare hours to literary work. From 1864 till 1868 he was again city clerk, after which he became professor of rhetoric and English literature in the University of Wisconsin; later the title of the chair became logic and English literature. In 1875 he was chosen president of the University of Kansas, an honor which he declined, and in 1875 came within one vote of being elected president of the University of Wisconsin. Prof. Carpenter was a close and indefatigable student and a diligent writer. He contributed very largely to the religious and educational press of the country, and published "Introduction to the Study of Anglo-Saxon" (1875); and "The Elements of English Analysis" (1877).

CARPENTER, William Lewis, soldier, b. in Dunkirk, N. Y., 13 Jan., 1844. He received a public-school education in his native city, and in 1866 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 natural history, and he became in 1876 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 1891 he was transferred to 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 1822, appointed professor of physiology and hygiene in 1823, secretary, and afterward president, of the Academy of medicine, member of the general commission of studies, vice-president of the health council, and professor of preventative medicine and public hygiene. He 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 deputy in 1846 and 1848, sometimes as a senator, and 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 1832. From that time many others of his poet-
ideal compositions were published, and finally collected in one volume (1849). Besides his poems he left several works, among them "La Tierra Santar," "Medicina Domestica," and some translations from Latin and French medical books.

CARR, Charles, Canadian meteorologist, b. at Stroudham 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 of that year Mr. Carrau, whose soul was deeply interested in the progress of science, was appointed the first of the British "Eclipse" expeditions 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 Charlotteville, Va., 16 May, 1773. He moved and eloquently advocated a resolution to appoint inter-colonial committees of correspondence in response to British measures, which was adopted on 3 March, 1773. He was a member of the Virginia delegation to Congress under Chairman Jefferson.—His son, Dabney, b. in April, 1773; d. in Richmond, Va., 8 Jan., 1837, practised law, was chancellor of Winchester district from 1811 till 1834, and judge of the court of appeals from 1824 till 1857. Another son, Samuel, commanded the U.S. cavalry at Norfolk in 1813-15. His son, Dabney S., b. in Baltimore, Md., in 1803; d. in Charlotteville, Va., 24 March, 1854, was for several years naval officer at Baltimore, and U. S. minister to Turkey from 1843 till 1849.

CARR, Eugene A., soldier, b. in Erie county, N. Y., 29 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 as captain on 11 June, 1858. In 1860 he took part in skirmishes with the Kiowa and Comanche Indians, and the attack on 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 Big 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, Hallice, and Curtis, was assigned, February, 1862, to the command of the fourth division of the Army of the Southwest, and participated in the 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 attack of the day, and 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 operation against Little River, 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 on Magnolia Church and at Port Gibson. At Big Black River his division led the column, and on the 22d this 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 andOperations for the capture of the Little Red River was in command at Poison Spring and took part in the engagements at Prairie D'Anse and Jenkins's Ferry. He was engaged at Clarendon, 20 June, 1863, and distinguished himself at the siege of Spanish Fort. He was brevetted brigadier-general in the U. S. army for gallantry at Little Rock, and major-general for services during the war. He took the field against the hostile Sioux and Cheyennes in October, 1864, and on 18 Oct., defeated a large party of Cheyennes on Beaver Creek, Kansas; routed them on Solomon River on 25 Oct., and drove them out of Indian Territory to the Canadian River in the winter of 1868-9, and one to Republican River in June and July, 1869, defeating Tall Bull at Summit Springs, Col., on 11 July, 1869, and securing a lasting peace to the frontier. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel on 17 June, 1871, participated in a campaign against the Sioux in 1876, afterward commanded the Black Hills district, and was chief of the Big Horn and Yellowstone expedition in the autumn of that year. He was promoted colonel of the 6th cavalry, date from 29 April, 1877, directed the field operations against the hostile Apaches in Arizona and New Mexico in 1880, and commanded the expedition to Old Mexico during the Victoria campaign. In August, 1881, he conducted with great skill the defence of his command against an attempted massacre by the White mountain Apaches at Chitzen Creek.

CARR, Joseph B., soldier, b. in Albany, N. Y., 16 Aug., 1828. He was educated in the public schools, was apprenticed to a tobacconist, entered the militia in 1849, and rose to be colonel. In April, 1861, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and in May colonel, of the 2d New York cavalry. 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, being attached to Gen. Hooker's command. Col. Carr was acting brigadier-general in the engagements of the Orchards, Glendale, and Malvern Hill, and was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, 7 Sept., 1862, for services in the field, especially at Malvern Hill on 2 July. He fought with conspicuous gallantry at Bristow and Chantilly, and participated in the battle of Fredericksburg. 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 younger commanders of his army, 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 gallant and meritorious conduct during the war. Before he was mustered out, on 24 Aug., 1865, he was nominated as secretary of state of New York by the republican party. He took a prominent part in the politics of New York, being elected secretary of state in 1879, and re-elected in 1881 and 1888. In 1883 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, 1667. He was appointed commissioner by Charles II. In 1664, in conjunction with Nicolls, Cartwright, and Maverick. The New Englanders took measures for resisting any infraction 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 with a fleet, which was equipped for reducing 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 II. The garrison at Fort Orange capitulated on 24 Sept., and the place was renamed Albany. Carr forced the Swedes and Dutch on the Delaware into a capitulation, 1 Oct., 1664, went to Boston in February, 1665, and with his waists attempted to supersede the constituted authorities of the colony; but his attempts were refused to acknowledge their commission. They then went to the north and endeavored to restore proprietary government. The towns of New Hampshire obeyed the instructions of the governor of Massachusetts, and refused to hold into the hands of 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 December, 1666, Carr 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 Cariboo 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.

CARRATARA, José (car-ra'ha-lah'c), Spanish soldier, b. in Alicante in the latter part of the 18th century; d. in Spain about 1845. He had just finished his studies when Napoleon's army invaded Spain, and at once enlisted in the 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 lieutenant-colonel. In September, 1815, he went to Peru as colonel of his regiment, and took part in battles at Jauja and Salta, occupied Ayacuca in 1820, burned several towns in the province of Jauja, was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and joined Can terac, with whom he won the battle of Macooca, and continued the campaign to the end. He wrote the capitulation after the war, and died in the person of the king, the forces 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.

CARRERA, Julio, b. in Talcahuano, Chile, 1814, d. in Santiago, 19 July, 1822. He was elected senator in 1839, and served with distinction during the war of independence against the French, was promoted to the rank of major and given the command of a squadron in 1810, and escaped from Cádiz when he was not in the Spanish fleet. He returned to Spain and 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 depose Rosas (16 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 Chili from Peru to continue the war, Carrera ordered every one in communication with the enemy to be sentenced to death, banished many 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 Chilán, attacking it several times unsuccessfully. His policy of exterminating the enemy 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., 1815. On 29 July, 1814, he raised a rebellion that caused the fall of Lastra, and again assumed power. A division of the royalist troops under Osorio having just arrived near Concepcion, Carrera and O'Higgins fought a battle in the Ranagua valley (2 Oct.), were disastrously routed by the Spaniards, and took refuge in Mendoza. In the following year, a few months after O'Higgins was killed at Oqwita, by Martin, and these two leaders caused him to be imprisoned, court-martialed, and executed.

CARRERA, Rafael, president of Guatemala, b. in the city of Guatemala in 1814; d. 14 April, 1865. He was of Indian and negro parentage, and became a drummer-boy and herder in 1829, when Morazán was president of Guatemala. Subsequently he retired to the small town of Metagucuinta, where he married a woman of singularly energetic character, his constant companion throughout his public career. Early in January, 1838, he was arrested by order of the president, and appointed a provisional government; and on the 14th of the same month the city was attacked by troops from Zacapetepque and Mita. Carrera commanded 6,000 Indian mountaineers, and, after resisting four days, the garrison 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, having arrived there, he defeated him 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 Rivarz Pach 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 Guatemala, again took the same city from Morazán, who had entered it with 1,300 Salvadorans on 18 March, went to Quezaltenango, and shot its aldermen because the city had recognized Morazán. Carrera was elected to the presidency, 31 March, 1847, and at once began a policy that put an end to the federation of the Central American republics. Late in 1847 another revolution broke out at Los Altos, but was quelled by Carrera, who with a large army routed the insurgents at San Martin, 18 Dec. He tendered his resignation in the following August, and went to Mexico, where he resided for a year, when President Paredes having appointed him major-general. The republics of Honduras and Salvador declared war on Guatemala, and sent against it 4,000 men, commanded by Salvador, in December, 1850; but Carrera, with only 1,500 men, defeated the invaders at "La Arna-" Chipinima, 2 Feb., 1851. A few months later, 22 Oct., he was re-elected president, and, having won several victories against the Honduras, he was elected once more, this time president for life, 21 Oct., 1854. In 1861 he intervened in the contest that had arisen between the ecclesiastical authorities of Honduras and President Guzman, 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 Trunzanny and other prominent men. Guatemala enjoyed peace for the rest of his life, he was regarded as 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.

CARRIER, Thomas, centenarian, b. in the west of England in 1620; d. in Colchester, Conn., 16 May, 1725. He settled in Andover, Mass., and in 1664 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 year of his life joined O'Higgins, and shortly before his death, walked six miles to see a sick friend. Notwithstanding his extraordinary age, his head was not bald nor his hair gray.

CARRIGAN, Philip, lawyer, b. in Concord, N. H., 29 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 Hampshire 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 till 1845. As a revolutionary he was hostile to monarchy, and, devoting 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 transacted all public affairs aided only by his wife.

CARRINGTON, Edward, revolutionary soldier, b. in Virginia, 11 Feb., 1749; d. in Richmond, Va., 28 Oct., 1810. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of Harrison's artillery, 90 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 made him his quartermaster-general. Aided by Capt. Smith, of the Maryland line, he explored the river Dan, and made every preparation for Greene to cross it with 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 the battle of Holkirk's Hill, 24 April, 1781, and also at Yorktown. He was a delegate from Virginia to the Continental Congress, 1780-9, and was foreman of the jury in Aaron Burr's trial for treason in 1807.
CARRINGTON, Henry Beebe, soldier, b. in Wallingford, Conn., 2 March, 1824. He was graduated at Yale in 1843, was a teacher of chemistry and Greek in Irving institute, New York, 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 Athens, Ohio, and was active in the anti-slavery agitation. He was a member of the convention that organized the republican party on 13 July, 1854, and chairman of the committee appointed to correspond with other states and make the movement national. As judge-advocate-general, on the staff of Gen. 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-months' 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 Athens, Ohio, took brigade into the field at Lebanon, Ky., served as chief master-officer 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 11th Indiana, and afterward exposed the "Sons of liberty." He was mustered out of the volunteer service in September, 1863, and in November was president of a military commission to try guerrillas at Louisville, Ky. Joining his regiment on the plains, he commanded Fort Kearny, Neb., and in May, 1866, opened a road in 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 retired from active service on account of wounds and exposure in the line of duty. From the beginning of 1870 till 1873 he was professor of military science and tactics at Wabash college, Ind., and, after that devoted himself to literary labor. He published, in 1849, "Russia as a Nation" and "American Classics, or Incidents of Revolutionary History," and in 1852, "The assa" and "Fort Sumter he delivered an address on "The Hour, the Peril, and the Duty," which was published, with two other orations on the war, in a volume entitled "Crisis Thoughts" (Philadelphia, 1878). He published, in 1868, "Ab-sa-ru-ka, Land of Massacre," embodying his wife's experience on the plains, extended in later editions so as to embrace an account of Indian wars and treaties between 1865 and 1879, and in 1876 published a work on the "Battles of the American Revolution" (New York). The forty large maps accompanying the work were drawn by the author, who, in 1881, published separately "Battle-Maps and Charts of the American Revolution." Gen. Carrington has given much time to a work that will appear under the title, "Laws of the Bible.""}

CARRINGTON, Paul, statesman, b. in Virginia, 24 Feb., 1733; d. at his seat in Charlotte county, Va., 22 June, 1818. His maternal grandfather and his father, who came from England to Virginia, by way of Barbadoes, were both engaged in the "safeguard of Col. Byrd," in 1756, to fix 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 prac-
tice at the age of twenty-one, and soon rose to prominence. 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 Jan., 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 Kuttaw Springs. CARROL. E. Charles, of Carrollton, last surviv- ing signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. in Annapolis, Md., 20 Sept., 1737; d. in Baltimore, 14 Nov., 1832. The seat of the O'Carrolls was one of the most ancient and powerful in Ireland. They were princes and lords of Faly 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 regis- ter 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 mother 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 Besiges 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, 1708, 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 tolerance, 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, over the signature "The First Citizen," in a series of articles in the "Maryland Gazzette," 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 council of safety. He was elected delegate to the revolutionary convention from Anne Arundel co., which met at Annapolis, 7 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 Tilghman, Thomas Johnson, William Paca, 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 approbation of the convention. 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." On 6 July declared Maryland, sovereign, and 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 of himself of his name. 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 him. Washington, in 1788 elected the first senator from the state of Maryland under the constitution of the United States. He drew the short 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, and on 4 July, 1828, laid the foundation-stone of the beginning of that undertaking. His biographer, John H. B. Latrobe, writes to the senior editor of this Cyclopedia: "After I had finished my work I took it to Mr. Carroll, whom I knew very well indeed, and read it to him, as he was seated in an arm-chair in his own room in his son-in-law's house in Baltimore. He listened with marked attention and without a comment until I had ceased to read, when, after a pause, he said: 'Why, Latrobe, you have made a much greater man of me than I ever thought I was; and yet really you have said nothing in what you have written that is not true.'... In my mind's eye I see Mr. Carroll now—a small, attenuated old man, with a prominent nose and somewhat receding chin, small eyes that sparkled when he was interested in conversation. His head was small and his hair white, rather long and silky, while his face and forehead were seamed with wrinkles. But, old and feeble as he seemed to be, his manner and speech were those of a refined and courteous gentleman, and you saw at a glance whence came by inheritance the charm of manner that so eminently distinguished his son, Charles Carroll of Homewood, and his daughters, Mrs. Harper and Mrs. Eaton." The accompanying view represents his spacious mansion, known as Carrollton, still owned and occupied by his descendants. — His son, Charles, married Harriet, daughter of Benjamin Chew, of Philadelphia, who, as well as her sister, Mrs. Phillips, was a great favorite of Gen. Washington. In 1786, when Gilbert Stuart painted his portrait for Mrs. William Bingham, she frequently accompanied the general to the artist's house, "as her conversation," said Washington, "will give to my countenance its most agreeable expression." Her portrait, as Harriet Chew, was executed by Col. John Trumbull, who also painted portraits of her sister Sarah, Cornelia Schuyler, Julia Sour-
rollof Carrollton became respectively Marchioness Wellesley, Duchess of Leeds, and Lady Stafford.—

A grandson, John Lee, governor of Maryland, b. at Homewood, near Baltimore, Md., in 1830, was educated in the Roman Catholic colleges at Georgetown, D. C., at Emmettsburg, Md., and at Harvard law school, was admitted to the bar in 1851, removed to New York in 1859, where he served as U. S. commissioner, returned to Baltimore in 1862, was elected to the state senate in 1867 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 1829, at a great age. He was a member of the old congress, in 1789-91, and is 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 1735; d. in Georgetown, D. C., in 1817. He was descended from the first family of Carrolls, whose representatives emigrated to Maryland about 1689, and whose home was the same possession 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, as 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 Flan- ders, and thence to Liege for his training under the severe regimen of that order. He was ordained priest at Liege 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 Liege, and in the same year admitted as a professed father into that society. The next two years were occupied in a tour through Europe, 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 papal bull of 1762 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 the Maryland 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 neighbor-
were at first impeded 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 liberality of the same religious order. A theological seminary was established 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 of this assembly and the pastoral letter of Bishop Carroll explaining them have made a permanent mark in the history of the American church. But the enormous extent of his diocese, as well as the turbulence and scandalous lives of some of his clergy, was a serious obstacle to the spread of religion, and Dr. Carroll solicited the pope either to divide his see into several dioceses, or appoint a coadjutor-bishop of Baltimore; and, in compliance with this request, the Rev. Leonard Veale was appointed his coadjutor in 1800. Congress unanimously selected Bishop Carroll to deliver a panegyric on Washington on 22 Feb., 1800. In 1803 he performed the marriage ceremony between Gen. John Blair Patterson. By his aid and encouragement, Mrs. Seton founded an institution of the Sisters of Charity at Emmettsburg 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 was enabled to dedicate before his death. 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. had established another diocese 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 not taking an active part in politics, Archbishop Carroll 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 Controversy between the Protestant and Roman Churches," "A Review of the Imaginary Conferences between the Rev. Messrs. Carroll and the Rev. Messrs. Wharton and Hawkins," and "A Discourse on General Washington."

CARROLL, Samuel Sprigg, soldier, b. in Washington, D. C., 21 Sept., 1832. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in February, 1857, and on entering the 10th infantry, he became captain on 1 Nov., 1861. He was appointed colonel of the 8th Ohio volunteers on 15 Dec., 1861, and served in the operations in western Virginia from 7 Dec., 1861, till 23 May, 1862. From 24 May till 14 Aug., 1862, he commanded a brigade of Gen. Shields' 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 on the Rapidan. He took part in the Maryland campaign, and in the Rappahannock campaign from December, 1862, till June, 1863, being engaged in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, 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 earned the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. In the battle of the Wilderness he was 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 Spotsylvania, and that of major-general for services during the rebellion. On 22 Jan., 1867, he was designated inspector-general of the Maryland regiment. 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, d. in Washington, 1863, was appointed clerk of the supreme court of the United States on 26 Jan., 1827, 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 Esterhazy.

CARROLL, William H., soldier, b. in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1788; 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 September, 1813. In 1813 he fought a duel with Jesse, brother of Thomas H. Benton. He distinguished himself at Enotochopeo, and was wounded in the battle of the Horse-shoe Bend of Tallahaska river, 27 March, 1814, and was appointed inspector-general of the division of Tennessee, and was made major-general on 10 April, 1814. He was made inspector-general of the division of Louisiana on 13 Nov., 1814, and won distinction in the defence of New Orleans, especially in the battle of 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 repelled at Wild Cat. Anticipating a general revolt against the Confederacy in Tennessee, Gen. Johnston ordered Carroll to march with his brigade into the eastern part of the state to 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 ordered the order withdrawn. In the rout at Fishing Creek, otherwise called the battle of the Mill 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.
he studied at the Auburn theological seminary in 1837, and at the Yale theological seminary in 1838. He then had charge of various churches until 1842, when he again became a teacher. In 1855 he removed to Kansas, and was made professor of natural sciences at Baker university, Baldwin City, from 1863 till 1868, after which he again entered the ministry. He was appointed state botanist of Kan-ns in 1873, and in that capacity has contributed "Reports on Progress of Botanical Discovery in Kansas" to the Kansas academy of sciences in 1879 and 1880. Prof. Carruthers has lectured on "Spiritualism and its Plea for Man" and "Opposition to the Woman's Rights Movement," and has been a frequent contributor to current literature.

CARRUTHERS, William A., novelist, b. in Virginia about 1800; d. in Savannah, Ga., about 1860. 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 Savannah, practised medi-cine there, and contributed to the "Magnolia" and other southern magazines. In 1838 he gave an ac-count in the "Knickerbocker Magazine," of a haz-ardous exploit in the natural history. For eight years, he remained in Virginia in the time of Gov. Spotswood (Wetumpka, Ala., 1845); and a "Life of Dr. Caldwell."

CARNON, Christopher, better known as "Kit Carson," soldier, b. in Madison co., Ky., 24 Dec., 1809; d. at Fort Lyon, Col., 29 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 in western history. For eight years he was on the plains, leading the life of a trapper, until he was appointed hunter for the 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 to him is probably due much of the success of these expeditions. 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, under-stood their mode of warfare, and spoke their languages as his mother tongue. No one man did more than he in furthering the settling of the northwestern wilderness. In 1847 Carson was sent to Washington as bearer of despatches, and was then appointed second lieutenant in the mounted rifles, U. S. army. This appointment, however, was negatived by the senate. In 1855 he drove 6,500 sheep over the mountains to California, a hazardous undertaking at that time, and, on his return to Los, 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, know-ing 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. govern-ment. During the civil war he repeatedly ren-dered 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 was especially useful in the winter and early spring 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 trapppers and guides, Gen. Carson was a man of remarkable modesty, and in conversation never boasted of his own achievements. 

C A R T E R, Charles Ignatius Hardman, clerg-man, b. in Lebanon, Ky., 1803; d. in Phila-delphia in 1879. He studied at Mount St. Mary's, Conn., for three years, and was graduated in 1827. He was stationed at St. Mary's, Philadelphia, where he built the church of the Assumption in 1849, and also erected a convent and free schools. He after-ward founded a convent and academy of the Sis-ters of the Holy Cross in Virginia at Stow Hill, 1860. He accompanied his parents to the United States in 1839, and, having received a little instruction in art, began his career as a portrait-painter and travelled over a large part of the country in the pursuit of his profession. He settled in New York in 1862, and produced historical pictures. He was one of the original members of the artists' fund society, established in 1859. About 1860 he painted a series of pictures illustrating Goldsmith's "Deserted Village." Among his most successful works are "Desater's Attack on Tarpeel," "Roll Pitcher at the Battle of Monmouth," "Legent of St. Michael," "Death of the Virgin," and portraits of Henry Clay, Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, and other distinguished persons.

C A R T E R, Franklin, educator, b. in Waterbury, Conn., 20 Sept., 1801. He studied at Phil-ips Andover academy and at Yale and Williams, was graduated in 1862 at the latter, and afterward 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 presi-dent of Williams. He received the degree of L.L.D. from Union in 1881. He has published a translation of Goethe's "Iphigenia auf Tauris" (1879).

C A R T E R, James Coolidge, lawyer, b. in Lan-caster, 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 ap-pointed 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 the state. He published a mono-graph entitled "The Codification of our Common Law," in which he opposes the scheme of codifica-tion (New York, 1883).

C A R T E R, James Gordon, educational reform-er, b. in Lebanon, Mass., 7 Sept., 1796; d. in Chicago, Ill., 22 July, 1849. He was graduated at Harvard in 1820, and taught school at Leominster until 1830. In 1823 he contributed to the "Boston Patriot" a series of papers, subsequently published under the title of "Essays on Popular Education."
CARTER

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 edited the "United States Review" at Boston. In 1830 he assisted in organizing the American institute of instruction, of which he was later a director 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, was chairman of the legislative committee of education, and in 1837 drafted the bill establishing a state university. 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 (1830), and one on the "Geography of New Hampshire" (1831).

CARTER, John, pioneer of Tennessee. When the district of Washington (now the state of Tennessee) was annexed to North Carolina during the revolution, he was elected, with John Sevier and Charles Robertson, to the convention that assembled in Halifax, N. C., in 1785, and framed a constitution for the state of Franklin, which was reunited with North Carolina in 1788.

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, 1823, 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. Oct., 1846, was made commander. In 1842 he commanded the steamer "Michigan" on the lakes. After the war he was placed in command of the receiving-ships "Vermont" and of the naval rendezvous at San Francisco. He was commissioned as 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 Haven till 1847, and afterward in Norwalk, and served three terms in the Connecticut legislature, during the last of which he was speaker of the house. From 1842 till his death he filled the office of state attorney for Fairfield co.

CARTER, Lorenzo, pioneer, b. in Rutland, Vt., in 1767; 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. He owned the first horse in the town. 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. He went to war in the war of 1812, and commanded the militia. In later life he purchased and improved a farm, which is now a part of the city and covered with buildings.

CARTER, Nathaniel Hazeltine, author, b. in Concord, N. H., 17 Sept., 1787; d. in Marseilles, France, 25 June, 1858. He entered Exeter academy and at Dartmouth, where he was graduated in 1811, after which he studied law and taught school in Salisbury, N. H., and Portland, Me. In 1817 he was appointed professor of languages at Dartmouth, which was made a university at that time by the legislature, but lost his chair through the decision of the supreme court in the Dartmouth college case. He then removed to New York state, and in 1819 became editor and proprietor of the Albion, a weekly newspaper in New York state, "an organ of the Clinton faction." In 1822 he established himself in New York city, uniting his paper with another and forming a partnership with G. W. Prentiss. He delivered a lecture on the history of the institution of the Phi Beta Kappa society of Dartmouth in 1824, and the following year travelled in Europe and wrote descriptive letters, published in the "Statesman" and widely reproduced in other papers. After his return he issued the same letters, revised and enlarged, comprising the journal of his tour in Great Britain, Ireland, France, Switzerland, and Italy, in two volumes (New York, 1827). His health failing, he spent a winter in Florida, and after his return withdrew from the editorship of the "Statesman." In the autumn of 1829 he accompanied a voyage to the West Indies and died of consumption a few days after his arrival. He produced many occasional reflective poems.

CARTER, Peter, publisher, b. in Earlston, Berwickshire, Scotland, 19 July, 1825. He came with his parents to the United States in May, 1832, and received a common-school education in Galway, Saratoga co., N. Y. After spending eight years on a farm, he entered a book-store as a boy in 1840, and in November, 1848, became a partner in the publishing-house of Robert Carter & Brothers, New York city. He was superintendent of a school in Saratoga Springs for many years, beginning in September, 1856, became chairman of the publication committee of the National temperance society, New York, in 1865, was chosen secretary of the board of directors of the New York juvenile asylum in 1874, and became one of the council of New York university in 1888. He published a book of travels in Scotland, entitled "Crumbs from the Land o' Cakes" (Boston, 1854); selections from Scottish poets, with biographical sketches, under the title "Scotia's Bards" (New York, 1853); "Bertie Lee" (1862); "Donald Fraser," "The Little Elf's House" (1869). The last three were for children, and have been reprinted in Great Britain.

CARTER, Robert, editor, b. in Albany, N. Y., 5 Feb., 1819; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 15 Feb., 1879. He received a common-school education, and passed one term in the Jesuit college of Chambly, Canada. In his fifteenth year he was appointed assistant librarian in the state library at Albany, 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 flattering comments, but so frightfully misprinted 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 1840 he went to New York, where he formed a life-long friendship with James Russell Lowell, and together they began "The Pioneer," a literary monthly magazine, which Duyckinck says was "of too fine a cast to be successful." Nevertheless, its want of success was due, not to the editors, but to the presses, which failed but when three numbers had been issued. Among the contributors were Poe, Hawthorne,
Whittier, Neal, Miss Barrett (afterward Mrs. Browning), and the sculptor Story. Mr. Carter began in its pages a serial novel entitled "The Armenian's Daughter." He spent two years in editing statistical and geographical works, and for periodicals. His story, "The Great Tower of Tarandit," ran through several numbers of the "Broadway Journal," then edited by Herkimer. In 1845 he became a clerk in the post-office at Cambridge, and in 1847-8 was private secretary to Prescott the historian. His elaborate article on the character and habits of Prescott, written for the New York "Tribune," just after the historian's death in 1859, was re-published in the memorial volume issued by the Massachusetts historical society. Mr. Carter joined the free-soil party in 1848, and in 1850 wrote for the Boston "Atlas" a series of brilliant articles in reply to Francis Bowen'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 Kossuth's approval, a large volume entitled "Kossuth in New England" (Boston, 1852). In 1851-2 he edited, at first as assistant of John G. Palfrey and afterward alone, the Boston "Commonwealth", the chief exponent of the free-soil party. For two years he was secretary of the state committee of the free-soil party, and in the summer of 1854 he obtained the consent of the committee to call a convention, which he did without assistance, sending out thousands of circulars to men whose names were on the committee's books. The convention met in Worcester, 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 1852-9 he was Washington correspondent of the New York "Tribune." His next work was with Messrs. Ripley and Dana on the first edition of the "American Cyclopedia" (1859-69), in which many important articles were from his pen, including "Egypt," "Hindustan," "Mohammedans," 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, 1869, 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 regicide. He was editor of "Appleton's Journal," in 1857-58, and in 1858 was associate editor for the revision of the "American Cyclopedia." 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 returned to America in 1877, and was assigned to the July, 1881. But he had taught at Groton, "The Education of New England" (Boston, 1864), which passed through several editions; and he left unpublished memoirs, of which only the first volume was complete in manuscript. —His first wife, Ann Augusta Gray, was a successful writer of poems and tales for the young."His second wife, Susan Nichols, is principal of the female art school in Cooper institute, New York, and has published hand-books of art and contributed largely to periodicals.

CARTER, Russell Kelso, educator, b. in Baltimore, Md., 19 Nov., 1849. He was graduated at the Pennsylvania military academy, Chester, in 1867, and became instructor there in 1869, professor of chemistry and natural sciences in 1872, and professor of civil engineering and higher mathematics in 1881. Prof. Carter has contributed numerous instructions in the "American Institute of Mining Engineers," (New York) during 1881-3, and has become widely known in connection with the "Holiness" movement in the Methodist church. His religious publications include "Miracles of Healing" (Boston, 1880); "Pastor Blumhardt" (1883); and numerous tracts on the "Faith-healing." In 1886 he began the publication of "The Kingdom" at Chester.

CARTER, Samuel Powhatan, naval officer and soldier, b. in Elizabethtown, Carter co., Tenn., 6 Aug., 1819. He was educated at Princeton, but was never graduated, and on 14 Feb., 1840, became a midshipman, and on 20 July, 1845, was made assistant of John G. Palfrey and afterward alone, the Boston "Commonwealth," the chief exponent of the free-soil party. For two years he was secretary of the state committee of the free-soil party, and in the summer of 1854 he obtained the consent of the committee to call a convention, which he did without assistance, sending out thousands of circulars to men whose names were on the committee's books. The convention met in Worcester, 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 1852-9 he was Washington correspondent of the New York "Tribune." His next work was with Messrs. Ripley and Dana on the first edition of the "American Cyclopedia" (1859-69), in which many important articles were from his pen, including "Egypt," "Hindustan," "Mohammedans," 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, 1869, 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 regicide. He was editor of "Appleton's Journal," in 1857-58, and in 1858 was associate editor for the revision of the "American Cyclopedia." 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 returned to America in 1877, and was assigned to the July, 1881. But he had taught at Groton, "The Education of New England" (Boston, 1864), which passed through several editions; and he left unpublished memoirs, of which only the first volume was complete in manuscript. —His first wife, Ann Augusta Gray, was a successful writer of poems and tales for the young. "His second wife, Susan Nichols, is principal of the female art school in Cooper institute, New York, and has published hand-books of art and contributed largely to periodicals. —His first wife, Ann Augusta Gray, was a successful writer of poems and tales for the young. His second wife, Susan Nichols, is principal of the female art school in Cooper institute, New York, and has published hand-books of art and contributed largely to periodicals.
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 elected to the United States Senate, and was in the army at the battle of St. Denis. He escaped to the United States, but shortly afterward was permitted to return to Canada without molestation. He entered parliament in 1848 as member for Viceréères, 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 Lower Canada and accomplished great 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 in that city; but the legislative council had refused to vote the supplies. The queen decided that Ottawa should be the permanent seat of government. On 26 Nov., 1857, the cabinet was re-organized, John A. Macdonald becoming premier and Mr. Cartier being the only Lower Canada minister retained, and on 3 July, 1858, the Macdonald-Cartier ministry resigned, in consequence 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 one office might accept another within one month without forfeiting his seat in parliament, the Macdonald-Cartier ministry became the Cartier-Macdonald ministry, and Sir John A. Macdonald kept 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 283,427 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 became minister of militia in the first Fulton ministry, 16 Oct., 1867. On 16 May of the following year he was created a baronet.

**CARTIER, Jacques**, explorer, b. in St. Malo, France, in December, 1494; d. about 1555. He had led a seafaring life, and made fishing voyages to the grand banks of Labrador, when he entered, about 1534, upon his voyage of discovery. Steer- ing for Newfoundland, he passed through the straits of Belle Isle into the gulf of Chaleur, and planted a cross at Gaspe, decorated with the arms of France, and bearing the inscription, "Vive le Roy de France." There he promised no good from its erection, he deceived by saying that it "was only set up to be as a light and leader which ways to enter into 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, 19 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 Tornente, and anchored off a wooded and vine-clad island; he called it, on 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 town of the same name, he resolved to go thither. 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 received the French with demonstrations of great joy, and on the following day introduced them into their rudely fortified city, containing fifty log houses about 10 by 20 feet, 50 to 10 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 cure them." He read, in default of other or better medicine, a portion of St. John's gospel over them, made the sign of the cross, 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, beads, pewter rings, etc. A blast of three 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 proceeded the latter, leaving St. Malo, 23 May, 1541. On his return to Stadaconé, Cartier announced the death of Donnacona, 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 they fancied to be gold. They built two huts and explored the region 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, jointly 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, bade adieu to New France on his way to the old, steered 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 Limoulo. 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 Cartier and Roberval, spent five months with him. He also says that Roberval died at Peterborough, in 1574, and that he ascended the “Rich River of Hochelaga,” or “the great river of Canada,” limits the designation of “Canada” to a stretch of country from the Isle des Coutres to a point above Quebec, and says that the Indians called the country above Quebec “Hochelaga,” and that below the city “Segouinay,” “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 proper name of unknown meaning.

CARTWRIGHT, Peter, clergyman, b. in Amherst co., Va., 1 Sept., 1785; d. near Pleasant Plains, Sangamon co., III., 29 Sept., 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 the Susquehanna river, no schools worth the name, and no mills within forty miles. Clothing was bought wholesale from the cotton and flax, and imported tea, coffee, and sugar were unknown. Methodist preachers had just begun to ride “circuits” in that section, and the Rev. John Lorton 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 2000 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 dissipations, 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,
CARTWRIGHT

CAYRAJAL

was converted. He immediately began to preach as a "local," but in 1803 was received into the regular ministry, and ordained an elder in 1806 by Bishop Asbury. In 1823 Mr. Cartwright received from the Cumberland district and sought 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 unflagging regularity for a series of years, and failing that, by a trip through Indiana. 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 was rid of all complicity with it by the division in 1844. 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 some time after this he was a presiding elder in the church, which he saw rise, from 72,874 members when he joined it, to about 1,500,000 when he 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 rough characters of the frontier, who often sought to interrupt his meetings, and whom, if report be true, he invariably vanquished by moral suasion if possible, or, failing that, by a flood of speech. 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 whole denomination. He published several pamphlets, of which his "Controversy with the Devil" (1850) was perhaps the most famous. "The Autobiography of the Rev. Peter Cartwright" (New York, 1856) was edited by William P. Strickland. See also Dr. Abel Stevens' "Observations on Dr. Cartwright," and his many books treating of the subject. "The Backwoods Preacher" (London, 1860).

CARTWRIGHT, Sir Richard John, Canadian statesman, b. in Kingston, 4 Dec., 1815. He was educated in his native city, and in Trinity college, Dublin, and entered parliament as a conservative in 1863, but in 1870 formally severed his connection with 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 intended 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. In 1874 he was appointed minister of justice. In 1876 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 latitudes of the province (i.e., protection), Mr. Cartwright's free-trade principles brought about his defeat at the polls. A constituency was subse-

quently found for him in Centre Huron. On 24 May, 1879, he was knighted. Sir Richard is a leader of the liberal party, and a keen critic of the financial policy of his political opponents.

CARTWRIGHT, Samuel A., physician, b. in Virginia in 1796; d. about 1802. He studied medicine under Dr. Rush, was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and began practice in Huntsville, Ala. He removed soon afterward to Natchez, Miss., where he labored for more than a quarter of a century, and served at one time under Gen. Jackson as surgeon. Dr. Cartwright removed to New Orleans in 1825, and in 1826 was appointed to improve the sanitary condition of the confederate soldiers near Port Hudson and Vicksburg, and while discharging this duty he contracted the disease that caused his death. He contributed largely to medical literature, and received several medals and prizes for his investigations, especially those on yellow fever, cholera infantum, and Asiatic cholera. Some of his methods of treatment are now in use in the army and in hospitals.

CAYRAJAL, Ciríaco González (car-va-hal'), Spanish jurist, b. in the latter part of the 18th century. After serving in the colonial armies, he was sent to fill a similar office in Mexico. There he distinguished himself in many important commissions, was director of the Academia de jurisprudencia, inspector of the Royal college of San Ildefonso, and president of the Junta de memorias históricas y antigüedades de Nueva España. He returned to Spain, was appointed a member of the supreme council of the Indies, and then of the supreme council of justice, and was also minister for the colonies in 1812. His principal works are "La Hacienda," "La industria en las islas Filipinas," "Reglamentos de las tribus indias," "Principios de Derecho," "Instrucciones y ordenanzas para la siembra y administración del tabaco," and "Memorias."

CAYRAJAL, Francisco de (car-va-hal'), Spanish soldier, b. about 1464; d. in 1548. He distinguished himself at the battle of Pavia, and at the sack of Rome in 1527; then served in America, whither avarice had led him, and contributed to the victory of Chupas, which Vaca de Castro, governor of Peru, obtained over young Diego de Almagro, and in 1542 became a general. Ranging over the territories of Gonzalo Pizarro, he became the soul of his party. He was made prisoner with Pizarro in 1548, at the battle of Cuzco, and soon afterward taken and killed by the populace, who dragged him through the streets of Cuzco and cut his body to pieces. Carvajal resembled the other conquerors of the new world, both in valor and cruelty. More than 20,000 Indians whom he had enslaved are said to have died under the weight of the labor he had heaped upon them.

CAYRAJAL, Gaspar de, missionary, b. in Extramadura, Spain, early in the 16th century; d. in Lima, Peru, in 1585. He entered the Dominican order in Spain, went to Peru in 1538, 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 captured by 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 Father Carvajal and fifty men, to find the place where that river enters a larger one, and to return with a larger provision (i.e., protection). Mr. Carvajal's free-trade principles brought about his defeat at the polls. A constituency was subse-

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self to the course of the river, and, as Father Carvajal protested against his treachery, he put him ashore and sailed away. Here the missionary was reduced to the last extremity, when Gonzalo, impatient at the delay of Obediana, set out in search of the fugitive. Carvajal, having discovered him, the latter 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 while in this place he was chosen to arbitrate between the Indians and the Spaniards. He then moved to 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 Humanga, 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 organization of his province, and the two following to the visitation of remote districts and the founding of new convents. In 1565 he was elected to the provostship at Lima, and again 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 England about 1590; d. in Plymouth, Mass., April, 1681. He joined the Puritan colony at Leyden, and was evidently a person of some prominence, for about September, 1617, he was sent with Cashman to England as an agent to secure from the Virginian 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 anchored, 11 Nov., 1620. This choice was the result of long deliberation on the part of his fellow-pilgrims. He was re-elected 23 March, 1621, the beginning of a new civil year, but died suddenly the next year. 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**, traveller, b. in Stillwater, N. Y., in 1732; d. in London, 51 Jan., 1780. In the latter part of 1768 he commanded a party of provincials in the expedition against Canada, and in 1769 he undertook to explore the vast territory claimed by Great Britain in North America. He left Boston in 1769, 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 removed his party some distance; but as the goods did not reach him, he was under the necessity of returning to Prairie du Chien. Thence, in the beginning of 1767, he set out northward, with a view of finding a communication between the head-waters of the Mississippi and Lake Superior. He reached Lake Superior, and returned, after spending several months among the Cheyennes and Sioux, and making a journey of several thousand miles, with the Indians, between the Missouri and the Saskatchewan, studying the customs and language of these tribes. His travels in the interior of North America were continued for twenty years, during which time he published a series of narratives of his expeditions, and several volumes of interesting information relating to the wild tribes of America.
actual necessities of life, she was in comfortable circumstances. Her mother died in 1833, and two years later her father married again. The stepmother was wholly unsympathetic regarding 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 secure a literary career. Sometimes they were refused the use of candles to the extent of their wishes, and the device of a saucer of hard 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," "Laws and Clarke's Travels," "Pope's Essays," "Charlotte Temple," and a novel called "The Black Penti-
tents." This last was grievously tantalizing to the young authors, for its concluding pages were missing, and they never learned the ultimate fate of the "Penti-
tents!"

Alice began to write very early at the age of eighteen, and wrote largely and accurately. She submitted all her productions to her mother for the next ten years without compensation. In 1832, with her sister Phoebe, Alice came to New York city, and the two devoted themselves henceforth to a literary life. The sisters had some prop-
eerty, a fair literary reputation, and habits of indi-

dustry and frugality, which enabled them to sustain themselves with a moderate income, and they had just made their first successful literary venture, a volume of poems, when they decided to move to New York. They prospered in their city career, with a gradual growth of income that eventually secured a competence. Alice was an 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 wrote novels and poems, which did not 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 freshness 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 enti-
titled "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 Alice, and Joseph Dale her uncle. With "The Sisters' Reputation. It is given in its fresh guise, and were 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 un-
derstood that on Sunday evenings they were "at home," and their weekly receptions were for fifteen years the most highly esteemed literary gild in New York. They were quite infor-

mal, and afforded small satisfaction to the merely fashionable people who now and then attended them. The latter were not invited. Narratives of Mr. Ames, tells the following anecdote, which illus-

trates the character of the guests at these recep-
tions: "A young man, poor, without friends, unattractive in speech and manner, had found his way to the house. One evening a friend pointed to Phoebe Cary that a certainsomewhat fastidious lady was astonished that he was re-
ceived at all. "He is so pushing and presum-
puous, and his family is very common," "Tell her," replied Miss Cary, with a touch of indigna-
tion, "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 exclu-
sive only by a process of natural selection. In point of fact, however, the atmosphere of the place was agreeable only to persons of natural refine-
ment, and if others occasionally drifted in, they rarely repeated the visit. Among the more distin-
guished of the frequenter of the Cary home were Horace Greeley, Bayard Taylor and his wife, Rich-
ard and Elizabeth Stoddard, Robert Dale Owen, Oliver Johnson, John Greenleaf Whittier, Mrs. Mary E. Dodge, George Cady, Mrs. Edwin H. Chapin, D. D., Rev. Henry M. Field, D. D., and Rev. Charles F. Denms, D. D., Samuel Bowles, Thomas B. Aldrich, Anna E. Dickinson, George Ripley, Madame Le Vert, Henry Wilson, Justin McCarthy, Elizabeth Cady 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 dispo-
sition. Alice's last illness was protracted for se-
veral years, and attended by much suffering, but was borne with wonderful patience and resigna-
tion, and she was tenderly cared for by her stronger sister. Her published works are: "Clovernook Papers" (two series, Boston, 1851-55); "Hagar, a Story of To-day" (1852); "The Poetical Works of the Cary sisters, (Boston, 1855); "The Lyre, and other Poems" (1855); enlarged ed., including "The Maiden of Tlascala," (1855); "Married, Not Mated" (1856); "Pictures of Country Life" (New York, 1859); "Lyrics and Hymns" (Boston, 1866); "The Bishop's Son" (New York, 1867); "The Penitent" (Boston, 1867); "Snow-Berries: a Book for Young Folks" (1869).

—Her sister, Phoebe, b. near Cincinnati, 24 Sept., 1824; d. in Newport, R. I., 31 July, 1871. Her advantages for early education were somewhat better than her sister's, whose almost inseparable com-
panion she became at an early age. They were very different in temperament, in person, and in mental constitution. Phoebe began to write verse at the age of seventeen—crudely and imperfectly, she herself said; and yet one of her earliest poems, written in 1842, has literally won a world-wide fame. It is given in its fresh guise, and were 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 un-
derstood that on Sunday evenings they were "at home," and their weekly receptions were for fifteen years the most highly esteemed literary gild in New York. They were quite infor-
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 height of a change of air and cheerful surroundings might prove beneficent. Of the volume of "Poems of Alice and Phoebe Cary" (Philadelphia, 1859), only about one third were written by Phoebe. Her independently published books are "Poems and Parodies" (Boston, 1868); "The Poems of Faith, Hope, and Love" (1868); and a large share of the "Hymns for all Christians," edited by Charles F. Deems (1869). See "Memoir of Alice and Phoebe Cary," by Mary Clemmer Ames (New York, 1876).

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 went to Italy and studied in Milan with Giovanni Corsi until January, 1868. Thence she went to Copenhagen, and, under the direction of Achille Lorini, made her first appearance in Italian opera as a profondo contralto singer. During the summer following winter and spring she continued to sing in Copenhagen and in Gothenburg and Christiania. The following summer was spent at Baden-Baden in study with Madame Viardot-Garcia, and in the autumn she began an 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 soon her part in Italian and Swedish opera was sung by 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 from that time she was constantly engaged for opera or concerts, appearing with Carlotta Patti, Deacon, Torelli, 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 was always a favorite with the American public, and, though she harvested abundant honors wherever she went for a season, she specialized 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 member.

CARY, Archibald, patriot, b. in Virginia about 1730; d. at Amphilth, in September, 1786. He early became a member of the house of burgesses. Prior to 1760 he undertook to revive the iron-works on Fallings 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 for the defense of Virginia during the convention of 1776. As chairman of the 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 predicted that he soon taught himself to descend from Henry, Lord Hunsdon, and at the time of his death was heir-apparent of the barony. He was a man of singular courage and intrepidity, 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, 1845. He was with his master in the old French war at Bradenton, 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., 1838. In 1804 he was sent to Richmond, and hired out as a common laborer. Gifted with a high order of native intelligence, he soon taught himself with slight assistance, to read and write, and, having 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 afterwards a leader among the Baptists of his own color. In 1813 he purchased his own freedom and that of his two children for $850. As a free man he maintained his habits of industry and economy, and when the colonization scheme was organized he 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 colony during its early wars with the barbarous natives, and rendered invaluable services as a counsellor, interpreter, and guide. 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 8 Nov., 1828, he was making cartridges in anticipation of an attack from slave-traders, when an accidental explosion fatally injured him and seven of his companions.

CARY, Samuel Fenton, congressman, b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 18 Feb., 1814. He was graduated at Miami university in 1833, at the Cincinnati law-school in 1837, and began practice, but retired in 1845 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 governor, and by the independent party, commonly known as the national greenback party. He has been interested in the temperance and labor reform movements.

**CASEAL, or CAZAL, Manuel Ayres de, Portuguese geographer, b. after 1530; d. in Lisbon, before 1580. He received a good education and took holy orders, but afterward devoted himself to the exploration of Brazil, and has been called the "father of Brazilian geography." His "Corografia Brasílica" (2 vols., Rio de Janeiro, 1817) was much admired by Humboldt.

**CASANATE, Pedro Porter de (elah-sah-nah-te), Spanish naval officer, flourished in the 17th century. In 1635 he explored the coasts of South America, in order to rectify the charts, and in 1640 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 Sonora and finished his explorations in California, he was sent to Chili as governor and re-established order in the region. Casanate left several geographical and nautical works which are highly esteemed, including "Diccionario Náutico," "Reparo á los Errores de la Navegación Española," "Relaciones y Cartas de viajes á California," "Relación de la Campaña de Chile," and "Sentencias notables de la Perfecta Razón de Estado."

**CASAS, Bartolomé de las (bar-tol-oh-may), missionary, b. in Seville, Spain, in 1474; d. in Madrid in 1566. His father was one of the curious spirits that accompanied Columbus on his principal voyages. Bartolomé 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, in which order he devoted his life to the conversion of the American Indians. He was ordained at Santo Dominigo in 1510, and appointed to a parish in Cuba, where he exercised such notable influence over the natives that he was appointed the assistant governor. In 1516 he went to Spain to obtain safeguards for the natives against their European oppressors. Cardinal Jimenez, then regent, sent out a commission, which proved inefficacious, and Las Casas went again to Spain on the same errand. But his efforts produced no lasting result. After this he essayed an independent colony, receiving a grant of 230 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 sustain him to remain. He found his true vocation as a missionary preacher, travelling throughout Nicaragua, Guatemala, Peru, and Mexico, and making many alleged converts, and earning the title of the Apostle of the Indies. 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 Chiaja, Mexico. He assumed this charge at the age of seventy, and, by his zeal in behalf of the natives, provoked hostility 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 1551 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 untrustworthy. His estimates 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 himself suggests, out of a desire to inflame the hearth rather than by his head. His untruthworthiness seems, however, to be confined mainly to this department of his work. His first book, "Sumario," descriptive of the West Indies, appeared in 1520. In 1535 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 tracts began, usually known as "The Brief Relation of the Destruction of the Indies" (the title properly belongs only to the first one). This work, and especially the statistics contained in it, are considered to be apocryphal by Montalvo, Nuix, Beristain, and other authorities. Complete sets of these are very rare and command fabulous prices. The original manuscript of the "Historia," is still preserved in the academy of history at Madrid. See Sir Arthur Hely's "Spanish Conquest of America" and "Life of Las Casas," Hubert Howe Bancroft's "Central America" and "Mexico," and Winso"'s "Narrative and Critical History of America" (Boston, 1884).

**CASAS Y ARAGORRI, Luis de las, governor-general of Cuba, b. in Sopuerta, Spain, in 1745; d. in 1800. He entered the army, and in 1769 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 y Aragorri was one of the 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, and the first census was taken. He created the "Casas de Beneficencia," built 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. To this he devoted himself at Havana. 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. He entered the
Casey, medical, d. in Liverpool, England, 2d, 1851. He was graduated from the University of Edinburgh in medicine, and was practicing at Liverpool when he died.

Casey, William, d. in Swansboro, N. C., 14 May, 1853. He was a farmer in his occupation.

Casey, Charles Felix, clergyman, b. in Quebec in 1807; d. there in 1881. At the age of seven he was sent to the school attached to the chapel of Notre Dame, and was later placed in the College de Plessis. He was ordained priest in 1830, and appointed secretary to Bishop Planet. He showed great courage and devotion during the cholera epidemic of 1832–3, and during the fever epidemic of 1847 among the Irish immigrants he found homes for more than 400 orphans. In 1834 he was appointed chaplain to the convent of the Good Shepherd, and the rest of his life was devoted to the reclaiming of fallen women. On account of his successes in this respect he was made domestic prelate of the pope. He was also vicar-general of the diocese of Quebec.

Casey, Levi, b. in South Carolina in 1749; 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 represented a Newbury district in the state legislature, and also served in congress from 17 Oct., 1803, till his death.

Casey, Silas, b. in East Greenwich, R. I., 19 July, 1807; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 25 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 first lieutenant on 28 June of that year. He distinguished himself under Worth in the Seminole war of 1835–42, 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 assaulting column. For his conduct here he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, 12 Sept., 1847. For his services during the war he was engaged on frontier and recruiting service most of the time till the civil war. He was made lieutenant-colonel of infantry on 18 May, 1861, and was a member of the board for examining breech-loading arms in 1854–5, and commanded Puget sound district, Washington territory, from 1856 till 1857. He was received on trial in the New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. His first regular appointment was at the bay of Quinte, in Canada, in 1859. He was stationed in New York, and in Canada, without episcopal powers, of the Wesleyan Methodists in Canada. In 1837 he was placed in charge of the native Wesleyan industrial school at Alnwick, where he remained until 1851. On the completion of the fifth year of his itinerancy he counseled 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 inscribed with a personal and powerful influence over them. He died suddenly, in consequence of a fall from his horse. See "Casey and his Contemporaries" (Toronto, 1856).

Casey, Theodore Spencer, physician, b. in Jackson, Butts co., Ga., 26 Jan., 1832. He was graduated at Marietta in 1852, and at the Starling medical college, Columbus, Ohio, in 1856. In 1863 he received the honor of degree of Ph. D. from the University of Kansas. Subsequent to the receipt of his medical degree he settled in Kansas City, and from 1860 till 1861 edited the "Medical Review" there, also holding the office of alderman during 1860. 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 1885 became professor of chemistry in Kansas City medical school. From 1872 till 1885 he edited the "American Review of Science and Industry" from 1877 till 1885, and in 1886 became president of the Kansas City real estate and stock exchange.

Casey, William, missionary, b. in Swansea, Mass., 19 Oct., 1837. He was educated in the University of Toronto, Canada, 19 Oct., 1855. Of his youth and early manhood but little is known. He was converted in 1863, 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, in Canada, in 1859. He was stationed in New York, and in Canada, without episcopal powers, of the Wesleyan Methodists in Canada. In 1837 he was placed in charge of the native Wesleyan industrial school at Alnwick, where he remained until 1851. On the completion of the fifth year of his itinerancy he counseled 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 inscribed with a personal and powerful influence over them. He died suddenly, in consequence of a fall from his horse. See "Casey and his Contemporaries" (Toronto, 1856).
CASS

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 it with the breastworks before Richmond, received on 30 June from President Lincoln his first appointment, on 3 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 office appointed to the service of the United States, to come into the service on 15 March, 1865, was brevetted major-general in the regular army.

In 1867 he again received the thanks of the Rhode Island legislature for his services in the rebellion, and especially for his bravery, skill, and energy at the battle of Fair Oaks. In 1868 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 permanent military occupation of the south by an army of 160,000 men after the rebellion should be over. He was retired from active service on 8 July, 1868, and placed on the retired roll. 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).—His son, Silas, b. in Rhode Island, 11 Sept., 1841, 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 1874. He was attached to the steamer "Wissahickon" in 1861, and was in the first attack on Fort Sumter and various engagements with the batteries in Charleston harbor. He was appointed 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, Canadi- an author, b. at Rivière Ouelle, Quebec, 16 Dec., 1831. He pursued a course of classical studies at St. 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 St. Anne's college until 1859, vicar of Beaufort, and afterward at Quebec cathedral from 1860 till 1864. He was appointed to the archdiocese of Quebec in quest of historical material. In 1874, in consequence of a serious affection of the eyes, he was compelled to retire from active ministerial work. His "Legends Canadien" (Quebec, 1861) was favorably received, and followed by "L'Histoire de la Marie de l'Incarnation" (1864), which was translated into German by the Abbe Geiger, of Munich (Ratisbon, 1873). The most important of his other writings are "Histoire d'Hôtel Dieu de Québec," and "Ma paroisse Canadienne au xve siècle." A complete edition of his works was published in 1886.

CASLEAR, John W., painter, b. in New York, 25 June, 1811. When fifteen years old he began the study of engraving under Peter 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 1853 he was elected an associate of the National academy, and in 1851 a full academician. His studio is in New York. His principal works are "Swiss Lake" (1869); "Genesee Meadows" (1871); "L'histoire de l'Alouette" (1855); "Autumn" (1876); "Scene in New Hamp- shire" (1878); "View of 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 fruit, 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 entered 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 under Gen. Wayne in the territory northwest of the Ohio, his family remaining at Exe- ter. During this time Lewis was attending the academy in his native town. In 1799 the family removed to Wilmington, Del., where Maj. Cass was temporarily stationed, and where Lewis was made 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 large practice. He visited Vermont, pursuing a lucrative business and a wide reputation in the thinly settled district north of the Ohio. Becoming well established in his profession, in 1806 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 treasur-able 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 3d Ohio volunteers. He commanded the advanced guard when the army crossed from Detroit into Canada, drew up the proclamation addressed by the general to the inhabitants, and commanded the detachment that drove in the British outpost at the Bridge of Aux Canards. 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 of infantry, and in this capacity served in the war. 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 appointed civil governor of the territory. In 1814 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, and no land could be surveyed, 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 relentless in their hostility to the white man. Under these and other circumstances Cass assumed the responsibilities of governor, and ex officio superintendent of Indian affairs, his jurisdiction extending over the whole territory. During eighteen years his management of Indian affairs was governed by remarkable wisdom and policy. He negotiated 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 along the lakes, and opened the great region of lakes and towns, and, in short, created and set in motion all the machinery of civilized government. In the administration of the extensive financial trusts incident to his position, Gov. Cass displayed the most scrupulous honesty, never permitting even the smallest sum allowed him by law to be used for contingent expenses to be transferred to his private account until the vouchers had been formally signed and transmitted to Washington. As yet the northwestern territory was imperfectly known, and at his suggestion an expedition was planned in 1820 in which he himself bore a conspicuous part. Accompanied by the ethnologist, Schoolcraft, and six other gentlemen, with Indian guides, they left Detroit in three canoes, for the exploration of the upper lakes and the head-waters of the Mississippi, and traversed 3,000 miles before their return. The results of this arduous expedition were published in the "North American Review" in 1828–9, and added not a little to the fame of the author. In 1831, when President Jackson reconstructed his cabinet, Cass was appointed secretary of war, and cordially approved all the distinctive features of that administration. During his incumbency the Black Hawk war occurred, and was vigorously suppressed. The Indian question, too, passed through a dangerous crisis in the removal of the Cherokees from their hereditary lands in Georgia and Mississippi. In the nullification troubles of 1832, the nullifiers derived no benefit from his presence in the war department. In 1836 Gen. Cass submitted a celebrated report to Congress upon the military and naval defences of the United States, embracing an elaborate summary of existing resources, both in the defences and the offensive. He recommended the erection of a strong chain of coast fortifications, and the maintenance of a powerful navy. Shortly after this, finding his health impaired, he resigned his secretaryship, and was appointed governor of the Michigan Territory. He reestablished diplomatic relations between the two countries at that time in a critical condition, owing to complications regarding the spoliation claims, Gen. Cass temporarily settled the matter by payment of interest. His most important act as minister was his vigorous protest against the quintuple Treaty, the United States having been left out of the right of search on the high seas. Mainly owing to his representations, France refused to ratify the treaty. The protest, in pamphlet form, had an enormous circulation, and the English were greatly incensed. Lord Brougham assailed him in parliament, and Cass replied very effectively in the Senate. During an interval of his diplomatic duties he made a long voyage in the U. S. frigate "Constitution," visiting Constantinople and the Mediterranean ports. Resigning his mission to France, he returned in 1835, to find a crisis growing in the political and financial condition of the United States. The country was greatly excited over the annexation of Texas. He had been talked of as a democratic candidate for the presidency, and his opinions upon the important questions of the day were eagerly sought. In the democratic convention of 1844, James K. Polk received the nomination, and was elected to the presidency in the following November, Mr. Cass cordially supporting him throughout the canvass. In January, 1845, he was elected to the U. S. senate, which place he resigned on his appointment to the presidency, in April, 1845. In this capacity he continued to serve his country and the nation, until the expiration of his term of six years. Here he wielded a powerful influence. He was a strong advocate of the union, became the chief ally of Henry Clay, and opposed both the southern-rights dogmas and the Wilmot proviso. The latter of these he had been instructed by the legislature to support; but he declared in the senate that he should resign his seat in case of a direct conflict between his duty and his principles. Originally Gen. Cass was the most prominent candidate for the chairmanship 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, save the fugitive-slave law, on the passage of which, in the senate, he declined to vote, though present in his seat. Being re-elected a senator from Michigan for a second term in 1847, in March, 1851, he still continued a prominent democratic candidate for the presidency, but, in 1852, as in 1844, he was unsuccessful. This defeat terminated Gen. Cass's aspirations for the chief magistracy, 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 1830, a friend of compromise, sustaining what were then known as the Crittenden resolutions. President Buchanan's message, 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. Freight of sixty sheep arrived, because during his term he mingled little in society, save in the exercise of the hospitality 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 government over a rebellion that for a time threatened its existence. Gen. Cass was a man of great natural abilities, a prudent, cautious legislator, a scholar of fine taste and acquired accomplishments, and a man of large personal influence 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 on Indian relations were especially valuable concerning the History, Traditions, and Languages of the Indians living within 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 (Albany, 1848); "Sketches of the Life and Public Services of Lewis Cass," by William T. Young (Detroit, 1852); "Life and Times of Lewis Cass," by W. L. G. Smith (New York, 1856); and a memorial volume (Detroit, 1866)—his son, Lewis, was appointed charged d'affaires to the papal states in 1853 and excepted to France, and held the minister resident in Italy, where he remained until 1858.

CASSERLY, Engene, senator, b. in Ireland in 1822; d. in San Francisco, Cal., 14 June, 1883. His parents came to New York when he was two years old, and, as his father was a teacher, young Casserly received an excellent education. He was graduated at Georgetown college, D. C., entered a lawyer'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, where he obtained a good practice, and took an active friend of law and national politics. He became 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 fire by which his machinery and stock were destroyed, was compelled to retire from the business. Thenceforward he devoted himself to his 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, was soon afterwards re-elected and resumed practice. In the same year he headed with Gov. booth the non-partisan independent movement in California, working successfully to prevent the legislature from falling into the control of the railroads. His death was the result of nervous prostration and softening of the brain.

CASSIDY, William, journalist, b. in Albany, N. Y., 12 Aug., 1815; d. there, 23 Jan., 1873. His grandfather had settled in Albany when he came from Ireland in 1780. His father, John Cassidy, sat for years in the municipal board, and was an influential member of the merchant classes, and resumed practice. In the same year he headed with Gov. Booth the non-partisan independent movement in California, working successfully to prevent the legislature from falling into the control of the railroads. His death was the result of nervous prostration and softening of the brain.

CASSIN, John, naval officer, b. in Philadelphia about 1758; d. in Charleston, S. C., 24 March, 1822. His father, an Irish gardener and dairyman, came to Philadelphia before the revolution. John became a midshipman in the navy at the age of 18. In 1778 he was appointed to the shipwrecked, was appointed to the merchant service a lieutenant in the navy, 11 Nov., 1799, became master, 2 April, 1806, and post-captain, 3 July, 1812. He commanded the naval forces in the Delaware, for the protection of Philadelphia, in the war of 1812. His son, Stephen, b. in Philadelphia, 16 Feb., 1783; d. in Georgetown, D. C., 29 Aug., 1857, entered the navy as midshipman, 21 Feb., 1800; became a lieutenant, 12 Feb., 1807; master, 11 Sept., 1814; captain, 3 March, 1823. He served with distinction in the war with Tripoli, commanded in the expedition to capture Donough's victory on Lake Champlain, and was rewarded by congress with a gold medal for bravery in that action. He was a terror to the pirates that infested the West Indies, and captured four of their vessels on 28 and 29 Sept., 1822.

CASSIN, John, ornithologist, b. near Chester, Pa., 6 Sept., 1813; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 10 Jan., 1869. He became a resident of Philadelphia in 1834, and, after several years in mercantile pursuits and in official duties, devoted the remainder of his life to the study ofornithology. He contributed descriptions of many species of birds, and synoptical reviews of various families, to the Philadelphia academy of sciences. He is the author of the article on "Birds" in "Outlines
in General Zoology" (New York, 1851), and "Descriptions of all North American Birds not given by Former American Authorities" (Philadelphia, 1858), containing descriptions of sixty 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 Gillies's Astronomical Expedition to Chili" (1855); "Journal of the Expedition of 1856"; and the chapters on rapacious and wading birds 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 preceding works of Audubon and Wilson.

CASTILLA, Ramón (cast-tel-ya), Peruvian soldier, b. in Tarapacá, 30 Aug., 1797; d. 25 May, 1867. He entered the Spanish army in 1816, and was made lieutenant in 1820. Soon afterward he joined the army of Castilla, and was made lieutenant-colonel. In 1829 he went to Lima, and was appointed chief of staff of the army. He was made brigadier-general by Orbeigoso, the provisional president, whom he supported until the treaty with Santa Cruz, president of Bolivia. He then died. Castilla, having been 63 years of age, was a noted Peruvian patriot who marched against Santa Cruz. Castilla was second leader of the vanguard at the attack on Lima and the defeat of Orbeigoso, and made common cause with Gannara, who was proclaimed president by the patriots, while Castilla was second in command of the Peruvian army that invaded Bolivia. In 1844 he overthrew the dictator Vivanco, and in 1845 was elected president of Peru, serving till 1851. The administration of his successor, Echenique, having become unpopular, Castilla began a revolution at Arequipa, seized Echenique, and entered Lima in 1855 as supreme ruler of the country. In this capacity he made many reforms, the most important of which was the abolition of slavery. He was re-elected president in 1858, and in 1860 proclaimed a new constitution, which established universal suffrage and prohibited every religion except the Catholic. In 1861 he made an unsuccessful attempt to annex Bolivia to Peru. In 1862 he was succeeded as president by Gen. San Rozán, and he in 1863 by Paredes, having assumed the hostile attitude toward the latter, was arrested in 1865, but soon gained his liberty, and joined the movement under Prado. In 1867 he headed an insurrection against Prado, and was on his way to Arien when he died.

CASTILLO, Bernardo Díaz del, soldier, b. in Medina-del-Campo, Spain, toward the end of the 15th century; d. in Mexico. He was one of the adventurers 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 habituated 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" (1532), he determined to write an authentic history of his native country. The title is "Historia verdadera 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. His account of the taking of Tenochtitlán is full of the jealousy of Cortés, which would render him partial; but he only blames that leader when his acts were really culpable, and in some cases he even tries to defend them.

CASTILLO, Juan de, monk, b. in Chili about 1615; d. in Santiago, Chili, in 1673. 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 appointed himself bishop, which had been shattered by an earthquake. In 1654 he was elected provincial. After a visitation of all the convents of his order in Chili, he retired to the convent of Santiago, where the rest of his life was passed in advocating mortification of the clergy.

CASTILLO Y ARTIGA, Spanish-American archbishop, b. in Navarre toward the end of the 16th century. He came to America after his ordination, and was first stationed at New Carthage. He afterward removed to Truxillo, where he remained till 1857. In 1857 he was made bishop of the Peruvian patriots who marched against Santa Cruz. Castilla was second leader of the vanguard at the attack on Lima and the defeat of Orbeigoso, and made common cause with Gannara, who was proclaimed president by the patriots, while Castilla was second in command of the Peruvian army that invaded Bolivia. In 1844 he overthrew the dictator Vivanco, and in 1845 was elected president of Peru, serving till 1851. The administration of his successor, Echenique, having become unpopular, Castilla began a revolution at Arequipa, seized Echenique, and entered Lima in 1855 as supreme ruler of the country. In this capacity he made many reforms, the most important of which was the abolition of slavery. He was re-elected president in 1858, and in 1860 proclaimed a new constitution, which established universal suffrage and prohibited every religion except the Catholic. In 1861 he made an unsuccessful attempt to annex Bolivia to Peru. In 1862 he was succeeded as president by Gen. San Rozán, and he in 1863 by Paredes, having assumed the hostile attitude toward the latter, was arrested in 1865, but soon gained his liberty, and joined the movement under Prado. In 1867 he headed an insurrection against Prado, and was on his way to Arien when he died.

CASTILLO Y LANCHAS, Joaquín M. (cast-tel-ya-de-lach-as), Mexican diplomatist, b. in Jalapa, 11 Nov., 1801; d. 11 July, 1858. He received his education in English colleges, the University of Glasgow, and the Seminary of Vergy, Spain, returning to Mexico in 1822. He had already filled several public offices when President González Ordóñez, appointed him his private secretary in 1828, and at once sent him to the United States as the representative of Mexico. After remaining in Washington as chargé d'affaires until 1837, he was elected to congress in 1843, and in the following year was appointed secretary of state under Pariedes's administration, being also Mexican minister to England from 1835 till 1858. He represented the state of Mexico in the federal congress in 1857; then joined Gen. Tornel as plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty of neutrality with the United States, and the treaty was signed at Antepec canal, and some years after (1866) negotiated a treaty of commerce and navigation with Great Britain. Castillo filled many other important offices in Mexico, belonged to the Spanish academy and several Mexican and British learned societies, was editor of the first newspaper published in Vera Cruz after the independence of 1823, and left a volume of poems, "Ocios Juveniles" (Philadelphia, 1853), and a work entitled "Elementos de Geografía."

CASTIN, Vincent (kas-tan), Baron de, b. in Oleron, France, in 1650; d. there about 1722. He was descended from a titled family, received a good education, and became colonel of the king's body-guard, and of the regiment of "Carrigan," which he accompanied to Canada in 1665. He established himself at Quebec, though indignant at that writer had not mentioned either himself or his companions, but had attributed all the glory to Cortés. His book was not published until long after his death, when a monk of the order of Melchisedec, hidden among the monks of the library, published it as "Historia verdadera de la Conquista de Nueva España." (Madrid, 1632). Although Castilla'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. His account of the taking of Tenochtitlán is full of the jealousy of Cortés, which would render him partial; but he only blames that leader when his acts were really culpable, and in some cases he even tries to defend them.

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CASTLE
Baron de St. Castin, who was surprised in December, 1791, and carried prisoner to Boston.

CASTLE, Frederick Albert, physician, b. in Fabius, N. Y., 29 April, 1842. He received a common-school education in his native town, and in the Rochester, N. Y., high school, after which he matriculated in 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 Carver general hospital in Washington during 1862-3. From 1869 till the close of the war he was acting assistant surgeon of the U. S. Army, and has served on board the "Gen. Bragg," a steamer attached to the lower Mississippi squadron. He 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 medical college 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 committee of revision and publication of the Pharmacopœia of the United States in 1880. He was on the editorial staff of "The Medical Record" from 1872 till 1876, and edited "New Remedies" from October, 1881, till it became the "American Druggist," of which he continues to be the editor. He has published papers and editorial articles in "The Medical Record," "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," and other journals, and also, with Dr. Leroy M. Yale, a "Report on the Epidemic of Cholera, 1830." In 1883 he 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 Harvard, 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 accepted in 1879 the pastorate of the First Baptist church in New York city, 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 URSUÁ, Juan Ignacio (cas-to-ray-nah e oor-soo-sah), Mexican bishop, b. in Zacatecas in 1608; d. in Merida, Yucatan, in 1733. 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 Salamanca. On his return to the city of Mexico he was appointed canon of the cathedral and professor of Holy Scriptures, vicar-general of the convents of nuns, and also honorary chaplain and preacher to Charles II. He was made bishop of Zacatecas in 1639. He died 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 1720. He left a large number of printed and manuscript works, all of them on religious subjects, especially in the field of "Vaticum Latinum Exiain," being the most important.

CASTRIES, Armand Nicolas Augustin, Due de (kas'-tre'), soldier, b. in April, 1756; d. in 1842. He was a son of the Marshal de Castries, and became a colonel in the American service, where he was known as the Count de Charles. He was made a brigadier-general of cavalry in 1782, and received the brevet title of Duke de Castries in 1784. He was deputy to the national assembly in 1789, and in May, 1792, took the oath of fidelity to the monarchy as a sign of his enmity 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 Koenen when Napoleon returned from Elba, in 1814, and made strenuous efforts in the cause of royalty.

CASTRO, Agustín, Mexican Jesuit, b. in Córdoba, state of Vera Cruz, 24 Jan., 1728; d. in Bogota, 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 Querétaro, and introduced in his lessons the teachings of Cartesian, Leibnitz, and Newton. He also served his order, and was a professor at Valladolid, Oaxaca, Guadalajara, and Merida, where he established the first 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 college there 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 Prosodia," "Historia de la Literatura Mejicana después de la Conquista," and "Juicio sobre las Comedias de Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz," and "Decima," and "Portrait," and "Cortes," an epic; "Cartas," a treatise on the art of poetry, and translations into Spanish verse of Fénelon's "Telemachus," Phedres's "Fables," Seneca's "Troades," several tragedies of Euripides, satires of Juvenal and Horace, some odes of AncINDEX, and the two of Sappho, and many works of Virgil, Milton, Young, Pope, and Ossian.

CASTRO, Andrés, Spanish grammarian, flourished in the 16th century; d. 1577. He entered the Franciscan order, and was for many years a missionary in Spanish America, principally in New Spain (Mexico). He published an important study of the languages used by the Mexican Indians, and wrote several books, those better known being "Arte de aprender las lenguas mexicana y matlazina: Vocabulario de la lengua matlazina: Sefonciones," and "Doctrina cristiana," these latter works, the sermons and the catechism, in the Matlazina language.

CASTRO, Henri, pioneer, b. in France in 1736; 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 consul at Providence, R. I. He went to Paris in 1838 as a partner in the banking-house of Laffite, and, in 1842 became consul-general in that city for the United States, having set up his residence on the banks of Medina river, he began in 1849 to send out emigrants to Galveston, and in 1844 established a settlement on the site of the present town of Castroville. During the next two years founded Quihi and Vandenberg. The number of his emigrant vessels increased from 13 in 1836 to 15 in 1845, which brought over 483 families and 457 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 1799. His parents were negro house-servants, and he was born in slavery. While still a boy he exhibited skill in needle-work and by his master's order was put to the study of mathematics and philosophy. 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 paper, 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 one of my fine sheets and traced the characters, in order to accustom 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, with the aid of a candle, 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. Coronado, 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-painter, and finally as a head cook. He produced an autobiography, which gives a vivid picture of slave-life in Cuba. His works are now half of the manuscript, 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 Chimes." 

CASTRO, Ramón de, Spanish soldier, flourished in the latter part of the 18th century. On 17 April, 1797, an English fleet of sixty vessels, commanded by Admiral Henry Harvey, with a boarding force of about 7,000 men under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, attacked the city of St. John of Porto Rico, laying siege to the place by sea and land. Castro had but a limited number of Spanish troops, with hardly any military experience and little ammunition and stores; but he displayed so much ability, bravery, and tenacity during the defence that on the fourteenth day of the siege, 1 May, 1797, the English were forced to retreat and re-embark in great haste, leaving their artillery, as well as many wounded and prisoners, in the hands of the Spaniards. 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, Vaça 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 Chimpas, 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 Indias, and subsequently appointed counsellor of Castile.

CASTRO LÓPEZ, 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 Pedra II. He was a member of the provincial assembly of Rio Janeiro in 1854, and also minister of finance, and in 1859 minister of foreign affairs. He has founded and organized several躺着, among them: American classic and contemporaries, at the same time distinguishing himself as a scientific, medical, and classical author. His works include "Disertação acerca da utilidade da dór," "Abramoocara," "O mundo e o progresso," "Epitome historiae sacre," "Musas latina," "O medicamento do povo," "Memoria sobre a possibilidade e a conveniência de convocar congressos amateurs," "Conferencia sobre a homeopathy," "Un sonho astronomico," and "Dicionario classico latino e portuguez." 

CASWALL, Henry, clergyman, b. in Yateley, Hampshire, England, in 1810; d. in Franklin, Pa., 17 Dec., 1877. He was the son of a clergyman, came to the United States in 1828, and was graduated 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 in 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 Fighedown, 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. Caswall came again to this country about 1868, and remained here till his death. Among his works are a sequel to his "History of the United States" (London, 1839); "The City of the Mormons" (1842); "The Prophet of the Nineteenth Century" (1843); "Scotland and the Scottish Church" (1853); and "The Western World Revisited" (1854). 

CASWELL, Alexis, educator, b. in Taunton, Mass., 29 Jan., 1799; d. in Providence, R. I., 8 Jan., 1877. He studied at the Bristol academy in Taunton, and was graduated at Brown in 1822, standing first in his class. In 1823 he was appointed a tutor in Columbian university, Washington, and in 1825 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. He left the college in the summer of 1825, and, after receiving ordination in October of that year, became pastor of the Baptist congregation in Halifax, N. S. During the following year he declined the professorship of mathematics and natural philosophy in Waterville college; but in July of 1826 he was appointed an instructor in the 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 1840-1 as president pro tem, during the absence of Dr. Francis Wayland in Europe. He resigned his professorship in 1864, 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, in his 80th year, he retired, just fifty years from the date of his graduation. On his retirement he was at once chosen a trustee, and in 1875 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 Providence Athenæum, for eight years one of its directors, and its vice-president. In 1850 he was elected an honorary member of the American Academy of Sciences. 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 in the establishment of Cathcart in 1807-9, and also one of the original trustees of Rhone Island hospital, and its president from 1875 until his death. In 1850 he became an associate fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences, in 1859 was elected a member of the Royal society 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. Cathcart delivered four lectures on astronomy before the Smithsonian institute in 1873, which were published in 1876. He was also the author 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 June, 1769; d. in N. C., 29 Nov., 1789. He removed to North Carolina in 1746, was for some years employed in the public offices, and afterwards practised law successfully. He was one of the colonists that came to the province from 1734 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 1774-5, and treasurer of the southern district of North Carolina in 1775. For three years he was president of the provincial congress, which 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—a victory of great benefit to the patriot cause in North Carolina, for which he received the thanks of congress and the appointment of major-general for the state. 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 in 1784-6, and was a delegate to the convention at Annapolis in 1787. In 1789 he was elected to the state senate from Dobbs co., and was a member of the convention that in November ratified the federal constitution. When the assembly met he was chosen speaker, and while presiding, 5 Nov., 1789, was struck with paralysis—His son, William, 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 1862 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 at the National Academy of Music in Cincinnati. He died in New York, 24 Dec., 1879. A taste for natural history induced him, after studying the natural sciences in London, to make a voyage to Virginia, where he arrived 29 April, 1804. He left London's British museum with many new 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, remarked for himself the peculiar character of describing, delineating, and collecting the most curious natural objects in this country. He arrived on 23 May, 1722, explored the lower part of South Carolina, and afterward lived for some time among the Indians at Fort Moore, 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, Florida, and the Bahama Islands" (2 vols., folio, 1731- 48); new ed., 1771. He 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. Catsby was a fellow of the royal society, to whose transactions he contributed a paper on "Birds of Passage" (1747), ascertaining the migration of birds on his own observations. He wrote "Hor- tus Europae Americanus" (published posthumously, 1767), and some other works have been attributed to him. A plant of the lizards class has been named after him, Catharsia, and also served as a member of the state assembly. He was a presi- dential elector on the Polk and Dallas ticket in 1844. He was elected to the 29th congress on the democratic nomination, and re-elected to the 30th, serving until March, 1849, when he was chosen U. S. senator from Indiana, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James Whitcomb. He served until 3 March, 1853.

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 1855, and his ministerial work has been performed chiefly in Philadelphia, Pa. In 1859 he received from the University of Lewisburg the degree of D.D. The server 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."
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 against the Hague, and won the distinction of being the first man who 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 the Cape.d. 16 Feb., 1807. He was made viscount Cathcart and Baron Greenock in the English peerage, 3 Nov., 1807. He was made general in 1813, was minister to Russia from 1813 till 1814, and became Earl Cathcart on 16 July, 1814. He accompanied the Emperor Alexander through the campaigns of 1813-14, 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 minister to 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 1786, and was taken with yellow fever in that year; but, notwithstanding this, remained at his post, both at that time and during the next year, as surgeon to the disease; returned to Philadelphia in 1790, when he even 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 Philosophical Society”), and a pamphlet on yellow fever in conjunction with Dr. Currie (1802).

CATLIN, George, painter, b. in Wilkesbarre, Pa., in 1796; d. in Jersey City, N. J., 22 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 1832 he went to the far west and spent eight years among the Indian tribes of Yellowstone river, 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 portraits illustrating 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 exposition 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 Wealth of Life, or, Man’s Relation” (New York, 1861); and “O-kee-pa: A Religious Ceremony, and other Customs of the Mandans” (London, 1867).

CATION, John Dean, jurist, b. in Monroe, Orange co., N. Y., 19 March, 1812. He received an academical education in Utica and Rome, N. Y., and in 1833 became a lawyer in Chicago, Ill. In 1834 he was elected justice of the peace, the total number of votes cast being only 289. He became judge of the Illinois supreme court in 1842, was made chief justice in 1853, and resigned in 1864, having acquired wealth in business. He has 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 “Nature and a Supreme Intelligence” (Chicago, 1884).

CATON, Richard, the exchant, b. in England in 1763; d. 27 Oct., 1812. In 1785 he became a merchant in Baltimore, and in 1790 entered into an association for the manufacture of cotton. He was particularly interested in the southern plantations, and was one of the founders in 1795 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, was married to the wealthy, 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 Marchioness of Wellesley; Elizabeth, Lady Stafford; Louisa, Duchess of Leeds; and a fourth, the wife of Mr. John McTavish, British consul at Baltimore, whose son married Ella, youngest 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, and shows the style of her beauty. Mrs. Caton’s portrait is in Indian territory. 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 exposition 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 Wealth of Life, or, Man’s Relation” (New York, 1861); and “O-kee-pa: A Religious Ceremony, and other Customs of the Mandans” (London, 1867).
CATTELL, Alexander Gilmore, senator, b. in Salem, N. J., 12 Feb., 1816. He received an academic education, and when a boy was a clerk in his father's store. He was elected to the legislature in 1840, was clerk of the house of assembly in 1841-3, and in 1844 a delegate to the State 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, organized on the stock 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 endeavored to accomplish, and was named a committee of the royal exchange, and succeeded in altering the method of quotations of exchange between the two 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 $15,900,000 without disturbance to the rate of exchange. The plan was adopted by both governments, and the amount successfully transmitted through Mr. Cattell's hands. He is 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, N. J., 30 Aug., 1827, was graduated at Princeton in 1848, and at Princeton theological seminary in 1852, where he remained a year longer, pursuing oriental studies under Prof. J. Addison Alexander. During 1859-75 he was associate principal of Edgehill school in Virginia, and afterwards studied 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 was 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 thrice enlarged and made thoroughly efficient. In 1880 he was appointed superintendent of public instruction for Pennsylvania, but declined the office. In 1864 he became a director of Princeton theological seminary. He has received the honorary degree of D. D. from Hamilton college, and LL. D. from Wooster. Dr. Cattell has published numerous articles on educational topics, and also many sermons and addresses. Since 1883 he has made Philadelphia his residence, where he holds the office of corresponding secretary of the Presbyterian mission society.

CAUCHON, Joseph Edward, Canadian author, b. in St. Rochs, Quebec, 31 Dec., 1816. He is descended from a member of the "Conseil Supe-
ing Cauvén at Mount Pinto, near Concepción, and in another battle, in which the Indians lost over 6,000 men. Again Cauvén attacked the Spaniards, but was twice defeated at the Puren passes, and February 1587. He took refuge in the mountains, but was discovered and made a prisoner with some other Indian chiefs, sent to Cádiz, and executed.

CAVEN, William, educator, b. in Kirkcolm, Wigtownshire, Scotland, 26 Dec., 1830. He emigrated to America with his father in 1847, and took 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 1870. 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.

CAVENDISH, Thomas, English navigator, b. in 1564; d. in 1598. He inherited wealth from his father, who lived at Trimley St. Martin, Suffolk, but reduced himself to a state of comparative poverty. He served at the naval court and by his wit. He then determined to improve his estate at the expense of the Spanish-American colonists, and with this purpose, aided by others who had become interested in his design, he fitted out three vessels of forty-six, and one hundred and twenty tons, and sailed on 22 July, 1586, having the year before gained experience by accompanying the expedition under Lane and Sir R. Grenville to colonize Virginia. They entered the straits of Magellan, 6 Jan., 1587, and after thirty-three days succeeded in clearing the straits, having examined the coast during that time and taken observations. On the Pacific coast they captured and burned Payta, Acapulco, and other towns. Cavendish secured his richest booty in the capture of the Spanish galion "Santa Anna," of 700 tons, which, together with a large cargo, had 150,000 Spanish dollars in its stores. He then sailed from California, crossed the Pacific to the Ladrone islands, went through the Indian archipelago and strait of Java, and around the Cape of Good Hope, reaching England on 9 Sept., 1588, having circumnavigated the globe in a shorter time than any preceding navigator. He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth soon after reaching home, and on 26 Aug., 1591, sailed on another expedition, but stormy weather, sickness, and a mutinous crew were the principal incidents until his death, on the coast of Brazil, or on his passage home. He rendered some service to geography and topography, and wrote an account of his first expedition, entitled "Voyage to Magellanica in 1586." See "Callander's Voyages" (London, 1775).

CAZIXAS, S. Luis Alves de Lima (kah-she'-as), Duke de, Brazilian soldier, b. in Rio de Janeiro about 1800. He entered the army while a boy, and rapidly rose to the ranks of general and baron, and subsequently became marshal, marquis, senator, and aide-de-camp of the emperor. He was twice minister of war and also president of the council, exerting great political influence as a conservative leader. He defeated Rossa in 1851, and commanded against Lopez, 1866-9. He was superseded by the Count d'Eu after the capture of Asuncion, and received the title of duke.

CEBALLOS, José (thy-bal'-voes), Mexican soldier, b. in the city of Durango, 15 March, 1830. He first came into notice during the revolution, favoring the plan of Ayutla. When Benito Juarez was president of Mexico, he gave Ceballos, in 1869, the command of a regiment garrisoning Yucatan, with which he remained till 1870. He took part afterward in a revolt among his soldiers, who divided into two parties. With those who adhered to him he overpowered the rebels in a three days' fight. Some merchants and property-owners appeared to have been implicated in the revolt, and Ceballos, without consulting President Juarez, had them shot. Next year he was appointed brigadier-general, and as such commanded the federal troops of the 1st division in the western states, continued the campaign against the press, having imprisoned 10,000 Indians after his defeat by Corona at La Moyonera. Lerdo de Tejada having become president, Ceballos was empowered to effect the deposition of Camarena, governor of Jalisco, by force, which was accomplished after a bloody fight that lasted three days between the federal and state troops. Ceballos remained at Jalisco as governor and military chief till late in 1876, when Lerdo's government was deposed by Gen. Diaz; then he joined Iglesias, who had revolted against Lerdo while chief justice of the supreme court. Iglesias, Piret, and others, were driven to the United States, and Ceballos sailed to San Francisco, Cal., but soon afterward departed for Guatemala, where he found himself in declined circumstances. President Barrios appointed him director of the military school. While in Guatemala he assumed the title of "Marquis," and suddenly turned to the side of Diaz, went to Mexico, was restored to his rank, and given the governorship of the federal district, which in Mexico is the highest office after that of president. Ceballos is also a senator, and is noted for his eminence to the press, having imprisoned a number of journalists and students in 1883-70.

CELESTE (su-layst'), or CELESTE-Elliot (Madame), danseuse and actress, b. in Paris, 16 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 debut in the United States, where she married Henry Elliot soon after her arrival. After her husband's death she went to England and achieved success in London. She subsequently passed several years in the United States between 1854 and 1865. After 1867 she married the Rev. Charles, and went to Canada to appear 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 Bayadère, the French Spa, Miami in "Green Brooms," Miriam, and the Woman in Red. The poet Fitz-Greene Halleck was among her admirers, and made her the subject of several highly complimentary stanzae.

CELORON DE BIENVILLE, French explorer, b. about 1715. He was sent by the Marquis de la Galissonnière, governor of Canada, with subordinate officers, cadets, 20 soldiers, 180 Canadians, and 45 Cherokees and Abanakis, 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 Allegheny, and ascended that river a journey of 500 miles. Finding English men of different points, Celoron 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. They buried in different places six leaden tablets, with inscriptions recording the formal occupation in the name of the French king. They descended the Ohio to the mouth of the Great Miami, and thence crossed by land to Lake Erie, and reached Fort Niagara on 29 Oct., 1749.

CENTENO, Diego (then-tay'-no), Spanish soldier, b. in 1505; d. in 1549. He accompanied Pizarro as an officer in the conquest of Peru and amassed a very large fortune. Centeno distinguished himself in the battle of Chupas, gained by Vaca de las Guarniciones, and the young conquerors decreed the assassination of Francisco Pizarro. Afterward he made war against Gonzalo Pizarro for the possession of Peru, but was utterly routed at Guarina, or Huarina, in 1547. Four years later he died from the effects of poison given to him at a banquet.

CERDA, Alfonso de la, Peruvian R. C. bishop, b. in Cuenca, Spain; d. in Chuquisaca, Peru, in 1592. He emigrated to America, seeking his fortune; but the crimes of his fellow-adventurers disgusted him with the world, and he entered the convent of San Rosario in Lima, and took the habit of the Dominican order in 1543. 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 language should be rejected. In 1572 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. nominated Cerdas as his successor, and the new archbishop was consecrated before his departure for America. He did not remain long in Honduras, as the bishopric of Chuquisaca fell vacant and he was transferred to it. Shortly after his elevation he found ed the convent of his order in Chuquisaca.

CERRACHI, Guiseppi (cher-rah'-kee), Italian sculptor, b. about 1760; excelled in 1801. He came to Philadelphia in 1791 and made busts of Washington, Hamilton, and other eminent men. He also made a bust of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1796, when Italy was invaded by that general. In 1800, having formed with Arena and others a design to assassinate the first consul, he, with the intention (as is supposed) of carrying out this design, proposed to undertake another statue of him; but the plot was detected and he was guillotined.

CESNOLA, Luigi Palma (chay-seh-noh-la), Italian archaeologist, b. in Genoa, Italy, 29 July, 1822. He was educated at the Royal military academy, and served in the Sardinian army during the war in 1849, and also was engaged in the Crimean war. In 1890 he came to the United States and volunteered and settled as a soldier in the 4th New York cavalry. He was in the battle of Aldie, in June, 1862, where he was wounded and captured. Afterward he was appointed U. S. consul at Cyprus, where he made extensive archaeological examinations and acquired a large collection of antiquities, which in 1873 became the property of the Metropolitan museum of art. During the latter part of 1873 he again visited Cyprus, and added much to the collections already gathered, and on his return to New York in 1877, he was made director of the museum. About 1879 many adverse judgments by eminent art critics, reflecting on the integrity of his collections, appeared in the New York art journals and in the daily press. These charges were referred to a committee of five well-known gentlemen, who, after careful examination, declared them groundless. The matter was afterward brought into the courts, and a libel suit against Col. Cesnola was instituted by Gaston L. Feurardent, which, after a prolonged trial, resulted in a disagreement of the jury. This case attracted great attention on account of the extreme partisanship shown by the newspapers during the trial. He married a daughter of Capt. Samuel C. Reid, who repelled with great loss to the enemy the British attack on his ship, the "General Armstrong," in the harbor of Fayal, in September, 1819. Cesnola collected at New York the degree of LL. D. in 1880. He is the author of "Researches and Discoveries in Cyprus." (New York, 1875).

CÉSPEDES, Carlos Manuel de (thes'-pay-des), Cuban revolutionist, b. in Bayamo, Cuba, 18 April, 1819; d. 22 March, 1874. He studied in Havana and in Spain, and was admitted to the bar in Madrid in 1842. After being implicated with Gen. Prim in a conspiracy for the overthrow of the government, he returned, in 1844, to his native city, where he practised his profession and cultivated literature. He wrote a comedy: "Las dos Dianas," and made a metrical translation of several books of Virgil's: "Enid." 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 remained until October, 1868. On the 9th of this month he headed an insurrection in the town of Yara against the Spanish government, and published a manifesto in justification of his cause. Soon the whole eastern part of the island was in arms. On 18 Oct., 1868, Céspedes and his followers took the seat of the revolutionary government; but on 16 Jan., 1869, 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 Guímaro. On 10 April, 1869, a Cuban congress assembled there and framed a constitution for the republic they were trying to found. Céspedes was made president by acclamation, and remained with his cabinet in Guímaro until 1870, when 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 manner 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 1643, where he studied the Algonquin language, and remained among the Indians. 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 (shah-bay'),** French naval officer, b. in Toulon, 28 Feb., 1725; d. in Paris, Dec. 9, 1802. He entered the navy in 1741, and served with the French during the American revolutionary war, greatly distinguishing himself. In 1781 he was made commander of a squadron, and in 1792 became vice-admiral of the navy. During the French revolution he retired to England, returned to Paris in 1802, when he received a pension from Bonaparte, by whom, in 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. His published works include "Voyages sur les côtes de l'Amérique septentrionale" (Paris, 1554).

**CHABRAT, Guy Ignatius** (sha-brah'), R. C. b. in Chambery, France, in 1787; d. in Mauriac, France, in 1868. He was educated in a Sulpician seminary, and ordained sub-deacon in 1809. He volunteered for the American mission, was ordained priest in 1811, and appointed pastor of St. Michael's, Nelson county, Ky. He had charge of the mission congresses in this state up to 1824, when he was selected as superior of the community of Loreto. In 1834 he received from Rome the bulls for his consecration as bishop of Bolivar and coadjutor to the bishop of Bardstown. Being threatened with loss of sight, he visited Europe, and, as the most eminent oculists gave him hope on recovery, he resigned his see in 1847 and retired to his father's house in France. Eventually he became totally blind, but recovered his health.

**CHACE, George Ide,** physicist, b. in Lancaster, Mass., 19 Feb., 1858; d. in Providence, R. I., 24 April, 1885. He was graduated at Brown in 1880, 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. Casswell. For fifteen years he occupied the chair of chemistry, physics, and geology, and for five years the chair of moral philosophy and metaphysics. On the resignation of Dr. Sears he discharged the duties of president for one year. His entire service covered a period of forty-seven years. In 1872 he retired from the university and spent a year and a half in foreign travel. In the closing years of his life he was a member of the municipal government of Providence, and president 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, 1880).

**Cham, senior, b. in Fall River, Mass., 22 July, 1829.** He became a cottonmanufacturer, was a member of the Rhode Island senate in 1876-7, and was elected to congress in 1880, and re-elected for the following term. He was elected by the legislature to serve out the senatorial term of Henry B. Anthony, which will expire in 1889, and took his seat on 26 Jan., 1885.

**CHADBOURNE, Paul Ansel,** educator, b. in North Berwick, Me., 21 Oct., 1833; d. in New York city, 23 Feb., 1885. After the death of his mother, in 1830, he entered the family of acquaintances 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. H., 1855. He acquired the names and nature of the various articles on sale, and attended the college which aided him in his later chemical studies. He was prepared for college at Phillips Exeter academy, where he supported himself by copying law papers, and teaching in vacation, and was graduated at Williams in 1848, with the valedictory. He then taught, and studied theology in Freehold, N. J., where a serious illness nearly proved fatal to 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 1855, 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 chair of natural history, where he remained till 1867. 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 1870, and, after two years among the mines in the Rocky mountains, became, in 1872, 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 1889 again became president of Massachusetts agricultural college. Dr. Chadbourne took much interest in public affairs. He was state senator from northern Berkshire in 1865 and 1866, 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 "Insect in Animals and Men," two courses of lectures (Boston, 1873-'7); "Strength of Men and Stability of Nations," five baccalaureate sermons; (1873-'7); "Hope of the Righteous" (1877); and edited "Public Service of the State of New York" (3 vols., Boston, 1881). A full list of his articles can be found in the "Williams Obituary Record" for 1883.

CHADWICK, George W., musician, b. in Lowell, Mass., 13 Nov., 1854. In 1877 he went to Germany, where he studied music and was associated with the famous composer, Chopin. In 1880, he was appointed to the position of organist of the First Unitarian church in Boston. He was graduated at Harvard in 1884, and died May 10, 1890.

CHAILLÉ, Stanford Emerson, physician, b. in Natchez, Miss., 9 July, 1830. He is of Huguenot descent, and the great-grandson of Col. Peter Chaille, of revolutionary times. His education was received at Phillips Andover academy 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. Chaille held numerous hospital appointments before the war, and was medical inspector of the Confederate army of Tennessee in 1862-'3, and subsequently in charge of various military hospitals. He was moderator of the annual medical convention of the University of Louisiana from 1858 till 1887, lecturer on obstetrics in 1865-'6, professor of physiology and hygiene in the college of Louisiana in 1867-'8, and professor of the medical department and professor of physiology and hygiene in the college 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 supervising inspector at New Orleans, and in 1884 was made a member of the board.

CHAPFEE, Jerome B., senator, b. in Niagara county, N. Y., 17 April, 1825; d. in Salem Centre, Westchester co., N. Y., 9 March, 1886. His education was limited, but his native 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 had saved enough money to remove to Adrian, Mich., in 1849. He became a wholesale grocer and goods merchant. He lived in Adrian for about six years, married, and became the father of three 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. Chappee 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 had prepared him for a seat in the civil organization of the territory, and he represented it in congress until 1876, when Colorado became a state, and, with 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 his personal friendship was broken for a time. In the marriage of his daughter with U. S. Grant, Jr., in 1889, the friendship was renewed. While his health permitted, Mr. Chappee maintained his active interest in politics, and he was chairman of the republican national executive committee during the presidential canvass of 1884.

CHALKLY, Thomas, preacher, b. in London, England, 3 March, 1675; d. in Tortola, West Indies, 4 Sept., 1741. 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 and the American colonies. He landed in America, landed in Maryland in 1698, and spent a year preaching in Virginia and New England. Subsequently he returned to England, married, and, after journeying through Ireland, he decided to settle permanently in America. He selected Philadelphia as his home, and made preaching...
CHALMERS, George, British historian, b. in Pochaburs, Scotland, in 1742; d. in London, England, 21 May, 1823. He was educated at King's college, Aberdeen, after which he studied law in Edinburgh. In 1763 he emigrated to America and settled in Baltimore, where he practised his profession for several years with great success. He opposed the action of the colonists at the beginning of the Revolutionary war, and, being unsuccessful in this, he returned to England, where in 1786 he became a member of the board of trade, and published political, historical, biographical, and miscellaneous works, among which are: "A Collection of Treaties between Great Britain and other Powers" (London, 1790); "Political Annals of the Present Universal War" (4 vols., Boston, 1845), a work interesting for its legal bearings; "An Estimate of the Comparative Strength of Great Britain during the Present and four Preceding Reigns" (1782; revised ed., 1810); "Opinions on Interesting Subjects of Public Laws and Other Relations, arising from American Independence" (1784); "Life of Thomas Ruddington" (1794); "Apology for the Believers of the Shakespeare Papers" (1797); "Supplementary Apology" (1799); "Appendix" (1800); "Life of Sir David Lyndsay, and a Glossary of His Poetical Works" (1806); "Life of Mary, Queen of Scots, from the State Papers" (2 ed., 1822); "Churchyard Chips Concerning Scotland"; "Life of Daniel Defoe," and, under the pen-name of Francis Oldys of the University of Pennsylvania, "Life of Thomas Paine" (1791-2). His principal work is "Caledony," a comprehensive historical account of Scotland from the earliest period (3 vols., 1807-24). This was to have been extended to six volumes. The fourth was left in manuscript.

CHALMERS, Joseph W., senator, b. in Halifax county, Va., in 1867; d. in Holly Springs, Miss., in June, 1855. He was the son of a wealthy planter, who came from Scotland, being related to Thomas Chalmers, the celebrated divine. The son was trained to mercantile pursuits, but, after the death of his father, determined to be a lawyer, and, after spending two years in the University of Virginia, studied law in the office of Benjamin W. Leigh in Richmond. In 1835 he removed to Jackson, Tenn., and in 1840 to Holly Springs, Miss. In 1842-3 he was vice-chancellor. In 1846 he was appointed to the seat in the U.S. senate vacant from the death of Senator Robert Walker to the head of the treasury department, and was subsequently elected for the remainder of the term, but at its close he declined re-election and resumed the practice of law, being succeeded by Jefferson Davis. He served in the senate from 7 Dec., 1845, till 3 March, 1847. He was a zealous state-rights democrat, and warmly supported Gen. Cass for president in 1848, and John A. Quitman and Jefferson Davis in their contests with Henry S. Foote in 1851.

CHALMERS, Lionel, physician, b. in Cam- brillen, Scotland, about 1715; d. in Charleston, 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 seven successive years, beginning with 1750, and the results were published as "A Treatise on the Weather and Diseases of South Carolina" (London, 1776). He also wrote a paper on "Opioltotonis and Tenamus," which was communicated to the Royal Society, and it was published in their "Transactions" in 1754. He was also the author of a valuable "Essay on Fevers" (Charleston, 1767).

CHAMBERLAIN, Daniel Henry, governor of South Carolina, b. in West Brookfield, Mass., 23 June, 1855. He was graduated at Yale in 1872, and at Harvard law-school in 1863. He entered the army in 1864 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 prominent member of the Democratic party, and was elected governor in 1876. He was sworn in as governor on the 2nd of December, 1876, and took his seat on the 12th of the same month. He was re-elected in 1878, but died in office on the 9th of February, 1881. His policies included the support of the railroad companies, the protection of negro interests, and the establishment of a school system for negroes. He also advocated the construction of a railroad from Charleston to the interior of the state.

CHAMBERLAIN, Jeremiah, educator, b. near Great Conewago, York co., Pa., 5 Jan., 1794; d. in
Chamberlain, Joshua Lawrence, soldier, b. in Brewer, Me., 8 Sept., 1825. 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 1842, and at Bangor theological seminary in 1845. 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 1836 till 1862, became also instructor in modern languages in 1837, and in 1861 was made acting president of this institution, filling the chair 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 recommended for a brigadier-general for gallant and 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 had served so faithfully and so well." Gen. Chamberlain was afterward stationed at Quebec, 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 to receive the formal surrender of the arms and colors of the troops of the Confederacy, 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 was three times 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, 1880, did much toward averting 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. He resigned his office of head of the faculty of Bowdoin in 1883, but continued to lecture there on public law and political economy until 1885. 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, 1879).
CHAMBERLIN, Thomas Crowder, geologist, b. near Mattoon, Ill., 25 Sept., 1843. He was graduated at Beloit College in 1861 and in science at Michigan university in 1868-9. He was professor of natural science at the state normal school, Whitewater, Wis., from 1869 till 1875, when he was given the chair of geology at Beloit. This he retained till 1884, and lectured at the college two years longer, also filling the chair of geology at the Corvian school of science, Columbian 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 1872 till 1875, and chief geologist, from 1876 till 1881, when he took charge 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 1886 he was chosen vice-president of the American association for the advancement of science for the section of geology and geography. It was his paper "Outline of the Geology of Ohio" (Whitewater, Wis., 1872); Annual Reports of the Wisconsin Geological Survey for the years 1876 to 1879 inclusive (Madison, Wis., 1877-80); and "Geology of Wisconsin" (4 vols., with 3 folio atlases of colored maps, Madison, 1877-85). Among his published works are: "History and Significance of the Wisconsin Kettle-Moraine" ("Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy," 1876-7); "Le-kettle-moraine et les mouvements qui lui ont donné naissance" (Paris, 1878); "Residue and Qualifying Conditions of Horrison Welts" (Annual Report U. S. Geological Survey," 1882-3); and "An Inventory of Our Glacial Drift" (the vice-presidential address before the American association at Buffalo, 1886).

CHAMBERS, Alexander, soldier, b. in New York state about 1862. 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., in 1853-4, and on frontier and other duty until 3 March, 1856, when he was promoted second lieutenant, took part in hostilities at the battle of manassas, 1861-3, was promoted first lieutenant, 19 Jan., 1859, and participated in the march to New Mexico in 1860. He became captain in the 10th infantry, 14 May, 1861, and colonel of the 16th Iowa volunteers, 24 March, 1862; served in the Tennessee and Mississippi campaigns, 4 April to 19 Sept., 1862. Having been twice wounded in the battle of Shiloh, and was promoted brevet major 7 April for his meritorious services during that action. He was present at the siege of Corinth, and brevetted lieutenant-colonel, 19 Sept., 1862, for gallant conduct at the battle of Iuka, where he was severely wounded; took part in the Vicksburg campaign, and was promoted brevet colonel, 4 July, 1863, for meritorious services during the siege; was a brigadier-general of volunteers, 11 Aug., 1863, and was in garrison at Vicksburg August and September of a course of Oral, 1864, when he participated in Gen. Sherman's march to Meridian. He was at Omaha as judge-advocate of the district of Nebraska from January till 7 June, 1866, and in the department of the Platte from 7 June until the time he was transferred to 27th infantry, 21 Sept., 1866. On 5 March, 1867, he became major of the 23d infantry.

CHAMBERS, Charles Julius, author, b. in Bellefontaine, Ohio, 21 Nov., 1840. He was gradu-
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 afterward 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, Mason co., studied law, was admitted to the bar, 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 1819 and 1823-29, and governor of Iowa in 1841-5. While acting in this latter capacity he acquired great influence among the discordant Indian tribes.

CHAMBERS, Talbot Wilson, clergyman, b. in Carlisle, Pa., 25 Feb., 1819. He was graduated at Rutgers in 1834, after which he studied theology there, and at Princeton. He was licensed to preach in Clinton, Miss., in 1838, and subsequently was ordained in the Reformed Dutch classis at New Brunswick, N. J., in January, 1840, meanwhile having become pastor of the 2d Reformed Dutch church at Somerville, N. J., where he remained until 1849. In December of the latter year he was installed as one of the pastors of the collegiate Dutch church, New York, and has since regularly preached in the Lafayette place church. He was the Vedder lecturer at New Brunswick, N. J., in 1845, chairman of the committee on versions of the American Bible society, and member of the American Bible revision committee, Old Testament company. In 1868 he was appointed a trustee of Rutgers, and in 1881 became a trustee of Columbia, from which institution, in 1853, he received the degree of LL.D. He has written besides numerous pamphlets and magazine articles, "The Noon Prayer Meeting in Fulton Street" (New York, 1857); "Memoir of Theodore Frelinghuysen" (1863); "Exposition of the Book of Zachariah in Lange's "Commentary" (1874); "The Psalter a Witness to the Divine Origin of the Bible" (Vedder lectures, 1875); and "Companion to the Revised Version of the Old Testament" (1885).

CHAMBERS, William, Scottish author and publisher, b. in Peebles, Scotland, in 1800; d. in Edinburgh, 20 May, 1883. He was apprenticed to a printer in Edinburgh, afterward owned a book-stall, and in 1829, with his brother Robert, established a publishing-house, which became the most extensive in Scotland. They founded the "Edinburgh Journal" in 1822, and compiled and published numerous reprinted and original works of the people. In 1835 William was made lord-provost of Edinburgh. He gave his impressions of the United States in "Things as they are in America" (New York, 1854) and "Slavery and Color in America" (London, 1857), and compiled a "History of the United States" (1857), "Memoir of William and Robert Chambers" (Edinburgh, 1872; 12th ed., 1883).

CHAMBLISS, John Randolph, soldier, b. in Hixson, Greenville co., Va., 33 Jan., 1833; d. in Deep Bottom, near Richmond, Va., 16 Aug., 1864. His father, John R. Chambliss, was a delegate to the Virginia secession convention of 1861. Young Chambliss was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1859, and served at the cavalry school, Carlisle, Pa., till March, 1861. He then became a planter at Hixson, Va., was major on the staff of the governor from 1856 till 1861, and colonel in the militia from 1858 till 1861. He joined the Confederate army at the beginning of the civil war as colonel of an infantry regiment, and afterward became colonel of the 1st cavalry. He was subsequently made a brigadier-general, and was killed in action while leading a brigade of cavalry.

CHAMBLISS, William Parham, soldier, b. in Chamblessburg, Bedford co., Va., 29 March, 1827. After attending a private school in Giles co., Tenn., he served through the Mexican war as second lieutenant in the 1st Tennessee volunteers from June, 1846, till July, 1847, and afterward as captain of the 3d Tennessee volunteers. From 1850 till 1855 he practised law in Pulaski, Tenn., and from 1852 published the "Citizen," a weekly democratic weekly newspaper. He was also a member of the legislature from 1853 till 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, 6 April, 1861, and served through the Manassas and peninsular campaigns, receiving the brevet of major, 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 on the field of battle, and four nights in the woods, and was then taken to Libby prison, Richmond. For his conduct at Gaines's Mills he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel on 28 June, 1862. The wounds that 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 4th cavalry, 30 March, 1864, served as special inspector of the Mississippi cavalry, division of the Mississippi department, 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 Cobourg railway and mining company, Cobourg, Canada. He has published a pamphlet on "Gen. McClellan and the Presidency" (1864).

CHAMBODUT, Louis Claude Marie (sham-bow-dew), clergyman, b. 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 made a priest in St. Louis in 1846, and in 1847 erected a church in Nacogdoches, of which he became pastor. In 1851 he was summoned to the cathedral of Galveston, appointed vicar-general of the diocese, and made administrator of the missions. In 1853 he was transferred to New Orleans. During the war he was unremitting in his care of the wounded, and founded several charitable institutions.

CHAMORRO (chah-mor'-ro), Central American statesman, b. in Guatemala in 1806; d. in Pararuta, 12 March, 1883. He belonged to a 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 surgeon, with extraordinary power. He started, however, as a war declared against Guatemala, and retired in 1844. Subsequently he became civil and military governor of Nicaragua, and in 1851 secretary of the treasury; and, after the outbreak in August which drove Pinola from power, he succeeded him as general-in-chief. Being the leader of the conserva-tive party, then powerful, he was elected chief magistrate or supreme director in April, 1858. A few months afterward Bishop Viteri, of Nicaragua, died suddenly, and rumors were spread to the effect that the prelate had been poisoned by con-spirators 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.

CHAMPION, John, soldier, b. in London county, Va., in 1752; d. in Kentucky, about 1798. He was sergeant-major of Henry Lee's cavalry legion, and, just after Arnold's treason, was sent to New York as a general-in-chief at Washington's request. His mission was to discover whether 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 at night, was hotly pursued, and gained the British galleys at Paulus Hook. He was taken to New York, and, after being examined by Sir Henry Clinton, was sent by him to Arnold, who made him sergeant-major in a legion he was raising. Champe was able to save Washington from suspicions of the suspected general's incen-cere, but he was not so successful in the other part of his mission. Discovering that Arnold walked in his garden every night, he formed a plan 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 Greene's troops in North Carolina. Without Washington discharged him from further service, lest he should fall into the hands of the British and be hanged. In 1798 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, 1812; 2d ed., Washington, 1887).

CHAMPIAU, Samuel de, French navigator, b. in Brouage, Saintonge, on the bay of Bisay, in 1657; d. in Quebec, 25 Dec., 1685. 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, acting as pilot-general of the Spanish fleets, conducted back to their own country the Spanish soldiers who had served in France, and was accompanied by his nephew, who took command of the "St. Julien." In January, 1599, he sailed in command of this vessel for the West Indies, and during two years and a half visited many of the islands in the Gulf of Mexico. 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 "Bref discours" (Quebec, 1780), though the 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 13 March, 1603, in the ship of Pontgrave. On 24 May they anchored at Tadoussac, where the Saguenay joins the St. Lawrence; and soon afterward he, Pontgrave, and a few men, proceeded up the river in a boat, until stopped by the rapids of St. Louis above Montreal, which was the limit of Cartier's discoveries in 1535. Returning to Tadoussac, Champlain examined both sides of the river, and subsequently explored the St. Lawrence down to Gaspe. He sailed for France in August, and published the same year his first volume, "Des sauvages," giving an account of his explorations and discoveries. The commander, De Chaste, having died in the mean time, his privileges were transferred to Du Guay, Sieur de Monts, who made an engagement with Champlain, with the intention of founding a settlement at Acadia, and they sailed together, arriving at Sable island 1 May, 1604. Coasting along Nova Scotia, he finally determined to form a settlement on the island of St. Croix, named by De Motts, 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 Fort Royal, adjacent to the present Annapolis Royal. Champlain explored the coast as far as Cape Cod, making careful surveys and maps as he progressed. He returned to France in 1607, 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 Tadoussac, 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 become friendly with the Montagnais, an Indian tribe on the St. Lawrence, in 1609 he joined them in an expedition against the Iroquois. While in pursuance of this project, they were met by a party of Algonquins and Hurons, and, accompanied by them, ascended Sorel river until they arrived at the Chamby rapids. Having at this point sent back his boat and crew, Champlain proceeded in a canoe, and entering a lake, gave it his own name. Champlain and his Indians meeting a large force of the Iroquois on the lake, both parties landed and threw up barricades of trees. On the follow-
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 arquebus, and mortally wounded another after committing suicide with his musket. 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, to embark his Montagnais allies made war again upon the Iroquois, but, while attacking and demolishing their fort on the Sorel, he was severely wounded by an arrow. Leaving Du Parc in his place, he returned to France in 1611, and while there married Helen Bouillé, a Protestant, who, after his death, became an Ursuline nun. De Monts having lost his influence in consequence of the death of Henry IV., and the merchants who had previously interested themselves in the colonization scheme having concluded to spend no more money on it, Champlain returned to New France in 1613, and assumed their interest in the project. That nobleman obtained, 8 Oct., 1613, a commission appointing him governor and lieutenant-general of New France, and Champlain was appointed his lieutenant, which office he retained, when the Prince de Condé succeeded him in the command. In addition to his duties, he was, after a short time after his appointment he sent several vessels to Canada, and in 1613 sailed himself, principally with the intention of exploring the Ottawa, which a sailor named Vignaud had claimed to have ascended to a lake and thence reached the North sea. On 27 May, 1615, 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 returned to the colony in 1615, taking with him Père Denis Jamoy 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 country for a time, returned to Montréal, where he essayed to enter the Sorel, having embarked, 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 after, 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 endeavors of Champlain, both in Canada and in France, the colony did not flourish, and the indifference of the authorities at home threatened it with extinction. At this time, however, (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 he left Portland and embarked on board his other vessel in order to visit the French possessions on the Mississippi, and increased in population, entering upon a career of prosperity. In 1625 the Duke de Ventadour became viceroy, and at once set to work to develop the colony, 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 summoned Champlain to surrender. His answer was a defiance, and the British retired. After committing suicide with a piece of the Canadian 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, was relieved in Quebec and 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-en-Laye, concluded in that year, between Great Britain and France, Canada, together with Acadia and Cape Breton, was restored to France, and Champlain, being at once reinstated as governor, in 1633 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 become more numerous among the natives, he did all in his power to strengthen and develop the colony, and erected a fort at Richelieu island and founded 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 his work he published a volume containing an indifferent abridgment of his previous voyages, which included a continuation from 1619 to 1632. Interesting features of this volume were prayers and catechisms in two of the languages of the aborigines. Some copies bear the date of 1640. In 1830 it was reprinted in Paris. The Abbé Lavergne and Casgrain, of Quebec, have published the whole series of his works, including his Mexican voyage, with notes and fac-similes of all the maps and 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, 1769; d. there, 28 March, 1840. He was graduated at Harvard in 1786, and represented New York in Congress; served as a captain of the 25th regt. in the militia of New York, and was elected as a senator from New York in 1809. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, and prominent in the college of St. Omer, France. He served in Congress as a representative from Rhode Island from 15 May, 1795, till 3 March, 1801, and was afterward chosen U. S. senator in place of Francis Maibone, deceased. He took his seat 12 Jan., 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 1738; d. in 1809, was a merchant of Newport, an officer of the revolution, member of the Continental congress from 1755 to 1788, and of the convention that adopted the federal constitution.

CHAMPLIN, James Tift, educator, b. in Colechester, Conn., 9 June, 1811; d. in Portland, Me., 15 March, 1882. He was graduated, with the valedictory, at Brown in 1834, and was a tutor there from 1835 till 1841, when he resigned. He became professor of languages at the Methodist 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 1873, when he removed to Chadron and died. He published a large number of educational works, among them English and Greek grammars, and editions of "Demothenes on the Crown" (1843); "Demothenes' Select Orations" (1848); and "Essays on the Crown" (1856); a
CHAMPLIN, John Denison, author, b. in Southbridge, Conn., 29 Jan., 1834. He was educated at the Hopkins grammar-school, New Haven, and at Yale, where he was graduated in 1856. In the following year he began the study of law in the office of Gideon H. Hollister, Litchfield, Conn., where he remained until 1861, when he removed to New York. In 1861 he established, in Litchfield, a weekly newspaper in the interest of 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 to present the congratulations of congress 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 Cyclopaedia," having special charge of the maps and engravings till the revision was completed. Mr. Champlin is the author of "Young Folks' Cyclopaedia of Common Things" (New York, 1878); "Young Folks' Catechism of Common Things" (1880); "Young Folks' Cyclopaedia of Persons and Places" (1889); "Young Folks' Astronomy" (1881); and "Young Folks' History of the War for the Union" (1881). In 1884 he visited England in a gay, carefree manner in a cruising trip through southern England, which he has described in his "Chronicle of the Coach" (New York, 1886). He is now editor of Scribner's art cyclopaedias, of which two volumes of the first part, "Cyclopaedia of Painters and Paintings," were published in 1886.

CHAMPLIN, Stephen, naval officer, b. in South Kingston, R.I., 17 Nov., 1879; d. in Buffalo, N. Y., 20 Feb., 1870. He was a cousin of Com. 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 appointed a sailing-master in the U.S. navy, 29 May, 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 report to Com. Perry at Erie, Pa., going by way of Lakes Ontario and Erie, and marching across the country from Niagara to Buffalo. He made the entire distance, using only setting-poles and oars for propulsion, in five days. He was ordered, on 25 July, to take command of the "Scorpion," and engaged with that vessel in the battle of Lake Erie on 10 Sept., 1813, being at that time under twenty-four years of age. The "Scorpion" fired the first shot on the American side, and was fought with great bravery, keeping its place near the Lawrence throughout the engagement. Ten o'clock on the evening of 10 Sept. Champlin captured the "Little Belt," and in so doing fired the last shot in the battle. He was afterward placed in command of two of the captured prize-ships, the "Queen Charlotte" and the "Detroit." In the spring of 1814 he commanded the "Typhis," and then retired, with Connection in the "Scorpion," the port of Mackinac. They cruised for some months in the service, cutting off the supplies of the British garrison; but both vessels were surprised and captured at nine o'clock on the evening of 3 Sept. by a superior force of Indians and British, and Perry's men were forced to raise the blockade. Every American officer was severely wounded, and Champlin was crippled for life by a canister-shot, which passed through the fleshy part of the right thigh and embedded itself in the bone. On the 21 Oct. he was forwarded to Mackinac, where he lay suffering for thirty-eight days, and was then paroled and sent to Erie, and then, by easy stages, to Connecticut, arriving there in March, 1815. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and retired withConnection still suffering from his wound, and undergoing several operations without relief. He lived here, with the exception of a short service on the receiving-ship "Fulton," from 1828 till 1834, when he removed to Buffalo, and remained there till his death. He was, sent to Western Auxiliary, 22 June, 1838, put in charge of the rendezvous at Buffalo in 1842, and commanded the "Michigan" from 1845 till 1848. He was made captain, 4 Aug., 1850, and placed on the retired list in 1855. He was raised to the rank of commodore, June, 1852, and was the last survivor of the battle of Lake Erie.

CHAMPLIN, Stephen Gardner, soldier, b. in Kingston, N.Y., 1 July, 1827; d. in Grand Rapids, Mich., 24 Jan., 1864. He was educated in the common schools, and at Rhinebeck academy, N.Y., studied law, and admitted to the bar in Albany in 1850. He removed to Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1853, where he became judge of the recorder's court and prosecuting attorney of Kent co. He entered the army in 1861, as major in the 3d Michigan infantry, and became its colonel on 29 Oct. Among the battles in which he took part were Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Groveton, and Antietam. He received at Fair Oaks a severe wound, which prevented him from seeing active service after his promotion to the rank of brigadier-general, 29 Nov., 1862, and he was placed on detached duty as in command of the recruiting-station at Grand Rapids, dying in the service, from the effects of his wound.

CHAMPNEY, Benjamin, painter, b. in New Ipswich, N.H., 29 Nov., 1817. He was graduated at Appleton academy, in his native town, in 1834. He went to Boston in that year, worked in Pendleton's lithographic establishment in 1837-'40, studied and painted at the Louvre, Paris, in 1841-'7, then
visited Italy with Kensett, 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 the Lakes of 1876, and painted wood engravers in Boston. He was president of the Boston art club in 1858, and in 1865–6 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 studies in the Boston School of Design, and also a wood engraver in Boston. In 1863 he served a short time in the 45th Massachusetts volunteers, and later taught drawing in Lexington, Mass. In 1866 he went to Europe, and studied in 1867–8 in Paris under Édouard Frère, and in Antwerp at the academy. After spending the winter of 1868–70 in Rome, he returned to the United States and opened a studio in Boston, but was in Europe again in 1871–2. In 1873 he travelled in the southern United States to make sketches for Edward King’s “New South,” and in 1874–5 went again to Europe and sketched in Italy. He has also studied in a studio in Deerfield, Mass., where he has since spent most of his summers, his winter studio being in New York city. Mr. Champney is a member of the American society of painters in water-colors, and in 1882 was elected an associate member of the National academy. His works include “Which is Umpire?” (1871); “Sear Leaf” (1874); “Not so Ugly as he Looks?” (1875); “Your Good Health” (1876); “Where the Two Paths Meet” (1880); “Indian Summer” (1881); “Bonny Kilmeny,” “Boarding-School Green-Room?” (1882); “In Memory,” “In Memory of Dr. John Smith.” Besides these, he has sketched “In May Time,” “He Loves Me?” (1885); “Saturday Eve,” “Griselda,” “Song without Words” (1886).—His wife, Lizzie Williams, b. in Ohio in 1859, is the author of “In the Sky-Garden,” a book of astronomical fables (Boston, 1876); “All Around a Palette”; “Bourbon Idles”; and other tales and sketches, besides a novel called “Sebia’s Tangled Web,” and “Three Vassar Girls in South America” (1888). Most of these books were illustrated by her husband.

CHAMPNEYS, Benjamin, jurist, b. in Bridge-
ton, Eng., 3 Jan., 1800; d. in Lancaster, Pa., 9 Aug., 1871. After studying under a private tutor in New York city 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 county, Lancaster, from 1824 till 1839, deputy attorney-general of the county till 1833, and president-judge of the second judicial district from 1839 till 1842. He had served in the lower house of the legislature in 1825 and 1828, and in 1832 was chosen a member of the state senate. He was attorney-general of the state from 1846 till 1848, when he resigned. He was sent to the state house of representatives again in 1863, and to the senate in 1864, 1865, and 1866. Judge Champneys was a democrat till the civil war, when he became a republican in his views.

CHANCELOR, Charles Williams, physician, b. in Spotssylvania 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, Phila., in 1861. He served in the army, Va., till 1861, and during 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 1873, was elected secretary of the State board of health in 1874, and president of the State board of health 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., 1873); a treatise on “Mineral Waters and Sea-side Resorts” (Baltimore, 1883); and a large number of monographs on medical and sanitary subjects, including “Contagious and Infectious Diseases” (Baltimore, 1878); “Drainage of the Marsh Lands of Maryland” (1884); “A Sanitary Inspection of Elkton, Md.” (1886); “Heresy” (Philadelphia, 1886); and the “Severage of Cities” (Baltimore, 1886). He has also read papers before the American public health association on “The Squalid Dwellings of the Poor” (1884); and “Improve Air and Unhealthy Occupations as Pre-disposing Causes of Pulmonary Consumption” (1885). Dr. Chandler is a fellow of the Royal society of London, and has twice visited Scotland to attend the meetings of the Royal medical society of Edinburgh. In 1890 his address to the annual meeting of that society was delivered in Latin and translated by the Rev. Professor Hume, D.D., the rector of Trinity College, Dublin. In 1890 Dr. Chandler was elected a fellow of the Royal society of Edinburgh. In 1891 he was also elected a fellow of the Royal society of London, and in 1892 a fellow of the Royal society of Edinburgh. In 1893 he was elected a fellow of the Royal society of London, and in 1894 a fellow of the Royal society of Edinburgh. In 1895 he was elected a fellow of the Royal society of London, and in 1896 a fellow of the Royal society of Edinburgh. In 1897 he was elected a fellow of the Royal society of London, and in 1898 a fellow of the Royal society of Edinburgh. In 1899 he was elected a fellow of the Royal society of London, and in 1900 a fellow of the Royal society of Edinburgh.

CHANDLER, John Mary Joseph, R. C. bishop, b. in Baltimore, Md., 1752; d. in Frederick, Md., in 1853. He was educated at St. Mary’s seminary, Baltimore, ordained in 1819, appointed professor in St. Mary’s, and subsequently vice-president, and in 1864 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, and was chief promoter of the first national convention of the State insane asylum. Dr. Chandler 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 1842. He also opened an academy for young ladies, and conducted missions among the colored people 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. In 1848 he introduced the sisters of charity from Emmetsburg, and founded St. Mary’s orphan asylum and school. 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.

CHANDLER, Abel, philanthropist, b. in Concord, N. H., 26 Feb., 1777; d. in Walpole, N. H., 22 March, 1851. He was engaged in the brick-making business in Bath, and labors until twenty-one years of age, and subsequently attended Harvard, where he was graduated in 1806. From this time until 1817 he was a teacher in Salem and Newburyport. He was afterward engaged in many years in the business of the cotton trade in Boston as the head of the firm of Chandler, Howard & Co., from which he retired in 1845 with a fortune. He bequeathed $560,000 to establish a scientific school in connection with Dartmouth college, $1,600 for the establishment of a scientific agricultural school, and the remainder a fund for a home for the children of Harvard, and a home for the aged.
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 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 Prof. Thomas H. Eagleson and Francis L. Vinton in the establishment of the Columbia school of mines. Dr. Chandler was elected to fill the chair of analytical and applied chemistry, and was also dean of the faculty. In 1877, on the reorganization of the school, he was made professor of chemistry, lecturing during the subsequent years in 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 Columbia 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 this institution has become one of the most flourishing colleges of pharmacy in the United States. In 1896 he was invited by the Board of health of New York city to undertake the scientific studies of sanitary 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 assigned for him. In this capacity he continued until 1883, when he was appointed president of the Board of health and again in 1877. One by one important sanitary questions 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 was the attention 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; now they were grouped in narrow precincts on the river front 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 that body on the adulteration of food during the first years of its existence was executed under his direction. His name has been associated with others on important reports sent out by the national board of health. His time has necessarily been largely occupied with his duties as a teacher and in his public capacity, hence it could hardly be expected that any original investigations in pure chemistry would be carried on by him; yet he has done much in that direction worthy of the highest praise. His elaborate investigations on the water-supply of the cities of Albany in 1872 and 1885, Brooklyn in 1888 and 1870, New York in 1860 (et seq.), and Yonkers in 1874, his analyses of the springs and artesian wells at Ballston in 1869, Chittenango in 1870, and Sackett's Springs in 1863 and repeatedly since, Staten Island in 1871, and elsewhere, and his reports on waters for locomotives in 1863, are valuable, and dated from a period when but little of that class of work was performed by the state. Many of the analyses executed for the geological surveys of Michigan, Wisconsin, and elsewhere were made in his laboratory. His earlier investigations were published 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 1875, and kindred topics. He received the honorary degree of M. D. from the University of New York in 1873, and 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 other scientific societies. In 1874 he was elected a member of the National 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 held in New York city to celebrate the anniversary of the discovery of oxygen by Dr. Priestley.—His brother, William Henry, chemist, b. in New Bedford, Mass., 13 Dec., 1841, was educated at Union, and from 1861 to 1867 was chemist to various companies, and from 1868 to 1874 instructor at the same university, and a member of the Chemical societies of Paris and New York. In 1876 he was a juror at the Philadelphia centennial exhibition, and in 1878 at the Paris exhibition. His contributions to chemical literature have appeared in the "American Chemist," of which he was editor from 1870 till 1877 he and his brother, Charles F. Chandler, were editors.

CHANDLER, Charles Henry, journalist, b. in Prescott, Mass., 25 Aug., 1840; d. in Boston, 4 Jan., 1883. He entered Amherst in 1860, but in 1861 volunteered in the army, served until October, 1862, in the 31st Massachusetts infantry, when failing health led to his return home. He was graduated at Amherst in 1866, and taught in Williston 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" (1871).

CHANDLER, Charles Henry, educator, b. in New Ipswich, N. H., 25 Oct., 1840. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1868, taught in various academies, and was principal at Thetford and St. Johnsbury, Vt. From 1871 till 1877 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, Wisc., and in 1883 was transferred to the professorship of mathematics and physics.

CHANDLER, Edward Barron, Canadian jurist, b. in Amherst, Nova Scotia, in 1800; d. in
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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. He was a delegate to the bar of New Brunswick in October, 1823, and was judge of probates for Westmoreland co., N. B., from 1823 till 1862, a member of the executive council from 1844 till 1856, 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, 1875, 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 it nearly all her subsequent writings appeared. In 1830, 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, 1835). Chander, John, senator, b. in Epping, N. H., in 1760; d. in Augusta, Me., 25 Sept., 1841. He was a blacksmith, and finally became wealthy; was a councillor and senator from 1803 till 1805, and a member of congress from 1805 till 1808. 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 Stoney Creek, Upper Canada. From 1820 till 1829 he was U.S. senator from Maine. He was a collector of Portland from 1829 till 1857, trustee of Bowdoin college, and sheriff of Kennebec co., 1832, 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 convention of 1837 and of the legislature, 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 1849 till 1855. Much of his time between 1855 and 1858 was spent abroad, and in the latter year President Buchanan appointed him minister to 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 prison reform, was one of the inspectors of prisons, 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, 29 Aug., 1829. He was appointed to the navy as midshipman, 27 Sept., 1843, served on the west coast of Mexico during the Mexican war, and was engaged in skirmishes near Mazatlan. He became a master in 1851, was promoted to master in 1853, and commissioned a lieutenant on 8 Aug., 1854. He commanded the "Vandalia" at the battle of Port Royal, 7 Nov., 1861, and in 1862 was assigned to the "San Jacinto," of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, on which he was present at the capture of Norfolk. He was promoted to lieutenant-commander, 16 July, 1862, commander of that ship, 25 July, 1865, and both attacks on Fort Fisher, and was made commodore, 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 Bessie (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, 20 July, 1867. He became third lieutenant in the 9th Massachusetts infantry, 11 May, 1814, and went into service on the Canadian 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 thenceforward 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.

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
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. Channing, of Boston, being the chief opponent of Dr. Chandler’s views, which was conducted on both sides with acknowledged ability. On the approach of the Revolution, Dr. Chandler, not being in sympathy with his countrymen in the matter at issue, went to England in 1773, and remained there for ten years, being occupied chiefly in study and writing. He was offered the bishopric of Nova Scotia, but, on the score of infirm health, declined the appointment. He returned to the United States in 1785, and resumed his relations with the church in Elizabethtown, but was unable to engage in public service.

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 practiced in Concord, and in 1859 was appointed reporter 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 afterward as chairman of the state committee. In 1862 he was elected to the New Hampshire house of representatives, of which he was speaker for two successive terms in 1863–4. In November, 1864, he was appointed 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-advocate-general 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, 1883, he was appointed secretary of the navy. Among the important measures carried out by him were the simplification and reduction of the unwieldy navy-yard establishment; the limitation of the number of annual appointments to the actual needs of the navy; and the adoption 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 Greely 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 of the navy should be employed to perform all the work of the National government upon or in direct connection with the ocean." Mr. Chandler is controlling owner of the daily "Monitor," a republican journal, and its weekly correspondent in Washington. He was married, 9 Nov., 1858, to Miss Harriet D. Eaton, daughter of Mr. Edward Eaton, of Concord, N. H. In June, 1887, he was elected U. S. senator.

CHANDLER, Zachariah, senator, b. in Bedford, N. H., 10 Dec., 1813; d. in Chicago, Ill., 1 Nov., 1839. After receiving a common-school education he taught for one winter, at the same time managing his father’s farm. He was educated when a youth for physical strength and endurance. It is said that, being offered by his father the choice between a collegiate education and the sum of $1,000, he chose the latter. He removed to Detroit in 1836 and engaged in the dry-good business, in which he succeeded. He soon became a prominent whig, and was active in support of the so-called "underground railroad," of which Detroit was an important terminus. His public life began in 1851 by his election as mayor of Detroit. He was governor of the state by the whigs, and, although his success was hopeless, the large vote he received brought him into public notice. He was active in the organization of the republican party in 1854, and in January, 1857, was elected to the U. S. senate to succeed Gen. Lewis Cass. He made his first important speech on 12 March, 1858, opposing the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, and continued to take active part in the debates on that and allied questions. In 1858, when Senator Green, of Missouri, had threatened Simon Cameron with an assault for words spoken in debate, Mr. Chandler, with Mr. Cameron and Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio, drew up a written agreement, the contents of which were not to be made public till the death of all the signers, but which was believed to be a pledge to retrace an attack made on any one of the three. On 11 Feb., 1861, he wrote the famous so-called "blood letter" to Gov. Blair, of Michigan. It received its name from the sentence, "Without a little blood-letting this Union will not, in my estimation, be worth a rush." This letter was widely quoted through the country, and was acknowledged and defended by Mr. Chandler on the floor of the senate. Mr. Chandler was a firm friend of President Lincoln, though he was more radical than the latter in his ideas, and often differed with the president as to
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 75,000, and said that the short-term enlistment was a mistake. At the beginning of the extra session of Congress in July, 1861, he introduced a sweeping con- fer- tion-bill, thinking that stern measures would deter wavering persons from taking up arms against the government; but it was not passed in its original form, though Congress ultimately adopted his plan.

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 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. On 2 March, 1879, he made a speech in the senate denouncing Jefferson Davis, which brought him public notice again, and he went on to position 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.

CHANEY, Lucian West, Jr., naturalist, b. in Heuvelton, 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 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 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 “Sidereal Messenger,” and other publications. He is also author of “Guides for the Laboratory” (Northfield, 1886).

CHANFRAU, Frank S., actor, b. in New York, 25 Feb., 1824; 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 but few educational advantages. At an early age he attempted to earn a livelihood as a hatter, subsequently was employed as a ship-builder at Cleveland, and helped to build the first steamboat that ever sailed on the Hudson River. He then went to New York, lived precariously for a year or two, and during this period his talent as a mimic became first known, and put him in the way that ultimately led to fortune. His first theatre engagement was as a supernumerary at the old Bowery theatre; subsequently he became utility-man at the same place, and after some years played second juvenile parts at the old Park theatre, and in 1848 was engaged as leading comedian at Mitchell’s Olympic theatre. He gained great popularity as a comic actor at this house, his impersonation of Mose the Baker’s son in “Punch and Judy” being regarded as inimitable. Chanfrau’s success as Mose made him rich. On 20 Sept., 1849, he first appeared in the Arch street theatre, Philadelphia, and soon afterward he provided Brooklyn with a theatre; but the undertaking did not succeed, and after sinking $20,000 in the venture, he accepted an invitation from Charles R. Thorne to sail for California. After a most successful tour there he returned to New York and added Thomas B. de Walden’s Sam to his repertoire, and during the winter of 1850 appeared in the leading part in “Kit, the Arkansas Traveler,” a play written by Edward Spencer, and then produced for the first time. As Kit Redding, Chanfrau achieved his most signal success. In this rôle he exhibited all his gifts and attainments to the best advantage, and though the character of his acting was never elevated, it was invariably attractive and never hurtful. He was a generous and noble-minded man, correct in his habits, and a model husband, father, and son. He died worth about $300,000, having considerable property at Long Branch, N. J., which he had acquired in his absence for nineteen years. His wife, Henrietta Baker, actress, b. in Philadelphia in 1837, made her débüt during the summer of 1854 at the assembly buildings, Philadelphia, under the management of Prof. Mueller, as a vocalist. Her first appearance on the boards of a regular theatre was at the city museum in her native place, 9 Sept., 1854, as Miss Apsey in “The Willow Copse.” A short time afterward she became a member of the Arch street theatre, where she remained nearly two seasons. When the National at Cincinnati was opened by Lewis Baker for the season 1857-8, she became a member of the company and achieved success. She married Mr. Chanfrau in July, 1858. After a long absence from New York, in the autumn of 1856 she appeared at the reopening of the Fourteenth street theatre as Linda Colmore in “The Scoop.” Her acting is entirely free from affectation or mannerisms.

CHANG and ENG, Siamese twins, b. in Bangsasien, Siam, 15 April, 1811; d. near Mount Airy, N. C., 17 Jan., 1874. Their father was Chinese and their mother Chino-Siamese. They came to the United States in 1857, and were exhibited in Europe for nearly twenty-five years. Having accumulated a fortune of about $80,000, they se-
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 third had a deformity which impaired her ability. The others 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 had no uniformity, their tempers being much soured and their spirits depressed, after a decision by the most eminent European surgeons that the severing of the band (which both desired) would prove fatal. Notwithstanding this, they always maintained a high character for integrity and fair dealing, and were much esteemed by their neighbors. In 1870 Chang had a paralytic stroke, and was subsequently weak and ill, while Eng's health was much improved. Chang died directly below the cerebral ventricle, during the night; and when Eng awoke and found his brother dead, his fright and the consequent nervous shock, acting upon an enfeebled heart, produced a syncope, which resulted fatally two hours and a half after Chang's death. Their bodies were taken to the first and only hospital of Charleston, and 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 middle of the under side of this band, while the band (which was eight or nine inches in length, about eight in circumference, and two and a half in diameter—its upper or outer surface being convex, and the under or inner concave) was cartilaginous and nearly insensible except at its median point, there was evidently some intercommunication through it to the viscera of both. The breast-bones were so nearly joined that they were natural face to face, and could never have occupied the position of back to back. It was then found that there were no blood-vessels connecting either the circulation of the blood or the nervous fluid through both bodies, but that the peritoneum or membrane covering the bowels was extended in two pouches from the abdomen of Chang passing through the band into the abdomen of Eng, and that the 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 stronger, but also the more irritable and intemperate.

CHANNING, William Ellery, clergyman, b. in Newport, R. I., 7 April, 1879; d. in Bennington, Vt., 2 Oct., 1842. 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 been vigorous, athletic, and resolute, showing from childhood a marked quality of moral courage and mental sincerity. In his college life at Harvard, where he was graduated in 1788, 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 vigorous in form and matter. The form 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 had no uniformity, their tempers being much soured and their spirits depressed, after a decision by the most eminent European surgeons that the severing of the band (which both desired) would prove fatal. Notwithstanding this, they always maintained a high character for integrity and fair dealing, and were much esteemed by their neighbors. In 1870 Chang had a paralytic stroke, and was subsequently weak and ill, while Eng's health was much improved. Chang died directly below the cerebral ventricle, during the night; and when Eng awoke and found his brother dead, his fright and the consequent nervous shock, acting upon an enfeebled heart, produced a syncope, which resulted fatally two hours and a half after Chang's death. Their bodies were taken to the first and only hospital of Charleston, and 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 middle of the under side of this band, while the band (which was eight or nine inches in length, about eight in circumference, and two and a half in diameter—its upper or outer surface being convex, and the under or inner concave) was cartilaginous and nearly insensible except at its median point, there was evidently some intercommunication through it to the viscera of both. The breast-bones were so nearly joined that they were natural face to face, and could never have occupied the position of back to back. It was then found that there were no blood-vessels connecting either the circulation of the blood or the nervous fluid through both bodies, but that the peritoneum or membrane covering the bowels was extended in two pouches from the abdomen of Chang passing through the band into the abdomen of Eng, and that the 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 stronger, but also the more irritable and intemperate.

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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. "An intellectual movement in question 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 distinguished in expressing the names or methods, though he never desired to be personally called a Unitarian, and would have 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 so called 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 as the 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 conscience. And a similar judgment may be passed, in general, upon the series of controversial discourses published 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 a hush (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 these discussions of social topics—philanthropy, moral reform, and political ethics—by which his later years were most widely and honorably distin- guished. 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 need that one adopted the extreme opinions, or approved the characteristic modes of action, of the party known as abolitionists. But his general and very intense 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 discussion of sympathy to James G. Birney ("The Abolition- ists"), 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 the disunion event that, more than any other, publicly associated his name and influence with the anti-slavery party was a meeting held in Faneuil Hall, 8 Dec., 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 by 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 writings on the subject are a letter on "The Slavery Question" (1839) addressed to Jonathan Phillips; an essay on "Emancipation," 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," of Richmond, who had seized the vessel and carried her into the port of Nassau. His last public act was an address delivered in Lenox, Mass., 1 Aug., 1843, commemorating the West India emancipation. A few weeks later, while on a journey, he was seized with an attack of autumn fever, of which he died. Interesting personal recollections remain in the "Life," a work of Channing's rare power and quality as a pulpit orator, of which a single trait may here be given: "From the high, old-fashioned pulpit his face beam'd down, it may be said, like the face of an angel, and his voice floated down like a voice from higher spheres. It was a voice of rare power and attraction, clear, flowing, melodious, slightly plaintive, so as curiously to catch and win upon the hearer's sympathy. Its melody and pathos in the reading of a hymn was alone a charm that might bring men to the listening, like the attraction of sweet music, too, when the frailty were apparent, it might be said that his speech was watched and waited for with that sort of hush as if one was waiting to catch his last earthly words." Numerous writings of Dr. Channing were published singly, which were gathered shortly before his death (3 vols., Boston, 1841), to which a sixth volume was added subsequently, and also, in 1872, a volume of selected sermons entitled "The Perfect Life." All are included in a single volume published by the American Unitarian association (Boston). A biography was prepared by his nephew, W. H. Channing (3 vols., Boston, 1880). Translations of Channing's writings "have been, either wholly or in part, published in the German, French, Italian, Hungarian, Icelandic, and Russian languages." While in America he is best known as a theologian and preacher, his influence abroad is said to be chiefly as a writer on subjects of social ethics.—His brother, Walter, physician, b. in Newport, R. I., 15 April, 1786; d. in Boston, Mass., 27 July, 1876, entered Harvard in 1804, but left in 1807 on account of the "rebellion" of that year, and afterward received his degree out of course. After studying at 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 professorship of obstetrics, midwifery, and medical jurisprudence, and held it till his resignation in 1834. He became, in 1821, Dr. James Jackson's assistant as physician of the newly established Massachusetts general hospital, and continued there for nearly twenty years. He published "Address on the Prevention of Obstetric Mortality" (1828); "Treatise on Etherization in Childbirth, illustrated by 581 Cases," which attracted much attention both here and abroad, and had a marked effect on that branch of medical science (Boston, 1848); "Professional Ethics in 1806, and of Foreigned Writ," "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 Tyrell, educator, b. in Newport, R. I., 12 Dec., 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 afterward received his degree. He subsequently opened a law-office in Boston, but gave up the practice of law in 1813, to devote himself to the writing of books. He 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 Calhoun. About this time William Tudor returned from Europe 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 1816, and continued 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 a 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. His style was much admired for its 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., 1829, 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 to the survey of the copper region of Lake Superior. From 1842 till 1843 he was associated with Dr. Henry J. Bowditch in the editorship of "The Latimer Journal" in Boston. Dr. Channing's father died in 1843, and his attention was turned to inventing, and he was connected with Moses G. Farmer in the perfecting of the American fire-alarm telegraph from 1845 till 1851, and the process patented in 1857 is now in general use. In 1865 he filled the new chair of chemistry, medical jurisprudence, and medical jurisprudence, and held it till his resignation in 1880, where, he was a member of the board of education for the city of Boston, member of the Medical Society of Massachusetts, member of the American Association, member of the Medical Society of New England, and a frequent contributor 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" (Boston, 1849); "History of the American 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 1829, and, after the death of his father, the Unitarian minister in Cambridge, was called to the vacant chair of the Unitarian minister in Cincinnati in 1839, and became warmly interested in the schemes of Fourier and others for social reorganization. He removed to Boston about 1847, afterward to Rochester and to New York, where he practiced as a medical man, but 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 diary hospital (1848) made his chief literary task, but was even more and fervent in his pulpit exercises. These, on principle, he always conducted with notes, to which practice may be ascribed, in part, not only an eloquence of singular spontaneity and power, but a style which, in felt without the aid of argument. 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 or social interests he held at 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 Joubfroy's "Ethics" and a memoir of his cousin, Jared Sparks, of Cincinnati, and was chief editor of the memoirs of Margaret Fuller d'Ossoli (Boston, 1852). During a stay in England, about 1854, he became greatly distinguished and admired as a preacher, and in 1857 was established as successor to Rev. James Martineau in the ministry of whose life and study hospital (1848) he was chosen, being powerfully drawn to America by the civil war, in which the fate of southern slavery was then clearly seen to be involved, he accepted the charge of the Unitarian church in Washington, D. C., and afterward, when the church building was offered and employed as a military hospital, he was chosen chaplain of the house, in which capacity he served about two years. After the war his life was chiefly spent in England, his last visit in America being in 1880, the centenary of his uncle's birth. Mr. Channing was a singularly fervid and consistent idealist, with a buoyant hopefulness of temperament, a sympathetic sweetness and warmth of disposition, and a native piety, which class him rather among saints or mystics than with the active agents of practical reform; yet nothing could be more definite, or, in his own view, more practical, than the specific objects for which he labored. The strongest personal impression of himself, except with those who were close and near friends in his earlier life, he has probably left in England. His only son, who had a distinguished record at Oxford, was member of parliament. His second daughter is the wife of Edwin Arnold, the poet and journalist. His life has been written by Octavius B. Frothingham (Boston, 1886).—Walter's son, William Ellery, author, b. in Boston, Mass., 28 Dec., 1854, the inter-occasional Christian Theological Hill school, Northampton, at the Boston Latin-school, where he had Charles Sumner 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, became a co-founder of a school. In 1841, he went 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 1844–5, 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, include an unfinished series of psychological essays, called "The Youth of the Poet and Painter." He has published five volumes of poems (1843–7): "The Woodman" (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, 1847); and "Whereau, the Poet Naturalist" (1858).—Edward was the son of William Eliery 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 Early Colonies of North America" (Baltimore, 1884); "Narragansett Planters" (Baltimore, 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.

CHAPAIS, Jean Charles, Canadian statesman, b. in Rivière Ouelle, Canada East, about 1825. He was educated at Nicolet college, is a merchant, and was a member of the executive council and commissioner of public works in Canada from March, 1864, until the union in 1867. He was sworn of the privy council, 1 July, 1867, and was minister of agriculture from that date until 16 Nov., 1870, when he became receiver-general, which office he resigned in 1873. He has been a government director of the Grand Trunk railway, and represented several constituencies in the legislature of Quebec. He is a conservative, and was called to the senate on 13 Jan., 1888.

CHAPIN, Aaron Lucius, educator, b. in Hartford, Conn., 6 Feb., 1817. He was graduated at Yale in 1838, and subsequently entered the Congregational seminary. He was professor in the New York institution for deaf-mutes from 1838 till 1843, and pastor of the 1st Presbyterian church in Milwauk ee from 1843 till 1849, when he was elected the first president of Beloit college, which he retained from that date until 1886, when he resigned. He was for a number of years one of the editors of the "Congregational Review," and published a work, "First Principles of Political Economy," in 1889.

CHAPIN, Alonzo Bowen, clergyman, b. in Somers, Conn., 10 March, 1808; d. in Hartford, Conn., 15 July, 1858. He left the study of theology for the law, was admitted to the bar in 1831, and established himself at Wallingford. He edited the "Chronicle of the Church," an Episcopalian paper at New Haven, for eight years, and, resigning his position, went to his sympathizers, and became pastor of the First Congregational church, West Haven, until 1850, and of St. Luke's, Glastenbury, until 1855, when he removed to Hartford and edited the "Calendar." Dr. Chapin is the author of a "Critical Spelling-Book." "A View of the Organization and Order of the Primitive Church"; "Gospel Truth"; "Glastenbury for 200 Years" (1853); "Puritanism not Protestantism" (1847). He also contributed to the "Knickerbocker," "Christian Universalist Quarterly Review," "Church Review," and "New York Review."
topic, social or political, that affects the well-being of mankind. In 1856 he received the degree of S. T. D. from Harvard, and in 1878 that of LL. D. from Tufts. He was a trustee of Bellevue medical college and hospital and a member of many societies. The Chapin Home for aged and indigent men and women named in his honor, remains a monument to his memory. In 1872 he succeeded Dr. Emerson as editor of the “Christian Leader.” The closing years of his life were marked by failing physical powers, though his mind was as brilliant as ever. He travelled in Europe, but was unable to return to his beloved New York, and a long time before his death he suffered from nervous depression that no doubt hastened the end. Most of his sermons and lectures were collected and published in book form. The titles are “Hours of Communion (New York 1844); “Discourses on the Lord’s Prayer” (1850); “Characters in the Gospels” (1852); “Moral Aspects of City Life” (1853); “Discourses on the Beatitudes” (1853); “True Manliness” (New York, 1854); “Duties of Young Men” (1855); “The Crown of Thorns—a Token for People” (1857); and “Broadly Thus” (1860); “Living Words” (Boston, 1861); “The Gathering”—memorial of a meeting of the Chapin family (Springfield, Mass., 1862); “Humanity in the City”; “Providence and Life” and “Discourses on the Book of Proverbs.” With James G. Apps and his associate, he compiled “Hymns for Christian Devotion” (1870).

CHAPIN, Henry, lawyer, b. in Upton, Mass., 13 May, 1811; d. in Worcester, Mass., 13 Oct., 1878. He was graduated at Brown in 1835, and at Harvard law-school in 1838, 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 1845. In 1849-50 he was mayor of Worcester, and in 1853 a member of the constitutional convention. He became a commissioner under the “personal liberty law” in 1855, later a commissioner of insolvency, and in 1856 was appointed judge of the court of probate and insolvency. For many years he was a member of the State board of education, and also one of the trustees of the State lunatic asylum in Worcester, 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 1829 he was called to the presidency of Columbia college at Albany, N. Y., 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 and poems are among those which 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 Columbia college; and a letter to President Van Buren “On the Proper Disposition of the Smithsonian Bequest.” He had received the degree of D. D.

CHAPLEAU, Joseph Adolphe, Canadian statesman, b. in Ste. Therese de Blainville, Terrebonne, Que., Nov. 14, 1811. On the death of his father, 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 Lower Canada statesman, and afterward founded a newspaper in Montreal called the “Colonial.” In 1840 he was elected to the legislature 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 “go it”; but Chapleau became a strong 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 opponent, D. B. Viger, was defeated and his opponent, fearing that “Chapleau would be spoiled” by a victory. Yet Chapleau by his eloquence carried the county. As an orator he has no equal among French-Canadians; and on the occasion of a banquet given to him by the merchants of Quebec, his orations were declared by French critics to be equal to that of Gambetta in his best days. He became Queen’s counsel in 1873, and in 1874 achieved some celebrity as counsel for the rebels Lapine and Nault, Louis Rielle’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 1875 he was deputed 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 Boucheville ministry as provincial secretary and registrar. When the government was dismissed by Lieut.-Gov. Luc Letellier De St. Just in 1878, and Mr. Auger, the conservative leader, was defeated at the subsequent elections, a great cabinet was held in Montreal, and Mr. Chapleau was elected leader of the party. He led it in opposition 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 county of Terrebonne in the following month. The French-Canadian conservatives in the Dominion parliament are divided into two sections, the ultramontanes in religion, commonly called the Castors, following Sir Hector Langlevin. Mr. Chapleau is the leader of the other section. He was at one time a professor of criminal jurisprudence, and now (1886) holds the chair of international law in Laval university, Montreal section.

CHAPLIN, Christine (Mrs. Braten), artist, b. in Barrow, Me., in 1842. In prosecuting her art studies, she spent about a year in Europe, where she painted with Charles Chaplin and Harpignies, of Paris, and Bonfond, of London. Her specialty is painting wild-flowers in water-colors. Her pictures have been exhibited at the water-color society, and was a member of 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. After spending a year there as tutor he studied theology, and in 1802 became pastor of the Baptist church in Danvers, Mass. He resigned this charge in 1817, and accepted an invitation to the presidency of the Baptist literary and theological seminary at Waterville, Me. This was chartered as Waterville college in 1820 (now Colby university), and in 1821 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 1833, returned to his pastoral labors, for which he had a strong preference, and, after preaching in Rowley, Mass., and Wilmington, Conn., went to live in Hamilton, N. Y. Dr. Chaplin 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, 1865 and 1871).—His son, Jeremiah, b. in Danvers, Mass., 1813; d. in New Utrecht, N. Y., 5 March, 1886, was graduated at Waterville in 1835, and, after holding pastorate in Bangor, Me., and Newton Centre, Mass., engaged in literary pursuits in Boston. He published "The Memorial Hour" (Boston, 1864); "Riches of Bunyan"; "The Hand of Jesus" (1869); "Life of Rev. Duncan Dunbar"; "Life of Charles Summer"; "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 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 city. 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 Mouse," "The Transplanted Shamrock," "Black and White," "Kitty Foote," "Morning Gloom," "The Old Gentleman and His Friends," "Gems of the Bog," "Out of the Wilderness," "Donald McBride's Lassie," and "We Maggie Forsythe."

CHAPLIN, mix, -s' Wentworth, botanist, b. in Southampton, Mass., 28 Sept., 1809. He was graduated at Amherst in 1830, and then studied medicine at Savannah and Washington, Ga., and at Quincy, Fla., until 1856, after which he practiced at Quincy and in Jackson county, Fla., and in 1864 was appointed as Dr. Chapman's successor in the appointment to the State board of health. He has been the rector of internal revenue in 1865—6, and collector of customs from 1866 till 1893. He has attained high rank as a botanist, and the genus "Chaplainia" was named in his honor. Dr. Chapman is the author of "Flora of the Southern United States" (New York, 1860).

CHAPMAN, George H., 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 Pitton, Devonshire, England, 21 Sept., 1786; d. in Newark, Newburyport, Mass., 18 Oct., 1850, was graduated at the University of the United States in 1820, and was graduated at Dartmouth in 1804. Settling in Bucksport, Me., he practised law until 1813; but meanwhile he studied theology, and was ordained in the Episcopal church in January, 1818. From 1829 till 1830 he was rector of Christ church, Lexington, Ky., and among his parishioners was Henry Clay, with whom he formed a life-long friendship. 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 published the Lexetown Western Disciples, and lectured in the Transylvania university, from which he received the degree of D. D, in 1824. Dr. Chapman published "Sermons to Presbyterians," "Sermons on Doctrines of the Episcopal Church" (1828; 3d ed., 1844), and "Sketches of the Alumni of Dartmouth College." (Cambridge, 1865).

CHAPMAN, John Gadsby, painter, b. in Alexandria, Va., in 1808. Having shown an early aptitude for art, he went to Italy to study, and on his return settled in New York, where he was elected a member of the National academy in 1836. He became a successful etcher and wood-engraver, and 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, and since then his studio has been in Rome. In 1869 he visited the United States, 1859 and again in 1878. Mr. Chapman is 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 are "Baptism of Porphyra," in the capital at Washington, "Etruscan Girl," "Sunset on the Campagna," "Vintage Scene," "Stone Pines in the Barberini Valley," and "Valley of Mexico."

CHAPMAN, Maria Weston, reformer, b. in Weymouth, Mass., in 1809; d. there in 1886. 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 1834 became an active abolitionist. Her husband died in 1843, 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 1877 published the autobiography of her intimate friend, Harriet Martineau.

CHAPMAN, Nathaniel, physician, b. in Sumner Hill, Foxborough, Va., 28 March, 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 at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1800. While a student, he was attracted to the practice 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 1850. He founded the medical institute in 1817, and for more than twenty years 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 (1840–8), and the first president of the American medical association. In 1830 he began the publication of “The Philadelphia Journal of the Medical 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 Pathological” (Philadelphia, 1808); “Lectures on Materia Medica” (1829); “Lectures on Erupive Fears, Haemorrhages, and Dropsies, and on Gout and Rheumatism” (1844); “Lectures on the Thoracic Visera.” A compendium of his lectures was published by Dr. N. D. Benedict.—His grandson, Henry Cadwalader Chapman, physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 Aug., 1845. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1863, and at the medical department in 1867, after which he spent three years in Europe. He then settled in Philadelphia, was for a 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 academy of natural sciences, and 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, 1853), and “History of the Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood” (1884). Among his contributions to medical science are “Geology of Poiria County,” “Chemistry of the Rocks,” and “Systems of Stratified Rocks.”

CHAPMAN, William, soldier, b. in St. Johns, Md., 22 Jan., 1810. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1831, and promoted to lieutenant 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 instructor at West Point in 1832–3, and with his regiment at various posts on the frontier until 1845. He was called to the supreme court of the territorial council of Texas, serving during the occupation 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 frontier duty in Texas, and in Mexico, becoming major of the 24th infantry in February, 1861. During the civil war he had command of a regiment in the defence 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 retired from active service in August, 1865, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and assigned to the command of the draft rendezvous at Columbus, Ohio, a situation he continued to hold until 1876. He then removed to Philadelphia, and in 1882 moved to Westfield, Mass.

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 1706, 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. For some time after his arrival he remained at Sault St. Louis, then he ascended the St. Lawrence, and, reaching the Mississippi by
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 "Life of Mother Mary of the Incarnation," first superior of the Ursulines at Quebec. From 1753 till 1755 he was one of the directors of the "Journal de tre-voux." He published in successive histories of Spain, America, and Japan, and in 1744 his "Histoire de la nouvelle France," which had been kept back for twenty years. Simultaneously with the latter appeared the journal that he wrote while in the Duchesse de Lesdiguière, and was soon translated into English. Though his history was praised and quoted as an authority by scholars, it was not translated until recently, when an edition in English was published by John Gilmary Shea (New York, 6 vols., 1865-72). The last work written by Charlevoix was a history of Paraguay (1756).

CHARLTON, Robert M., jurist, b. in Savannah, Ga., 19 Jan., 1807; d. there, 18 Jan., 1854. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, and in 1828 was elected to the Georgia legislature. He was subsequently appointed U. S. district attorney by President Jackson, and in 1834 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. He also contributed largely, in both prose and verse, to the pages of the "Knickerbocker Magazine," the best known of his writings for periodicals being "Leaves from the Portfolio of a Georgia Lawyer.

He was distinguished as an orator.

CHARMÈSE, Anlay de Charles de Menou Seigneur d', French proprietor in Acadia, b. in Vannes, France, in 1605; drowned 24 May, 1656. 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. In 1635 Charmès 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, where, on 24 Oct., 1636, found only eighteen in number, but strongly entrenched. Charmès permitted them to expend all their ammunition, and then go home. In 1636 Razilly suddenly died, and, although his property and territorial rights passed to dispossessing of his brother Claude, Charmès, with his relations, gained control. He went immediately to Port Royal, erected a new fort, removed the Le Havre colonists, and sailed to France for twenty additional families, making Port Royal the principal settlement in Acadia, which at that time embraced not only Nova Scotia, but a portion of New Brunswick, extending as far west as the Penobscot. At the mouth of the St. John a fort commanded by Le Tour, who held a commission precisely similar to Charmès's. Accusations and complaints were preferred, and Charmès, by reason of superior advantages at court, obtained an order from the king, 13 Feb., 1641, for arresting Le Tour and sending him to France. But the military forces of the Charniès were almost in disarray, and they did not dispossess Le Tour, and was obliged to send back the ship that brought the order, with Le Tour's refusal instead of his body. In the early winter of 1641 Charmès returned to France to obtain additional power, and Le Tour sought the aid of his New England neighbors. As a result of negotiations with the New England governor, a body of Boston merchants made a visit to Port La Tour for purposes of trade, and while at sea, on their return, met Charmès himself, who informed them that Le Tour was a rebel, and showed them a confirmation of the order issued the year before for his arrest. With 500 men in armed ships, Charmès laid siege to Port La Tour; but aid came from New England, and he was driven away. At a later date, learning that Le Tour had taken a journey to Quebec, he again laid siege to the fort; but Madame La Tour, who had no more disposition to yield than her husband, inspired the garrison with her determined spirit, directed from the bastions the cannonade on the enemy's ships, and compelled Charmès to retire. By the aid of a treacherous sentry, he was enabled, on his third attack, to enter the fort, but the resistance led by Madame La Tour was so fierce that he proposed terms of capitulation, pledging life and liberty to all in the garrison. His terms being accepted, he basely broke his faith, hanged every member of the garrison, and compelled Madame La Tour to witness the execution with a rope around her neck. The atrocities broke her heart, and she died in a few days. Charmès's booty was valued at $10,000. He now had the whole of Acadia to himself, and improvements were made, marshes were diked, mills erected, and ship-building begun. In 1645 he went to France, and returned as governor, and 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, laid the facts before the court, and not only secured a restoration of his title and privileges, but was made Charmès's successor. The widow of Charmès, with her children, 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., 1653.

CHARTRES, Robert Philippe Louis Eugène Ferdinand, See Orleans.

CHASE, Ann, patriot, b. in Ireland in 1809; d. in Brooklyn, 24 Dec., 1874. She came to the United States in 1818, and acquired an excellent mercantile education while assisting her brother in his business. In 1822 she settled in New Orleans, but during the following year removed to Tampa, Mexico, where she met Franklin Chase, U. S. consul at that city, and was 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 flew, desecrating a gun with revolver 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 Commodore Conner, then commanding the U. S. fleet in the Gulf of Mexico, and through her influence the nationality of the city of Tam poco was taken, without expenditure of life or treasure. In honor of her heroism, the army named the fortress of the city Fort Ann, and the ladies of New Orleans presented her with a service of plate. In 1871 her husband resigned his office and she removed to Brooklyn, where the remainder of her life was spent. During the voyage to the United States, while rescuing a child from danger, she received injuries that resulted in a cancer of the breast, causing her death.

CHASE, Benjamin, clergyman, b. in New Hampshire in 1789; d. in Natchez, Miss., 11 Dec., 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 noble missionary work in circulating the Scriptures through a genus of small, yet precious preserved. Oakland, Miss., college with a valuable collection of fossils, which he collected during his journeys. In 1857 Washington college conferred upon him the degree of D. D.

CHASE, Carlton, P. E., bishop, b. in Hopkinson, N. H., 20 Feb., 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., 1822. He accepted a call to Bellows 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 this period of his life in New York he was moved to take action, Bishop Chase made three visitations in that diocese between December, 1849, and September, 1852. He published a few single sermons and addresses.

CHASE, Charles, 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 1793. 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, and made a voyage to Massachusetts and took a prominent part in the establishment of Newton theological institution, where he was the first professor, holding the chair of biblical literature till 1836, when he was transferred to the chair of theology. 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 "Remarks on the Book of Daniel" (Boston, 1844); "Life of John Bunyan"; "The Design of Baptism, viewed in its Relation to the Christian Life" (1851); "The Work claiming to be the Constitution of the Holy Apostles, including the Canons, revised from the Greek"; and "An Essay on the Ministry of Man" (Philadelphia, 1863); together with a large number of sermons, essays, and contributions to reviews.

CHASE, Lucien B., author, b. in Vermont, 9 Aug., 1817; d. 14 Dec., 1864. He removed to Clarksville, Tenn., and served as a representative from 1 Dec., 1845, till 3 March, 1849, declining a re-election. He published a "History of the Polk Administration" (New York, 1850).

CHASE, Philander, P. E., bishop, b. in Cornish, N. H., 14 Dec., 1775; d. at Jubilee college, 20 Sept., 1852. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1795. Although of Congressional origin and training, he was led into the Episcopal
church by having met with a prayer-book and exam-
ined its contents, and thereupon studied for the
ministry and was ordained by Bishop Provost,
in New York, deacon, 10 June, 1798, priest, 10
Nov., 1799. For several years he was occupied in
missionary labors in northern and western New
York, and also in teaching school, 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 ministrations. 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 par-
tishes, assuming the rectorship of three himself,
and taking charge of the academy at Worthington,
Ohio, and, having been elected bishop, was con-
secrated in Philadelphia, 11 Feb., 1819. He toiled
on, amid trials and discouragements, and finally
resigned his see, 1828, to ask for a release. He
met with great success, collecting about $30,000,
with which on his return he purchased 8,000 acres
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 Gam-
bier theological seminary. Disputes having arisen
between the bishop and some of his clergy in re-
gard to the proper use of the funds obtained from
England and his power of jurisdiction, he resigned,
in September, 1851, both the diocese and the presi-
dency of the seminary. Still intent upon mission
labor, he removed farther west, took possession of
a large tract of land in Michigan, and did mission-
dary duty in the vicinity for three years, and in
1835 was chosen bishop of Illinois. He again vis-
ted England, with the same object as before, and
collected about $100,000 for educational work. His
labors culminated in the founding of Jubilee col-
lege, 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 1843 till 1852. He was a man of indomita-
table will and great strength of will, and 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); "Defence 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, 1849).

CHASE, Pliny Earle, scientist, b. in Worces-
ter, Mass., 18 Aug., 1820; d. in Haverford, Pa., 17
Dec., 1886. He was graduated at Harvard in 1839,
and for many years a teacher in Philadelphia,
and later occupied in mercantile pursuits. In
1871 he became professor of philosophy and
logic in Haverford college, near Philadelphia.
Much of his time has been devoted to scientific
research, and he has contributed numerous ar-
ticles to the American philosophical society. 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 action and
equivalent effect. For this investigation he re-
cently received the degree of LL.D. of the
American philosophical society. 2. Estimate of
the mass and distance of the sun, from the in-
fluence upon the barometer of the constrained rela-
tive motions of the earth and sun. 3. The discov-
er that "V," which is the ratio between the
electrostatic 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 phyllotactic law, which Pierce, Hill,
and Wright had extended to planetary cycles, is
also operative in the vibrations of classical tones. 6.
Application of the principle of conservation of
areas 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 luminifer-
ows ether. 8. Correction of an error in regard to
the elasticity of the luminiferous ether. 9. Dem-
onstration of the Chase-Maxwell ratio. The re-
sults of these and other investigations have been
contributed to the "Proceedings of the American
Philosophical Society" and other scientific jour-
nals.

CHASE, Salmon Portland, statesman, b. in
Cornish, N. H., 13 Jan., 1808; d. in New York city,
7 May, 1853. 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-
scendant in the ninth generation of Thomas Chase,
of Chesham, England, and in the sixth of Aquila
Chase, who came from England and settled in New-
bury, Mass., about 1640. Salmon Portland
was the eighth of the eleven children of Ithamar Chase
and his wife Jan-
nette Ralston, who
was "of Scotch
blood. He was
born in the
house built by
his grandfather,
which still stands
overlooking Con-
necticut river and
in the afternoon
shadow of Ascent-
ney mountain. Of
his father's seven
brothers, three
lawyers, Dudley be-
coming a U. S. senator; two were physicians; Phi-
lander became a bishop of the Protestant Episco-
pal church; and one, like his father, was a farmer.
His earliest teacher was Daniel Breck, 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 a school at Windsor, and made
considerable progress in Latin and Greek. In
1820 his uncle, the bishop of Ohio, offered to take
him into his family, and the boy set out in the

CHASE
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 steamer 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 entering a month as a student, and graduating 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 literature, and a poem that was addressed by him to Mr. Wirt's daughter 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 identified 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 witnessing the destruction of the "Philanthropist" office by a pro-slavery mob in 1836. In 1837 Mr. Chase defended a fugitive slave woman claimed under the law of 1793, 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 promising young man who has just ruined himself." 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 that of Tyler began, that no more effective opposition to the encroachments of Harrison 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 of a mighty struggle that was to continue for twenty-five years and be closed only by a bloody war: "The constitution founded and left it, a slave creature and dependent 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 overleaped its prescribed limits and usurped the control of the national government. We ask you to acquaint yourselves fully with the details and particulars belonging to the topics which we have briefly 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 disavowal and disfranchisement from slavery." Writing of this late in life Mr. Chase said: "Having resolved on my political course, I devoted all the time and means I could command to the work of spreading the principles and constitutions of freedom—of the people and constitutional freedom that 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 lived, and that I was just as really called—like the course of Providential agencies, for human freedom as over every 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 the law was put down by the collector, and Mr. Wirt's office of 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 overaken 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, the platform was almost entirely the composition of Mr. Chase. But he vigorously opposed the chiefly only slave-law clause of the constitution, and the point, 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 but one in all of the entire popular vote of the country. In 1844 it cast one in forty, and caused the defeat of Mr. Clay. The free-soil convention that met in Buffalo in 1848 and nominated Martin Van Buren for president, with Charles Francis Adams for vice-president, was presided over by Mr. Chase. This time the party cast one in nine of the whole number of votes. In February, 1849, the Democrats and the free-soilers 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 deserted the anti-slavery position. In the senate, 26 and 27 March, 1850, he made a notable speech against the so-called "compromise measures," which included the fugitive slave law. Before thesess, all of which were voted down. When the Democratic 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 to the independent democrats 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. This perhaps was the signal for the government abruptly to raise the north, and are admitted to have influenced in a remarkable degree the subsequent struggle. During his senatorial career Mr. Chase also advocated economy in the national finances, a position never held by Washington at a time when the homestead law (which was intended to develop the northern territories), and cheap postage, and held that the national treasury should defray the ex-
pence 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 event increased and increased the anti-slavery sentiment in 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:eward, 1734; Lincoln, 102; Cameron, 504; Chase, 49. On the third ballot Mr. Lincoln lacked four of the number necessary to nominate, and these were given by Mr. Chase's friends before the result was declared. Declared by the order of the convention, 4 March, 1861, he made Gov. Chase secretary of the treasury. The difficulty that he was immediately called upon to grapple with is thus described by Mr. Greesey: "When he accepted the office of secretary of the treasury the finances were already in an 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 $7,022,200—the bidders to whom the balance 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. Buchanan's cabinet, attempted (February, 1861) to borrow a small sum on twenty-year bonds at 6 per cent, he was obliged to sell those bonds at an average discount of 9½ per cent.

Hence, of Mr. Chase's first loan of $8,000,000, for which bids were opened (2 April) ten days before Buchanan first authorized it, the Underwriters' offerings ranged from 5 to 10 per cent, discount; and only $3,000,000 were tendered at or under 6 per cent, discount—he, 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 $50,000,000 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, the secretary said he had been 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 the whites; but wrong in the exclusion 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 exceptions. These were essential objections to the constitution and laws, and sincere 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, universal amnesty, with removal of all disabilities, as speedily as possible through the action of 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. My first, last, and only wish, with my views and convictions, is that my countrymen may judge 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 plan to nominate him, if there was such a plan, failed. In June, 1870, he suffered an attack of paralysis, and from that time till his death he was an invalid. As in the case of President Lincoln at Sec. Stanton, his integrity was shown by the fact that, though he had been a member of the administration when the government was spending millions of dollars a day, he died comparatively poor. His remains were buried in Washington; but in October, 1870, he was removed, without any 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, 1855), “Life and Public Services of Salmon Portland Chase,” by J. W. Schueckers (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 sent him, at the age of eighteen, to study law at 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 support of the clergy, by which his father, then rector of St. Paul’s, Baltimore, lost half his income. He was an ardent patriot, vehemently resisted the stamp-act, and was prominent in an assemblage of the “Sons of liberty” at Annapolis that forcibly opened the public offices, destroyed the stamps, and burned the collected duties. He afterward wrote a letter to the authorities, avowing and defending his connection with this affair. The Maryland convention 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 a special provision of the convention, from voting for independence, and Mr. Chase, chafing 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 states, was fruitless; and on his return Mr. Chase canvassed the state of Maryland, and obtained from county meetings expressions of patriotic sentiment that the convention could not resist. He was not 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 unwearying. 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 1789 he was sent to England by the Maryland legislature, as a committee 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, succeeded in recovering $500,000, and made the acquaintance of many eminent lawyers, including Pitt, Fox, and Edmund Burke. In 1790 he was sent again to England, when the British government wished to negotiate with the United States to secure an agreement with them on the rights of the British subjects in the United States. He gave them a careful examination of the law relating to the subject, and he strongly opposed any modification of the law of 1768, which secured to British subjects the rights of British subjects in all the states, a right which was thoroughly established by the law of 1793. After leaving the United States, Mr. Chase went to France, where he was under the patronage of General Washington. He was a member of the Convention of 1793, and he was one of the first to advocate the measure of 1793, which was known as the bill of attainder, and by which the French government defeated its own system of justice. He was a member of the Convention of 1793, and he was one of the first to advocate the measure of 1793, which was known as the bill of attainder, and by which the French government defeated its own system of justice. He was a member of the Convention of 1793, and he was one of the first to advocate the measure of 1793, which was known as the bill of attainder, and by which the French government defeated its own system of justice. He was a member of the Convention of 1793, and he was one of the first to advocate the measure of 1793, which was known as the bill of attainder, and by which the French government defeated its own system of justice. He was a member of the Convention of 1793, and he was one of the first to advocate the measure of 1793, which was known as the bill of attainder, and by which the French government defeated its own system of justice. He was a member of the Convention of 1793, and he was one of the first to advocate the measure of 1793, which was known as the bill of attainder, and by which the French government defeat...
CHASE, William Henry, soldier, b. in Massachusetts in 1798; d. in Pensacola, Fla., 8 Feb., 1860. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1819, and was at once assigned to the engineer corps. He was employed in repairing Fort Niagara from 1817 till 1818, and in 1819 was assigned to duty in constructing defenses near New Orleans and the gulf ports. In the war of 1812 had shown to be vulnerable points. His first works were Forts Pike and Macon. He was made first lieutenant, 31 March, 1819, and from then till 1828 was superintending engineer of various important works, including the forts at Rigdelet, Chef Menteur, Bienvenue, and the Bayon Dupre passes to New Orleans. He was promoted to captain, 1 Jan., 1825, and from 1828 till 1854 was in charge of the construction of the defenses in Pensacola harbor, Fla. He was also in charge of Fort Morgan, Ala., of Fort Jackson, La., and of the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi from 1826 till 1839. He was promoted to major, 7 July, 1838, and served on special boards of engineers for the examination of various points. He superintended the improvement of Mobile bay. His last work was Fort Taylor, Key West, Fla., which he laid charge in 1854-6, when he was appointed by President Pierce superintendent of the U. S. military academy, but resigned from the army on 31 Oct., before entering upon his duties there, and became president of the Alabama and Florida railroad company. He was a part of all projects connected with the development of the region about Pensacola, where he made his home. When the civil war began, he joined the Confederates, and was active in the seizure of Pensacola navy-yard, but after this took no prominent part. CHASE, William Henry, soldier, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 25 April, 1814; d. there, 21 June, 1871. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1845, became a first lieutenant in the engineer corps, and served at Willett's Point, N. Y., St. Paul, Minn., and San Francisco, Cal. While at St. Paul, he was directed by Gen. Warren to make a topographical survey of the battle-field ofAndGety. The survey was completed in 1869, and is a valuable contribution to the military history of the war. CHASERIEAU, Theodore, artist, b. in Sama, in the Antilles, in 1819; d. in 1866. He studied painting with M. Ingres in Paris, and followed that master to the French school of Rome, but afterward left his master and followed his own original ideas, and next attached himself to the school founded by Delaroche. He executed several of the mural paintings in the palace of the council of state, Paris, and his works are found in some of the principal Parisian churches. His chief works are the "Tepidarium at Pompeii," in the
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, Marquis de, French author, b. in Paris in 1734; 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 afterwards 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" (1729), a work noted for its bitterness against Christianity, and now known only as a literary curiosity. "His "Voyage dans l'Amerique septentrionale dans les années 1780-2" (2 vols., Paris, 1786; English translation by George Grieve, London, 1875) contains notices of the natural history of the country, interesting details of the localities and events of the war, and observations on the character of the chief actors in the journal written when travelling from Newport, R. I., to Philadelphia, thence to Saratoga, and in the city, its style is agreeable, though sometimes frivolous. His "Discours sur les avantages et les désavantages qui ressortissent de l'Europe et de la découverte de l'Amerique" (1785) is praised by La Harpe as his best work. He concludes that the advantages of the discovery outweigh the disadvantages. He also translated into French David Humphrey's "Address to the Army of the United States." Chastellux married Miss Maria, a lady of Irish descent, the year before his death. He was made a member of the French academy in 1775.

CHATARD, Francis Silas, R. C. bishop, b. in Baltimore, Md., in 1834. He was graduated at Mount St. Mary's, Emmetsburg, in 1853, and adopted the profession of teaching, 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 a doctor of divinity in public theses. He was shortly afterward appointed vicar of the American college, and, on the elevation of Dr. McCloskey 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. His efforts in behalf of 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. Chatard 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 the same year, and took up his residence at Indianapolis. He is the author of several devotional and controversial works.

CHATEAUBRIAND, François Auguste, Viscount, pseud. de la Terre, Graf, b. at 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 Dole and Rennes. He was destined for the church, but preferred the army, and the service of 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 northern 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 Florida, and spent some time among the Natchez. These wanderings among the savages, the strange country, the beautiful scenery, and pleasant weather, 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 benefit 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 1789 till 1800 was an exile in England, where he was reduced to extreme poverty. He was converted to Catholicism, and, after some time, went with his mother, and in 1798 began to compose his "Génie du Christianisme." He returned to France under an assumed name, and completed this work, publishing it in 1802. The romance of "Atala," a picture of the life among the American Indians, which was incorporated in this work, had previously appeared in the "Mercure de France" in 1801, and attracted much attention. His work gained him a diplomatic appointment from Bonaparte; but after the execution of the Due d'Enghien, he resigned it, and, on the emperor's return from Egypt, he entered the Bonaparte army. At the period of the fall of Napoleon, he was in Madrid, but the emperor, on learning that he was in Spain, sent him to them to bring 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 minister, he, in 1824, joined the liberals. He made himself popular by advocating Greek independence, 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" (1800); "Histoire de Paris à Jérusalem," notes of his travels in Greece, Asia Minor, and Egypt (1811); "Études, ou discours historiques," an introduction to a history of France on a gigantic plan (1831); "Essai sur la littérature angloise"; and "Mémoires d'autre-tembre," an autobiography (12 vols., 1846-1850; new ed., 1856); "Mémoires," an illustrated work (2d ed., 1856). This work he sold in advance in 1836, and lived on an annuity secured by the proceeds. His life was spent in retirement, the drawing-room of his friend, Mme. Récamier, being the centre of the social circle. He died. There he could be seen every evening among the dile 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 this
former is by Sainte-Beuve (12 vols., 1859–61), with a review of his literary labors. A new and complete illustrated edition, to consist of fourteen volumes, was begun in 1864. Marivin’s “Histoire de la vie et des ouvrages de M. de Chateaubriand” appeared in 1883, and M. Villenueve’s “Chateaubriand, sa vie, ses écrits, son influence sur son temps” in 1887.

CHATFIELD, Julia, educator, b. in London, England, in 1809; d. in Brown county, Ohio, in 1878. She was educated by the Ursulines of Boulouge, and became a nun of that order in 1834. In 1845 she conducted a body of Ursulines from Boulouge to the North, and was the Hessian parliament to bring the United States and the government to browbeat Frederick of Prussia. Against these stupid measures, which might have ruined England’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 had already won such recognition that there was a popular demand that he should enter the cabinet as secretary of state and prime minister. He refused to enter the cabinet, which was a political intrigue of the worst type. Newcastle then resigned, and the Duke of Devonshire became nominal prime minister, with Pitt as secretary of state and wielding the real power. During this short ministry occurred the judicial murder 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 and his brother-in-law, Lord Temple, were dismissed 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 not include Pitt. At length 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 the fewest possible months. He formally assumed the title of "Great Commoner," as he was now called, was the real ruler of England. These four years were the most glorious in English history. They decided the contest for supremacy in the world between the French and English races, and between despotic and liberal ideas in religion and politics. They laid the foundations of modern Germany, of the British empire in India, and of American dominion over the Mississippi valley. They made England mistress of the sea, and at the same time prepared the way for the independence of the United States. In the combinations that led to these magnificent results, Pitt showed himself the greatest war minister and one of the greatest statesmen that ever lived. The year 1757 was made illustrious by the victories of Frederick at Rossbach and Leuthen, and of Clive at Plassey. The following year saw the capture of Quebec and Fort Duquesne, and the naval victories of Basque Roads and Carthagena. Next followed in 1759 the capture of Guadeloupe, the overthrow of the French at Minden, the naval victories at Lagos and Quiberon, and the victory of Wolfe at Quebec on September 13. In 1760 the great 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 raise money toward 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 quarrelled with Grenville, and offered the premiership to Rockingham. The Marquis of Rockingham then took the government, and repealed the stamp-act. In the debate on the repeal, Pitt made the famous speech in which he rejoiced 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 this diminished his popularity, as it was feared that he was surrendering his independence; but the Rockingham port bill was expected to be great, 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 civil service in the colonies. As soon as he heard of 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, after many weeks, the excruciating pain returned, his mind became clear again, and he was enabled to attend to business. In 1770 Grafton resigned, and Lord North became prime minister. The king, through his influence over North, never had anything as he wished, and pushed on the measures that drove the Americans to armed resistance. In these critical times Chatham was the steadfast and eloquent defender of the liberties of America. In a brilliant speech in 1775, alluding to the Bowrington 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 done away. Soon after this, the 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, so long as a foreign foe remained upon 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 conceding 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 death, he would no doubt have been asked, and undoubtedly have seen him prime minister. On 7 April the Duke of Richmond moved that Great Britain should recognize the independence of 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 Canada's north shore; and he had an uncle, a priest, who taught in 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 as he heard of it, he said, "Allike in public and in private life, his purity 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 a peculiar character. As a master of the English language he was inferior to Burke and Webster; as a master 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 these men of action who have shaped the destinies of nations he will rank with the foremost.

CHAUMONOT, Peter Joseph Marie, French missionary, b. near Chatillon sur Seine in 1611; d. near Quebec, 21 Feb., 1665. His parents were poor vine-keepers, and he was destined to be a priest, who took charge of him and sent him to school, where he learned Latin and plain chant; but he fell among evil companions, who persuaded him to see the world in their company, and, with this object in view, he escaped from his uncle and set out on his travels when he was a little over ten years of age. His adventures in France and Italy during the next eight or nine years are related in his autobiography, which he was ordered to write by his superiors when over eighty. Although the aged missionary looks beaumont on them with horror, they are amusing rather than criminal. After a varied career as beggar, valet, and tutor, he was noticed by some Jesuits in Rome, and sent to their college of Fermo. He afterward returned to Rome to study theology, and while there he was appointed by the congregation president of a Jesuit "relation" which treated of Father Brebeuf, and appealed for missionaries. He felt the force of the appeal as a personal call, and petitioned his superiors to allow his studies to be abridged and his ordination to take place at once, so that he might take passage in a vessel that was about to sail for Canada from Dieppe. After a three months' voyage he arrived in Quebec in August, 1639, and set out for the Huron country. Journeying for a month, he reached Lake Tsirorgi, and began his labors among the Wyandot tribes, but was not very successful.
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 obtaining the confidence of the tribe, collecting the words in the cabins, and gathering materials for a philological work. He then started with Brebeuf on a journey eastward, intending to preach the gospel among the Atteawandaronk, a 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 pagen Hurons, who said he was a magician, changed the feeling of the people, and he very narrowly escaped death. He left Kandoucho, and visited eighteen Indian towns, but met with no success, and so determined to return to Kandoucho. He fell sick on the way, and was cared for by an Indian woman in a snow village. He stayed with her twenty-five days, learning the language of the place, and was successful in adapting the dictionary and grammar of the Hurons to the dialect of this nation. On his return to the neutral nation his labors 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 by the Iroquois. He accompanied the survivors of the disaster to St. Joseph's island in Lake Huron, where they endured fearful suffering. The French government gave them the island of Orleans, and thither Father Chaumonot accompanied them. He now compiled his grammar and dictionary for the Huron and all kindred languages. The grammar was published in 1870 by the Quebec literary and historical society. When he had organized the Indians of Orleans he went among the Iroquois of Onondaga in 1653 and preached with great success and influence. He was accused of 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 as military chaplain to Fort Richelieu at 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 Loretto.

CHAUNCEY, Charles, jurist, b. in Durham, Conn., 11 June, 1747; d. in New Haven, Conn., 28 April, 1823. He entered Yale 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 1786, 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 graduate of the law. He died in L. L. D. from the same college in 1827. He removed to Philadelphia, was admitted to the bar there in 1799, and soon attained distinction, though he had for competitors such men as John Sargent 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 as a very young man, he commanded a corvette, 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 thanked by congress for his services, and voted a sword, which he never received. He became master, 23 May, 1804, and captain, 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 his duties at Sackett's Harbor on 6 Oct. From that time till the close of the war 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 under Sir James Yeo, whom he had hitherto been unable to bring to action. The "Pike," his flag-ship, was on this occasion manoeuvred 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, consul, negotiated a treaty with Algiers. He served on the board of navy commissioners at Washington, and became its president in June, 1833, holding the office till his death. He 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 "Pear
CHAUNCY, Charles, educator, b. in Yardley-bury, Hertfordshire, England, in 1592; d. 19 Feb., 1672. He came 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 at Cambridge in 1613, became a fellow of his college, and studied 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 unpopular with his ecclesiastical superiors. A. in 1629 he was accused of asserting in a sermon that “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-rail as “a snare to men’s consciences.” For this he was sentenced to suspension and imprisonment until he should publicly acknowledge his offence, and make 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 1657, which was published in London in 1641. He was finally silenced in 1657 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 made minister in Scituate, Mass. He remained in the same town, 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 pastorate there. He went to Boston to embark for England, but was offered the presidency of Harvard, made vacant by the death of the first president, Dr. Dunster, and accepted, 27 Nov., 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 went to 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 Chauney). 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” (1650), some Latin and Greek verses, and “Anti-synodalia 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 graduated at Harvard. He went to New York. He held various pastorates, became a fellow of Yale, and published several sermons. President Chauncy’s great-grandson, Charles, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 1 Jan., 1765; d. 10 Feb., 1787, was graduated at Harvard in 1721, 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 excitement attending the preaching of Whitefield. He received the stamp-act and was cashier of the ordnance, and is said to have expressed a wish that some one would translate “Paradise Lost” into prose, so that he could understand it. Among his numerous publications are “Discourse on Enthusiasm” (1745); “Thoughts on the State of Religion in New England” (1749); “A Letter to the Rev. George Whitefield” (1744 and 1745); “Dudleian Lecture at Harvard College” (1762); “Thanksgiving Sermon on the Repeal of the Stamp Act” and “Remarks on the Bishop of Llandaff’s Sermon” (1765); “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).

CHAUVEAU, Pierre Joseph Olivier, Cana-dian statesman, b. in Quebec, May, 1820. He was educated at the seminary of Quebec, studied law and was called to the bar in 1841. In 1844 he entered parliament as a reform member for Quebec county; in 1851 became solicitor-general for Lower Canada in the Hincs-Morn administration, in 1852 accepted the office of attorney-general. He was again a member of the executive council in 1853, and superintendent of education for the province of Quebec in 1855. After the confederation in 1867, Mr. Chauveau was elected by Quebec county to both the Dominion house of commons and the Quebec house of assembly. He became premier of Quebec in 1867, and resigned in 1875, owing to differences with his cabinet. He was appointed speaker of the senate, 21 Feb., 1873, and remained in that office until the conservatives went out of power in 1874, when his commission was renewed. In 1876 Mr. Chauveau resigned his seat in the senate in order to contest the representation of Charlevoix in the house of commons, but was defeated. In 1876 he became president of the Quebec harbor commission, and in 1877 chief of police of Montreal. In 1890 he moved for the appointment of a committee to investigate the subject of French-Canadian emigration to the United States, and, with a colleague, prepared the report of the committee, many of the recommendations of which have been carried out. During his term of office as superintendent of public
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 several Catholic schools in Canada, 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. Chauveau has also had a brief military service. While superintendent of public instruction, and during the "Trent" difficulty in November, 1861, he raised among the officials of his department and the pupils of the Jacques Cartier normal school a company of chasseurs Canadiens, of which he was gazetted captain. This company formed the nucleus of one of three battalions formed in Montreal during the Fenian invasion, of which Mr. Chauveau became lieutenant-colonel. At an early age he wrote poetry, which was favorably received. Among his most prolific works are "Charles Guerin, Roman de Moeurs Canadiennes" (1858); "Voyage de S. A. le Prince de Galles en Amerique" (1861); "L'instruction publique au Canada" (1878); "Souvenirs et legendes," partly in prose and partly in verse (1877); "Francois-Nicolas Garneau, sa vie et ses oeuvres" (1885); and "Notice sur le publication des registres du conseil souverain et du conseil supérieur." He has also been a prolific contributor to current literature.

CHAVANNE, Jean Baptiste (shav-ans), Haytian patriot, b. in La Grande Riviere du Nord about 1748; d. 23 Feb., 1791. He was the son of rich mulatto parents, and received a good education. In 1778 the expedition under the Count d'Estaing, sent by France to assist the American army, was in Hayti, and Chavannes offered his services as a volunteer. He distinguished himself during the operations in Virginia and New York, and especially during the retreat from Savannah in December, 1778. The independence of the American colonies having been accomplished, Chavannes returned to his own country. With a vessel he landed in Cape Haytien, 16 Oct., 1790, intending to create an agitation among the colored people in favor of their political rights, Chavannes sided with the mulattoes 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 small force of 250 men, which was defeated by the colonists. Ogé, Chavannes, and a few others took refuge in the Spanish part of the island, and the Haytian assembly asked for their extradition, according to treaty. The jurist Vincente Ortega, in a powerful plea in their favor, and the king of Spain gave him a decoration; but the audiencia of Santo Domingo decided against the refugees, who were delivered to the Haytian authorities, 21 Dec., 1790. Two months later Chavannes and Ogé were sentenced to be hanged to death, and the sentence was executed in the presence of the provincial assembly and authorities of Cape Haytien. Chavannes showed great courage during his terrible torture, and protested to the last moment against the oppression of the colored people.

CHAVERO, Alfredo (chah-vay'-ro), Mexican archaeologist. He has made many interesting investigations relative to Mexican antiquities, and written "Historia Antigua de Mexico," also several works on Aztec archæology, especially on old monuments and while making the pyramids of Cholula, he discovered some idols 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. Under the government of Diaz ordered the execution of nine citizens of Vera Cruz who were suspected of conspiracy. This act was severely criticised, and great indignation was shown against Mier y Teran, who had

CHAUVERO 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" (1850); "Treatise on the Elements of Spherical Astronomy" (1863); and "Manual of Spherical and Practical Astronomy" (1870). See the "Memoir of William Chauveron," 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 1869, and at Lawrence graduated first in the 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 soon became 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 school of mines.
executed the order, and against Diaz. Chavez
then was grand master of a masonic lodge, and, ex-
pelling himself from the English church, he was sus-
pected Gen. Diaz from his masonic rights. This
action gave Chavez great popularity. In congress
Chavero also made a strong speech against Mier and
Diaz, but afterward became one of his adherents.
Chavero was elected senator in 1886, and is profes-
sional in state, school and law school of Texas and
served as delegate to Congress.
He is the author of the drama "La Reina Xo-
chitl" and "La tempestad de un beso," "Quetzal-
coatl," "Los amores de Alareon," "La hermana
de los Avilas," "El mundo de ahora," and others.
His books relative to Father Sahagun and to the
Sun-Stone are often referred to, and well known
to antiquaries.

CHAVEZ APARICIO, Fray Trinidad (chah-
ve-th), Spanish missionary, b. in Segovia, Spain,
23 Feb., 1508; d. in Cuba, in August, 1582. He
studied at the University of Alcala, was ordained
priest at Toledo in 1530, and at once joined some
missionaries coming to America. 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 Jeronimo
de la Avila, and converted many Indians, erected
several rustic buildings and dedicated them as
churches, and Chavez remained among the natives
after De la Cruz had died of fever in 1540. He
continued his mission alone, baptized many ca-
quoise, 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 trothy beverage called "xocolatl"
and gathered information about its com-
position and origin, studied the cacao-plant and its
uses, studied, on his return to Spain in 1570,
made the "chocolatl," 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 "Origenes y cultivo de la
planta del cacao."

CHATHAM, Benjamin Franklin, soldier,
b. in Nashville, Tenn., 20 Oct., 1820; d. there, 4
Sept., 1886. He served as captain of volunteers in
the Mexican war, distinguished himself at Monte-
rey, Molina, 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, and served till the end of the war. He
was major-general of Tennessee militia after his
return, and was a farmer until 1861, when he en-
tered the army of the seceded states, being one of
the first Tennesseans to enlist in the Confederate
army, and was early appointed a brigadier-gen-
eral. He commanded at Mayfield, Ky., in Septem-
ber, 1861, and at the battles of Belmont and Shiloh,
served subsequently at Columbus, Ky., was 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
two horses shot in the second battle, and at Chickamauga and Chattanooga, Nashville, and
other places. President Grant, who was his per-
sonal friend, offered him an appointment in civil
care, but he declined. He devoted himself chief-
ly to agriculture after the war, but served four
years as superintendent of state prisons, and
in October, 1885, became postmaster of Nashvil-
le, Tenn., and in January, 1886, b. in Boston,
Mass., in 1820; d. in Providence, R. I., in 1753.
He published in London, in 1723, a reprint of Les-
lie's "Short and Easy Method with the Diests," to
which he added a "Discourse Concerning Episco-
pace, in Defence of Christianity and the Church
of England," consisting of a rude attack on the
English Church and on the English colonists. 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 Mar-
blehead, but the bishop of London refused to or-
dain a man who had rendered himself so obnoxious
to the New Englanders, 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
1739. He was a man of eccentric and irrepressible
Benjamin, b. in Newport, R.

CHEEVER, Ezekiel, educator, b. in London,
England, 25 Jan., 1614; d. in Boston, Mass., 21
Aug., 1708. He was the son of a linen-draper, re-
ceived a classical education, and emigrated to
America in 1643. He was a member of the Young
church and of the church of King's Chapel, Boston, at
the early age of 19 years. He became a charter
member of the church of the First Church, Boston,
Mass., and in 1690; d. in Providence, R. I., in 1753.
He published in London, in 1723, a reprint of Les-
lie's "Short and Easy Method with the Diests," to
which he added a "Discourse Concerning Episco-

CHEESMAN, 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 Queen's college (now Rutgers) in 1813,
having for his preceptor Dr. Valentine clean.
Subsequently he removed to New York, where he
became known as one of the most eminent physi-
cians in the United States, and practised there
for almost half a century. He held many important
offices, among which were surgeon to the public
institutions (now Charity hospital) on Blackwell's
island, and Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital. For
forty years he was professionally connected with
the New York hospital. Dr. Cheesman 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., 1840. He was an English radical, a
truant writer, with a talent for invective, who,
escaping from the Manchester riots, came to New
York in 1798, and became editor of the "American
Citizen." In 1803 he published "Nine Letters on
Burr's Defection"; in 1804 a volume entitled
"Reply to Aristides," in 1809 a "Life of Thomas
Paine," reprinted in England in 1817. He
was originally a friend of Paine's, but became
enraged against him, and in writing the last-named
work was inspired by enmity. A corrected copy,
with revisions in the author's hand-writing, is pre-
served by the New York historical society.

CHEEVER, Ezekiel, educator, b. in London,
England, 25 Jan., 1614; d. in Boston, Mass., 21
Aug., 1708. He was the son of a linen-draper, re-
ceived a classical education, and emigrated to
America in 1643. He was a member of the Young
church and of the church of King's Chapel, Boston, at
the early age of 19 years. He became a charter
member of the church of the First Church, Boston,
Mass., and in 1690; d. in Providence, R. I., in 1753.
He published in London, in 1723, a reprint of Les-
lie's "Short and Easy Method with the Diests," to
which he added a "Discourse Concerning Episco-
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 B. Farnsworth, published, together with Latin poems from his manuscripts, in 1828—His son, Samuel, b. in New Haven, Conn., 22 Sept., 1639; d. in Marblehead, Mass., 29 May, 1724, was the first minister of Marblehead. He was graduated at Harvard in 1659, and began to preach in Marblehead in 1668.

CHEEVER, George Barrell, clergyman and author, b. in Hallowell, Me., 17 April, 1807. He was the son of Nathaniel Cheever, who removed from Salem, Mass., to Hallowell and established the "American Advocate," was graduated at Bowdoin in 1825, at Andover seminary in 1826, 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 other periodicals. Engaging in 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 threatened with the mob. In 1839, renouncing his pastorate, he went to Europe, contributed letters to the "New Yorker," 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 discourse of Bishop Hughes. In 1843, in three public debates with J. L. O'Sullivan, he argued 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, and was distinguished as a preacher for his rigorous and forcible application of orthodox principles to questions of practical moment, such as the "Puritan-Calvinistic" vs. the "Puritan-Quaker" 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 gave his house in New York to 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, 1829); "Studies in Poetry" (Boston, 1855); the edition of the "Select Works of Archbishop Leighton" (1832); "Commonplace Book of Poetry" (Philadelphia, 1833); "God's Hand in America" (New York, 1841); "Lectures on Hierarchical Despotism"; "Lectures on the Pilgrim's Progress," one of his papers, was published in Switzerland "(1845-6); "Defence of Capital Punishment" (1846); with J. E. Sweetser, "Christian Melodies, a Selection of Hymns and Tunes"; "Poets of America" (Harford, 1847); The Hill of Difficulty" (1847); "John Bunyan and his Praise" (New York, Newland, 1620), reprinted from the original volumes, with illustrations (1848); "Punishment by Death, its Authority and Expediency" (1849); "Winds 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 D. C. Peabody" (1845); "Slavery, and the Freedom and Duty of the Pulpit to Revoke it" (1857); "Guilty of Slavery and Crime of Slaveholding" (1860); "Faith, Doubt, and Evidence" (1881)—His brother, Henry Theodore, clergyman, b. in Hallowell, Me., 6 Feb., 1814, was graduated at Bowdoin (1832), and in 1839 corresponded with the New York "Evangelist" from Spain, France, and Louisiana. He then studied theology at Bangor, Me., where he was graduated in 1840, travelled in the South seas and the Sandwich islands, was correspondent and associate editor of the New York "Evangelist" in 1843-4, settled as pastor in various places, and from 1859 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 Whale and His Captors" (New York, 1849); "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 Memorials of Captain Thomas Colman" (1858); "Punishment by Death, its Authority and Expediency" (1849); "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 D. C. Peabody" (1845); "Slavery, and the Freedom and Duty of the Pulpit to Revoke it" (1857); "Guilty of Slavery and Crime of Slaveholding" (1860); "Faith, Doubt, and Evidence" (1881)—His brother, Henry Theodore, clergyman, b. in Hallowell, Me., 6 Feb., 1814, was graduated at Bowdoin (1832), and in 1839 corresponded with the New York "Evangelist" from Spain, France, and Louisiana. He then studied theology at Bangor, Me., where he was graduated in 1840, travelled in the South seas and the Sandwich islands, was correspondent and associate editor of the New York "Evangelist" in 1843-4, settled as pastor in various places, and from 1859 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 Whale and His Captors" (New York, 1849); "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 Memorials of Captain Thomas Colman" (1858); "Way-Marks in the Moral War with Slavery between the Opening of 1859 and the Close of 1861" (1862); "Autobiography and Memorials of Ichabod Washburn" (Boston, 1878); and "Correspondences of Faith and Views of Madame Guyon" (New York, 1886).

CHEL-AB-KU-KIL, or AB-KU-KIL-CHEN, Indian priest of Yucatan, flourished early in the 15th century. Almost every Yucatec legend mentions his name repeatedly, and several proverbs in the Maya language are attributed to him. Many fragments of 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, who left this prophecy: "You who look at things to 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 scripture, of which you are generally ignorant.

CHENY, Charles, an editor and writer, 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 and began to publish a weekly paper. About 1857 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 several of his associates established a small silk factory in South Manchester, Conn. They had many obstacles with which to contend, 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 commercial education, studied law in 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 spirituality to his portraits and ideal female faces, which he heightened by colossal effects. Among his works are portraits of Theodore Parker with his wife, James Walker, president of Harvard, W. C. Bryant, and Ephemra Peabody, "Rosalice," and "A Roman Girl." When the poet Haleck expressed surprise that his portrait was not finished, the choleric Cheney said, "I will finish it," whereupon he put his foot through it.—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, and in 1833, 1834, was daughter of Sargent Smith Littlehale. She was educated at private schools in her native city, and married in 1833. She was secretary of the School of design for women from 1851 till 1854, and in 1862 became secretary of the New England hospital for women and children. In 1865 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 New England women's club and of the Massachusetts woman suffrage association. Mrs. Cheney went south to visit the Freedmen's schools in 1866, 1868, and 1869. She has visited Europe several times, spoken before lyceums in the west in 1873, 1875, and 1876, and has lectured before the Concord school of philosophy. She has published "Hand-Book of 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); "The Poems of Art" (1876); and Selected Poems from Michelangelo Buonarotti (1885). —Another brother, Ward, b. in South Manchester in 1818; 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. The brothers worked harmoniously in building up by slow steps an extensive business, with mills at South Manchester and Hartford, employing 2,000 operatives. The factories were finished by them were considered by competent judges superior to the best qualities made in Europe, and found a special demand for use in sewing-machines on account of strength, uniformity of thread, and finish. This forward made great progress in weaving silk goods with power- looms, and made printed 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 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 1877 to 1881, Samuel Cheney, ed. 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 others, and, when 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 the business of the spinning and manufacturing interests of the Cheney Brothers at Manchester. He volunteered for the civil war in 1862, and became lieutenant-colonel of the 16th Connecticut volunteers. The regiment went to the front, 29 Aug., 1863, and was engaged in a skirmish that proved a preliminary battle to the battle of Antietam, in which engagement 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. Col. Cheney's wound proved so serious that he was obliged to retire from the service, 24 Dec., 1862. He travelled in Europe, China, and Japan, studying the silk industries of those countries, and became a member of the house of Cheney Brothers, and its treasurer.

CHENEY, Charles Edward, clergyman, b. in Canandaigua, N. Y., 12 Feb., 1836. He was graduated at Hobart in 1857, and immediately began to study for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church. Soon after his ordination he became rector of Christ church, Chicago, and was prominent among those who, under the leadership of Assistant Bishop Cummins, of Kentucky, organized a Reformed Episcopal church in 1873. Mr. Cheney was elected missionary bishop of the northwest, for the new organization, and was consecrated in Christ church, 14 Dec., 1873.

CHENEY, Harriet V., author, b. in Massachusetts about 1815. She was the daughter of Hannah Foster, an early American novelist. She published "Confessions of an Early Martyr" (1840); "A Peep at the Pilgrims in 1630" (Boston, 1850); "The Adventures of a Young Silk Life of Christ." Her sister, Mrs. Cushing, published "Esther," a dramatic poem, and works for the young. The two sisters wrote in conjunction "The Sunday-School."
for the new party that was forming. He published "Report on the Ancient Monuments of Western New York" (1860); "Historical Sketch of the Champlain Valley" (1866); "Historical Sketch of Eighteen Counties of Central and Southern New York" (1868); "Laron"; "Relations of Government to Science"; and "Antiquarian Researches." CHESNIER, John-Oliver, Canadian physician, b. in Longueuil, Canada, in 1806; d. in 1837. He studied medicine at Montreal, receiving his degree in 1828, and settled at St. Benoit, but removed to St. Eustache in 1831, and began to take part in politics. In 1832 he became chairman of the board 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 23 May. He was one of the most vehement speakers at the revolutionary meetings that took place in 1837, and a reward of $2,000 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 Chesnier was killed. He wrote "Memoir of Writing to cut his way through the opposing ranks.

CHESBROUGH, Ellis Sylvester, civil engineer, b. in Baltimore, Md., 6 July, 1813; d. in Chicago, Ill., 19 Aug., 1886. 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 charge of the Boston water department in 1850, and during the following year city engineer, having charge of all the water-works under the Cochituate water board, besides being surveyor of the streets and harbor improvements. In 1855 he became engineer for the Chicago board of commissioners, and in 1859 he 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 authority 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 Plattsburgh, N. Y., 16 Feb., 1873. She was educated in a female seminary in her native village, and began writing for the magazine "Globe" in 1848. She contributed first to "Graham's Magazine" and "Holden's Dollar Magazine." A volume of her stories and sketches was published with the title of "Dream-Land by Daylight" (New York, 1851). This was followed by "A Child's Christmas" (1852), "The Children of Light" and "The Little Cross-Bearers" (Anburn), in 1855 by "Susan, the Fisher-

man's Daughter" (New York), and in subsequent years she published numerous other novels, entitled "Philly and Kit" (1856); "Victoria, or the World Overcome" (1856); "Amy Carr" (1863); "Peter Carradine" (1863); "The Foe in the Household" (1871); and a collection of stories entitled "The Beautiful Gate, and other Tales" (1863). 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 reflective and grave in tone, and reveal an impressive, emotional, and descriptive passages.

CHESNEY, Charles Cornwallis, English soldier, b. 29 Sept., 1826; d. 13 March, 1876. He was a professor at Sandhurst military college, and he had the author of a number of works on military subjects, including "Military View of Recent Campaigns in Virginia" (1863-3), and "Military Biographies," including several of generals in the American civil war (New York, 1876). He is almost the only Englishman that has written fairly and intelligently of military affairs in the United States. He wrote a memoir of a part of the "Battle of Dorking" (London, 1871), 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 B. S. M. After some professional experience he became in 1871 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 1880 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, 1886). In 1878 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., 1867, lieutenant-commander, 12 March, 1868, became commander, 15 Oct., 1881, and was hydrographic inspector of the coast survey from 1881 till 1883.

CHESTER, Frederick Dixon Wallhall, geologist, b. in Forte a 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" (1885); "Lecture Notes on Dynamical Geology" (1885); "Stratified Drift in Delaware" (1883); "Volcanic and Volcanic Geology" (1870); "The Quaternary Gravels of Northern Delaware and Eastern Maryland" (1884); "Preliminary Notes on the Geology of Delaware" (1874); "A Review of the Geology of Delaware" (1884); "The Quaternary Gravels of Southern Delaware Peninsula" (1885); "The Gabros 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., 1749; d. there, 4 Nov., 1800. He was graduated at Yale in 1766, a representative in the legislature of the District of Connecticut from 1772, served with distinction as a captain 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 1800, and sat on various committees as a member of the district of Connecticut from 1791 until the accession of President Jefferson in 1801, and for some time was county judge of probate.

CHESTER, Joseph Lemuel, antiquarian, b. in Norwich, Conn., 30 April, 1821; d. in London, England, 28 May, 1892. He was engaged in trade in Philadelphia until 1852, and was a frequent contributor to the press, principally under pennames, of which the best known is "Julian Cra-mer." He then became connected with the Phila- delphia 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 searching out the genealogy and history of the early settlers of New England. He compiled an abstract of the registers of Westminster Abbey, and collected from other sources much valuable information. In 1869 he assisted in forming at London the Harleian society for the publication of inedited manuscripts relating to genealogy and heraldry, and was chosen a member of its council. In 1870 he was made one of the council of the historical society of Great Britain, recently organized. He published "Green-wood Cemetery and other Poems" (1843); "A Preliminary Treatise on the Law of Repulsion" (1853); "Political and Cartoon Sketches" (1854); "Handbook to Westminster Abbey," with copious biographical notes by the editor, was published in London in 1856, and his memory was placed by Dean Bradley in Westminster abbey.

CHESTNUT, James, Jr., senator, b. near Cam- den, S. C., in 1815. He was graduated at Prince-ton in 1835. From 1842 till 1852 he served in the South Carolina legislature, and from 1854 till 1858 was a member of the state senate. A vacancy occurring in the U. S. senate, he was appointed to fill the unexpired term, and was formally elected senator on 5 Jan., 1859. He resigned on 10 Nov., 1860, in anticipation of the secession of South Carolina; but his resignation was not accepted, and he was formally expelled, 11 July, 1861. In the meantime he had been appointed a delegate to the Confederate provisional congress. He was commissioned colonel in the Confederate army, and detailed as aide-de-camp on the staff of Jeff-erson Davis. In 1864 he was promoted brigadier-general and assigned to a command on the coast of South Carolina. In 1868 he was a member of the National democratic convention that nominated Horatio Seymour for the presidency.

CHEVIGNY, Louis, jurist, b. in St. Louis, Mo., 26 Dec., 1824. His parents, of French Huguenot stock, emigrated from Neuchâtel, Switzerland, in 1823, and were members of the Red river colony. He received a common-school education, became a merchant in Galena, and was the first member of the state bar. In 1866 he was appointed district attorney in Macoupin county, and by the president's call after the bombardment of Fort Sumter in 1861. He was chosen captain of the company when Gen. (then Captain) Grant declined, and on 16 April, 1862, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 12th Illinois infantry. He was in command at Smithland, Ky., from September, 1861, till January, 1862, and in command of one of Smith's campaign on the Tennessee river to Fort Henry, and led his regiment at Fort Donelson. He was engaged at Shiloh, distinguishing himself at Corinth, being left in command of that post until May, 1862, and while there organized the first conscription in the State. At the battle of Galena, on 13 Dec., 1863, he was promoted brigadier-general, placed in charge of the organization of colored troops in Tennessee, and afterward in Kentucky, and by 1 Jan., 1864, had raised a force of 17,000 men, for which service he was brevetted major-general. From January to October, 1865, he commanded the post of Memphis, and then the district of Talladega, Ala., until 5 Feb., 1866, when he was mustered out of service. He was assessor of internal revenue for the district of Utah in 1866-7, then U. S. consul at Brussels, and, after his return to the United States in 1872, established himself in Chicago as a banker and stockbroker. In September, 1886, Gen. Chetlain delivered the annual address before the society of the Army of the Tennessee, at St. Louis, Ill.

CHEVET, John Jeffer-, surveyor, 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 the promotion of educational and religious enterprises. His ancestor, William, b. in Elizabethtown in 1769; d. there, 18 Dec., 1857, was graduated at Princeton in 1792, admitted to the bar in 1798, was aide to Gen. Lee during the whiskey rebellion, and served in congress in 1836-7.

CHEVIEUX, Michel, French political econo-mist, b. in Limoges, 13 Jan., 1806; d. Nov., 1870. He entered the Polytechnic school in 1824, was appointed an engineer in the department du Nord in 1832, became a S. Simionian, assisted the editor of the "Globe," and in that year was con-nected with the "Journal des Débats." He published an article on marriage. After serving his sentence, he was sent by Thiers to investigate the railroads and canals of the United States. While on that mission he travelled extensively over this country, Mexico, and Cuba in 1835-6, and published in the "Journal des Débats" a series of letters, afterward collected into a volume entitled "Lettres sur Amérique du Nord." In 1840 he became professor of national economy in the College of France. In 1846 he published replies to Louis Blanq 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 Etats-Unis et des trésors qui en dépendent" (1840-2); "Cours d'économie" (1842-50; new ed., 1866); "L'Isithme de Panama" (1844); "La liberté aux Etats-Unis" (1849); "De la baisse probable de l'or" (1859); "L'expédition du Mexique" (1857); and "Le Mexique ancien et moderne" (1860).
narrowly escaping death, he went to England in 1792. In 1796 he offered himself for the American mission of the Supreme Court of 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 1803, being enabled 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 learned societies of Boston, and was one of the principal founders of the Athenaeum. In 1810 he was consecrated first bishop 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 under his direction. On the death of Louis XVIII, repeated efforts were made by that monarch to persuade him to accept a bishopric in France. At this time he had become enfeebled 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 1825. He was nominated to the see of Montauban by Louis XVIII., was afterward archbishop of Bourdeaux and peer of France under Charles X., and made a cardinal at the request of Louis Philippe.

CHEVES, Langdon (cheevz), statesman, b. at Rocky River, S. C., 17 Sept., 1776; d. in Columbus, 25 June, 1857. His father, Alexander, was a native of Scotland; his mother, Mary Langdon, was a Virginian. His childhood was spent among the farmers of the Allegany district, and he had but little schooling. 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 in 1796, after being admitted to the bar, and very soon became eminent 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 Dulas, of Charleston. In 1810 he was elected to congress, along with William Lowndes and John C. Calhoun, and soon distinguished himself. His speech on the merchants' bills in 1811 was 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 the speaker of the house, being elected by a combination of federalists with anti-restriction democrats, over Felix Grundy, the administration candidate. His most memorable act as speaker was the defeat of Dalrymple'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 justice of the Supreme Court of the state, and 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 1832 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 separate southern confederacy.

CHEW, Robert S., chief clerk of the state department at Washington, b. in Virginia in 1811; d. in Washington, D. C., 3 Aug., 1875. He entered the service of the government in his youth, and had served in the state department more than forty years, when he was advanced to the chief clerkship on the appointment of William Hunter as second assistant secretary of state in July, 1866.—His eldest son, Richard S., naval officer, b. in the District of Columbia, 1 Sept., 1813; d. in Washington, D. C., 10 April, 1875. He was graduated at the naval academy in 1861, commissioned lieutenant, 23 Feb., 1864, and lieutenant-commander, 25 July, 1866, served on board the frigate "Minnesota," participating in the actions with the "Merrimac," on 8 and 9 April, 1862, being attached to the western gulf blockading squadron in 1863-4, and being present at the battle of Mobile Bay. On 2 Feb., 1875, he was retired for disability.

CHEW, Samuel, jurist, b. in Maryland about 1690; d. 16 June, 1744. He was a son of Col. Samuel, from Chewton, in Somersetshire, England, who came to Maryland with Lord Baltimore in 1671. The son embraced the Quaker doctrines, was for a time a practising physician, and afterward became a judge, and was chief justice of the district of New Castle. He was influential among the Quakers, he was elected several times member to the grand jury of Newcastle on the lawfulness of resistance to an armed enemy (1741; reprinted in 1775).—His son, Benjamin, jurist, b. at West River, Anne Arundel co., Md., 29 Nov., 1722; d. 20 Jan., 1810. He studied law with Andrew Hamilton, an eminent Philadelphia lawyer, and in London, settled in 1743 on the Delaware, removed to Philadelphia in 1745, was recorder from 1755 till 1772, register of wills, attorney-general, resigning in 1766, and in 1774 became chief justice of Pennsylvania. He was also for several years speaker of the house of delegates of the three lower counties in Delaware. When the revolution began, both parties courted his support, but after the Declaration of Independence he opposed the patriots, and, because he declined to give a parole in 1777, was imprisoned in Fredericksburg, Va. From 1790 until the above date, he was president of the high court of errors and appeals, Chief-Justice Chew resided in Germantown, in a spacious stone mansion, still standing (1806), which is represented in the accompanying illustration. During the battle of Germantown, 4 Oct., 1777, the doors of the house were riddled by bullets, and
cannon-balls passed through its walls and shattered the statutory 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 outpost under Col. Musgrave. Most of the British were scattered, but Musgrave, with 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 large a briquette was left behin the Rent, while the main American column pressed on. 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-kin),** Yucatec prince, d. about 1541. He was general-in-chief of the army of Tutul Xin, king of Mani, and won a good military reputation during 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 Cocón at Zotz, and this chief received them with apparent regard, entertaining them with a splendid hunting-party and banquet, at the end of which all the envoys were bade to order and in presence of Cocón. 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 $1000 to Gaspar Chin, son of Chi-Ah-Kin and grandson of Tutul Xin.

**CHIALICHICHAMA (chee-ah-lee-kee-chee-cham),** Peruvian soldier, b. in the latter part of the 15th century; d. at Cajamarca, Peru, in 1533. He had won five battles against the Spaniards before his king, Atahualpa, was defeated and made a prisoner by Pizarro, and had great influence among the other Indian warriors. Atahualpa, while in prison at Cajamarca, called that general to that place, and the Spaniards also made him a prisoner, fearing he would begin war again. After the execution of Atahualpa, 29 Aug., 1533, Pizarro went with his troops toward Cuzco; but the natives attacked them in many times in such a good order and concert that they suspected Chialichichama was in secret communication with the Indians and directing their operations. That suspicion was enough to decide his fate, and Pizarro sentenced him to be burned alive. Chialichichama was offered a less painful death if he would become a Christian; but he refused to be baptized, and died according to the sentence, remonstrating to the last moment against the actions of Pizarro.

**CHICKERING, Jesse,** political economist, b. in Dover, N. H., 31 Aug., 1797; d. in West Roxbury, Mass., May, 1855. He was graduated at Harvard in 1818, studied theology in one of the Unitarian churches. He afterward pursued a medical course, receiving his diploma in 1833, and practiced medicine for about ten years in Boston and West Roxbury. He was the author of a “Statistical View of the Population of the United States from 1765 to 1840” (Boston, 1846): “Emigration into the United States” (1845); “Reports on the Census of Boston” (1851); and a “Letter addressed to 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” (1855).

**CHICKERING, Jonas,** piano-manufacturer, b. in New Ipswich, N. H., 5 April, 1797; d. in Boston, Mass., 8 Dec., 1853. He was the son of a blacksmith, and, after receiving a common-school education, entered the trade of piano-manufacturer. In 1818 he went to Boston, and a year afterward became a workman in John Osborne's piano factory. In 1823 he began business with a partner, and subsequently carried it on alone. He associated himself with Mr. Babcock, and in 1825 he patented a cast-iron frame for a square piano. Mr. Chickering greatly improved this frame, including in it the pin-bridge and damper socket rail. This construction he patented in 1840. At the London exhibition in 1851 he exhibited a complete set of piano and piano-forte cases, of the best construction. In 1853 he adopted the system of over-stringing, which he combined with a metal frame of one casting, in a square piano, finished after his death by his sons. The Chickering instrument has a high reputation among manufacturers of all countries. After the death of Jonas Chickering, who was respected for his public spirit and benevolence not less than for his progressive enterprise, the business was continued by his three sons, who, after receiving their education in the public schools, were taken into the manufactory.—His son, Thomas Edward, b. in Boston, 22 Oct., 1824; d. there, 14 Feb., 1871, succeeded his father as head of the firm, of which he became a member when but twenty-one years of age. For many years before the war he was interested in the state militia, and in 1862 he left Boston in command of the 41st Massachusetts volunteers. The regiment was sent to New Orleans in December of that year, and performed efficient service in the field. In 1846, Col. Chickering was appointed military governor of Opleousses. At the close of the war he was brevetted brigadier-general.

**CHIGNAVITCELUT, Oxiquieb (chig-nah-beet-sa-lo'),** king of Cumaracah, Central America, flourished early in the 16th century. After the Quiché army, under their king, Tecum-úman, had been routed by the forces of Alvarado, who killed Tecum-úman himself in battle between Totomeca-
pán and Utatlán (1824), 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 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 Chiguaviaichetl and another king, Belegetzl, to be put to death, and subsequently de

CHIGUAHUE (chee-gwah-ee-oo-ay), Araucan

CHILD
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 1826, 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 that Class of Americans called African" (Boston, 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 it to 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 by 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 1846, when her husband took the place of editor-in-chief, and she acted as his assistant till May, 1844. During her stay in New York 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 Waverly, Mass., where they spent the rest of their life. In 1859 Mrs. Child wrote a letter of sympathy to Jef. C. Brown, then a prisoner at Harper's 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 aid his family, which she did. She also received a letter of courteous rebuke from Gov. Wise, and a singular opinion 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 writings contributed 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, anti-slavery editor at Mrs. Child's funeral, thus delineated her character: "She was the kind of woman one would choose to represent woman's entrance into broader life. Modest, womanly, sincere, solid, real, loyal, to be trusted, equal to affairs, and above all else 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 serv-

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; 33d ed., 1855); "The Mother's Book," "The Girl's Own Book," and the "Coronal," a collection of verses (1831); "The Ladies' Family Library," a series of biographies (5 vols., 1832–5); "Philothia," a romance of Greece in the days of Pericles (1835); "Letters from New York," written to the Boston "Courier" (3 vols., 1837–38). Child's "William Phillips," published in 1844–56; "Fact and Fiction" (1846); "The Power of Kindness" (Philadelphia, 1851); "Isaac T. Hopper, a True Life" (1853); "The Progress of Religious Ideas through Successive Ages," an ambitious work, showing great diligence, but containing much that is inaccurate (5 vols., New York, 1856); "Autumnal Leaves" (1856); "Looking Toward Sunset" (1864); the "Freedman's Book" (1865); "Miria, a Romance of the Republic" (1867); and "Aspirations of the World" (1878). A volume of letters, Mrs. Child's letters, with an introduction by John G. Whittier, was published (1879). Phillips, was published after her death (Boston, 1882).

CHILD, Francis James, educator, b. in Boston, Mass., 1 Feb., 1825. He was graduated at Harvard in 1846, and became tutor there, first of mathematics, and afterward of the classics. He has spent much time in English libraries in studying especially the text of Chaucer with reference to a new edition of his poems. He has also devoted much labor to improving and enlarging his principal work, the "English and Scottish Ballads," now (1898) in course of publication. His books and translations are "Four Old Plays" (1848); a collection of "Poems of Sorrow and Comfort" (Boston, 1865); and "Observations on the Language of Chaucer and Gower" in the first part of Ellis's "Early English Pronouns." Pronounced an Original and Unique and of Influence on many works of intrinsic excellence—a copy of them Dr. Allibone's "Dictionary of English and American Authors"—were given to the public. 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 sprung suddenly into public favor and became the most profitable paper in Philadelphia. Mr. Childs has made 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 WilliamCowper and George Herbert, and 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, Woodlands, with a liberal sum, the interest of which is to be expended in keeping the grounds in order. Mr. Childs has always been regarded as a model employer, and has commanded the respect and love of all in his service. His wife is a granddaughter of Judge John Bouvier (v. e). Her mother, the wife of Robert E. Peterson, M. D., the publisher, wrote treatises on disease of the heart which are praised by Sir John Herschel and Lord Rosse.

CHILDS, Orville Whitmore, engineer, b. in Stillwater, Saratoga co., N. Y., 29 Dec., 1803; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 6 Sept., 1870. He was engaged in the survey and construction of the Champlain canal, and was chief engineer on the Chenango and Oswego canals in 1826-8, and in 1829-30 made the survey 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 1833-6, and in 1836 began his labors on the enlargement of the Erie canal, acting as chief engineer of the middle division, which extended from Syracuse to Rochester. 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 instance of the American Atlantic and Pacific ship canal co., of which Com. Cornelius Vanderbilt and others were the promoters, and which was a grant of land to the government of Nicaragua for a ship canal across that country. Mr. Childs's reports, maps, surveys, and estimates for this work, made in 1850-2, attracted much attention in this country and in Europe, and have been of the highest importance in future surveys for a canal across this isthmus. They are 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 Veracruz and Altotrain 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 more than any other man to the perfection of the car-works, and prepared most of the canal reports during his time.

CHILDS, Timothy, physician, b. in Deerfield, Mass., in February, 1748; d. 23 Feb., 1821. He entered Harvard in 1764, but was discharged from the college 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 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 1792 and for several years after he was a representative and also a senator in the general court, and 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, b. in Pittsfield, Mass., 7 June, 1783; d. in Boston, 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 building 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 the new buildings, and furnishing a cabinet and library for the institute. It 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 Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio, where he annually gave courses of lectures. He was a Jeffersonian democrat through life, and as such represented Pittsfield in the legislatures of 1810 and 1827. Berkshire county in the constitutional convention of 1829, and was elected lieutenant-governor in 1843.—Another son, Thomas, soldier, b. in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1796; d. in Fort Brooke, Fla., 8 Oct., 1854, 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, Fla., 21 Aug., 1836. He was brevetted major for his conduct in this affair, and lieutenant-colonel, 1 Feb., 1837, for his conduct at the battle of 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."
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 3 July, 1640, in the presence of the governor's secretary and the leading people of the settlement. Chilson reared 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, Chilomanon probably died soon after his baptism.

CHILSON, Gardner, 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 world's fair in 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 (1858), and an office stove surmounted with a broad disk, which radiates heat toward the floor (1865).

CHILTON, Thomas, clergyman, b. in Garrard county, Ky., 30 July, 1798; d. in Montgomery, Tenn., 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 was elected president of the Alabama Baptist state convention, and soon abandoned the law. In 1842 he became pastor of the Baptist church in Montgomery. He afterward removed to Texas.

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, serving (a part of the time as chief justice) for a term of ten years. During the existence of the Confederate government, 1861-5, he was placed upon its congress.

CHIMALPAIN QUATLEHUAUNITZIN, the Indian name of Domingo or Juan Bautista Antón Muñón, who was a descendant of the caciques of Ameaca Ameaca, and flourished in the latter part of the 16th century. He was of pure Indian descent, raised in the Spanish missions, and educated in the Mexican college of Santiago Tlatelolco of Mexico, devoted himself to the study of the old Mexican and other neighboring nations, and wrote several historical works in the Nahuahtl and Spanish languages. His principal works are: "Historia mejica antigua, que comprende los sucesos y sucesión de reyes hasta el año 1526"; "Crónica de Mejico desde el año 1508 hasta el de 1597 de la era vulgar"; "Apuntamientos de sucesos desde 1064 hasta 1531"; "Relaciones originales de los reinos de Aculhuacán, Mejico y otras provincias desde muy remotos tiempos"; and "Relación de la conquista de Mejico por los españoles."

CHIMALPOOCA (che-mal-po-po'-ca), third Mexican or Aztec king (fifth king, according to some accounts), d. in 1423. He was elected by the sachems and the name of Chimalpoca, and his that the latter king died, 2 Feb., 1414. He ad-vised Tayauh or Tayatzin to kill his eldest brother, Maxta or Maxflatan, who had been recognized heir to their father Tezozomoc, tyrant of Azcapotzalco, but the plot was discovered. Then Maxta ordered a feast to be prepared in honor of his brother and Chimalpocca, in order that they might dined together; but the latter could not go, and Tayauh was the only one killed at the banquet. Maxta sent a strong detachment to Mexico to imprison Chimalpocca, who had attempted to commit suicide, and had him taken to Azcapotzalco, where he was maimed, and then sent back to Mexico, and there he lived in exile, and almost starved to death, when the prisoner succeeded in taking his own life by hanging from a beam of his cage.

CHIMALPOOCA, tenth king of Culhuaacán, flourished early in the 15th century. He succeeded don Ahmad II as ruler of Culhuaacán, and occupied the throne in 1402. He was the last king of their nation, which afterward became tributary of Texcoco.—Chimalpocca, Tepeanee king of Tlacopan, flourished in the latter part of the 15th century. He was the second king of Tlacopan, having succeeded Tolotquilauhtzin I in 1469.

CHINCHON, Countess of, Spanish lady, wife of the viceroy of Peru. While residing in that country she became acquainted with the virtues of Peruvian bark, and when she returned to Spain, in 1633, 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 cinchona to the genus of plants yielding the bark.

CHIPMAN, Daniel, lawyer, b. in Salisbury, Conn., 22 Feb., 1765; d. in Reading, Vt., 17 Apr., 1850. In 1775 his father removed to Timnath, 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 there, but in 1794 removed to Middlebury. He became distinguished in his profession, and also in literature; was a member of the American academy in 1812; professor of law at Middlebury from 1806 till 1816. He represented Rutland in the state constitutional convention of 1786, and was often a member of the legislature between 1794 and 1808, when he was elected a member of the council, and from 1809 till 1815, and again in 1818 and 1821; speaker in 1813-7; member of congress in 1815-7; member of the constitutional conventions of 1816 and 1850. He was 1843-5 the reporter of the supreme court of Vermont, and published a treatise on the "Law of Contracts" (Middlebury, 1829); a volume of "Reports of the Supreme Court" (1835); biographies of his brother, Nathaniel Chipman, with editorials on his selections; his "Journeys in the Principe of Orange," "A Tour in Spain," "The Yankee at Home," "The World's Worth," "Warren and Gen. Thomas Chippton" (1849).—His brother, Nathaniel, jurist, b. in Salisbury, Conn., 15 Nov., 1732; d. in Timnath, Vt., 15 Feb., 1843, was graduated at Yale in 1777. During his senior year he obtained a lieutenant's com- mission 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 re- moved to Timnath, Vt., and was a member of the Vermont legislature in 1784-5, a judge of the state supreme court in 1786, and chief justice in 1789. In that year he was one of the commis-sioners on behalf of Vermont to adjust differences with New Hampshire, and in 1791 was a commissioner of the Vermont legislature to the Union. In 1791 he was appointed by Washington judge of the U.S. district court of Vermont, which he 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
wholly performed by him. He was U. S. senator from New Hampshire till 1806; from 1806 till 1811 was representative to the state legislature; in 1813 he was one of the council of censors; in 1813–5 was once more chief justice of the supreme 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 (Boston, 1846).

**CHIPMAN, Henry, jurist, b. in Vermont in 1785; d. in Detroit, Mich., 27 April, 1867. He was a confirmed member of the law for quite a 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 President Monroe. From this date until his death he resided in Detroit.**

**CHIPMAN, Ward, loyalist, b. in Massachusetts in 1754; d. in Fredericton, New Brunswick, in 1824. He was the son of a member of the Massachusetts bar, and during the revolutionary war was deputy muster-master general at New York. At the close of the war he removed to New Brunswick, was rewarded with offices of trust and profit and a pension of £26 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 was graduated in 1805, receiving therefrom the degree of LL. D. in 1806. 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 1827 he was appointed by the British government umpire to apportion the customs duties between Upper and Lower Canada, and again in 1833 was assigned a similar service. In 1829 he visited the Hague in connection with his work of determining the northwest angle, and on his return he was appointed to act in this capacity, the boundary difficulty having been amicably settled. He held successively the offices of advocate-general and clerk of the courts; recorder of St. John and solicitor-general; became puisne judge of the supreme court on 18 March, 1835, 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.**

**CHISOLM, William Wallace, b. in Morgan county, Ga., 6 Dec., 1830; d. in De Kalb, Miss., 13 May, 1877. In 1847 the family removed to Kemper county, Miss. In 1846 he was married to a cousin of 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. Chisolm 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 Chisolm was a pronounced Union man, and only wavered for a short time during the height of the contagious excitement that prevailed in 1861. During the civil war, although on the edge of the conflict, 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 crimes. The newly enfranchised negroes 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 Chisolm 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 Judge Chisolm's house, and warrants were issued for Chisolm's arrest, with several of his republican associates, as accessory to the crime. At this time Judge Chisolm, who held the height of his 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 Chisolm'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 Chisolm's, Angus McLean, who had resolutely guarded the Chisolm 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 and windows, but were prevented from entering by themselves 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, Chisolm called the assassins back and 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 an elder son bearing the body of the boy between them, the father following with his daughter Cornelia, a girl of eighteen, who had already taken her own life. The father and daughter had engaged in a duel with Chisolm's ballistics. 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 forms, walked to the crest of the hill. The crowd, beside her father, who was borne to his house, not 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 Gully; but the local newspapers republished the weekly newspaper of the Freeholders of New Hampshire, and the American Journal of Mass., and recorded in the text the following passage: "The widely 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 republican party—a state of things to which the Governor of the state of New York submitted. In December, 1877, Walter Riley, a negro, confessed the murder of Gully, 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 James M. Wells (Washington, 1878), giving the Republican view of the case, and "Kemper County Vindicated," giving the Democratic side.

CHITTENDEN, Russell Henry, chemist, b. in New Haven, Conn., 18 Feb., 1856. He was graduated at the Sheffield scientific school of Yale in 1877, and also studied at the University in Heidelberg. In 1876 he became instructor of chemistry in the Sheffield school, in 1880 received the degree of Ph. D. for his researches, and in 1888 became professor of physiological chemistry. Prof. Chittenden has made numerous investigations in the domain of physiological chemistry, the results of which have appeared in the "American Chemical Journal," "Journal of Physiology," "Zeitschrift für Biologie," and other periodicals. He has also edited the "Studies from the Laboratory of Physical 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 B., merchant, b. in Guilford, Conn., 29 March, 1814. After receiving an academic education, he entered a store at 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 1889; was one of the directors in the Continental bank and in the Continental fire insurance company; a director in the December, Luckawanna, and Western, and other railroads; and president of the New Haven and New London shore line railroad of Connecticut. He was elected a member of congress from a Brooklyn, N. Y., district in place of Stewart L. Woodford, who resigned, taking his seat 7 Dec., 1874, and was twice re-elected as an independent republican. Mr. Chittenden has given liberally to the Long Island and historical society and other institutions.

CHITTENDEN, Thomas, first governor of Vermont, b. in East Guilford, Conn., 5 Jan., 1790; d. in Williston, Vt., 24 Aug., 1876. 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, where he remained but three years, fighting 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, with the committee of correspondence, to communicate to congress the proceedings of the inhabitants, and 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 independent existence on the one side, and the contemplation of admission 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 out to the British of a return to its allegiance to the king for the kind of submission, which, under 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).

CHOTAE, Rufus, lawyer, b. in Essex, Mass., 1 Oct., 1799; d. in Halifox, Nova Scotia, 13 July, 1859. His earliest ancestor in this country was John Chotae, who became a citizen of Massachusetts in 1667. The grandson of this first ancestor, also named John, took the name Chotae, and from 1697 to 1776 the legislature of the Massachusetts, from 1741 till 1764, and for the next five years a member of the council. His son, David, was a man of strong character and unusual intellectual endowments. Though not trained to the law, on one occasion, when he had a suit pend- ing in court and his counsel happened to be absent, he took up the case himself, examined his witnesses, tore to shreds the testimony of the other side, made a sound and eloquent argument, and won the case. David married Miriam Foster, a woman of strong sense and ready wit, and had
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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 watch the brilliant career of her son, and died in 1833. As a boy, Rufus was strong, active, and precocious. Before he was six years old he had become so 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 constraining done in the class "seemed the roughest of unlicked babble." 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 as a tutor 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 1825 he was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in Danvers, where he remained five years. In 1827 he married Miss Helen Olcott, of Hanover, N. H. In 1828 he removed to Salem, and in 1830 was elected member of congress, where he distinguished himself the next year by a speech on the tariff. He was re-elected in 1832, 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 Smithsonian 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 chosen a delegate to the Whig national convention at Baltimore in June, 1852, and urged 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 the public and literary life of New England. His health, which had been for some time failing, gave way early in 1859, and, by the advice of his physicians, he sailed for Europe, accompanied by his son. On reaching Halifax, where the steamers then regularly stopped, 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 delusional appearance of improvement, suddenly died. Mr. Choate's love of literary pursuits endured to the end. He was extremely 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 he abandoned this project on seeing the early volumes of Grote's great work. In many respects he was the most scholarly of all American public men. He was tall, dignified, and graceful, with a face at once tender and mobile, and unusually expressive. His voice was sympathetic and musical. He had an almost unrivalled power over his audiences. He rarely indulged in slang, but his speech was unsuited to his sweet and gentle nature, and excelled in quaint humor. No one could put things in a more ridiculous light; but it was done so deliberately that the object of his ridicule could not help joining in the laugh. From light and airy banter he could pass in an instant into grand and solemn moods. His urbanity was exquisite. "The very 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 placed 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 trial justice for many years in Essex, and was an active supporter of benevolent institutions.—Rufus, the son of Rufus Choate, b. in Amherst, Mass., 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.

CHOATE, Joseph Hodges, lawyer, b. in Salem, Mass., 24 Jan., 1832. He was graduated at Harvard in 1852, and at the Dane law-school in 1854. In the year following he was admitted to the bar in Massachusetts, and in 1856 in New York, since which time he has practised in New York city. Mr. Choate was counsel for Gen. Fitz John Porter in the protracted investigation in West Point, before the board of officers appointed by President Hayes, which resulted in the reversal of the judgment of the original court. He also defended the celebrated Cesnola case (see Cesnola). Mr. Choate for many years was president of the Union league club, and of the New England society, in New York, and was a member of the "committee of seventy," and took part in the municipal canvass of 1871, which resulted in the
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overthrow 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 same 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. about 1755. He entered the army as a common soldier in 1741, and in 1744, became an officer by merit. He followed Baron Vionnen to Poland, where he greatly distinguished himself by his defence of the castle of Cracow, early in 1773. He accompanied Rochambeau and Vionnen to this country in 1780, where at the siege of Yorktown, in October, 1781, he commanded a brigade of which he invested Gloucester, Va., and on 3 Oct., with Lauzan'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 after. See "Lettres particulières du Baron de Vionnen" (Paris, 1806).

CHOULES, John Overton, clergyman, b. in Bristol, England, 5 Feb., 1801; d. in New York city, 5 Jan., 1856. His parents were Wesleyans, but he became a member of the Baptist church in 1807. He was admitted to the Baptist divinity school in Bristol, he came to the United States in 1824. He supplied various churches in the vicinity of New York city, and became in the spring of 1825 principal of an academy at Red Hook, on the Hudson. He was ordained pastor of the 3d Baptist church, Newport, R. I., in September, 1827, took charge of the 1st church in New Bedford, Mass., in 1833, and of the Washington street church, Buffalo, N. Y., in 1837. He was settled over the Sixth street church, New York city, in 1841, at Jamaica Plain, near Boston, in 1843, and in 1847 became pastor for the second time of his old church in Newport. Dr. Choules 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 New York, and was intimate with the most influential public men of his day. He was very successful as a teacher, and had a few pupils under his charge at his home during most of his life. One of his specialties was old Puritan literature, of which he had a fine collection in his library. He published "Voyages American Axtraits," 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 1789; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 24 Feb., 1829. He and his younger brother Pierre were the founders of the city of St. Louis, and 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 Lignette Laclede, who had been commissioned by the Governor-general of Louisiana to establish the fur trade at the mouth of the Missouri; Auguste, the elder, was given command of the boat by Laclede. They left New Orleans in August, 1765, and three months reached the settlement of St. Genevieve. In the winter they ascended the river sixty-four miles further, 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," Nicollet observes: "These two young men, who were the sons of a trader, formed the object of their adoption, because in time the heads of numerous Indian families, enjoying the highest respectability, the comforts of an honorably acquired influence, the fruit of their own industry, and possessed of a name which to this day (1842), after a lapse of seventy years, is still the most important in St. Louis, and hospitality among all the Indian nations of the United States, north and west."—Pierre Chouteau's son, Pierre, merchant, b. in St. Louis, 19 Jan., 1789; d. there, 8 Sept., 1865, became clerk for his father and uncle when fifteen years of age, and a vegetable business on his own account early in life. Following the Indians 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 Osage river, and on the Mississippi, from Kookuk to St. Paul. About 1806 he visited Duxbque in canoes, to trade with the Sac and Fox Indians. In 1823 he was also 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 north-west as the Blackfoot country, and, at one time, as far north as the falls of St. Anthony. The trade with Santa Fe was also in its hands. As a necessity, Mr. Chouteau was drawn into extended operations, not only with eastern tribes, but in England and 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 enter into any political connexion with any parties. His other son, also an Indian trader, acquired great influence among the tribes of the northwest, and was distinguished for probity and integrity. He negotiated numerous Indian treaties. His wife was a daughter of Liest-Gouv. Menard, of Kaskaskia.

CHRISTIAN, Joseph, Jr., judge, b. in Monroe county, Va., 10 July, 1838. He was graduated at Coluburn 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 Columbus conferred on him the degree of LL. D.

CHRISTIAN, William, soldier, b. in Berkeley county, Va., 1752; d. in June, 1789. He moved 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 Sciotoes, and settled at Braddock's Ford, on the Youghiogheny river, in 1788. He was intimate with Washington, and raised and commanded a regiment during the Revolutionary war. After the navies committed in 1776 on the western border districts by the Cherokee, Creeks, Chickamagou, Choctaws, Delawares, Mingoos, and Shawnees, invited by Capt. Stuart, the British Indian agent, he was ordered by Patrick Henry, gov-
CHRISTIANCY

THE CHRISTIAN MONARCHY

The Christian Monarchy was a political movement that aimed to establish a Christian monarchy in Europe, particularly in France, during the 17th and 18th centuries. It was based on the idea of a divine right of kings and the belief in the supremacy of the Christian faith. The movement was led by figures such as Cardinal Richelieu and the Duke of Orleans. It sought to strengthen the power of the monarchy and to impose a moral order on society.

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Canada, 2 April, 1776, made brevet colonel, 29 April, 1777, colonel of the 3d battery, 14 May, 1778, lieutenant-general, 12 Oct., 1783, and general, 1 Jan., 1798. Gen. Christie was proprietor of Isle Aux Nois, river road, N.W. Canada, and of several seignorships in the vicinity. He afterward sold the island to the crown.

CHRISTIE, John, soldier, b. in New York city in 1786; d. in Fort George, Canada, 22 July, 1813. He was graduated at Columbia in 1806, and studied law, but chose military life; on 5 May, 1808, he was appointed first lieutenant of the 6th infantry. He became captain in February, 1809, and resigned on 15 Nov., 1811, but re-entered the service, and on 12 March, 1812, became lieutenant of the 13th infantry. He was wounded in the assault on Queenstown heights, 13 Oct., 1812, where he commanded the regular troops, and displayed great courage and skill, but was compelled, after a heroic struggle, to surrender to an overwhelming force. He was made colonel of the 23d infantry, 12 March, 1813, and inspector-general, with the rank of colonel, 18 May, 1815.

CHRISTIE, Robert, Canadian author, b. in Nova Scotia in 1788; d. in Quebec, 13 Oct., 1856. He was a member of the provincial legislature, and author of “History of Lower Canada” (6 vols., Montreal, 1866). He was a frequent contributor to the Quebec “Gazette” and “Mercury.”

CHRISTOPHE, Henri (cris-tofat), king of Hayti, b. 6 Oct., 1767; d. 16 Oct., 1820. According to the best accounts, he was born in the island of Grenada, British West Indies; others say in St. Christopher, St. Croix, or Santo Domingo. He was the son of a mulatto and a slave negro, and his master took him to Santo Domingo and sold him to an innkeeper at Cape Haytien in 1791. He worked at the inn as a waiter or cook, and, by saving whatever money was given to him, bought his freedom and opened a butcher-shop. Other authorities say that, after serving in the American war, and, receiving a wound at the siege of Savannah, he went to Santo Domingo and was employed on the plantation of Limonade, displaying as an overseer his characteristic severity. When the uprising of the blacks occurred in Hayti, he took a part of both sides at first, but after being taken prisoner, he was named chief of a band of insurgents, signalizing himself by activity and boldness. Toussaint l’Ouverture confirmed the appointment of Christophe as brigadier-general, which he first had obtained when sent to quell an insurrection in the northern province of the island, and, being successful in this, he was also appointed governor of that part of the country. He held that command when a French army under Leclerc arrived in 1802, subjugated the negroes, and declared Christophe and Dessalines outlaws. The revolution for independence was renewed in 1803, and at the close of 1805 no French force remained in the island. Christophe was general-in-chief during the short administration of Dessalines, and after his death was appointed president for life by an assembly convened at Cape Haytien. But the southern portion of the island had organized another republic, under Petion, and a civil war ensued, which lasted eleven years, Christophe leading the party of the negroes against the mulattoes. He caused himself to be proclaimed, 28 March, 1811, king of Hayti, and was crowned, 2 June, 1812, as Henry I., at Cape Haytien. 598. He also claimed the title of emperor and nobility, and governed the country, in a despotic manner, for nine years. He promulgated a code compiled from that of Napoleon, but judiciously adapted to the wants of Hayti, and called

error of Virginia, to assemble the border-men and descend upon Oconostota, the Cherokee chief, who was encamped on the Toddie. He was accompanied by John Sevier with a band of scouts. The Indians began to countc the fugitives, but after the firing had been from one village and crops were destroyed, and all the males in one village were killed by the scouts. In 1782 he reluctantly accepted the command of an expedition to ravage the Wyandotte and Moravian Indian settlements on the Muskingum, and was taken prisoner by the British.

CHRISTIANCY, Isaac Peckham, senator, b. in Johnston (now Bleeker), N. Y., 12 March, 1812. He was educated at the academies of Kingsborough and Ovid, N. Y., and, when thirteen years old, became the main support of his father’s family. After teaching school he studied law with John Maynard till 1836, when he removed to Monroe, Mich., and, on the completion of his law studies, was admitted to the bar. He was prosecuting attorney for Monroe county from 1841 till 1846, and in 1848 was a delegate to the Buffalo free-soil convention where he made a speech on the question of slavery. He was a member of the state senate from 1850 till 1852, and in the latter year was the free-soil candidate for governor. He was one of the founders of the Republican party in Michigan, and was a delegate to its first national convention in Philadelphia in 1856. He purchased the Monroe “Commercial” in 1857, and became its editor, and in the same year was an unsuccessful candidate for U. S. senator. He was elected a judge of the state supreme court in 1857, re-elected in 1863 and 1875, both times without opposition, and became chief justice in January, 1872. He was elected U. S. senator in 1875, and, resigning in February, 1879, on account of ill health, was sent as minister to Peru, where he remained for two years. During the civil war Judge Christiancy was for a time on the staff of Gen. Custer and that of Gen. A. A. Humphreys. His judicial opinions, which are to be found in the “Michigan Reports” from volumes 5 to 31, inclusive, contain the best work of his life.

CHRISTIE, David, statesman, b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, in October, 1818. He was graduated at Edinburgh University in 1838 and entered the medical profession in Canada in 1833. He was sworn of the privy council, 7 Nov., 1837, 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 consequence of the death of the lieutenant-governor. In May, 1867, he was called to the senate. Mr. Christie has been 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 American short-horn breeders’ association. 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 48th foot, 13 Nov., 1754, and commanded at Albany in the summer of 1757. He served at the siege of Louisburg in 1758, became major, 7 April, 1759, deputy quartermaster-general in America on 14 Aug., and entered Canada with Gen. Amherst, overtook the French at Ticonderoga, and was appointed brevet lieutenant-colonel, 27 Jan., 1762, lieutenant-colonel of the 60th royal Americans, 24 Dec., 1768, and was transferred to the 1st battery, 18 Sept., 1775. He was appointed quartermaster-general in 1812.
it "Code Henry." A revolution broke out against Christy, whose storm 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., 1820, the principal military chiefs declared in favor of the dethronement of Christophe. Irritated at this, and unwilling to surrender to the rebels, knowing that his cause was imperiled, 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 Victor, was murdared by the insurgents a few 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 E., minstr, 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, December 30, 1854, and the injuries so received caused his death.—George N. Christy, whose real name was George Harrington, b. in Pamilia, N.Y., 6 Nov., 1827; d. in New York city, 12 May, 1868, made his first appearance in Buffalo in 1859, 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 "Cachuea." E. P. Christy's sons, E. Byron (1838-66) and William A. (1839-63), were also members of 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).

CHRYSLER, 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 30th New York volunteers on 17 April, 1861, was promoted 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, and was brevetted brigadier-general, 23 Jan., 1864, and major-general, brigadier and brevet major-general on 13 March, 1865.

CHUBBCK, Samuel W., inventor, b. in Vermont in 1890; d. in Utica, N.Y., 28 June, 1875. At an early age he removed to Eaton, Madison co., N.Y., and thence to Utica about 1843. He established a shop for the manufacture of telegraph instruments. He made, it is said, the first telegraphic 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 collection valued at $30,000.

CHURCH, Albert E., author, b. in Salisbury, Conn., in 1807; d. in West Point, N.Y., 30 March, 1875. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy, West Point, in 1828, and received his commission as a second lieutenant in the 3d regiment of artillery. He served as assistant professor of mathematics at the military academy from 31 Aug., 1838, till 28 Aug., 1851, was in garrison at Fort Wolcott, R. I., 1852, and at Fort Independence, Mass., in 1856. He was appointed assistant professor of mathematics at West Point, 24 Nov., 1853, and served in this capacity until 1 June, 1857, when he became acting professor of mathematics, and in March, 1858, professor, retaining the chair till his death. The employing his 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, 1775, some cipher letters of his were intercepted and interpreted by Elbridge Gerry, and 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 1853 and 1854 he exhibited at the Boston Athenaeum, and 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, "Wright's Landing," in which he exhibited at the paris exhibition in 1853. In 1866 he visited the West Indies, and two years later Europe 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
of the second class at the Exposition universelle, Paris, in 1867. Mr. Church has studios in New York and in Hudson, but generally spends his winters in Mexico. His principal works were: "Philosophy of Benevolence" (New York, 1839); a prize essay on "Religious Dissensions, their Cause and Cure" (1838); "Antioch, or Increase of Moral Power in the Church" (Boston, 1843); "Life of Theodosia Dean" (1851); "Mapleton, or More Work for the Maine Law" (1852); and "Seed Time and Harvest, or Bible Views of Home, Family, 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 1853 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 Daily Tribune, until his appointment, 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 1863, with his brother Francis, he established the "Army and Navy Journal," of which he is at present editor and proprietor, and in 1866 the "Galaxy" magazine. He has contributed to the "Century" and other magazines.—Another son, Francis Parcellus, editor, b. in Rochester, N. Y., 22 Feb., 1859, was graduated at Columbia in 1882, and, after editing the bestiary, in 1867, the years 1868-'70 were spent in study in Europe, and on his return he served as professor of mineralogy and metallurgy pro tena, in the School of mines, and as editor of the "Engineering and Mining Journal" during 1872-'4. In 1878, while attached to the U. S. government, in the bestiary 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 Tombstone mine 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 Metalurgical Journal in San Francisco" (1875); "The Comstock Lode" (1880); and "Report upon the Striking of Artesian Water, Sulphur Spring Valley, Arizona" (published by the territory, 1883).—

CHURCH, Frederick S., painter, b. in Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1842. He received his art-education in the National academy, New York, and the Chicago academy. He paints in oil and water-color, and draws in black and white, and has earned a number of prizes. He is a member of the National academy (1885), and of the Society of American artists. His studio is in New York. His principal works are "Sea Princess"; "Back from the Beach" (1870); "Muskat's Nest" (1880); "Polly Day" (1881); "A Wailing Cribine" (1885); "Retaliation" (1884); "Peacocks in the Snow" (1885); "The Sorceress"; and "Pegasus Captured" (1886).—

CHURCH, Levi Ruggles, Canadian statesman, b. in Aylmer, 26 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 at 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 queen's counsel in 1874. On 22 Sept., 1874, he was appointed a member of the executive council of Lower Canada, and was attorney-general from that date until transferred to the treasury under the Liberal administration in 1867, and served in that capacity 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, Pharecellus, clergyman, b. in Sene- ca, near Geneva, N. Y., 11 Aug., 1801; d. in Tar- rytown, N. Y., 5 June, 1886. He was graduated at MacMunn, Williamstown, N. Y., in 1825, and received the degree of D. D. After studying theol- ogy, he was ordained and held pastorates in Providence, R. L. New Orleans, La., Rochester, N. Y., Boston, Mass., and elsewhere. He edited the "New York Chronicle" from 1854 till 1865, and con- tinued to edit the "Examiner" under the title of the "Examiner," with which that paper 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 the latter he originated the movement that resulted in the establishment of Rochester University, and otherwise was a conspicuous figure in western New York. In 1851 he was associate editor of the "Watchman and Reflector." Until his death he was busy with literary work, his efforts being directed more especially to the promotion of Christian union. Dr. Church's pub- lished works, besides many sermons and addresses, were "Philosophy of Benevolence" (New York, 1839); a prize essay on "Religious Dissensions, their Cause and Cure" (1838); "Antioch; or Increase of Moral Power in the Church" (Boston, 1843); "Life of Theodosia Dean" (1851); "Mapleton, or More Work for the Maine Law" (1852); and "Seed Time and Harvest, or Bible Views of Home, Family, and Religion" (New York and Edinburgh, 1871).—

CHURCH, Sanford Elias, jurist, b. in Milford, Otsego co., N. Y., 18 April, 1815; d. in Albion, N. Y., 14 May, 1896. He was graduated at the New York Drawbridge College in 1836, pursued an active career in education, studied law, and settled in Albion. In 1842 he was a member of the state assembly from Orleans co., and from that time he was active in the support of the democratic party. He was dis- trict attorney for his county in 1846-'7, lieutenant-governor in 1851, comptroller of the state, 1858-'9, and a member of the State constitutional
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 reorganized 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. and his election. The first judges were chosen at 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. 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 1803, 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 Macdonough's fleet when it was attacked while undergoing repairs, became assistant inspector-general, and was promoted brigadier-general, 23 Feb., 1817, 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 1829, 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 1789.

CHURCHMAN, John, author, b. in Maryland; d. at Pittston, Me., 1803. 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, 1790; London, 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 H., educator, b. in Baltimore, Md., in 1818. He became a pupil of the Pennsylvania institution for the blind in 1836, and progressed so rapidly in his studies that he soon acquired a good knowledge of mathematics, and became proficient in 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, in consequence of failing health. He was one of the founders 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 (chu-ru-kah), Spanish naval officer, b. in Mo- bro, province of Guipuzcoa, 27 Sept., 1801; 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 exploration of Tierra del Fuego (May, 1813, and Aug., 1814). In 1791, being then in command of a frigate, he was placed at the head of an expedition to survey the coasts 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 nailed to the mast. The British have carefully preserved the hull of the "San Juan," with the name of Churruca inscribed in golden letters upon the entrance to its hold, and the British have uncovered their heads on entering. Churruca was distinguished for his knowledge of natural philosophy, mathematics, and astronomy, and left many important works, among which are "Trínty o cuatro Cartas esféricas y Matemáticas" (published at Arequipa); "Carta esférica de las Islas Caribes de Sotavento"; "Método geométrico para determinar todas las inllexiones de la quilla de un buque quebrantado"; and "Instrucción sobre pantaleras."

CHUTE, Horatio Nelson, physicist, b. in Grovesend, Ontario, Canada, 26 Dec., 1847. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1873. From 1867 till 1869 he was principal of public schools in Aylmer, Ontario, and from then until 1870 instructor in Latin and English in Woodstock college. In 1873 he was appointed instructor in mathematics and the physical sciences in the high school at Ann Arbor, Mich. He has published "Complete School Register" (Detroit, 1878); "Complete Class Register" (1878); "System of School Reports" (1878); "Complete Record Book" (1879); "Arithmetical Cabinet" (1879); and a "Manual of Practical Physics" (1886).

CIEZA, or CIEZA DE LEÓN, Pedro (the ay-thahn lay-on); Spanish historian, b. in Seville about 1530. He accompanied Pizarro to Peru, and resided seventeen years in that country. He wrote a book entitled "Crónica del Perú," which is full of interesting information relative to the geography and history of that region.

CIFUENTES, Fray Bernardino (the foo-er-tes), Spanish friar, b. in Segovia, Spain, 24 July, 1725; d. in California about 1780. He was a son of the Count of Cifuentes, and his real name was Carlos de Cifuentes, that of Fray Bernardino being assumed when he entered his religious order after leading a romantic life. Young Cifuentes was educated at the University of Salamanca, but fled from that place in consequence of a bodily encounter with a fellow-student. In 1750 he entered the military service in Africa. In 1752 he was promoted to the rank of captain, and lost an arm and a leg in battle. Five years afterward the king of Spain gave him the command of the garrison of Toledo, and there he remained until 1760, when he mysteriously disappeared. From the records of the Franciscan order in California, it appears that in 1766 Carlos de Cifuentes entered that order in Spain, taking the conventional name of Fray Bernardino, and came to America. In June, 1770, a party of Spaniards, including the governor of Arizona, entered the territory of California, and planted a staff from which hung a white cloth with this inscription, "Mission de Fray Bernardino." Eight years afterward that mission had become a settlement with 200 inhabitants, and when the United States entered this region in 1822, Capt. Joseph Cilley, one of the first settlers in Nottingham in 1727. The opportunities for education were very slight, and he was self-taught, but acquired sufficient knowledge of the law to practice. He was one of the party that in December, 1774, dismantled the fort at Portsmouth. Immediately after the battle of Lexington he raised a company of volunteers and led them into Boston. In May, 1775, he was appointed major in Poor's regiment, and in April, 1776, 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 Ticonderoga in July, 1777, was present at the engagement at Monmouth Heights in September, 1777, and the battle of 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.

CILLEY, Joseph, soldier, b. in Nottingham, N. H., 12 Jan., 1791; d. there, 16 Sept., 1887, 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 Chrysler's Field. At Lundy's Lane his company led in the famous charge of Col. Miller's regiment on the British battery, where nearly half of his men were either killed, wounded, or missing. Lieut. 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 in 1829 was major-general of the militia. In 1830 he was appointed a congressional representative, and in 1837, 1838, 1839, and 1840 was re-elected a representative from New Hampshire. He was subsequently appointed a commissioner of patents, and held that office till 1845. He was also a member of the New Hampshire legislature, and was interested in various businesses. He was a wholesale merchant and a manufacturer of flour. He was a member of the New Hampshire constitutional convention, and was a member of the state senate. He was a member of the state legislature, and was re-elected in 1857, becoming speaker in 1858 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, to 3 March, 1859, when he died. He 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 congressmen. The Hustings published a letter from Cilley to the "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 former declined to receive any hostile commu-
nication from Mr. Graves. Mr. Graves, on the ground that he had made no reflections on the personal character of Gen. Webb. Mr. Graves himself then chal-
 lenged Mr. Cilley, and the challenge was accepted. Ri fles were the weapons used, and on the third fire Mr. Cilley fell, shot through the body, and died im-
stantly. Mr. Graves was never re-elected to con-
gress. A committee of seven members of the house was appointed to investigate the causes that led to Mr. Cilley's death and the circum-
stances connected therewith. The report was elabo-
 rate and comprehensive, and declared the 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 frig-
ate "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 "Unadilla," on the coast survey in 1851–2, and on various vessels of the Pacific squadron in 1852–5. He was commissioned as lieu-
nenant in September, 1855, and connected with the sloop "Suratoga" in 1856–8, and subsequently served on various other vessels. In July, 1862, he was made an acting captain, and during the civil war was in command of the "Unadilla," and later of the monitor "Catskill." At the close of the war he was retired and commissioned as com-
mander. He now (1886) resides in Buenos Ayres.—

Another son of Jonathan, Jonathan Prince, sol-
dier, b. in Me., 30 Oct., 1825, was graduated at Bowdoin in 1858, studied law with A. P. Gould in Thomaston, and, after admission 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 21st Maine cavalry, and was commissioned captain. During the re-
treat of Gen. Banks from the Shenandoah valley he was wounded and made prisoner at Middletown on 24 May, 1862. Subsequently he was promoted to lieut. colonel and assigned to the 21st Me. bata-
cute and examining officer at the central guard-
house 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, Farm-
ville, and Appomattox Court-House. In his regi-
ment, 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 first man that enlisted, the first man wounded, and nearly the last mustered out." After the war he resumed his profession in Rock-
land, Me., and since has been a member of the state constitutional convention. He is a jurat-
gen-tal-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 Mendhi Africans, b. in Caw-
Mendi, Africa, about 1800. In the spring of 1859 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 capti-
tives, 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 flight that fol-
lowed, while the rest 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
and crew were treated with more respect—\textit{Africans,}
and their hearts' desire 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
cause 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
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
it 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 process or authority by which
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. They held that the U. S. government had no right to interfere between the Africans and the Cuban 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 libellants, who promptly appealed to the U. S. supreme court. The venerable John Quincy Adams appeared with Mr. Baldwin as counsel. The progress of the case had aroused 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, Francis, b. in Clermont, France, and trained in Paris, 1784, he founded the Sulpitian order and was director of the Seminary of Bourges. He had a narrow escape during the reign of terror, and embarked for the United States, coming to Baltimore in 1792. His intention was to join his brother Sulpicians 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 of Maine, he went to Old Town, on the Penobscot, restored the mission, which had been founded by Father Thury, and established an Indian boarding school, devoting much of the time and effort to helping to establish a government school and printing establishment for the benefit 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. Lawrence, among whom he died.

CIST, Charles, printer, b. in St. Petersburg, Russia, 15 Aug., 1738; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 2 Dec., 1805. He was graduated at Halle, and came to this country in 1735. He settled in Philadelphia, and, with Melchor Steiner, established a printing and publishing business. During the war they supplied the British army with many current events, including Pain’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 “Columbia Magazine,” in 1786. Mr. Cist aided the Colonial government during the revolution by endorsing large amounts of continental currency, which later he was compelled to redeem. He deserts 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 the second to join the same fire association, and announced that the society had procured a fire-escape apparatus to save persons from burning houses by means of a basket drawn up to the top of the building. Subsequently, during the administration of John Adams, he became public prosecutor and worked to relieve the country at large, during the war, by an extensive printing-office and bookbindery for the purpose of publishing public documents. — His son, Charles, editor, b. in Philadel-

phia, Pa., 24 April, 1793; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 8 Sept., 1868, was educated in Philadelphia, and during the war of 1812 was engaged in garrison duty in the eastern forts. After the war he settled in Pittsburgh, Pa., and a few years later removed to Harmony, Pa., where he opened a store, and was for a time inspector. During the winter of 1827–8 he removed to Cincinnati, where he opened and superintended the first Sunday-school in Cincinnati, and continued it until it grew beyond his control, when it was divided among the churches. Mr. Cist was also one of the most earnest workers in favor of the free-school system. In 1843 he established “The Western Weekly Advertiser,” a family journal devoted to the early Indian history of the west, and to statistics relating to Cincinnati and the state of Ohio. A few years later the name became “Cist’s Weekly Advertiser,” and it was continued until 1853. He prepared and published “Cincinnati in 1841,” “Cincinnati in 1851,” and “Cincinnati in 1856” and “The Cincinnati Miscellany,” composed largely of incidents in the early settlements, with many of his own writings (2 vols., 1846). — Lewis Jacob, son of the second Charles, Cist, was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, 20 Nov., 1818; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 30 March, 1885. He removed to Cincinnati with his parents, and after studying in Hanover college entered the Commercial bank of Cincinnati, and later was made teller in the Ohio and life and trust company. From 1850 till 1870 he resided in St. Louis, engaged in the banking business. He returned to Cincinnati and was occupied with the Zoological society, and in the government service. Mr. Cist became widely known as an enthusiastic collector of autographs and old portraits, and his collection, numbering more than 11,000 specimens of the largest and most famous in the United States. It was sold in New York in 1886 and 1887. Before he attained his majority he wrote both verses and music, and afterward contributed to the Western Monthly Magazine,” “Hesperian,” and “Cist’s Weekly Advertiser.” He delivered the poems at the opening of the Spring Grove cemetery, and also at the unveiling of the Tyler-Davidson fountain. He published the “Souvenir,” the first annual of the west for several years, and “Tri- files in Verse” (1846). — Another son, Henry Mar- tyn, lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, 1829, was graduated at Farmer’s (now Belmond) college in 1858, and studied law. In April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 6th Ohio infantry. He was promoted to second lieutenant in the 32d Ohio infantry, and then to adjutant of the 7th Ohio, and was post adjutant of Camp Chase during the confinement of the prisoners captured at Fort Donelson. In 1862 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. Rosecrans and Thomas until his resignation in January, 1866. Meanwhile he had attained the rank of major and assistant adjutant-general with the brigade, Serg- ier-general, and served in the Chickamauga and the Eastport campaigns. Gen. Cist remained in the service after the close of hostilities, at Gen. Thomas’s request, to give the necessary orders and to arrange the details providing for the mustering out and disbursing of the army. 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. Cist has contributed to periodicals many articles on the civil war, among which are "Cincinnati with the War Fever" and "The Romans of the South." He edited all but vols. ii. and iii. of "Reports of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland" (Cincinnati, 1868-'85), and is the author of "The Army of the Cumberland" (New York, 1882).

**CIUDAD REAL, Antonio**, missionary, b. in Ciudad Real, Spain, in 1851; d. at Princeton, N. J., 30 Dec., 5 July, 1817. He entered the Franciscan order at the convent of San Juan de los Reyes (Toledo), and accompanied Bishop Diego Landa to Yucatan in 1573. Afterward he was a missionary in Yucatan and became noted for his knowlege of the Indian dialects of that country, and later was appointed provincial of his order there. He published several vocabularies, one of which, "Vocabularium Calépinum" (of the Maya language), still extant, is said to have cost him forty years' work (6 vols.). He also published "Sermones de Sanctis," in the Maya language, and "Tratado curioso de las grandezas de la Nueva España."

**CLAFLIN, Horace Brigham**, merchant, b. in Milford, Mass., 18 Dec., 1811; d. in Fostoria, N. Y., 14 Nov., 1885. He was the son of John Claflin, a general country storekeeper, and justiitied his father's 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 succeeded to his father's business. In 1832 they opened a dry-goods store in Worceste, in connection with their establishment in Milford. This venture proved successful, and in 1833 Aaron took the Milford store, leaving the other partners in exclusive possession of the Worcester business. In 1843 Horace removed to New York, and, with William F. Bulkley, organized the house of Bulkley & Claflin and began a wholesale dry-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 1853. 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, Mellen & Co. 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 in or of ships' contents, totally 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 1864 Mr. Mellen attended at the fireproof which their name 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 $82,000,000; and the ability of Mr. Claflin may be judged by the New York, 1886, 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. His acts of charity were frequent and unostentatious, and to many of the benevolent institutions of Brooklyn he was a liberal donor. It was a great object of satisfaction, and justly so, that 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 1884, when he supported the democratic candidate for the presidency. Mr. Claflin was a man of very strong convictions, and in 1850, 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., 1791; 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 charitable work, and was a grateful benefactor of various institutions of learning. Among those endowed by him were Wesleyan university, Willbraham academy, and Boston theological seminary. From 1833 till 1871 he was a trustee of Wesleyan university. He was a member of an assembly—H. W. 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 1889-'71. He became a member of the republican national executive committee in 1884, and was its chairman from 1888 till 1872. He was elected as a republican to congress, 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 Croom, 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 30 Sept., 1768, from the clergy of England. On his returning home, he 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 the first bishop of Maryland, and was consecrated in New York, 17 Sept., 1782, 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 city. In 1808 he became rector of Trinity church, Upper Muckfieh, 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 in 1793, becoming lieutenant in 1794 and captain in 1799. This office he resigned in 1802, and became brigadier-general of the militia in Mississippi, 5 Feb., 1814, and later commanded a regiment of volunteers from that territory. In 1815 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 1755; 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 the appointment of territorial judge, and assisted in framing the state constitution in 1796. During the 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 new government, in 1804, he was 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, and served from 1807 to 1813.

—Another brother, Nathaniel Herbert, politician, b. in Sussex county, Va., 14 Nov., 1777; d. in Franklin county, Va., 15 Aug., 1859, received a classical education, and for many years served variously in both branches of the state legislature, where he achieved a reputation as a reformer of the finances of the government. Later he became a member of the executive council, and in 1855 was sent to congress as a representative for Virginia, was re-elected for two terms, and served continuously from Dec. 4, 1855, till 3 March, 1857. He was the author of "Notes on the War in the South" (Richmond, 1819).—John Francis Hanafrauk, son of Ferdinand 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. Subsequently he was admitted to the bar in Virginia, and was about to become a practicing lawyer in Natchez, he was induced to assume editorial control of a journal then published by Col. Andrew Marschalk. This step led him into politics, and before he had attained his majority he was chosen a member of the state legislature, and was twice re-elected. Mr. Claiborne then settled in Madison county, and was 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, and a new election was called for, and his opponent was successful. This was due to a misunderstanding 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 1844 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, "Dunbarton," in the vicinity of Natchez, where, in possession of abundant fortune, he devoted his time principally to literary pursuits. He published, besides many magazine articles, "Life and Correspondence of Gen. John A. Quitman" (4 vols., New York, 1869); "Life and Times of Gen. Sam. Dale" (1860); and "Mississippi as a Province, a Territory, and a State" (Jackson, 1889).

CLAIBORNE, John Herbert, physician, b. in Brunswick county, Va., 16 March, 1828. He was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1851, and at the Jefferson medical college in 1856, after which for a year he was connected with hospitals in Philadelphia. In 1851 he settled in Petersburg, Va., and there practiced 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 Pratices from Inflammation of the Middle Ear."
Jamestown 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.” On 17 May, 1626, he and Capt. Samuel Matthews proposed to the privy council in England “to win the forrests of Virginia upon certain conditions,” and on 13 March, 1628, 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 discoveries, and granting trading privileges with the Indians “in our colonies of New England and New Scotland.” Having discovered and partially planted and settled the isle on Kent a year before the first patent of Maryland was ever heard of, he, with the aid of William Cloberry, John de la Barre, 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. Sir 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 “hactenus inculta” (hitherto uncultivated). The territory granted to Baltimore bore within it 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 necessary to protect the rights of actual settlers under the Virginia charter by granting such portion of the territory designated as was “hactenus 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 party had acquired not only the patronage 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 jurisdiction could be derived. Claiborne claimed both property right and political independence of Calvert. Calvert asserted sovereignty and title paramount over the isle of Kent, and all settlers thereon. This issue influenced the history of the two colonies from that day to this.

W. CLAIBORNE
which satisfied him as to the question of right, so that in behalf of his principals he acknowledged the king as his overlord. But in 1642, Sir 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, despising of success, offered the king an annual rent of £100 for his 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, south-

erly 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 rent of twelve pounds sterling per annum." The commissioners of plantation, to whom this application was directed, having come 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 fa-

vored Baltimore, refused his petition for the grant, thus ignoring his discovery and purchase of the land. He surrendered 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 con-

dition. It was represented in the general assembly of the freemen of Maryland, which was convened by Leonard Calvert at St. Mary's in February, 1637-8, by some of the freemen of that island, 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 leader of the affair in the Wicomico some years before, and then 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 de-

livered Smith in irons to them. The sheriff forth-

with empaneled the whole general assembly as the grand inquest of the province, and they at once found the defendant guilty of murder and piracy, and sentenced him to death. The same body then dissolved itself into a high court of justice, presided over by Gov. Calvert, with John Lewger, the attorney-general, prosecuting for the proprietary. 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, 1638, that "he and his associates should have a grant for settlement of an island, by them 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 December, 1638, under the condition that Virginia had remained true to the cavalier cause, while the baron of Baltimore was preserving 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, endeavored to incite resistance to the Roman Catholic authority in Maryland. In 1643, the Puritan government under Leonard Calvert was over-

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. Ingle took possession of the government in February, 1645, 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 Claiborne, backed by royal favor, convinced Cecilus Calvert (Lord Balti-

more) that to preserve his province he must at once organize it on a basis sympathetic 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 9 June, 1647, and appointed Thomas Green, an old freeman and cavalier of Virginia, president. But the freemen 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 grants of land according to Bal-

timore'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 loy-

alty, so that in 1650 Maryland and Virginia were the only parts of the British empire that acknowled-

ged the royal authority. The opportunity thus afforded was too good to be lost by Claiborne. Ex-

asperated by what he thought the injustice of the court, backed by the influence of the queen and her enemy, Archbishop Laud, he endeavored to take the government in his own hands, and alienate the royal authority. When the next General Assembly met, it resolved to exclude them. In January, 1651, with Richard Bennett and two others, was appointed commissary to reduce Virginia and the plantations within the Chesapeake bay," The English expedition sent with the commissary and his associates reached Maryland in May, and threw the cavalier government, with Sir William Berkeley at its head, and established a roundhead one, with Richard Bennett for governor, and Clai-

borne 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 name of "the keepers of the liberties of England," in June, 1652. When Crom-

well at home dispersed the long parliament, Stone naturally concluded that the "keepers" had gone with their masters, and repudiated the arrange-

ment with Claiborne, whereupon that vigorous adven-
turer returned armed with a 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 and Virginia were in the hands of a government of the people, and Claiborne, in December, 1653, presented a claim under a grant from the king, he now held office under commission of parliament. Writs 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
CLANCY

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 proprietor. In January, 1654, Cromwell intervened for the protection of the Roman Catholics of Lord Baltimore and warned 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, with Governor and six other of the Puritan fathers on the Severn, at Annapolis, on 25 March, 1654, where he was defeated and taken prisoner. The Clai"borne régime was thereby firmly established; but the progress of affairs in England again interfered with Clai"borne'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 Oregon finally disappeared from the histories of Maryland. On the restoration in 1660 he was turned out of his secretaryship of Virginia and from the council, and we hear no more of him until 1675, when, on the death of Cecilius Calvert, who was succeeded by his son, Charles, third baron of Baltimore, he presented a petition to the king in council praying for the redress of his many wrongs at the hands of the Calverters. 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 more tenacious than his own, and no attempt was 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 " Clai"borne 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 at one time closely connected with the Caroline college and was professor after his ordination. He was selected as coadjutor of Bishop England in the see of Charleston in 1853. He remained some months in Ireland after his consecration with the view of securing priests to accompany him to America, but in this he was unsuccessful. He arrived in Charleston on 21 Nov., 1855. He attended the council of Baltimore in 1857, and in the same year was translated to the see of Dorchester, British Guiana. As his management of this dioce was not satisfactory, he resigned in 1858 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 1693 he began to preach in Newport, R. I., and continued with his work under many discouragements until a church was formed, of which he was ordained pastor in 1720, remaining there until his death. Whitefield and Bishop Berkeley both refer to his venerable appearance and the respect paid him. He was requested him highly, said: "Before I saw father Clap, I thought the bishop of Rome had the grassest appearance of any man I ever saw; but really the minister of Newport has the most venerable appearance." He published "Advice to Children" (1691) and a sermon on "The Voice of God to the People in some Extraordinary Dispensations" (1715).

CLAP, Roger, settler, b. in Salecomb, Devonshire, England, 6 April, 1609; d. in Boston, Mass., 2 Feb., 1691. He came to America in 1630, in company with Maverick, Warham, and others, and settled in Dorchester. Great hardships were experienced, and there was a lack of the necessaries 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 1689, after which he made Boston his residence. For his services in the memorial of the New England worthies, prepared for the benefit of his children, among whom were sons named Preserved, Hopesill, and Desire, and a daughter Wait, to whom he gives excellent advice, were originally published by Rev. Thomas Prince in 1731, and have been republished by the Dorchester historical society.

CLAP, Thomas, eunator, b. in Scituate, Mass., 26 June, 1703; d. in New Haven, Conn., 7 Jan., 1767. He was a descendant in the third generation from Thome (or Thomas) 1642, who came to New England in 1630, settling in Scituate ten years later. The young man was fitted for college principally under the Rev. James McSparran, a missionary to Narragansett, and was graduated at Harvard in 1722. While in college he was indebted for his conversion to the Rev. Samuel Whiting, whose daughter he married in 1727. He continued in Windham until 1740, when, having been chosen rector of Yale college at the commence ment of 1739, he was inducted into office with appropriate ceremonies on 2 April, 1740. It was with great reluctance that his congregation experienced 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. He was chosen by the general assembly, who reported that "inasmuch as Mr. Clap had been in the ministry at Windham for fourteen years, which was about the half of the time ministers in general continue in their public work, the people ought to have half so much as they gave him for settlement, and in computation, was about fifty-three pounds sterling." This sum was paid. He went to the college with a high reputation for general scholarship, and 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 translation of a new code of laws, which, after adoption by the trustees, was printed in 1748, under his own name, and was the first book printed in New Haven. Later he made important 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 undoubtedly accomplished much good for the college, owing to his remarkable qualifications for the transaction of business; but his religious views created ill feeling. He opposed the preaching of Whitefiecl, believing that his influence would re-
result in the injury of true religion. As this view was not supported by the Rev. Joseph Noyes, then pasto-
ral, attention held between controversial views and students of the college belonged, a professor-
ship 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 Jon-
athan Edwards, of Northampton, increased 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 culmi-
nated in the resignation of the tutors, and in July of that year President Clap signified his determina-
tion to resign the chair, but 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 administra-
tion many improvements were made, including the erection of a new college edifice in 1772 and a dai-
campus, which was opened in 1773. The publica-
tions include "A Sermon at the Ordination of the
Rev. Ephraim Little" (1732); "An Introduction
to the Study of Philosophy" (1743); "A Letter to a Friend in Boston" (1744); "A Letter to the Rev. Jonathan Edwards" (1745); "The Religious
Constitution of Colleges, especially Yale College"
(1754); "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
governor and commander of a military company
in Mansfield. Young Clapp received a common-
school education, and at the age of sixteen volun-
teered in the expedition under Gen. Sullivan for
the expulsion of the British from Rhode Island.
Subsequently he enlisted on an American priva-
teer, was soon promoted to be an officer, and toward
the end of the war obtained command of a ship, with
which he had reached the age of twenty-
one. He was at Port au Prince when the attack
was made on that city by the negroes, and ren-
dered essential aid to the white population, who
were exposed to great sufferings during the insur-
rection. After the war he continued in command
of various ships trading between the United States
and England, and in 1793 was captured by Sir Syd-
ney 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 established himself as a merchant in Port-
land, 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 un-
der Gov. Elbridge Gerry. During the war of 1812 he
was a member of the administration, nearly all of his ships were driven from the ocean,
and he volunteered as a common soldier in the de-
fenses 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 con-
vention held at Portland, 1819, for forming the
constitution, and for several years was a represen-
tative from Portland to 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 Eastham-
ton, Mass., 29 March, 1807; d. in Louisville, Ky.,
17 May, 1866. He was graduated at Yale in 1814,
studied theology at Andover during 1818-9, 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
1824 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 epide-
emics during his residence in New Orleans, in-
cluding yellow fever and cholera, and he was con-
spicuous for his laborious devotion to the suffer-
ers. 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., 1736; d. in Rahway, 15 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 de-
voted himself to surveying and conveyancing.
His legal advice, given gratuitously, procured for
him the title of "poor man's coun-
seller." He be-
came high sheriff of the county of Essex and clerk of
the colonial assem-
by of Amboy un-
der the royal do-
main. At the be-
ning of the rev-
olution he distin-
uished himself as an active member of the
committee of public safety. On
21 June, 1776, with
Richard Stockton,
John Hart, Fran-
cis Hopkinson, and
Dr. John With-
therspoon, he was elect-
ed by the provin-
cial congress a dele-
tate to the Continental congress, and was in-
structed to join with the delegates of the other
colonies, if necessary, in declaring the united colonies
independent of Great Britain. Accordingly, he af-
fixed his name to the Declaration of Independence.
In November, 1776, he was elected to the Conven-
tional congress, and in Oct., 1777; d. in Louis-
ville, Ky., where he wrote
"Autobiographical Sketches and Recollections of
a Thirty-Five Years' Residence in New Orleans"
(Boston, 1857), besides other theological works.

CLARK, Amichai, rabbi, b. in London, 1788.
He was educated by his father, the rabbi of
London, and entered the rabbinate in 1809. In
1812 he was appointed rabbi of theSynagogue
in Dublin, and in 1818 he became rabbi of the
Synagogue in Dublin, and in 1818 he became rabbi of the

act to regulate practice in the courts of law in that colony became known as "Clark's law," and a strong spirit of enmity 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." He was accused account of his presumed influence being given toward the introduction of such a measure. He was a delegate to the convention that framed the Federal constitution in 1787, and in 1789 was appointed a commissioner to settle the boundary between New Jersey and Delaware. 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 defeated by the vote of the state of Adams, the vice-president. His death was the result of a stroke, 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 1860 he was ordained in the Methodist Episcopal church, and in 1870 became editor of "The Methodist Recorder." He was the author of numerous works, including "Old Log Schoolhouse" (Philadelphia, 1839); "The Red Sea Fresnel" (1864) and "School-Day Dialogues" (1867); "Gospel in the Trees" (1868); "Workday Christianity" (1870); "Rambles in Europe"; and a volume of poems, "Ripples on the River." CLARK, Alonzo, physician, b. in Chester, Mass., 1 March, 1807; d. in New York city, 13 Sept., 1887. He was graduated at Williams in 1829, and at the College of physicians and surgeons, New York, in 1835, settled in New York city, and became one of the most eminent practitioners. He has held the chair of pathology and materia medica in Vermont medical college; of physiology and pathology in the College of physicians and surgeons and of pathology and medical practice, at the same institution in 1855-85, where he was also dean and president of the faculty in 1875-85. Dr. Clark has also been visiting physician to Bellevue hospital, New York, and director of the New York, of the American medical association, and was president of the State medical association in 1853. He has been a frequent contributor to the medical press. CLARK, Alonzo Howard, naturalist, b. in Boston, Mass., 13 April, 1850. He was educated in the public schools of Boston, Claverack college, Centenary college institute, and at Wesleyan 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 exhibition, Boston, 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" (1889); "Statistics of Fisheries of Massachusetts" (1882); "History of the Mackerel Fishery," in parts (1883); "The Fisheries and Fishery Industries of the United States" (1884 et seq.), a series of quarto volumes, in the editorship of which Mr. Clark has been associated, and to which he has contributed special chapters, including "The Whole Fishery," "The Antarctic Seal Fishery," "The Monboddo Fishery," and "The Preparation of Fishery Products"; "Report of the Exhibit of the Fisheries and Fish-Culture of the United States, made at the Great London and Cambridge Fishery Products and of Apparatus used in the "Quarterly Fish"ing together Bulletin 27 of the National museum (1884). He is the associate author and editor of "History and Present Condition of the Fisheries and Fish Industries of the United States" (1886).

CLARK, Alvan, optician, b. in Ashfield, Mass., 8 March, 1804; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 19 Aug., 1887. He was the son of a farmer, and became, when young, an engraver for calcio print works in Lowell. This pursuit he followed at various places from 1827 till 1836, when he settled in Boston and became a dry goods merchant by vote of the corporation. He was interested in the manufacture of telescopes, 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, 1822. After a grammar-school education he became associated with his father in the firm of Alvan Clark & Sons, and in that capacity has successfully conducted 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 him—the only one ever conferred upon an American. During 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 Peru, in 1878, as a member of the board of directors, and in 1878 participated in the similar expedition to Wyoming in 1878. 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 1892. He has also made numerous inventions connected with the manufacture of refracting telescopes.

CLARK, Billy James, reformer, b. in Northampton, Mass., 4 Jan., 1778; d. in Glenn's Falls, N. Y., 29 March, 1867. He was educated at Northampton academy, and studied medicine with Dr. Hickey of Farnum. He became a physician, and practiced throughout the state of New York. He was a member of the New York state board for the inspection of public schools, and was a member of the New York legislature in 1837, and of the New York state board of education in 1847. After practising in Middlebury, Vt., four years, he removed to Oswego, N. Y., where he was
CLARK, Daniel, senator, b. in Stratham, Rockingham co., N. H., 24 Oct., 1809. He was graduated in 1834 with the highest honors of his class, 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 1837 for the Southern Tract and served his full term, and was re-elected in 1841, 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, which was adopted, expelling from the senate the southern senators who had left their seats on the accessions of their states. He 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 New Brunswick, and served during the war. He was re-elected by 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 Simeco grammar-school, and subsequently pursued classical and medical studies in Toronto, finally being graduated M. D. at Victoria College, attended lectures at Edinburgh University, and afterward visited the hospitals of the chief cities of Europe. In 1859 he returned to Canada and engaged in the practice of his profession at Princeton, Ontario. In 1864 he entered the service of the United States, and was attached to the Surgeon-General's department. He was chosen a member of the medical council of Ontario in 1872, and has been its president. He has also been examiner on various subjects for Toronto University and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Dr. Clark was a founder of the Presbyterian Hospital in Toronto, an elder of the Presbyterian Church, and president of the Provincial Asylum for the Insane, Toronto. He has published "Pen Photographs" (1873), and "John Garth," a novel illustrating scenes in the rebellion of 1837, and has been a frequent contributor to medical, religious, and other magazines.

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 1808, 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 church of Branford and Weymouth, 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 1828 he was called to the ministry of the Congregational church of Amherst, Mass., and became one of the founders 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 by the Congregational Union of Brantree and Weymouth, Mass. (1855).—His son, James Henry, physician, b. in Living-
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 Amsterdam, N. Y., and 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 was largely engaged in pastoral duties 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, 1854, he was chosen, by the general conference at Philadelphia, to the office of a bishop. In 1859 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 earnest and eloquent; as a pastor he was diligent and painstaking; and in his religious life at once clever, conscientious, and earnest. 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 outspoken opposition; and when the civil war began he was among the most zealous 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 the annual conferences, and laboring in all ways to promote the interests of the church. Bishop Clark was rather above the average height, exceedingly well developed, and of rather florid habit. His complexions was slightly florid, and his hair a dark brown. His works include "Elements of Algebra," prepared while teaching in that department at Amenia, and "Mental Discipline," a small treatise, intended primarily for his own pupils; also "The Life and Times of Bishop Heding" and "Man all Immortal." CLARK, Edson Lyman, author, b. in Easthampton, Mass., 1 April, 1827. After attending Williston seminary in his native town, he was graduated at Yale in 1853, and at Union theological seminary, New York city, in 1858. He taught in a classical school in New York from 1853 till 1856. He was pastor of the Congregational church in Dalton, Mass., from 1859 till 1867, at North Brantford, Conn., 1858–77, and at Southampton, Mass., till 1886. He has published "The Arabs and the Turks" (Boston, 1876); "The Races of European Turkey" (New York, 1878); and "Fundamental Questions: chiefly relating to the Book of Genesis and the Hebrew Language" (1885). CLARK, George Rogers, soldier, b. near Monticello, Albemarle co., Va., 19 Nov., 1752; d. near Louisville, Ky., 18 Feb., 1818. He spent his early life in Caroline county, Va., and enjoyed some advantages from a noted Scotch teacher, Donald Robertson, in King and Queen county among whose pupils was James Madison. He fitted himself for a surveyor, and at the age of twenty-six occupied himself in his campaign against the Shawnees and their allies, which ended in the treaty of Camp Charlotte, memorable as the occasion of the unifying speech of Logan, the Mingoe chief. Early in 1775 Clark went to Kentucky, and was occupied in surveying; but, as the western Indians were induced by the British to take up the tomahawk, he became the natural leader of the people in the defence of their infant settlements, was made a major of the militia in 1776, and chosen as a delegate to the Virginia convention, to urge upon the state authorities the claims of government and defence. He arrived at Williamsburg just after the convention had adjourned, but succeeded in procuring the formation of the new county of Kentucky, and a supply of ammunition for the defence of the frontier. It is said that Clark, seeing that his appeal for arms was likely to remain unheeded, exclaimed: "A country which is not worth defending is not worth claiming." The 500 pounds of powder thus obtained was conveyed by land to the Monongahela, and thence by water to the Three islands, a few miles above where Maysville now is, and there secreted, while Clark and his escort went to Harrodsburg for horses and a guard for its conveyance to that station. At length it reached the place of its destination, but not without the loss of some of the party who first attempted its acquisition. Early in 1777 Clark repelled the Indian attacks on Harrodsburg, sent out spies to Illinois, and on their return hastened on foot to Virginia to lay before the governor and council his plan for the conquest of the Illinois country and the repression of the murderous In- dians of that quarter. His scheme was approved, and he was made a lieutenant-colonel, authorized to raise the necessary troops, and pushed on with his little force to a small island opposite the present city of Louisville, where he erected a fort, drilled his men, and planted corn. Hence the name of Corn island. On 24 June, 1778, during an eclipse of the sun, he set sail, passed
safely over the rapids, and soon landed at the old deserted Fort Massac, and, marching thence six days, encountered the enemy without food, took Kaskaskia by surprise, 4 July. The other French villages in that quarter followed suit 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, capturing enemies into friends. All this tended to alarm the British. Gov. Hamilton at Detroit marched a large force, mostly Indians, and retook Vincennes early in December 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 the ice, too thin to bear them, often wading up to their armpits in water, with scanty food, but buoyed up by patriotism. They at length appeared before the astonished garrison, plied successfully their unerring rifles, and in a few hours Col. Hamilton yielded up the fort, surrendering to Clark and his ragged followers, 24 Feb., 1779. The weakness of his force and the pressing need of supply precluded the capture of Detroit. Early in 1780 Clark established Fort Jefferson, a little below the mouth of the Ohio. Hearing of the approach of a formidable British and Indian force against Cahokia, his upper garrison, and the Spanish settlement of St. Louis, Clark hastened with a party to the relief of Cahokia, reaching there just in time to repel the enemy. Learning from them that another large force was marching to Kentucky, he hastened there on foot, with but two companions, leaving his Illinois troops to follow the retreating enemy to their towns on Rock river, which they found deserted and destroyed. On reaching Kentucky, Clark learned of Bird’s invasion, capturing Martin’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, whence savage war-parties were constantly sent forth to harass and destroy the infant settlements of Kentucky. Going to Virginia, he concerted with Gen. Washington at the mouth of the 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 enemy at Hoot’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 Virginia, the difficulty of raising an adequate force with inadequate means, and the powerful opposition of the enemy, headed by Brant, the great Mohawk chief, McKee, Girty, and other border leaders, who attacked Clark’s detachment and invaded the Bear-grass settlements around Louisville. In 1782, after the British and Indian attack on Byram’s station, and the disastrous defeat of the Kentuckians, Clark held and defended the mouth of the Miami river, with 300 men, driving back the savages on Big Miami, and destroying their villages and means of sustenance. This was Clark’s last important service, as his expedition up the Wabash in 1786, and his efforts in behalf of France in 1795–9, against the Spaniards on the Mississippi, proved abortive. The freedom of Clark’s early life had unfitted him for domestic happiness, and he never married. A tradition is preserved that he was engaged at an early period with the beauty of the daughter of the Spanish governor of St. Louis when he relieved that 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 Louisville. He felt keenly 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 silence. Then he exclaimed: “When Virginia needed a sword, I gave her one. She sends me now a toy. I want bread!” He thrust the sword into the ground and broke it with his crotch. Clark was tall and commanding in figure and full of resource, possessing the affection and confidence of his men. All that rich domain northwest of the Ohio was secured to the republic, at the peace of 1783, in consequence of his prowess. His grave is in Cave Hill cemetery at Louisville, marked by a little headstone, upon which is inscribed: ‘I 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 appointed 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, 1793, and resigned in July, 1798, on account of ill health. Soon afterward he removed to St. Louis, and in March, 1804, was appointed by President Jefferson a second lieutenant of artillery, with orders to join Capt. Meriwether Lewis’s exploring expedition from St. Louis across the Rocky mountains to the mouth of the Missouri river. Clark was really the principal military director of the expedition, materially assisted Capt. Lewis in the scientific arrangements, and kept a journal, which was afterward published. His intimate knowledge of Indian habits and character had much to do with the success of the exploration. He was promoted to first lieutenant in January, 1806, and was nominated to be lieutenant-colonel of the 3d 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 for the territory of Upper Louisiana. During the war of 1812 he declined the appointment of brigadier-general in the army, and also the command then held by Gen. Hull. President Madison appointed him governor of Missouri territory in 1813, and he held that office till the 3d of March, 1814, when he was, against his will, a candidate for election to the same office, and was defeated. He remained in private life till May, 1822, when President Monroe made him superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, and he held this office till his death.
CLARK, George Whitleford, 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., 1853, became pastor of the Baptist church at New Market, N. J. He took charge of the 1st Baptist church at Elizabeth, N. J., in 1859, has been a pastor at various places, and since 1890 agent and missionary of the American Baptist publication society. He has spent several years in special ecclesiastical study, and University of Iowa gave him the degree of D. D. in 1872. He has published: "History of the First Baptist Church, Elizabeth" (1863); "New Harmony of the Four Gospels in English" (New York, 1870); "Notes on Matthew" (1870); "Notes on Mark" (1872); "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, the legend 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 Way, Plains, N. Y. Here he developed a taste for botany, and entered into a correspondence with Prof. Asa Gray, which presently led to his becoming a student at the Botanic garden, Cambridge, in 1850, while at the same time he supported himself by teaching in the academy in Westfield, Mass. Soon after 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 1865, 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 history at the museum of comparative zoology. An unfortunate disagreement with Prof. Agassiz led to his severing his relations with the museum in 1865, and during the following year he delivered twelve lectures at the Lawrence institute with the title of "Mind in Nature." In 1866 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 1872 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 National academy of sciences. Besides 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, 1845); "Nature, Man, and 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 Castle ton, 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 13 March, 1812, and on 12 Oct., 1813, command a successful expedition against Massecoqu, Canada. He was transferred and mustered out of service on 15 June.

CLARK, James, soldier, b. in July, 1730; d. in Lebanon, Conn., 29 Dec., 1829. His ancestor, Daniel, was an early settler of Windsor, Conn. James was admitted a member of the legislature in 1772 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 Clarke 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 associate judge of the circuit court (1798-1805) and seat on the state senate in 1828, becoming its speaker, and in 1836 was chosen governor of the state, and served till his death.

CLARK, John, clergyman, b. in Petty, near Inverness, Scotland, in 1780; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 11 Oct., 1803. He received a common-school education, worked for a few years as a copyist in public offices in Inverness, and in 1778 shipped as a salor on board a transport. He then served one year on a privateer, sailed as second mate to the "Hercules," a merchantman, which was captured by the Spanish, 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 he found himself in Georgia, where he was also appointed a class-leader among the Methodists. After a visit to his home, which he reached by taking 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 $60 because it was the proceeds of slave labor. He withdrew from the Methodist 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 Baptized Church of Christ; Friends of Humanity." When not teaching, "Father Clark," as he was called, made long preaching tours. Some of these, in 1802, he made 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 revisited Louisiana in 1811. Father Clark preferred to travel on foot, and on one occasion he walked all night to fill 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 pion eer (New York, 1853).
CLARK, John Alonzo, clergyman, b. in Pittsfield, Mass., 6 May, 1801; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 27 Nov., 1843. He was graduated at Union in 1824, for the approach of war; he prepared for orders in the Episcopal church, 12 April, 1826. After serving for three years in missionary work in western New York, he became associate rector of Christ church, New York city, and gained high reputation as a preacher. In the autumn of 1829 he accepted a call to Grace church, Providence, R. I., and in 1835 went to Philadelphia as rector of St. Andrew's church in that city. His health having failed, he made a visit to Europe in 1837-8, and returned without material improvement. In the spring of 1845, completely broken in health, he resigned his rectorship. Dr. Clark, representing the evangelical section of the Episcopal clergy, wrote a number of volumes, some of which became very popular. Among these were "The Pastor's Testimony" (1835); "Gathered Fragments" (1836); "A Walk about Zion" (1836); "Olympics of the Old World" (1838); and "Gleanings" (1842). CLARK, John Bullock, lawyer, b. in Madison county, Ky., 17 April, 1802; d. in Fayette, Mo., 29 Oct., 1883. He removed to Missouri with his father in 1818, was admitted to the bar in 1824, and began practice at Fayette, Mo. He was clerk of the House of Representatives, New York, and in 1831 commanded a regiment of Missouri volunteer cavalry in the Black Hawk war of 1832, where he was twice wounded, and in 1848 was commissioned major-general of militia. He was a member of the legislature in 1830 and 1851, and was at the head of the forces sent out to expel the Mormons from Missouri. He was elected to congress as a democrat in 1835, to fill a vacancy, and served till 1851, when he withdrew and joined the Confederates. He was formally expelled on 13 July, 1861. At the beginning of the war he was appointed brigadier-general by Gov. Jackson, and commanded the Missouri troops till disabled at the battle of Springfield in August, 1861. Before his recovery he was elected to the first Confederate congress, and was afterward senator from Missouri till the close of the war. He then resumed his law practice, and in 1865 removed to New York city, where he was graduated in 1854, at the beginning of the civil war he entered the Confederate army as a lieutenant, and rose through the grades of captain, major, and colonel, to that of brigadier-general. He was elected to congress as a democrat, serving from 1 Dec., 1873, till 1883, and on 4 Dec., 1888, was chosen clerk of the house of representatives.

CLARK, Jonas, clergyman, b. in Newton, Mass., 27 Dec., 1790; d. in Lexington, Mass., 15 Nov., 1865. He was graduated at Harvard in 1752, and ordained as Rev. Mr. Hancock's successor at Lexington, Mass., 5 Nov., 1755, remaining there till his death. As was common in those days, he was farmer as well as clergyman, and cultivated about sixty acres of land. He was an ardent patriot, Edward Everett says: "Mr. Clark was of a class of citizens who rendered services second to no others in enlightening and animating the popular mind on the great question at issue. He well understood the state of the question between the colonies and the mother country, and had the happy power of putting up an able series of papers, giving instructions to the representatives sent by the town to the general court. These papers are still among the Lexington town records, and are conceived in a manly, yet calm and respectful spirit. Mr. Clark was noted for his hospitality, and was entertaining John Hancock and Samuel Adams at his house on the night of 18 April, 1775, when Paul Revere warned him of the approach of the British troops. The number of whose objects was to surprise and capture these two patriots. When asked by his guests whether the people would fight, Mr. Clark replied that he 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 Haverrill, N. H., 19 July, 1778; d. in Middletown, Conn., 28 Nov., 1808. 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 with great success for fifty years, in New England, New York, and Canada. In 1835 he was 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 that the buildings formerly occupied by Capt. Partridge's military academy in Middletown 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 without remuneration from 1831 to 1851, and settling at Middletown.

CLARK, Lewis Gaylord, author, b. in Otisco, Onondaga co., N. Y., in 1810; d. in Piermont, 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 Fenno 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 1850, when it died from financial mismanagement. During this time he wrote the "Editor's 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, strung together with a running commentary. For many years there was a 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 up for 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. Thomas D. Cogswell. The biographical foreword to this book, supplemented by other aid, a residence was bought for Mr. Clark at Piermont-on-the-Hudson, 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 "Knickerbocker Knacks from an Editor's 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," 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 1833 he recited his longest poem, "The Spirit of Life," before the Franklin society of Brown university. His other poems are brief fugitive pieces. A sample collection of them was published during his lifetime, and a complete edition, edited by his brother, appeared after his death (New York, 1847). A volume entitled "Laboratory Remains," with a memoir, was also issued by his brother (1849). Half of the city was occupied by "Ollapodiana," 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., in 1828. His grandfather, Col. William Clark, removed from Berkshire county, Mass., to Ontario county, N. Y., 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 removed to Canandaigua, was president of that village in 1850 and 1851, and state senator from 1852 till 1854. During Mr. Clark's first term as senator in 1852-3, 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 subject, he was influential in securing the passage of the prohibitory liquor law that 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, but his influence in his district and his majority, his supporters in some of their state 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, without change, for several years, when it was set aside by the court of appeals.

CLARK, Nathaniel George, clergyman, b. in Calais, Vt., 18 Jan., 1825. He was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1845, and was tutor there from 1845 till 1847. He then studied theology at Andover, and Auburn, where he was graduated in 1852, he became professor of English literature in the University of Vermont, and retained the chair till 1863. He was ordained on 13 Oct., 1857, and from that year occupied 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 has travelled extensively through Europe, Egypt, and Palestine. Union college gave him the degree of D. D. in 1867, and the University of Vermont the degree of Ll. D., in 1875. He is a trustee of Holyoke seminary, and of Wellesley college. Besides essays on missionary work, he has published "Elements of the English Language" (New York, 1864).

CLARK, Sheldon, philanthropist, b. in Oxford, Conn., 31 Jan., 1789; 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 gave a scholarship fund to the college, bought a telescope for it, and bequeathed it $15,000. He published several pamphlets, on economic and political subjects, and was a careful collector of 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 in the "American Journal of Science" (xii., 217).

CLARK, Thomas (9), 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 1605. If the latter date is correct, the men are probably not the same, except possibly the African Clark, who landed in 1627 as coming on the "Ann," and not on the "Mayflower." Clark was selected for master's mate or pilot of the "Mayflower," because he had made a voyage to Virginia in 1619, 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 booksellers. He published a "Naval History of the United States," and, after the breaking out of the Revolutionary War," highly commended by John Adams and Thomas Jefferson (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1813-4), 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 1833 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, Portland, Me., and afterward rector of Grace church, New London, Conn., where he became rector of Christ church, and continued in that place until his election to the episcopate. He was 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" (1852); "The Efficient Sunday-School Teacher"; and "Primary Truths of Religion" (1860).—His brother, **Rufus Wheelwright**, clergyman, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 17 Dec., 1813; d. in Nantucket, Mass., 9 Aug., 1886, 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 pastor 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 Pennsylvania gave him the degree of doctor of divinity. Dr. Clark was widely known as a pulpit 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" (1853); "Life Scenes of the Messiah" and "Romanticism in America" (1854); "The African Church in the Tropics" (Albany, 1867); "The Bible and the School Fund" (Boston, 1870); and twelve volumes of Sunday-school text-books.—Another brother, **George Henry**, clergyman, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 7 Nov., 1819, was graduated at Yale in 1843, and entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church. He has been rector of All Saints church, Worcester, Mass., 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 sketch- es.—Another brother, **Samuel Adams**, clergyman, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 27 Jan., 1822; d. in Elizabeth, N. J., 28 Jan., 1875, studied theology at Andover, Alexandria, Va., and Litchfield, Conn., entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, and, in the spring of 1848, preaching 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. Rutgers gave him the degree of D. D. in 1850. 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 published "Memoir of Albert W. Day," prefixed to Day's sermons (1846), and "History of St. John's Church, Elizabethtown, N. J." (Philadelphia, 1856).

**CLARK, William**, jurist, b. about 1760. President Adams appointed him in 1800 chief justice of the territory of Indiana, and he was afterward commissioned as the second governor of the territory of Missouri. He was an influential man in that part of the West of which he became governor, and was prominent in the Indian troubles which were frequent in the region.

**CLARK, William Smith**, educator, b. in Ashfield, Mass., 31 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, after which he spent two years abroad studying chemistry and botany at Göttingen, where, in 1852, he received the degree of Ph. D. On his return 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 before and after 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 Roanoake Island, Newbern, Camden, N. C., the second Bull Run, Chantilly, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. In 1867 he was elected to the presidency of the Massachusetts agricultural college. This office, with which he had been in connection from 1859 to 1875, except during 1866-7, 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.
CLARKE

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 selected. He discovered a new lichen on the side of Mt. Tiemi, at an elevation of 3,200 feet, which was named Cetraria Clarkii, in his honor, by Prof. Edward Tuckerman. Subsequent to his resignation from the agricultural college he became interested in a scientific floating college, projected by Mr. Woodruff, whose sudden death caused the abandonment of the scheme. After this Prof. Clark resided in Amherst until his death, published "Topasfels"; and from 1859 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, and published papers in "Sachsischen Annalen" (1851); "Analyse des Steinmarks aus dem Sächsischen Topasfelds" (1851); and "Analysen von Meteoriten" (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" (1859—60); "Professional Education the Present Want of Agriculture," "The Work and the Wants of the Agricultural College" (1868); "The Cultivation of the Cereals" (1868); "Nature's Mule" (1869); "The Sap from the Roots of Plants" (1870); "The Properties 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 "Blowpipe 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 withdrawal of his troops, 11 July, 1782, and gained 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 Janica in 1792 and 1793, and governor-general of India from 1797 till 1808.

CLARKE, Charles, Canadian journalist, b. in Lincoln, England, 28 Nov., 1826. 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 political papers for the "North American," was a contributor to various other periodicals, 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 county. He was speaker of the House in 1880, and was re-elected in 1884.

CLARKE, Dorus, author, b. in Westhampton, Mass., 2 Jan., 1767; d. in Boston, Mass., 8 March, 1884. He was graduated at Williams in 1817, studied theology at Andover in 1819—20, travelled with the Rev. Asaph Nettleton to observe his method of preaching, was ordained 5 Feb., 1823, and was pastor of the Congregational church at Blufford, 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, 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 Boston. He was a student of genealogical and local history, was historian of the New England historic- foremen's union, and wrote several papers and pamphlets on 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 1864, after retiring from editorial life, "Fugitives from the Escritorium of a Retired Editor"; in 1869, "Oneness of the Christian Church" (Boston); in 1871, "Orthodox Congregationalism and the Sects," followed by "Review of the Oberlin Council," and in 1873 by "Revision of the English Version of the Bible," and in 1877 wrote an "Essay on the Tri-Uni-ty 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., 1884. He entered Harvard in 1841, took his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1846, and, after traveling extensively in Europe, established himself in Boston, and soon took a high rank among physicians there. He was a professor of materia medica in Harvard from 1853 till 1872, when he resigned. Dr. Clarke's publications include "Observations on the Treatment of Polypus of the Ear" (Boston, 1869); "Physiological and Therapeutical Action of Bromide of Potassium and Bromide of Ammonium," with R. Amory (1871); "Sex 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, who prefixed a memorial sketch of 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 Blatstocks, afterward promoted brigadier-general, and contributed to the capture of Augusta in June, 1781. At the battle of Longwood, he was 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 1756; 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 engineering service. In 1812 he was placed in command of the forces raised to defend the sea-coast of Georgia. He was a presidential elector in 1816, and afterward 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 direction the laboratory training reached a high standard, 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, delivering an address on "The Cultivation of Chemistry." During 1883 he was president of the meeting of chemists; on his retiring delivered an address on "The Relations of the Government to Chemistry." He has contributed frequent papers to the "American Journal of Science," "American Chemist," "American Chemical Journal," and to the "Proceedings 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 Recalculation of the Atomic Weights," the results in which are accepted as standard. He has published "Weights, Measures, and Money of all Nations" (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 "Bridge divinity" in "Skeptic's Journal" and the "Popular Science Monthly.'

CLARKE, George, governor 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, proclaimed Clarke governor pro tem., 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 bestow on them. He had succeeded in giving the state a strong central government, when his policy 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., in 1834. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1854, entered the artillery, served in the military occupation of Texas in 1845-'6, and in the war with Mexico. He distinguished himself at Chapultepec, where he won the brevet of captain, and was present at the assault and capture of the city of Mexico. He was assistant instructor of artillery at the military academy in 1848-'9, assistant professor of mathematics in 1856-'7, 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 to 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 from 20 Aug., 1861, till 5 Jan., 1864, being present at the siege of Yorktown, the battle of Fredericksburg, Chancellorville, 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 gallantry at the battle of Gettysburg, and major-general for faithful services in the subsistence department during the civil war. He served as chief commissariat of the division of the Missouri in 1868-75, and of the division of the Atlantic from 1879 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. He is a grandson of Gen. William Hull and a cousin of Com. Isaac Hull. He studied at the Boston Latin-school, and was graduated at Harvard in 1829, and at Cambridge in 1833. In 1840 he was pastor of the Unitarian church 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 has been prominent in all educational and reform movements in Boston. For many years he has been one of the overseers of Harvard university, where, from 1867 till 1871, he was professor of natural religion and Christian doctrine, and during 1876-'7 lecturer on ethic religions. He is 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'Ossoli" (Boston, 1852). His published works include "Theodore, or the Sceptic's Conversion," "On the Influence 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" (1852); "Christian Doc-
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**Clarke, John**

Physician, and one of the founders of Rhode Island, b. in Suffield, 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 emigrated to the New World, arriving at Boston in November, 1637. 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 other settlements, which afterward became the state of Rhode Island, a code of laws was framed for the confederacy, closing with these memorable words: "And otherwise than 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, their God, for ever and ever." It is supposed 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 Lyme, 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 liberty of conscience was published in London. It was entitled, "The House Which Cometh," sermons (1864); "Steps of Belief, or Rational Christianity maintained against Atheism, Free Religion, and Romanism" (1758); "Ten Great Religions," an essay in comparative theology (1781–83); "Go up Higher, or Religion in Common Life," sermons (1875): "Common Sense in Religion," essays (1879); "Exotics: Attempts to Domesticate Them," translations in verse (1880); "The Essential Elements of 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): "Self-Culture" (Boston, 1882); "The Ideas of the Apostle Paul" (1884); "Anti-Slavery Days" (New York, 1884); "Manual of Unitarian Belief" (1884); "Every-Day Religion" (Boston, 1889); and "Vexed Questions" (1889). He was called the "Father of Rhode Island" (1864); the "Father of American Baptists" (1884); Dr. 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: "New Devonian Crustacea" (1883); "Cirriped Crustacea from the Devonian" (1883); "Ueber Deutsche Oberdevonische Crustaceen" (1884); "Die, Fauna des Iberger Kalks" (1884); "On Devonian Spores" (1885); "The Geological Succession in Ontario County, N. Y." (1886); and "On the Higher Devonian Faunas of Ontario County, N. Y." (1886).
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. He next appeared in "The Old 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 1861 he was joint lessee of Winter Garden, New York city, and 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 appeared in 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," Caleb Sheckler in "The Octoroon," 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, January, 1871, played in the United States, the following winter, and in March 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 T.** Jurist, b. in Putnam county, Ga., 12 Jan., 1834. He was graduated at Mercer University, Ga., in 1853, and in 1854 began to practise law, but abandoned it, and was ordained a minister of the Baptist church in 1858. Failing health forced him to retire in 1861, and in 1865 he was appointed judge of the superior courts of the Patuca circuit. His administration was conspicuous for energy and ability. After the war he was removed from office by Gen. George G. Meade for refusing to enforce certain military orders. His course in this matter made him very popular in his district and cost him the judgeship. He was an elector on the Seymour and Blair presidential ticket in 1868, and state senator in 1878. He has contributed to current literature both in prose and poetry.

**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 all amiable. He was 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 faucet. A poem has been written in his memory, and is the subject of a newspaper article in the N. Y. Tribune, 30 July, 1848. Although it is dedicated to the author, it is a rather painful reading in his apparently demented condition on the street and taken him to the jail for safety. Clarke's most celebrated couplet is often used as a quotation:

"Now twilight lets her sable 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 an 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, 1795. '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 own Diamond Ring (the gift of a lady), and go tick 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 and the gent in the general way gratis, grab all along shore, the magnified Mary, and snacks with all the sweet Sisters of Song." Clarke's poems, humorous, sentimental, and satirical, have a vein of tenderness pervading their grossness 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" (1829); "The Gossip" (1828); "Poetic Sketches" (1828); "The Belles of Broadway" (1828); "Death in Disguise," a temperament poem (1838); "Poems" (1836). His last effusion, "A Cross and a Coronet," was published in 1841.
During the war she wrote the "Battle of Matan- 
as," "Battle of Humpden Road," and "Rels Secto- 
ry," and other works. 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 Experts English Woman to do her 
Duty" appeared in "The Old Guard," published 
in New York; novelettes in "Demorest's Monthly 
and "Peterson's Magazine"; "Social Reminis-
cences of Noted North Carolinians," and other 
articles in "The Land We Love"; and numerous 
contribution to "Literary Passages," a weekly 
journal printed in Richmond, of which she was 
associate editor. Mrs. Clarke published a poem 
titled "Clytie and Zenobia, or the Lily and the 
Palm" (New York, 1870).

CLARKE, Newman S., soldier, b. in Connecti-
cut; d. in San Francisco, Cal., 17 Oct., 1890. 
He was appointed from Vermont an ensign in the 11th 
infantry, 12 March, 1871, became a lieutenant in 
March following, first lieutenant, 15 Aug., 1813, 
served as adjutant in 1813, and as brigade-major 
to Gen. W. H. W. Smith, 1814, was brought 
gallantry in the battle of Niagara, 23 July, 1814, 
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 18 December, 1847, for 
gallant conduct at the siege of Vera Cruz.

CLARKE, Richard, merchant, b. about 1708; 
d. in England in 1765. He was graduated at Har-
vard in 1729. He became a merchant in Boston, 
and was one of the sponsors 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 Eng-
land, arriving in that country on 31 Dec., 1775. 
He was one of the original members of the Loyal-
ists club, which was organized in the following year. 
He lived with his son-in-law Copley, the painter, 
in Leicester square, London.

CLARKE, Richard H., lawyer, b. in Washing-
ton, D. C., 3 July, 1827. He is descended from 
one of the founders of Maryland, was graduated 
at Georgetown and B. C., in 1846, studied law and 
practised in Washington, where he tried suc-
cessfully the case establishing the validity of build-
ing associations. He removed in 1864 to New 
York city, and was associated with Charles O'Connor 
in the Forrest divorce case, the Jumil will case, 
and the suit of the U. S. government against Jef-
ferson Davis, Dr. Clarke is an officer in various 
Catholic societies, and has been an active support-
er of civil service reform, free-trade, the tem-
perance cause, freedom of worship in public insti-
tutions, and legal reform. He has published 
biographical sketches of American Roman Catho-
lics, controversial pamphlets, and numerous papers in the "Catholic World" and other journals. In 
1872 appeared the first part of "Lives of the De-
ceased Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in the 
United States" (2 vols., New York, 1877) second 
volume of which he was engaged upon in 1886.

CLARKE, Robert, surveyor, b. in London, 
England, early in the 17th century; d. in Mary-
land. He was the son of Walter Clarke, London, 
and came to Maryland some years before the es-
tlement of St. Mary's was founded. In 1639 he 
was a freeman in the Maryland legislature, in 
1640 was deputy surveyor, and in 1649 survey-
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 tol-
ation. He was also a reporter of the Indians, 
and as steward of the manor of Calverton, in 
estate of 10,000 acres, which was set aside by 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 govern-
ment against the Indians. He was a soldier, 
and, although his life was spared "by the petitions 
of the women," he was heavily fined. His estates 
were confiscated, and he died poor. In the pro-
ceedings of the provincial court, October term, 
1655, is this entry: Father Clarke, a papist, 
hath openly in court confessed himself to be a Ro-
man Catholic, owning the pope's supremacy. The 
date of his death is unknown.

CLARKE, Robert, publisher, b. in Annum, 
Dumfriesshire, Scotland, 3 May, 1829. He removed 
with his parents to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1840, was 
educated at Woodward college, and became a book-
seller and publisher in that city. He edited "Col. 
George Rogers Clarke's Campaign in the Illinois 
in 1776-'9" (Cincinnati, 1849); James McPhedrin's 
"Pioneer and Indian; or, the First Discoveries of 
Smith's Captivity with the Indians" (1879); and 
is 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, Englishman, b. in Warwic-
kshire in 1599; d. in 1682. He was pastor of St. 
Bonet Fink, London, until ejected in 1662, 
and published, besides theological works and a 
famous "General Martyrology," "A True and 
Faithful Account of the First Propagation of 
the English in America" (London, 1670), and 
"New Description of the World" (1689).

CLARKE, Samuel Fessenden, naturalist, b. 
in Geneva, Ill., 4 June, 1851. He was graduated 
at the Sheffield scientific school in 1878, where 
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, and also professor of natural science at 
Williams college. His published papers include 
"New and Rare Species of Hydroids from the New 
England Coast" (1875); "New Hydroids of the Pacific 
Coast of the United States South of Vancouver's Island" (1876); "Hydroids of the Alas-
ka" (1876); "Hydroids of the Gulf Stream and 
Gulf of Mexico" (1879); "Development of Ambly-
stoma Punctatum" (1879); "The Early Develop-
ment of the Wofflin Body in Amblystoma Punc-
tatum" (1881); and "The Development of a 
Double-Headed Vertebrate" (1889). 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 in 1675, was elected governor in May,1676, 
again deputy from 1679 until 1686, when he became 
Clark in 1686 de-
manded the charter of Rhode Island, Clarke asked 
for delay until a fitter season; but, on the com-
mand of the royal governor in January, 1687, 
he allowed the government to be dissolved, 
continuing in act of the crown, and, as such, under 
the royal commis-
sioner, and accepted a place in the general council 
for New England. When Andres 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 1688 under the new commission, which included New York and New Jersey in New England. When Andros was overthrown at the revolution of 1688, the Rhode Islanders resumed their 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 Bull was elected governor, Clarke refused, from politic 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 1688, because he was opposed to the oath, as a Quaker he refused to do, and because a court of admiralty had been created contrary to his wishes and he was threatened with imprisonment for withholding the commission of the judge, Gov. Clarke resigned in favor of his nephew, Samuel Cranston.

**CLARKSON, Mathew.** See Supplement.

**CLARKSON, 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, Hightstown, N. J. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Whittingham, 18 June, 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 during all these years, 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, 15 Nov., 1865, and three years later, when Nebraska was organized as a dioce and admitted into union with the general convention, he was chosen to be the bishop of the new diocese. He accepted the offer of 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 Emmet,** soldier, b. in Ashfield, Mass., 21 March, 1805. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1828, was assigned to the 5th infantry, and served on frontier duty till 7 July, 1838, 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, when he was made major of the Army of Virginia from Virginia to October, 1862, chief of the department of the northwest till 29 March, 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, 1863, 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.

**CLASEL, Bertrand,** Count, French soldier, b. in Mirepoix, Ariège, France, 12 Dec., 1773; d. in Château Lecunie, 21 April, 1842. He entered the army as a volunteer in 1791, served under Lafayette, distinguished himself in the war against Spain in 1794-5, and also in Italy and Austria in 1799, having the rank of general. He then accompanied Leclerc to Hayti, and with only 6,000 exhausted and sickly men, at Cape Haylen, successfully resisted 30,000 attacking that city. At Lecerc's death he took command of the army, in the absence of Rochambeau, who had been appointed general-in-chief, built the Delphin and Pause forts, again 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 the government. He faithfully and ably served Napoleon I in his campaigns in the Ebro Valley, Dalmatian coast, and Russia, and made a famous retreat from Portugal. When Louis XVIII. was proclaimed, Chasles was obliged to leave France, came to the United States, settled at Mobile, and devoted himself to farming. In 1850 he returned to France, and, after the fall of the Bourbons, the new government gave him titles and decorations. Afterward he was governor of Algeria, in 1839 and 1885, defeated the bey of Tittery, occupied Medenah and Bledah, and conquered Mascara, but was unsuccessful at Constantine, which caused his second recall. He passed the rest of his life in retirement.

**CLAYER, 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 that were brought to that city for sale. 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 in the city. Then, after he had 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 epidemic of small-pox of a virulent character broke out among the negroes of Carthagena, and Father Claver was attacked by the infectious disease. His favorite resort was the lepers' hospital in Carthagena, which was shunned even by the doctors. His constitution was enfeebled by his labors, penances, and mortifications, and he never recovered from an attack of the plague, while his ears were hastened by the hardness 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.

CLAVIERE, Etienne, Swiss financier, b. in Geneva, 27 Jan., 1795; d. 8 Dec., 1798. He came to Paris, where he engaged in banking before the revolution, and became acquainted with Mirabeau, Brisot, and other popular leaders. Mirabeau, who had a high opinion of his talents, used Clavière's assistance in composing his speeches and essays. Dumont says the Swiss banker was the author of almost all of Mirabeau's works on finance. He was chosen deputy to the National assembly in 1791, and was Girondist minister of finance from March till June, 1792. He was arrested on 2 June, 1793, on account of his opposition to Robespierre's extreme measures. Condemned himself to death by the guillotine, his wife poisoned herself two days afterward. Clavière accompanied Brisot in his tour in the United States in 1783, and published, in conjunction with him, "De la France et des États-Unis" (English translation, London, 1784).

CLAVIGERO, or CLAVIGERO, Francisco Xavier (clah-vee-hay'-ro), Mexican historian, b. in Vera Cruz, 9 Sept., 1721; d. in Bologna, Italy, 2 April, 1787. After studying in the colleges of St. Jerome and St. Ignatius, Puebla, he entered the novitiate of the Jesuits in Tepotzotlan in 1748. 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. His best known work, in Mexican and Spanish philosophy in Valladolid, in the mean time publishing works and translations that were the fruit of his special 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., 1780–83; English translation by C. Cullen, 2 vols., 1787). It was also translated into German and Spanish. This work, compiled from the best Spanish histories 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 Clavijero in writing the book was to refute many absurd assertions made by foreign or Prussian author, Robertson, and Raynal. It was highly commended by historians and critics of that time, and afterward by Prescott. Clavijero also published the "Storia della California" (Venice, 1789).

CLAXTON, Alexander M., naval officer, b. in Maryland, about 1790; d. in Talcathwaits, Chiloé, 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., 1823. He was made commander, 26 March, 1841, and captain, 1 Feb., 1841. 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, and died in October.—Another son, F. S., invented the miftaillassene that was introduced in the United States in 1821.

CLAXTON, 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 in the civil war. She first appeared with her mother in Chicago, soon afterward became a member of Daly's Fifth Avenue company, and then one of the Union Square company, but attracted no attention till the production of "Led Astra" 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 cleverness 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 Miss Claxton was in the Southern hotel in St. Louis when it was burned, and again displayed great coolness and energy, saving her own life and that of her colleague. She then fell down a stairway that fell just after her foot had left the last step. After this, many superstitious people, regarding her as specially unlucky, avoided the theatres where she played. She has more recently played Charles Riché'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, statesman, b. in Halifax county, Va., 17 Dec., 1789; 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. During the Creek war, in 1813, he volunteered as a private in a Madison county battalion, 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 revise the constitution. He was chosen one of the circuit judges by the first state legislature in 1820, and elected chief justice by his colleagues, holding the office till 1829, 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 conscientiously advocated the measures of Jackson's administration. He was elected governor in 1836, and in 1837 was re-elected governor. He was 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, 1857, and served, supporting the administration, until 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 1810; d. there, 3 Jan., 1883, was graduated at the University of Alabama in 1837. When the elder Clay was elected governor,
he made his son his private secretary, in which capacity the boy continued his studies, and also contributed editorials to Alabama papers. When his father went to the senate, young Clay completed his law studies on Senator Butler, of South Carolina, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He was elected in the Alabama legislature in 1842, 1844, and 1845, and in 1846 became judge of the Madison county court. He resigned in 1848, and in 1853 was elected U. S. senator. In 1857 he delivered an eloquent eulogy on Senator Butler, of South Carolina, and in 1858 made a speech advocating the admission of Kansas to the Union under the Lecompton constitution. He also advocated a bill repealing the bounty on vessels engaged in the Newfoundland fisheries. As a senator, he regarded himself as the envoy of a sovereign state to the council of the nation, and lost no opportunity of asserting the rights of that state as defined by Mr. Calhoun and other southern statesmen. He was re-elected unanimously in 1859, but withdrew in February, 1861, his state having seceded from the Union. He was member of the Senate of the Confederacy, 1861, and was chosen a senator in the Confederate congress. He went to Canada in 1864 as a secret agent of the Confederate government, took part in planning the raids on the northern frontier, and made some futile attempts at negotiation with President Lincoln. He returned to the Confederate army, but took refuge in Canada at the close of the war. In May, 1865, hearing that a reward had been offered for his arrest, he gave himself up to the U. S. authorities and was for some time a prisoner in Fort Monroe with Jefferson Davis. He was released in April, 1866, and from that time practised his profession at Huntsville.

CLAY, Edward W., caricaturist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1792; d. in New York city, 31 Dec., 1857. He was a relative of Henry Clay, had a liberal education, and served as a midshipman in the U. S. navy. He then turned his attention to the law, and, though very young, was at once appointed prothonotary of Philadelphia. His artistic tastes, however, led him to Europe, and he studied the old masters there for five years. On his return to Philadelphia he sketched "The Rats Leaving the Barrels," which was placed in Davis's cabinet. This brought him into notice, and for more than twenty years he was a noted caricaturist. After the failure of his eyesight he became clerk of the Chancery court, and of the Orphan's court in Delaware.

CLAY, Green, soldier, b. in Powhatan county, Va., 14 Aug., 1757; d. in Kentucky, 31 Oct., 1826. He emigrated to Kentucky before he was twenty years of age, became a surveyor, and acquired a fortune by locating lands. He was a representative of the Kentucky district in the Virginia legislature, a member of the convention that ratified the Federal constitution, and a leading member of the Kentucky constitutional convention of 1799. He was long a member of one or the other branch of the legislature, and at one time speaker of the senate. In 1813, when Gen. Harrison was besieged by the British in Fort Meigs, he came to the relief with 3,000 volunteers and forced the enemy to withdraw. He was left in command at the fort, and defended it with great skill against an attack of the British and Indians under Gen. Proctor and Tecumseh. After the war he retired to his plantation, and, as an advocate of the Union, was a cousin of Henry Clay.—His son, Cassius Marcellus, politician, b. in Madison county, Ky., 19 Oct., 1810, studied at Transylvania university, but afterward entered the junior class at Yale, and was graduated there in 1832. While in New Haven he heard William Lloyd Garrison, and, although his parents were slave-holders, became an earnest abolitionist. He began to practise law in his native county, and was elected to the legislature in 1858, but was defeated the next year by his advocacy of internal improvements. He was again elected in 1857, and in 1859 was a member of the convention that nominated Gen. Harrison for the presidency. He then removed to Lexington, and was again a member of the legislature in 1841. He had a house destroyed, once a year, on an exciting canvass, on account of his anti-slavery views. The improved jury system and the common-school system of Kentucky are largely due to his efforts while in the legislature. Mr. Clay denounced the proposed annexation of Texas, as intended to extend slavery, and in 1844 actively supported Henry Clay for the presidency, speaking in his behalf in the northern states. On 3 June, 1845, he issued in Lexington the first number of an anti-slavery paper entitled "The True American." Mob violence had been threatened, and Mr. Clay published this number for it. He says in his memoirs: "I selected for my office a brick building, and lined the outside doors with sheet-iron, to prevent it being burned. I purchased two brass four-pounder cannon at Cincinnati, and placed them, loaded with shot and ball, against the building, so that they could be 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, while the editor was sick, his press was seized 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 political contests, was often shot at, and he paid no attention to 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 Tippecanoe in 1811. He took this course because he thought a military title necessary to political advancement in a "fighting state" like Kentucky. On 23 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 escape of some of the captives, the lives of the remainder 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 emancipationists at Frankfort, Ky., in 1849, and in 1850, separating from the Whig party, was an active organizer of the anti-slavery party, receiving about 5,000 votes. He labored energetically for Frémont's election in 1856, and for Lincoln's in 1860, but took pains to separate himself from the "radical abolitionists," holding that all
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 13 March, 1863, and was again sent as minister to Russia, where he remained till 25 Sept., 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 discharged from his service and who had threatened his life. Mr. Clay was tried, and the jury gave a verdict of “justifiable 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 assistant, and fitted him for a 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 similar society. 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 canvass preceding the election Clay strongly advocated a constitutional provision for the gradual, not immediate,废除 of the institution 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, astonished the hearers by their beauty and force. 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 tried on the 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 favor of internal improvements. In 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 approbation 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 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 again sent 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 pre-emption 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 with regard to the occupation of West Florida by 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, and in 1812, in Gratiot’s recommendation, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the bank, and contributed much to its defeat.

On the expiration of his term in the senate, Clay was sent to the national house of representaives by the Lexington district of 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 Lowndes, Felix Grundy, and Langdon Cheves, and supported by a strong feeling in the south and west. In a series of flurys 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, during which Clay strongly urged the adoption of the treaty with Canada, and a peace dictated 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 unfavorable to the United States in consequence of an utter lack of preparation and incompetent leadership, Clay vigorously sustained the administration, and was one of the few who opposed 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 19 June, 1814, he resigned the speakership, 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 the Netherlands, and, after five months of negotiation during which Clay strongly urged 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, 24 Dec., 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. 3, 1815, and the fundamental principles of the Constitution were by his vote and the vote of the Federalists favored the enactment of the protective tariff of 1816, and also 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 $8, 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 January, 1818, he, with Crawford, each received 121 votes in the house of representatives, in a first choice, and Crawford, afterwards returned as Senator 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, Quinby Airche, and Secretary of the Treasury, negotiated and extinguished the Natalie republics, which was to meet on the Isthmus of Panama, to deliberate upon subjects of common interest. The commissioners were appointed, but the Panama congress adjourned before they could reach the appointed place of meeting. In the course of one of the debates on this subject, John Randolph, of Roaneke, denounced the administration, and the President "in a condition of the Puritan and the blackleg." Clay thereupon challenged Randolph to a duel, which was fought on 8 April, 1826, without bloodshed. He negotiated and concluded treaties with Prussia, the Hanseatic republics, Denmark, Colombia, Central America, and several British possessions. His course concerning the colonial trade resulted only in keeping in force the conventions of 1815 and 1818. He made another treaty with Great Britain, extending the joint occupation of the Ohio country from 1818 to 1831; another referring the differences concerning the northeastern boundary to some friendly sovereign or state for arbitration; and still another concerning the indemnity to be paid by Great Britain for slaves carried off by British forces in the war of 1812. As to his commercial policy, Clay followed the accepted ideas of the times, to establish between the United States and foreign countries fair reciprocity as to trade and navigation. He was made president of the American colonization society, whose object it was to colonize free negroes in Liberia on the coast of Africa.

In 1828 Andrew Jackson was elected president, and after his inauguration Clay retired to his farm of Ashland, near Lexington, Ky. But, although in private life, he was generally recognized as the leader of the party opposing Jackson, who called themselves "national republicans," and later "whigs," Clay, during the years 1829-31, visited several places in the south as well as in the state of Ohio, was everywhere received with great honors, and made speeches attacking Jackson's administration, mainly on account of the sweeping removals from office for personal and partisan reasons, and denouncing the nullification movement, which in the mean time had been set on foot in South Carolina. Yielding to the urgent solicitation of his friends throughout the country, he consented in 1831 to be a candidate for the U.S. Senate, and was elected. In December, 1831, he was nominated as the candidate of the national republicans for the presidency, with John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, for the Vice-presidency. As the impending election approached, Clay advocated a reduction of the revenue necessary, Clay introduced in the Senate a tariff bill reducing duties on unprotected articles, but keeping them on protected articles, so as to preserve intact the "American system." The reduction of the revenue thus effected was inadequate, and the anti-tariff excitement in the south grew more intense. The subject of public lands having, for the purpose of embarrassing him as a presidential candidate, been referred to the committee on manufactures, of which he was the leading spirit, he reported against reducing the price of public lands and in favor of distributing the proceeds of the lands' sales, after certain deductions, among the several states for a limited period. The bill passed the Senate, but failed to pass the house. As President Jackson, in his several messages, had attacked the U.S. Bank, Clay induced the bank, whose charter was to expire in 1836, to make a requisition for a renewal of the charter of the session of 1831-2, so as to force the issue before the presidential election. The bill renewing the charter passed both houses, but Jackson vetoed it, denouncing the bank in his message as a dangerous monopoly. In the presidential election Clay was disastrously defeated, Jackson receiving 119 electoral votes, and Clay only 49.

On 19 Nov., 1832, a state convention in South Carolina passed an ordinance nullifying the tariff laws of 1828 and 1832. On 10 Dec., President Jackson made a proclamation, in which he assumed the "great pacificator." In 1833, President Jackson, through the Secretary of the treasury, ordered the removal of the public deposits from the U.S. Bank. Clay, in December, 1833, introduced resolutions in the Senate censuring the President for having "assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws." The resolutions were adopted, and President Jackson sent to the Senate an earnest protest against them, which was severely denounced by Clay. During the session of 1834-5 Clay successfully opposed Jackson's recommendations that the President should be authorized to receive reprisals upon French property on account of the non-payment by the French government of an indemnity due to the United States. He also advocated the enactment of a law enabling Indians to defend their rights to their lands in the courts of the United States; and also the restriction of the President's power to make removals from office, and the repeal of the four-years act. The slavery question having come to the front again, in consequence of the agitation carried on by the abolitionists, Clay, in the session of 1835-6, pronounced himself in favor of the reception by the Senate of anti-slavery petitions, and against the exclusion of anti-slavery literature from the mails. He declared, however, his opposition to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. With regard to the recognition of Texas as an independent state, he maintained a somewhat cold and reserved attitude. In the session of 1836-7 he reintroduced his land bill without success, and advocated international copyright. His resolutions censuring Jackson for the removal of the deposits from the United States Bank, were repudiated by Thomas H. Benton, expunged from the records of the Senate, against solemn protests from the Whig minority in that body.

Martin Van Buren was elected President in 1836, and immediately after his inauguration the great financial crisis of 1837 broke out. At an extra ses-
tion of congress, in the summer of 1837, he recom-

mended the introduction of the sub-treasury sys-
tem on the plan of Clay, which he denominated 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 was finally proved to the general satis-
faction 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 "log-
cabin and hard-cider" campaign. After the tri-
umphant election of Harrison and Tyler, Clay de-
nounced the office of secretary of state offered to him.
Harrison died soon after his inauguration.

At the extra 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, and drove it through both houses. He then
brought in a bill providing for the incorporation of the state of Michigan, which was 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 instantaneously for
what he called his faithlessness to whig principles, and the whip party rallied under Clay's leadership
in opposition to the president. At the same ses-

sion Clay put through his land bill, containing the
distribution clause, which, however, could not go
into operation because the revenues of the govern-
ment fell short of the necessary expenditures. At
the latter session in a large measure the appoint-
ment of members of congress, while in office, to executive
positions. None of them passed. On 31 March,
1842, Clay took leave of the senate and retired to
private life, as he said in his farewell speech, never
to return to the senate.

During the year and a half he visited different parts
of the country, and was everywhere received with
great enthusiasm, delivering speeches, in some of
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. It was generally looked upon as cer-
tain 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
opposition at Baltimore, 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 ac-
clamation as the whig candidate for the presidency.
The convention nominated 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. Slavery men was held at Buffalo, N. Y., which put
forward as a candidate for the presidency James
G. Birney. The senate rejected the annexation
bill, and the Texas question became the main
issue in the presidential canvass. As to the tariff
and the currency questions, the platform of the
whigs and democrats 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
of "tariff" was raised. In Polk, Dallas and the candidates of Clay, yielding to the cries 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 dishonor, without war, with the common
consent of the Union, and upon fair terms." This
turned against him many anti-slavery men in the
north, and greatly strengthened the Birney
movement. It is believed that it cost him the vote of many of the northern states.

It was charged, apparently upon strong grounds,
that extensive election frauds were committed by
the Democrats in the city of New York and in the
state of Louisiana, the latter becoming famous as the
Plaquemines frauds; but had 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 two houses of 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 terri-
tories to be acquired from Mexico slavery should
be forever prohibited, which, however, failed in the
senate. This became known as the "Wilmot pro-
viso." 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 that they "had given themselves up to the ambition of conquest, and declaring that there should be a generous
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 great popular 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-
port of Taylor on the theory that he could not
hold himself out to the north under the "Wilmot pro-
viso," and that the annexation of Texas had brought 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-
ures, and that Taylor had announced his purpose
to remain in the field as a candidate, whoever
might be nominated to the vice-presidency. 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. Clay published a long speech 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, including the districts now included within the United States, was ceded to 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 and animosity, which included: (1) the speedy admission of California as a state; (2) the establishment of territorial governments in New Mexico and Utah without any restriction as to slavery; (3) a settlement of the boundary-line between Texas and New Mexico substantially as it stands; (4) an indemnity to be paid to Texas for the relinquishment of her claims to a large portion of New Mexico; (5) a declaration that slavery should not be abolished in the District of Columbia; (6) the prohibition of the slave-trade in the district; and (7) a more effective fugitive-slave law. These propositions were, on 18 April, 1850, referred to a special committee, of which Clay was elected chairman. He reported three bills embodying these different subjects, one of which, on account of its comprehensiveness, was called the "omnibus bill." After the vigorous struggle the omnibus bill was defeated; but then its different parts were taken up singly, and passed, covering substantially Clay's original propositions. This was the compromise of 1850. In the debate Clay declared in the strongest terms his allegiance to the Union as superior to his allegiance to his state, and denounced secession as treason. The compromise of 1850 added greatly to his renown; but, although it was followed by a short period of quiet, it satisfied neither the south nor the north. To the north the fugitive-slave law was especially distasteful. In January, 1851, forty-four senators and representatives, Clay's name leading, published a manifesto declaring that they would not support for any office any man not known to be opposed to any disturbance of the matters settled by the compromise. In February, 1851, a recaptured fugitive slave having been liberated in Boston, Clay pronounced himself in favor of conferring upon the president extraordinary powers for the enforcement of the fugitive-slave law, his main object being to satisfy the south, and thus to disarm the disunion spirit.

After the adjournment of congress, on 4 March, 1851, his health being much impaired, he went to Cuba for relief, and thence to Ashland. He perpetually enjoined his friends not to bring forward his name again as that of a candidate for the presidency. 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 of 1851 and 1852. A letter read at an entertainment was a short speech addressed to Louis Kosuth, who visited him in his room, deprecating the entanglement of the United States in the complications of European affairs. He favored extending the territory of Fillmore for the presidency by the whig national convention, which met on 16 June, a few days before his death. Clay was unquestionably one of the greatest orators that America ever produced; a man of intense character; of great personal integrity; of very great natural ability, but little study; of free and convivial habits; of singularly winning address and manners; of true moral and safe political leaders, 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. It was mainly his anxiety to keep the Union intact that inspired his disposition to compromise contested questions. 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 calamity that Clay had been most anxious to prevent, leading to general emancipation, which Clay would have been glad to see peaceably accomplished. He went in, his last hours 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 birthplace and tomb. See "LIFE OF HENRY CLAY," by George D. Prentice (Hartford, Conn., 1851); "Speeches," collected by R. Chambers (Cincinnati, 1842); "Life and Speeches of Henry Clay," by J. B. Swain (New York, 1843); "Life of Henry Clay," by Epes Sargent (1844, edited and completed by Horace Greeley, 1852); "Life and Speeches of Henry Clay," by D. Mallory (new ed., 1857); "Life and Times of Henry Clay," by Rev. Calvin Colton (6 vols., containing speeches and correspondence, 1846-51; revised ed., 1864); and "Henry Clay," by Carl Schurz (2 vols., Boston, 1887).—His brother, Porter, clergyman, b. in Virginia in March, 1792; 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. His 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 in 1831. He resigned from the army and studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1838, and was a member of the Kentucky legislature.
in 1835-'7. He went to the Mexican war in June, 1846, as lieutenant-colonel of the 2d Kentucky vol-
unteers, became extra aide-de-camp to Gen. Taylor, 5 Oct., and was killed with the rest while cul-
tantly leading a charge of his regiment.—Another son, James Brown, b. in Washington, D. C., 9
Nov., 1817; d. in Montreal, Canada, 26 Jan., 1864, was educated at Transylvania university, was two
years in a rolling-hill in Boston, 1835-6, emi-
grated to St. Louis, Mo., which then contained only 8,000 inhabitants, settled on a farm, then en-
gaged in manufacturing for two years in Ken-
tucky, and afterward studied law in the Lexing-
ton law-school, and practised in partnership with
his father till 1840, when he was appointed charge-
Taffaires at Lisbon by President Taylor. In 1851-3 he resided in Missouri, but returned to
Kentucky upon becoming the proprietor of Ash-
land, after his father's death. In 1857 he was elect-
ed to represent his father's old district in con-
gress. He was a member of the peace convention
of 1861, but afterward embraced the secessionist
cause, and died in exile.

CLAY, Joseph, soldier, b. in Savannah, Ga., in
1741; d. there, 16 Jan., 1806. He was a member of
the revolutionary committee of 1774-5, a colo-
nel in the army, rendered his best services in the
southern department. He was a member of the
Continental congress from 1778 till 1780, when he
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 high-
est honor in his class. Returning to Savannah, he
studied law, and, having been admitted to the bar,
soon became eminent in his profession. In 1796 he
was appointed U. S. district judge for Georgia,
holding that office until 1801, when he resigned.
In 1808 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 pas-
torate of the 1st Baptist church in Boston, just
vacated by the death of Dr. Stillman. His health
being then at a decline, he resigned his charge in
1809, 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 also one of the most eloquent
preachers of his time. He was a member of the
American Association for the advancement of
science, and has published numerous papers on
global subjects in technical journals.

CLAPOOLE, Edward Waller, educator, b. in
Ross, Herefordshire, England, 1 June, 1885. He
received his education in England, taking his de-
gresses 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 in Antioch col-
lege, Yellow Springs, Ohio; in 1881-'3 paleontolo-
gist with the geological survey of Pennsylvania;
and in 1883-'6 professor of natural sciences in
Bucknell 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.

CLAPOOLE, James, pioneer, b. in 1634; d. in
August, 1686. He was the fifth son of John Clay-
pole, and his wife Mary, daughter of William Nixon, of Maryland. He married the daughter of Oliver Cromwell. James became a
Quaker, and was an intimate friend of William Penn. He was a merchant in London, and wit-
nessed 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 Pennsyl-
vania, and, after attending to its affairs in England, he emigrated with his family, in 1683, to Pennsyl-
vania, where he resided until his death in 1695.

CLAYTON, Augustine Smith, jurist, b. in
Fredericksburg, Va., 27 Nov., 1788; d. in Athens,
Ga., 21 June, 1839. 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 retained until 1825, and again from 1828 till
1831. During his last term those difficulties began
between the state of Georgia and the Cherokee Indi-
ans 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 the
Judge Clayton, though eventually the U. S. su-
preme 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
permanently out of the state, but went to Mexico,
with his family, in order to secure to his wife and
Indian rights, as he held that they were entitled to
dig gold on lands to which their stipulated title
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
after his retirement in 1835 held no public office
excepting the trusteeship of the University of
Georgia. He was a presidential elector in 1829.
His attitude toward Christianity for many years
was one of doubt, but at the time of his death 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, botanist, b. in Fulham, Eng-
land, in 1668; d. in Virginia, 13 Dec., 1733. In
1705 he emigrated to Virginia with his father,
who was afterward attorney-general of Virginia,
and resided twenty miles from the city of Will-
liamssburg. When quite young he entered the office
of Peter Beverly, who was clerk for Gloucester
county, and, succeeding him in office, held it for
over one year. 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 ob-
served in Virginia, was embodied in Forby's
"Tracts" (vol. iii.). His essays on the natural his-
tory of Virginia were published in the " Philo-
osophical Transactions " of the Royal society of
London. He also sent dried specimens of the
flora of Virginia to Gronovius, who with Linnaeus
published an account of a portion of them (2 parts,
Leyden, 1739-43). After the death of Gronovius
the remainder were described in a third part by his
son (1762), who named a genus of herbaceous plant-
Claytonia in his honor. He was a member of sev-
eral learned societies in Europe. He left two vol-
umes of manuscript drawings, with the title of a
hortus siccus of folio size, with marginal notes and
directions for the engraver in preparing the
plates for the proposed work. At the beginning of
the revolutionary war this work, which had been
placed in the hands of William Clayton, clerk of
New Kout, 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, James, b. in Daggbeg-
bridge, Virginia, Dec. 24, 1796; d. in Do-
er, Del., 9 Nov., 1856. 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
period of his boyhood, till the war of 1812 re-
duced his father from affluence to com-
parative poverty, and it was only by making the
greatest sacrifices that he was able to send his
son to college. He was graduated at Yale in 1813,
studied law at the Litchfield law-school, began
to practise in 1818, and soon attained eminence in
his profession. In 1821 he was sent to the Dela-
ware 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 conventi-
on to revise the constitution of Delaware. In 1835
he was again returned to the senate as a whig, but
re-
signed in 1837 to become chief justice of Dela-
ware, 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 Pre-
tident Taylor. He was elected to the senate for
the third time, and served in that capacity from
March, 1851, until his death. He early distin-
guished himself in the senate by a speech during
the debate on the Foote resolution, which, though
merely relating to the survey of the public lands,
introduced into the discussion the question of
nullification. His argument in favor of paying
the claims for French spoliations was also a fine
instance of senatorial oratory. One of his most noted
speeches delivered in the senate was that made in
1855 against the message of President Pierce veto-
ing the act ceding public lands for an insane asy-
lum. While secretary of state he negotiated in
1850 the treaty with the British government, known
as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which guaranteed
the neutrality and encouragement of lines of in-
tercoastal travel across the American continent. In
1851 he zealously defended that treaty in the sena-
te and vindicated President Taylor's administra-
tion.

CLAYTON, John, clergyman, b. in Canter-
bury, Conn., 23 April, 1752; d. in Ipswich, Mass.,
22 April, 1817. He entered Harvard col-
ge and in 1774 for attending a Separatist meet-
ing, 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 church of Chebeac in Ipswich, now
the town of Essex. He was chaplain of Coun-
try's regiment at Ticonderoga in 1758, 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 fol-
lowing. He published a "Narrative of the Work
of God at Chebeac in 1763," describing a re-

cival of religion in his congregation; an "Essay
to Defend Christ's Sacrifice and Atonement
against the Aspersions cast on the Same by Dr.
Mayhew" (1765); a "Reply to Dr. Mayhew's Let-
ter" of 1767; and a "Short History of the Re-

Baptism" (1784).—His grandson, PARKER, b. in
Rowley, Mass., 15 Jan., 1780; 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 1803, and in 1805 was
called to Brunswick as the first professor of mathe-
ematics and natural philosophy in Bowdoin. He
applied himself especially to the new sciences of

to the White river to break up a band of guerrillas
and destroy Confederate stores, and later an ex-
pedition from Pine Bluff in March, 1864, which in-
flicted severe loss on the enemy. On 1 Aug., 1864,
he was commissioned a brigadier-general. He
served in that capacity till after the war, was
elected governor, and entered upon the office in
June, 1868. He was U. S. senator from 23 March,
1871, till 3 March, 1877. Afterward he resided at
Eureka Springs, and became president of the Eure-
ka improvement company.

CLAYTON, John, b. in New-
castle, Del., 9 March, 1778; d. there, 21 Aug., 1854.
He received a liberal education, studied and practised
law at Newcastle, was elected to congress, 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
common pleas. He was again elected senator
when John M. Clayton resigned, serving from 19
Jan., 1837, till 3 March, 1839; he was again
elected, and served as a senator till he resigned.
He is reputed to be one of the most learned of the
Roman Catholic ecclesiastics of Canada.

CLEAVELAND, John, clergyman, b. in Canter-
bury, Conn., 23 April, 1752; d. in Ipswich, Mass.,
22 April, 1817. He entered Harvard col-
ge and in 1774 for attending a Separatist meet-
ing, 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 church of Chebeac in Ipswich, now
the town of Essex. He was chaplain of Coun-
try's regiment at Ticonderoga in 1758, 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 fol-
lowing. He published a "Narrative of the Work
of God at Chebeac in 1763," describing a re-

cival of religion in his congregation; an "Essay
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and studied law. He was appointed a tutor of
mathematics at Harvard in 1803, and in 1805 was
called to Brunswick as the first professor of mathe-
ematics and natural philosophy in Bowdoin. He
applied himself especially to the new sciences of

Cleveland, 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, who was graduated at Yale in 1741, and was the son of Patrick Ronayne of Annesbrook, 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 4th regiment of foot. After three years' service he came to the United States, settled at Helena, Ark., where he studied chemistry and mineralogy, and in 1816 published an elementary treatise on "Mineralogy and Geology" (Boston: 2d ed., 1822; 3d ed., 1850), based on the system of Brongniart and Haly, and containing minute descriptions of minerals and original information regarding their localities in the White mountains and other districts explored by him. He lectured before audiences in Hallowell, Portland, and Portsmouth, N. H., during his winter vacations in 1818-22. When the medical school was established in 1820 he became lecturer on chemistry, dean of the faculty, and librarian. His lectures on the several branches of the sciences he 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 lucid lecturer, and continued to teach with success to the very day of his death. But, since he 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 of mineralogy at Harvard, offered him after his death in the publication of his manual, and in 1839 refused the presidency of Bowdoin.—Another grandson, Neheimiah, b. in Topsfeld, 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 1813, 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 1823 was preceptor of Dummer academy, Byfield, and afterward professor of rhetoric and languages at Phillips Exeter academy. He was head of the high school at Lowell, Mass., and from 1844 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," left unfinished by him, but completed by A. S. Packard (Boston, 1882).—Another grandson, brother of Nehemiah, Elisha Lord, clergyman, b. in Topsfield, Mass., 17 June, 1818; d. in Hanover, Conn., 16 Feb., 1856, was prepared for college at Dummer academy, Newbury, then under the care of his brother, and graduated at Bowdoin in 1829, and at Andover theological seminary in 1832, and the same year was licensed to preach. In July, 1853, he was ordained pastor of the 3d Congregational church of New Haven. Dr. Cleveland opposed the new-school views of Drs. Taylor and Fitch. In November, 1864, he went to Europe, and during his tour explained the sentiments and resources of the northern states in an assembly of French Protestants and before the English Congregational union in London.
law, and was in successful practice at the begin-
ing of the civil war. He joined the Confederate army as a private, planned the capture of the U. S. arsenal in Arkansas in March, 1861, was made cap-
tain, and soon afterward promoted to colonel. In March, 1862, he was made a brigadier-general, at which time he commanded the 2d brigade of the 34th corps, and was commended for valor and ability. He was wounded at the battle of Perryville, and was made a major-general in December, 1862. He commanded a division of the right wing at Mur-
thers, Ky., and a division at Chickamauga, and himself in command of the rear-guard at Mission-
ary Ridge, in November, 1863, and received the thanks of the Confederate congress for his de-
fence of Kingsgold Gap. He distinguished himself in numerous engagements. At Jonesboro he cov-
ered the retreat of Hood's defeated army, and com-
manded a corps at Franklinton, where he was killed after two lines of the National works had been car-
ried by the troops under his command. He was a favorite with the Irish brigade, and was called "the Stonewall of the Irish." He instituted the Order of the Sacred Cross, and was among the first to advise the use of colored troops in the armies of the Confederacy.

CLELAND, Thomas, clergyman, b. in Fairfax county, Va., 22 May, 1778; d. 31 Jan., 1858. He removed to Montgomery county, Ky., in 1826. He was an orator during the revival of 1801, and, urged to become a preacher by the presbytery of Trans-
sylvania, was licensed, 14 April, 1803, and became pastor of a church in Washington county. In 1813 he was settled over the churches of New Providence and Cane Run, now Harrodsburg. He published a hymn-book for prayer-meetings and revivals, and tracts directed against the Campbellites and New-lights, entitled "Letters on Campbellism," "The Socinian-Arian Detected" (1815), and " Uni-
tarianism, Unmasked" (1825).

CLEMENS, Jeremiah, statesman, b. in Hunts-
ville, Ala., 28 Dec., 1814; d. there, 21 May, 1865. He was educated at La Grange college and the University of Alabama, where he was graduated in 1833, studied law at Transylvania, and was ad-
mited to the bar in 1834. In 1835 he was ap-
pointed U. S. marshal for the northern district of Alabama, and in 1839, 1840, and 1841 was elected to the state legislature. In 1842 he went to Texas as lieutenant-colonel, having raised a company of volunteer riflemen. On his return, he again served in 1845 to 1846, and was elected for a term as presidential elector. He was appointed major of the 13th U. S. infantry, 3 March, 1847, made lieutenant-colonel of the 9th infantry, 16 July, and discharged 20 July, 1848. He was then appointed chief of the depot of purchases in Mex-
ico. From 1849 till 1853 he represented Alabama in the U. S. senate, and was again a presidential elector in 1856. He removed to Memphis, Tenn., and became editor of the Memphis "Eagle and Enquirer" in 1859. He was a member of the secession convention in Alabama, but persisted against its action; yet he subsequently gave way to the popular tide, and accepted office under the Confederacy. In 1864, however, he had returned to his former allegiance, advocated the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, and defended his policy. Mr. Clemens attained eminence at the bar while still young, and in the senate took high rank as an able and eloquent debater. He was the author of novels, which passed through several editions, entitled "Bernard Lyle" (Philadelphia, 1835); " Mustang Grady" (1837); "The Rivals, A Tale of the Times of Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton" (1839); and "Tobias Wilson, a Tale of the Great Rebellion" (1865). He was engaged in a preparation of a history of the war, giving an insight into the char-
acter, causes, and conduct of the war in northern Alabama, but it was left unfinished at his death.

CLEMONS, Samuel Langhorne, author (bet-
ter known under his pen-name, Mark Twain), b. in Florida, Monroe co., 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, Cin-
cinnati, Philadelphia, and New York. In 1851 he became a pilot on Mississippi river steamboats, and in 1861 went to Nevada as private secretary to his brother, who had been appointed secretary of the territory. Afterward he undertook mining in Ne-

vada, and became in 1862 city editor of the Vir-
ginia City "Enterprise." In reporting legislative proceedings from Carson he signed his letters "Mark Twain," a name suggested by the technical phrase-
ology of Mississippi navigation, where, in sounding a depth of two fathoms, the leadsman calls out "mark twain!" In 1865 he went to San Francisco and was for five months a reporter on the "Morn-
ing Call," then tried gold-mining in the placers of Calaveras county, and, having no success, re-
turned to San Francisco and resumed newspaper work. He spent six months in the Hawaiian islands which return he delivered humorous lectures in California and Nevada, and then returned to the east and published "The Jumping Frog, and other Sketches" (New York, 1867). The same year he went on a lecture-tour of tourists to the Med-
itteranean, Egypt, and Palestine, and on his return pub-
iished in 1869 "The Innocents Abroad." (Hart-
ford, 1869), of which 85,000 copies were sold in three years. He next edited the Buffalo, N. Y., "Express." After his marriage he settled in Hartford, Conn. He delivered witty lectures in various cities, con-
tributed sketches to the "Galaxy" and other maga-
azines, and in 1872 went to England on a lectur-
ing trip. While he was there, a London pub-
lisher 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 Charles Dudley Warner, a story entitled "The Gilded Age," which was dramat-
ized 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 boy-life in Missouri (1876); "Punch, Brothers, Punch" (1878); "A Tramp Abroad" (Hartford, 1890); "The Stolen White Elephant" (Boston, 1889); "The Prince and the
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 1868, and travelled round the world in 1883-4. She was married for her second husband Edwin Forbes, Waters, and resides 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" (1874); "Artists of the Nineteenth Century and the World's Great Men in Connection with Laurence Hutton (1878); "Elenor Maitland," a novel (1881); "History of Egypt"; three "Hand-Books of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture" (1885-6); "Christian Symbols and Stories of the Saints" (1886); and "Stories of Art and Artists" (1886). She has also translated a volume of Renâ's lectures and "Dosia's Daughter," a novel by Henri Gréville, and edited a translation of Carl von Lützow's "Treasures of Italian Art."

CLEMENT, Knut Jungbohm, Danish linguist, b. in the island of Amrorn, Denmark, 4 Dec., 1800; d. in Bergen, N. J., 7 Oct., 1873. He was educated at Kiel and Heidelberg, and became Ph. D. in 1825. 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, he emigrated to the United States in 1846. Dr. Clement published works on historical, linguistic, and philological subjects, among which were one on the "Origin of the Teutons" (Altona, 1836); "Introduction to the History of Denmark" (Hamburg, 1839); "The North German World" (Copenhagen, 1840); "The Salic Law" (Mannheim, 1845); "Travels in Ireland" (Kiel, 1845); "History of Friisland's Life and Sorrows" (1845); "Shakespeare's 'Tempest' Historically Illustrated" (Leipsic, 1846); "Journey through Holland and Germany" (1847); "The French and their Language" (1848); "The Best Means of Amusinging the Young" (2, 1853); "The True Condition of the Language and Nationality of South Jutland" (Hamburg, 1849).

CLEMMER, Mary. See AMES, MARY CLEMMER.

CLERI, Laurent, educator, b. in La Balme, near Annay, Savoy, France, and a daughter of Maj. John Cleri, a soldier, and married to Mary Cresswell, of Salem, Conn., 18 July, 1869. He was a son of the mayor of the commune where he was born, and, 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 Abbe Stepinac in Paris, successor of the Abbe de l'Epee, and under his skilful instructions attained rapid proficiency, in 1803 was appointed tutor, and in 1806 a teacher. While on a visit to England in 1815, he persuaded the Abbe de l'Epee 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 oldest 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 Medford, 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 which the young men of 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 changes 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 Scottish Calvinists became its directors, overrunning 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 branches of the family generally retain the form "Cleve- land." 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., visiting Philadelphia for medical 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 Susannah Porter, a lady celebrated for her personal beauty and charming manners. She was a granddaughter of Maj. Sewall, of Salem, and connected by her parentage 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 1763. Soon after the Declaration of
Independence he was commissioned a captain in the navy, and brought from Bordeaux valuable munitions of war. His commissions, supposed to be 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 a vice-consul at Havana, Cuba, 1829-34, was the author of an autobiographical work entitled "Voyages and Commercial Enterprises" (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 Captains Aaron, Aaron, b. at Hadham, 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 first poem, "The Philosopher and Boy," in which he refers to his botanical pursuits. In 1779 he was a member of the provincial legislature of Connecticut, but he declined a re-election. Late in life he became a Congregational minister near Haddam, Conn. 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 1809; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 12 June, 1843, was graduated at Harvard in 1827, and became one of the band called the "Five Clubs," his associates being Charles Sumner, Henry W. Longfellow, Cornelius C. Felton, and George S. Hillard. He published an edition of Sallust'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, 1844).—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 British colonies. He is a native of Philadelphia, 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, 1873) and "Voyages of a Merchant Navigator." (New York, 1886).—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 deputy collector at the Salem custom-house, which place he retained until 1802. He was next a clerk in Charlestown for seven years, then began business in Boston as a broker. From 1802 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 the study of law. In December, 1816, he was licensed 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 Ethan Smith and D. D. Rossiter. In 1835 he received a license to preach, and on 10 July, 1838, was ordained as an elder. From that time until his final sickness he was incessantly employed in charitable undertakings in Boston, where he was known as "Father" Cleveland. He was connect- ed with benevolent institutions; but his work was independent of them. A number of wealthy citizens placed in his hands 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. inPhiladelphia, Pa., 18 Aug., 1863, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1827, and entered a counting-house, but in 1832 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 1861 till 1867 he was U. S. consul in Cardiff, Wales. He is best known by his compendiums of "English Literature" (Philadelphia), "English Literature of the 19th Century," "American Literature" (1869), "Classical Literature," and "Grecian Antiquities," but wrote a large number of text-books. He published also "The Moral Characters of Theophrastus" (1827); "Epitome of Grecian Antiquities" (1828, enlarged in 1831); "Address of the Liberty Party of Pennsylvania to the People of the State" (Philadelphia, 1844); "Hymns for Schools" (1850); an edition of Milton's poetical works, with a complete index (1853); "Lyra Sacra Americana" (New York, 1888). His concordance to Milton's works was re-published in England.

CLEVELAND, Benjamin, soldier, b. on Bull Run, Prince William co., Va., 20 May, 1778; d. in October, 1850. His education was very limited, and he became a hunter and led a shiftless life for several years. About 1796 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 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 1795, 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 Cherokees. In 1777 he served at Carl- son's Fort and the Long Island of Holston, in East Tennessee. In 1778 he was 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 assemblad 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 routed the marauders and rescued their leader. He was with Gen. Greene for a time; and in the autumn scourged the Pedee country in quest of Tories. He subsequently removed to the Ingals country, on the western border of South Carolina, where he became judge of the court. He grew to enormous weight, and the weight of 450 pounds, and died in his chair.

CLEVELAND, Chauncey Fitch, lawyer and statesman, b. in Hampton, Conn., 16 Feb., 1799. 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 1838, and was state attorney the same year; again sat in the legislature in 1835–6, of which body 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 last time in 1850. He then moved to New York, where he was elected to congress as a democrat, and re-elected in 1851. He was a presidential elector on the republican ticket in 1860, and at two or three other elections, and was a member of the peace congress of 1861.—His brother, Mason, b. in 1835, was state senator, comptroller, and commissioner of the school fund of Connecticut.—Edward Spicer, son of Mason, was the unsuccessful democratic candidate for governor of Connecticut in 1886.

CLEVELAND, Grover, twenty-second president of the United States, b. in Caldwell, Essex co., N. Y., 19 Nov., 1837, is of English origin. Moses Cleveland emigrated from Ipswich, county of Suffolk, England, in 1635, and settled at Woburn, Mass., where he died in 1701. His grandson was Aaron, whose son, Aaron, was great-great-grandfather of Grover. (See CLEVELAND, AARON.) The second Aaron's son, 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 Baltimore merchant. They were the parents of Grover Cleveland. The Presbyterian parsonage 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 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 twentieth 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 Park, N. Y., was then a teacher. In 1857 Grover Cleveland became a teacher in the 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, and called on his uncle, Lewis E. Allen, who induced him to remain and aid him in the compilation of "A series of 'A' stories," receiving for six weeks' service $80. 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 was admitted to the bar in 1859, but for three years longer he remained with the firm that first employed him, acting as managing clerk at a salary of $600, soon advanced to $1,000, a part of which he devoted to the support of his widowed mother, who died in 1882. He was appointed district attorney of Erie county, Jan., 1863, and held the office for three years. At this time strenuous efforts were making to bring the civil war to a close. Two of Cleveland's brothers were in the army, and his mother and sisters were dependent largely upon him for support. Unable to enlist, he borrowed money to send a substitute, and it was not till long after the war that he was able to repay the loan. In 1865, at the age of twenty-eight, he was the democratic candidate for district attorney, but was defeated by the republican candidate, his intimate friend, Lyman K. Bass, in 1865. He then removed to Buffalo, and in 1869 became a member of the firm of Lanning, Cleveland & Folsom. He continued a successful practice till 1870, when he was elected sheriff of Erie county. At the expiration of his three-years' term he formed a law partnership with his personal friend and political antagonist, Lyman K. Bass, the firm being Bass, Cleveland & Bissell, and, after the forced retirement from failing health of Mr. Bass, Cleveland & Bissell. The firm was prosperous, and Cleveland attained high rank as a lawyer, noted for the simplicity of his logic and expression and thorough mastery of his cases.

In the autumn of 1881 he was nominated democratic candidate for mayor of Buffalo, and was elected by a majority of 3,530, the largest ever given to a candidate in that city. In the same election the republican state ticket was carried in Buffalo by an average majority of over 1,000; but Cleveland had a partial republican, independent, and "reform" movement support. He entered upon the office, 1 Jan., 1882, and the following extract from his inaugural address was the keynote of his administration: "It seems to us successful and faithful administration of the government of our city may be accomplished by constantly bearing in mind that we are the trustees and agents of our fellow-citizens, holding their funds in sacred trust, to be expended for their benefit; that we should at all times be prepared to render an honest account of them, touching the manner of their expenditure; and that the affairs of the city should be conducted, as far as possible, upon the same principles as a good business man manages his private concerns." He soon became known as the "veto mayor," using that prerogative fearlessly in checking unwise, illegal, or extravagant expenditure of the public money, and enforcing strict compliance with the requirements of the state constitution and the city charter. Remaining extraneous to its vital interests he saved the city nearly $1,000,000 in the first six months of his administration. He opposed giving $500 of the tax-payers' money to the Firemen's benevolent society, on the ground that such appropriation was not permissible under the terms of the state constitution and the charter of the city. He vetoed a resolution diverting $500 from the fourth-of-July appropriation to the observance of decoration day for the same reason, and imme-
diately subscribed one tenth of the sum wanted for the purpose. In brief, he vetoed every exorbitant or improper item. During his mayoralty the city celebrated the semi-centenary of its corporate existence. His admirable, impartial administration during his entire term of office won tributes to his integrity and ability from the press and the people irrespective of party.

On the second day of the democratic state convention at Syracuse, 22 Sept., 1882, on the third ballot, by a vote of 211 out of 382, Grover Cleveland was nominated for governor, in opposition to Charles J. Folger, then secretary of the U. S. treasury, nominated for the same office three days before by the republican state convention at Saratoga. In his letter of acceptance two weeks afterward Mr. Cleveland wrote: "Public officers are the servants and agents of the people, to execute the laws which 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 all funds drawn from the people, 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 honorably filled high state and federal offices. But there was a wide-spread disaffection in the republican ranks largely due to the belief that the nomination of a man (unwise in itself) was accomplished by means of improper and fraudulent practices in the nominating convention and by the interference of the federal administration. What were called the "half-breeds" largely stayed away from the polls, and in a total vote of 618,894 Cleveland received a plurality of 192,554 over Folger, and a majority over all, including greenback, prohibition, and scattering, of 151,742.

On the last day of December he went to Albany, and following the usual parade, he walked with a friend through the streets from the executive mansion to the capitol and took the oath of office. He entered upon his office, in the words of his inaugural address, "fully appreciating his relations to the people, and determined to serve them faithfully and well." The very beginning of his administration was marked by radical reforms in the executive chamber. Persons having business with the governor were immediately and informally admitted without running a gauntlet of clerks and door-keepers. Less rich than many former governors, with private means of not more than $50,000, 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 abolish contract labor in the prisons, and when so submitted the system was abolished by an overwhelming majority; his veto of a bill that prohibited wide latitude in the investment of savings banks in the purchase of stocks, that of a bill to create a board of fire insurance companies. He vetoed a bill that was a bold effort to establish a monopoly by limit-

Cleveland

ing the right to construct certain street railways to companies hereetofore organized, to the exclusion of such as should hereafter obtain the consent of property-owners and local authorities. His much-criticised 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 was another in the day which he wisely 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 Buffalo fire department bill because he believed its provisions would prevent the "ecumenical and efficient administration of an important department in a large city," and subject it to partisan and personal influences, which in the second year of his administration he approved the bill on acting important reforms in the appointment and administration of certain local offices in New York city. His state administration was only an expansion of the Democratic principles that he had espoused in his official action while mayor of Buffalo. In a letter written to his brother on the day of his election, he announced the policy he intended to adopt and afterward carried out, "that is, to make the matter a business engagement between the people of the state and myself, in which the obligation on my side is to perform the duties assigned me with an eye single to the interest of my employers."

The democratic national convention met at Chicago, 8 July, 1884. Three days were devoted to organization, platform, and speeches in favor of candidates. On motion of 10 July a vote was taken, in which, out of 820 votes, Grover Cleveland received 392. A two-third vote (557) was necessary to a nomination. On the following morning, in the first ballot, Cleveland received 698 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 sign in a characteristic manner with the hand of the nomination. Nearly three weeks later, while the governor was taking a brief vacation at Upper Saranac lake, he wrote and made public the following letter addressed to Col. William F. Vilas, chairman, and others:

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1884.

Gentlemen: I have received your communication, dated 28 July, 1884, informing me of my nomination to the office of president of the United States by the democratic national convention lately assembled at Chicago.

I accept the nomination with a grateful appreciation of the supreme honor conferred, and a solemn sense of the responsibility which, in its acceptance, I assume.

I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the convention, and cordially approve the same. So plain a statement of democratic faith, and the principles upon which that party appeals to the suffrages of the people, needs no supplement or explanation.

It should be remembered that the office of president is, essentially, executive in its nature. The laws enacted by the legislative branch of the government the chief executive is bound faithfully to enforce. And when the wisdom of the political party which selects one of its members as
CLEVELAND

"The laboring classes constitute the main part of our population. They should be protected in their efforts peaceably to assert their rights when endangered by aggregated capital, and all statutes on this subject should recognize the care of the state for honest toil, and be framed with a view of improving the condition of the working-man."

A proper regard for the welfare of the working-man being inseparably connected with the integrity of our institutions, none of our citizens are more interested than they in guarding against any corrupting influences which seek to pervert the beneficent purposes of our government, and none should be more aware of the artful machinations of those who allure them to self-inflicted injury.

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 limits 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 interfering with the habits and customs of any of our people which limit or check our freedom of action, whether 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. The people pay the wages of the valuable employments, and they are entitled to the fair and honest work which the money thus paid should command. It is the duty of those intrusted with the management of their affairs to see that such public service is forthcoming. The selection and retention of subordinate government employment should depend upon the merit ascertained by the work and the value of their work, and they should be neither expected nor allowed to do questionable party service. The interests of the people will be better protected; the estimate of public labor and duty will be improved, and public employment will be open to all who can demonstrate their fitness to enter it; the unseemly scramble for place under the government, with the consequent iniquity which embitters official life, will cease; and the public departments will not be filled with those who conceive it to be their first duty to aid the party to which they owe their places, instead of rendering patient and honest return to the people.

I believe that the public temper is such that the voters of the land are prepared to support the party which gives the best promise of administering the government in the honest, simple, and plain manner which is consistent with its character and purposes. They have learned that mystery and concealment in the management of their affairs cover tricks and betrayal. The statesman who persists in hoping for a prompt response to the needs of the people as they arise, and the vigilant protection of all their varied interests.

If I should be called to the chief magistracy of the nation by the suffrages of my fellow-citizens, I shall assume the duties of that high office with a solemn determination 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.

Grover Cleveland.

The canvass that followed was more remarkable for the discussion of the personal characters 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 Kansas, prohibition. Cleveland carried the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Blaine carried California, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin, Butler, none; St. John, none. In Iowa, Michigan, and Nebraska there was a fusion on the electoral ticket between the democrats and the greenbackers; hence the total vote counted for Cleveland in those states represents both the democratic and the greenback parties. In Missouri and West Virginia there was a fusion on the electoral ticket between the republicans and the greenbackers; hence the total vote counted for Blaine in those states represents both the republican and the greenback parties. The total popular vote in the United States was 10,067,610, divided as follows:

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<th>States</th>
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<td>Alabama</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Missouri</td>
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<td>Arkansas</td>
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<td>Nebraska</td>
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<td>California</td>
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<td>Colorado</td>
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<td>Michigan</td>
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<td>Wisconsin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>219</td>
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The following table gives the electoral vote, which gave Cleveland a majority of 37.

Late in December the executive committee of the nation civil-service reform league addressed a letter to President-elect Cleveland, commending to his care the interests of civil-service reform. Mr. Cleveland's reply, dated 25 Dec., was as follows:

"That a practical reform in the civil service is demanded is absolutely established by the fact that a statute, referred to in your communication, to secure such a result has been passed in Congress, with the assent of both political parties; and by the further fact that a sentiment is generally prevalent among patriotic people calling for the fair and honest enforcement of the law which has been thus enacted, I regard myself pledged to this cause by my conception of true democratic faith and public duty requires that this and all other statutes should be in good faith and without evasion enforced, and because in many utterances made prior to my election as president, approved by the party to which I belong and which I have no doubt will continue to do, I have repeatedly promised the people that this should be done.

"I am not unmindful of the fact to which you refer, that many of our citizens fear that the recent party change in the national executive may demonstrate that the abuses which have grown up in the civil service are ineradicable. I know that they are deeply rooted, and that the spoils system has been supposed to be intimately related to success in the maintenance of party organization, and I am not sure that all those who profess to be the advocates of this reform will fully share the sentiments of its advocates when they find it obstructing their way to patronage and place. But, fully appreciating the trust committed to my charge, no such consideration shall cause a relaxation on my part of an earnest effort to enforce this last and only hope of the men and women of good will, that in the change of our public officials, the people shall obtain the civil service they need and desire."
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 ten days previous to his setting out for Washington. On the evening of Monday, 2 March, he took a special train on the New York and West Shore railroad, and accompanied by his brother and two sisters, and Daniel Manning (subsequently appointed secretary of the treasury) and Col. Daniel S. Lamont, his private secretary, arrived in Washington at seven o'clock the next morning, before it was generally known that he had left Albany. On the following day he went to the capitol 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 its conclusion the oath of office was administered by Chief-Justice Waite. At its close he entered the open carriage of ex-President Arthur, and was driven with him to the White House, where from a temporary platform he reviewed the inaugural parade, a procession numbering more than 100,000 men. In the address he urged the protection of a servile class of foreign laborers in order to sustain the government. He declared his approval of the Monroe 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 freed men 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 office he said that the people demand the application of business principles to public affairs, and said that the people have a right to protection from the incompetency of public employes, who hold their places solely as a reward for partisan service, and those who worthy seek public employment have a right to insist that merit and competency shall be recognized, instead of party subserviency, or 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. Whitney, of New York; postmaster-general, William F. Villegas, of Washington; more stringent, 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 action on appointments and other business connected with the new administration, the Spanish reci- procity and Nicaragua canal treaties, in order that they might be considered by the new executive. On 12 March he issued a proclamation announcing the intention of the government to remove from the Oklahoma country, in Indian territory, the white intruders who sought to settle there, which was done shortly afterward by a detachment of soldiers. The president announced in regard to official changes that, with the consent of all the cabinet departments, foreign ministers, and other officers charged with the execution of the policy of the administration, no removals would take place except for cause. He thereby came into conflict with many influential members of his party, who advocated the speedy removal of presidential office-holders and the appointment of democrats, in order to strengthen the party as a political organization. While that class of politicians objected to the slowness with which removals were made, and to the appointment of independents, and in a few instances republicans, 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 a ground for removal, and numerous republican functionaries were discharged under the rule, while the civil service reformers complained of other appointments as not being in accord with the professions of the president. The president ordered a naval expedition for the protection of Americans and their property, and the town was temporarily occupied by American marines, who restored and maintained order until the regular government resumed authority there. When disturbances threatened to break out between the Cheyennes and the Arapahoes in Indian territory, Gen. Sheridan, at the request of Mr. Cleveland, visited that country in order to determine 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. The owners of cattle represented to the president that the execution of this order would entail heavy losses, and that it was physically impossible. He resisted their pleadings, and when they found him unyielding they hastily vacated the Indian lands without obliging the government to resort to forcible means. On 10 Aug., another proclamation of the president warned cattle-grazers to remove all fences that they had placed on public lands, which decree was promptly obeyed. 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 necessities 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, laws, more stringent, against Mormon polygamy in Utah, an act to prohibit the immigration of Mormons, the extension 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 held a secret session for the consideration of the president's ap-
points, 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 members of congress that no appointments should be confirmed unless their right to inspect papers on the official files were respected. On 1 March, 1886, Mr. Cleveland sent a long message to the senate, in which he took the ground that under the constitution the fortification or suspension of officers lay entirely within the competency 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 personal and private nature. Eventually the appointments of the president were ratified, with the exception of a few cases, where the persons nominated were notoriously of unfit character. A democratic member of congress who had approved the application of a candidate for an office under the government, and afterward had expressed disapproval of the man's appointment, received an open letter from President Cleveland complaining of the insincerity of senators and representatives, on whose behalf places were obtained when he attempted local candidates, in recommending for politic reasons persons whom they knew to be unfit for office. During the first fiscal year of Mr. Cleveland's administration 18 cents of the postmasters throughout the country were removed or suspended, which is a somewhat larger proportion than in recent years. While in the departments at Washington eight clerks out of every hundred were removed.

On 2 March, after receiving representations from the Chinese government with reference to outrages on Chinamen at Rock Springs, in which the ground was taken that claims for compensation would hold as in the case of injuries inflicted upon American citizens in China, Mr. Cleveland sent to congress a message in which he affirmed that the United States were not bound, either by treaty or international law, to pay for the loss of life or property by Chinamen in the United States, yet recommended to the benevolent consideration of congress the question of voting an indemnity to the sufferers at Rock Springs or their families. When further anti-Chinese disturbances occurred at Portland, Oregon, and other places, he ordered the troops, and expressed his determination to protect the Chinese as far as lay within the power of the government.

In a message to congress, dated 22 April, 1886, the president recommended the creation of a commission of labor, to consist of three members, who should be permanent officers of the government, with authority, in connection with other duties, to consider and settle by arbitration, when called upon to do so by the interested parties, all disputes between laborers and capitalists concerning wages or employment.

In the presidency, as before in the governorship of New York, Mr. Cleveland has exercised the veto power beyond all precedent. Of 987 bills that passed both houses in the session that ended 5 Aug., 1886, 115 were vetoed. Of these, 102 were private pension bills, and six were bills for the erection of public buildings. Of the general measures that failed to receive his signature, the most important was the Morrison resolution requiring the secretary of the treasury to apply to the reduction of funds any surplus in the treasury exceeding $100,000,000. The river-and-harbor bill, containing appropriations that many deemed useless and extravagant, but which the law does not permit the president to strike out in detail, and the bill taxing oleomargarine two cents a pound, which was criticized as an unjust discrimination against one class of producers for the benefit of another, were not vetoed. On signing the latter, the president sent a message to congress, instructing the office, in which he gave as his reason that the stamps required by the act would mark the character of the substance and prevent its being fraudulently sold.

President Cleveland married, in the White House (see illustration, page 655), on 2 June, 1886, Frances Folsom, daughter of his deceased 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 1846. Her 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 two years later assumed charge of the Collegiate Institute in 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. Her services as a lecturer were demanded in other schools. When not employed in this manner, she devoted herself to her aged mother in the homestead at Holland Patent, N. Y., purchased with her own earnings, until her mother's death in 1882. After the inauguration of the president, she became the mistress of the White House. She has published a volume of lectures and essays entitled "George Eliot's Poetry, and Other Studies" (New York, 1885), and "The Long Run," a novel (1886). After her brother's marriage in 1886 she returned to Holland Patent, and assumed the editorship of "Literary Life," a magazine published in Chicago, but was dissatisfied with the conduct of the publisher, and resigned.

Cleveland, John Fitch, journalist, b. in Clymer, Chautauqua co., N. Y., 4 Feb., 1819; d. in New York city, 9 Oct., 1876. His family were neighbors of the parents of Horace Greeley, and, after receiving a liberal education and learning the printer's trade, he went to New York and obtained a place on the "Tribune," which had been founded by Greeley three years before. In 1846 he married Mr. Greeley's sister Esther. He was at different times Albany correspondent of the "Tribune," editor of the weekly and semi-weekly editions, and news editor. He was a stockholder in the paper from 1848. In 1862 he became an assessor of internal revenue, and in 1869 was transferred to the district embracing the financial institutions of Wall street. He resigned in 1874 and became financial editor of the "Tribune," and subsequently compiler of the "Tribune Almanac."
CLEVENGER, Shobal Vail, sculptor, b. near Middletown, Butler co., Ohio, 22 Oct., 1812; d. at sea, 23 Sept., 1843. He was the son of a New Jersey weaver, went to Cincinnati when a boy, and found occupation as a stone-cutter. Having developed artistic ability, as was shown by some very creditable tees, he went to Philadelphia, and studied with David Guio 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 directly in the stone. Through the intervention of Thomas, he was sent to Rome, where he studied sculpture. 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 Athenaeum, 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 adapted for representation on the fifteen cent 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 Americans to his studio. While in Italy he contracted pulmonary phthisis by inhalation of stone-dust. He died when one day's sail from Gibraltar, and his body was consigned to the ocean. His works are characterized by remarkable fidelity, strength, and beauty of execution. Henry T. Tatum, discussing one of them: "Brief as was the life of Clevenger, it was for the most part happy and altogether honorable."—His son, Shobal Vail, physician, b. in Florence, Italy, 24 March, 1843, 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 U. S. 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 he also filled part of his time in the Michael Reese hospital and to the Alexian Brothers' hospital. He has also held the professorship of anatomy in the Art institute of Chicago. Dr. Clevenger is a member of many scientific organizations, and is a frequent contributor to the scientific press. He has published a "Treatise on Government Surveying" (New York, 1874); "Comparative Physiology and Psychology" (Chicago, 1880); and "Lectures on Artistic Anatomy and the Sciences Useful to the Artist" (New York, 1887).

CLIFFORD, John Henry, governor of Massachu¬
setts, b. at New Bedford, Mass., 2 Jan., 1816. He was graduated at Brown in 1837, studied law, and settled in New Bedford, and soon acquired an extern-

sive practice. In 1837 he became a member of the Massachusetts legislature, and in 1862 was president of the senate. From 1849 till 1858 he was attorney-general of the state, except during the years 1853-4, when he filled the office of governor. Among the prominent cases in which he was involved 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 the Boston and Providence railroad company. He received the degree of LL.D. from Brown in 1849, Amherst in 1853, and Harvard in 1853. For several years he was president of the board of overseers of Harvard.

CLIFFORD, Nathan, jurist, b. in Rumney, N. H., 18 Aug., 1806; d. in Cornish, Me., 25 July, 1881. He received his early education at the Haverhill, 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 1827. 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 was considered one of its ablest 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. During the presidential canvass of 1840 he advocated the re-election of Martin Van Buren, and met in public discussion many of the most distinguished Whig orators, gaining for himself the reputation of being one of the most eloquent champions of the democracy. In 1846 Mr. Clifford became attorney-general in President Polk's cabinet. In arranging the terms of peace between Mexico and the United States, he went to Mexico as the U. S. commissioner, with the powers of envoys extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary; 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 nominated 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 supreme court. In 1877, as the oldest associate judge, he became president of the electoral commission convened early in that year. Although a firm believer in Mr. Tilden's election he conducted the proceedings with perfect impartiality. Subsequent to the inauguration of President Hayes he resigned the executive function. In October, 1880, he was attacked with a serious illness, a complication 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, 1799. 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 Rhapsody on the Times" or another production of the same character, but written to the measure of "Hudibras." In his poem, the "Chimeriad," which was left unfinished, he boldly personified, in the character of the witch Chimeria, the false philosophy then reigning in France, to which he also wrote an epistle to Gifford, which was published anonymously in the American edition of Gifford's poems. One of his best papers is a pretentious 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, 30 Oct., 1797; d. there, 16 Dec., 1880. He was the son of a wealthy ship-builder, and was educated in New York. In 1813 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 poems, theatrical 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 1836 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 a place in the New York custom-house, where his aptitude for the work was such that he was promoted to be deputy, and then the principal 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 of 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 the poet 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 Lamont, soldier, b. in Edgecombe county, N. C., 6 April, 1817; d. in Macon, Ga., 26 Nov., 1869. In 1841 he was appointed first lieutenant in the 3d U.S. infantry on 1 July, 1849, and was gradually promoted until he became, on 5 April, 1859, colonel of the 8th infantry, and ten years later brevet brigadier-general. When the Seminole war began in Florida in 1818, Gen. Clinch was in command of that district. He commanded at the battle of Withlacoochee, 31 Dec., 1835, and displayed the most intrepid courage. In September, 1856, he resigned his commission and settled on a plantation near St. Mary's, Ga. Subsequently he was appointed surgeon of the 8th infantry, by 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, Thomas Lanier, senator, b. in Huntsville, N. C., 27 July, 1812. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1829, with high honors, 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 re-elected continuously from 1845 to 1849, and was appointed a collector of the port of Asheville, by the vacancy caused by the death of John Millen, and served from 15 Feb., 1844, till 3 March, 1845. His first week in congress was marked by an encounter with Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, in which he displayed great readiness and self-possession. His speech against the so-called "21st rule" was extensively published, and his reply to Duncan's "coup speech" made him a national figure. Later his speech on the causes of Henry Clay's defeat led to a duel between himself and William L. Yancey, of Alabama. He also made important speeches on the slavery question, on Gen. Scott's conduct in Mexico, the tariff, against commercial restrictions, or 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 was originally a whig, but subsequently joined the democratic party. In 1858, on the appointment of Asa Biggs as U. S. judge for the district of North Carolina, Mr. Clingman was selected by the governor of that state to fill the vacancy in the senate, and subsequently elected for six years after 4 March, 1854; but he resigned with the southern members on 21 Jan., 1861. In May 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 discussion 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 3d, 31st, 51st, and 61st North Carolina. He served through the war, surrendering with Gen. J. E. Johnston in April, 1865. He was a delegate 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, cornelian, and other. The important mica-mines in Mitchell and Yancey counties were first opened by him. Since the close of the war Gen. Clingman has devoted his attention to mining and to scientific and literary pursuits. He has published a volume of his speeches (1878) and minor works, including "Polities 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. Y., 19 Nov., 1773. His grandfather, William Clinton, was a military officer who had served in 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, 1728. The captain formed a plan to starve the passengers, either with a view to obtaining their property, or to deter emigration; 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, 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. In the spring of 1731 the party settled in Ulster county, six miles west of the Hudson and sixty miles north of New York, where Mr. Clinton pursued his occupation of farmer and land-surveyor. He was afterward justice of the peace, county judge, and lieutenant-colonel of the Ulster county militia. He was made a lieutenant-colonel in Oliver DeLancy's regiment on 24 March, 1758, and served under Col. Bradstreet at the siege and capture of Fort Frontenac.—His son, Alexander, was lieutenant-colonel and physician.—A second son, Charles, d. in April, 1791, was a surgeon in the army that took Havana in 1762.—A third son, James, soldier, b. in Ulster county, N. Y., 9 Aug., 1736; 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 particularly distinguished himself at the capture of Fort Frontenac, where he was a captain under Bradstreet, rendering essential service by capturing a French sloop-of-war on Lake Ontario. The confidence reposed in his character may be estimated by his appointment as captain-commandant, and later as governor and lieutenant-colonel of the western frontiers of Ulster and Orange counties. He was appointed colonel of the 3d New York regiment on 30 June, 1755, and in the same year accompanied Montgomery to Quebec. He was made a brigadier-general, 9 Aug., 1758, and commanded Fort Frontenac, which was taken and burned, 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 1,600 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 and of the convention that was to frame 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., 29 April, 1812. On his return from a privateering cruise in 1765, he accompanied his father and brother James in the expedition against Fort Frontenac as a lieutenant, and, on the disbanded of the colonial forces, he studied in the law-office of William Smith, and settled in his birthplace, receiving shortly afterward a clerkship from the colonial governor, Admiral George Clinton, a connection of the family. He was elected in 1768 to the New York assembly, where he so resolutely maintained the cause of the colonies against the crown that, on 22 April, 1773, 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, as 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 on the next day, passed unanimously a resolution approving of 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 fort of 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, Clinton exhibited great energy and character, and, in the defence of the state, rendered important services, both in a civil and military capacity. In 1780 he thwarted an expedition led by Sir John Johnson, Brant, and Cornplanter, 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 Timothy Pickering in concluding, after the war, the peace-treaties of peace with the western nations. In 1785 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 project of an academy of the decayed Mohawk and Wood Creek, 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 greatly aided the governor of Massachusetts in quelling that outbreak. In 1788 he presided at the state convention to ratify 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 cast for the vice-presidency. In 1792, when Washington was re-elected, Clinton had 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 to the opening session of the legislature of 1795 he initiated the movement for the organization 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 dislikes, and warm in his friendships. The vast influence that he wielded was due to a sound judgment, marvellous energy, and great moral force of character, than to any specially high-sounding or brilliant achievement.—James's son, De Witt, statesman, b. in Little Britain, New Windsor, Orange co., N. Y., 2 March, 1769; d. in Albany, N. Y., 11 Feb., 1838, was graduated at Columbia in 1786, 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 secretary of the new commissioners of the newly organized Board of revenue, and secretary 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 assailing the federalists for their hostility to France, he nevertheless raised, equipped, and commanded a company of artillery for service in the event of war with England. He also engaged in various literary and scientific enterprises: in his own state, as a member of the new teachers' college at New Highland, and in the University of the state of New York at Columbia. In 1798 he became a member of the governor's council, and revised an old claim of that body to a right of defence, which was thoroughly established by 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. The state constitution of 1821 replaced the governor, and made 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 senator from 1805 till 1811, 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; but Clinton soon began to be looked on with distrust by 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 1812 re-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 providing money and men to serve, served to arrest the popular suspicions of his loyalty. Above all, he was the friend of internal improvements. As early as 1800 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, 1815, a republican council of appointment removed him from the mayorality, and in the autumn of that year he prepared an elaborate petition to the legislature praying for the removal 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 Erie canal passed that 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. Gov. Clinton 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 a candidate. His opponents 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 1828. He set on foot the Erie canal was opened with great ceremony, and Gov. Clinton was carried on a barge in a triumphal progress from Lake Erie to New York. In this same year he declined the English mission offered to him by President John Quincy 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 his influence had done much toward developing 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" (1818); "Letters on the Natural History and Internal Resources of New York" (New York, 1823); "Speeches to the Legislature" (1823) and several other addresses. See Ilosack'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," by Col. Henry Post, of New York, giving interesting glimpses of his character, were published by John Bigelow in "Harper's Magazine" for February and March, 1873. —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 1832, 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, 1761. He was the youngest son of Francis, sixth Earl of Lincoln, and appointed commodore 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 controversies with the assembly, instigated by Chief-Justice James DeLancy, Colden, afterward lieutenant-governor, was his champion with the pen, his chief opponent being Horsmanden. Clinton was succeeded in October, 1743, by Sir D. Osborn, and afterward became governor of Greenwich hospital. He was vice-admiral of the red in 1745, and admiral of the fleet in 1757.—His son, Sir Henry, British general, b. in 1733; d. in Gibraltar, Spain, 23 Dec., 1799, became a captain of the guards in 1778, and served in Hanover during the remainder of the seven years' war. In May, 1775, having attained the rank of major-general, he was sent to Boston, along with Burgoyne and Howe. In the following winter he went on an expedition to North Carolina to co-operate with the loyalists there and redeem the colony for the king. Sir Peter Parker, with the fleet and re-enforcements from Ireland, was to join him there, but was detained by contrary winds and did not reach the American coast till May. The overwhelming defeat of the tortois at Moore's Creek in February made Clinton think it unsafe to land in North Carolina. He cruised up and down the coast until Parker's arrival, and it was then decided to go south and capture Charleston. On 28 June they attacked Fort Moultrie, in Charleston harbor, and were totally defeated. Clinton then sailed for New York and took part in Gen. Howe's campaigns from the battle of Long Island to the capture of Philadelphia. When Howe sailed for Home for his resignation, 14 April, 1778, Clinton was left in command of New York. About this time he was made K. B. In September he stormed Forts Clinton and Montgomery, on the Hudson river, and sent a force to relieve Burgoyne at Saratoga, but too late to be of any avail. On 30 Oct., 1780, Sir William Howe's, on 14 April, 1778, Clinton was appointed commander-in-chief of his majesty's forces in America, with the rank of lieu-
tenant-general. In June he evacuated Philadelphia, and on his retreat through New Jersey fought an indecisive battle with Washington at Monmouth Court-House. In December, 1779, he set sail for South Carolina, taking Lord Cornwallis with him, and leaving General Knox, who had been appointed governor of New York. In the spring he invested Charleston, and on 12 May succeeded in capturing that city, together with the whole southern army of 6,000 men under Gen. Lincoln. This was one of the heaviest blows dealt to the Americans during the revolutionary war, and it may well have consigned Sir Henry Clinton for his humiliating defeat before Charleston in 1776. Leaving Cornwallis in command at the south, Sir Henry returned to New York, and during the summer matured, in concert with Benedict Arnold, the famous scheme for the treasonable surrender of West Point. He accomplished nothing more of a military nature, as his army in New York was held in virtual blockade by Washington. In October, 1781, Sir Henry set sail for Chesapeake bay with a large naval and military force, the famous Lord Cornwallis, but did little and remained 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 June, 1782. He was elected to parliaments and made governor of Lincolneshired. In 1796 he was appointed to the command of Gibraltar. He wrote "A Narrative of the Campaign in 1781 in North America" (London, 1783; reprinted, Philadelphia, 1865); a rejoinder to Lord Cornwallis's "Observations" on the aforesaid; and "Observations on Sedgman's History of the American War" (London, 1794).

CLINTON, J. J., M. E. bishop, b. about 1820; d. in Atlantic City, N. J., 25 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 1839, became local preacher in his church in 1840, and entered the itineracy in 1841. He was ordained deacon in 1844, elder in 1846, and was elected and consecrated bishop in May, 1860. During the forty years of his labors he traveled 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 there of missions and annual conferences. Bishop Clinton was an eloquent speaker, and possessed rare personal ability. He occasionally contributed to the press.

CLITZ, John Melien Brady, naval officer, b. in Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., 1 Dec., 1821. His father, Capt. John Clitz, distinguished himself at Fort Erie, 17 Sept., 1814, and died in command of Fort Mackinac, 6 Nov., 1834. The son entered the navy as a midshipman in 1837, became passed midshipman in 1839, and was on the bomb-boat "Hecla" at the capitulation of Vera Cruz and the capture of Tuxpan in the Mexican war. He was made lieutenant, 6 April, 1843, and commanded during different times the blockading steamers "Penobscot," "Junista," and "Oscela." 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, 23 July, 1866, did ordnance duty at the Brooklyn navy-yard in 1870, and was made commodore on 28 Dec., 1872. He was promoted to rear-admiral, 13 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, N. Y., 4 July, 1824, was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1845. He entered the 7th infantry, served during the war with Mexico, and was brevetted first lieutenant for gallant conduct at Cerro Gordo. From 1848 till 1855 he served as first квартирмейстер of infantry tactics at West Point. He then served on board several cruisers until the beginning of the civil war, having been made captain in the 3d infantry, 6 Dec., 1858. While on leave in 1859 and 1860 he travelled extensively in Europe. He took part in the defense of Fort Pulaski, and commanded the southernmost point, May of that year, and was engaged in the pensular campaign at Yorktown, where he was wounded, and in the battle of Gaines's Mills he was twice wounded and taken prisoner. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, 27 June, 1862, 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 1864, afterward doing garrison duty till the close of the war. He was made lieutenant-colonel of the 6th infantry, 28 Nov., 1865, and brevetted the garrison of Montgomery, 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., 1869, and placed on the retired list, 1 July, 1885, on his own request, having been in the service 37 years.

CLOREVIÈRE, Father, clergyman, b. in Brittany 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 Cadouin. Being implicated in a conspiracy against the first consul, he escaped to the United States. He entered the seminary in Baltimore in 1808, was ordained in 1812, and was then 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 visitation.

CLOSSE, Raphael Lambert, Canadian soldier, b. in St. Denis de Mogres, near Tours, France, about 1620; d. in Montreal, 6 Feb., 1662. He came to Canada with Maisonneuve in 1642, and was named a Canadian citizen in 1663. Soon after he was made lieutenant 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 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 redoubt at Point St. Charles, he routed the savage force, 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 the forest as far as St. Edmund. On 14 Oct., 1652, he contended with a force of 300 Iroquois near the fort, and, protected by an old hut, 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 attacked by Iroquois; but he was deserted by his servant, his pistol missing fire, and he was killed, together with three of his party. In 1658 the site of St. Lambert was bestowed upon
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him as a reward for his services, and in 1673 another was bestowed upon his widow. Dr. Clover was professor of natural philosophy in King's (now Columbia) College, and retained this chair until 1736, when he resigned. Upon the organization of a medical school in connection with the college in 1737, he became professor of anatomy. Being a liberalist, at the beginning of the war of independence he returned to his native country.

CLOUGH, George L., painter, 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 brushes and a smooth piece of board, and 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 so that he could devote part of his time to painting. When he was eighteen years old a portrait-painter named Palmer gave him some lessons in return for studio work, and after a year he began to paint pictures or anything else that promised a support. About 1844 Charles L. Elliot came to Auburn to take over the 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 Eliot, who always remained his firm friend. In 1850 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., 16 July, 1806. He was graduated at Upper Iowa university in 1862, appointed by the American Baptist missionary union a missionary to India, and arrived in that country in 1863, spending his first year among the Telogos at Nellore. In 1866 he removed to Ongole, and at the end of 1870 he had gathered a church of 800 at Ongole. In 1879 he returned to New York city to the "New South," a weekly journal advocating Frémont 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 accused by the journals of leading, under an assumed name, the attack on Chester castle. In the same year Cluseret wrote for the "Courrier Français" a series of articles on "The Situation in the 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 account of his violent attacks on the organization of the army, he was again arrested, but pleaded 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 attack the government, but soon afterward engaged in attempts at insurrection in Lyons and Marseilles. In the following spring he became minister of war under the commune, and for a time was at the head of all its military operations. He was arrested on suspicion of treachery on 5 May, 1871, but escaped to England, and after a short visit to this country settled near Geneva, Switzerland, in 1872. He was condemned to death in his absence by a council of war, on 30 Aug. of that year. Cluseret has published a paper entitled "Monsieur Cluseret: la Solidarité des Nations" (1866); "L'Armée et la démocratie" (1869); and assisted to prepare the "Dictionnaire historique et géographique de l'Algérie."

CLOYDE, Lord, Sir Colin Campbell, British soldier, b. in Glasgow, Scotland, 20 Oct., 1792: d. at Chatham, England, 14 Aug., 1887. He was in the army in 1808, and served in the peninsular war. In 1814-5 he participated in the war against the United States, and in 1823 aided in quelling an insurrection in Sonora. Having been appointed lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia, he arrived at Halifax in July, 1824, and once entered upon the duties of his office. Sir

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Clossey, 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 Giri-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 Capua, where he was wounded. He came to the United States in January, 1862, entered the National army, and was appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. McClellan, with the rank of colonel. He was soon afterward assigned to Gen. Frémont, and commissioned chief of the provost-marshal guard. He was in several engagements, and was brevetti brigadier-general of volunteers on 14 Oct., 1862, for gallantry in the battle of Cross Keys. After some further service in the Shenandoah valley, he resigned on 2 March, 1863, and in 1864 collected in New York city the "New South," a weekly journal advocating Frémont 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 accused by the journals of leading, under an assumed name, the attack on Chester castle. In the same year Cluseret wrote for the "Courrier Français" a series of articles on "The Situation in the 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 account of his violent attacks on the organization of the army, he was again arrested, but pleaded 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 attack the government, but soon afterward engaged in attempts at insurrection in Lyons and Marseilles. In the following spring he became minister of war under the commune, and for a time was at the head of all its military operations. He was arrested on suspicion of treachery on 5 May, 1871, but escaped to England, and after a short visit to this country settled near Geneva, Switzerland, in 1872. He was condemned to death in his absence by a council of war, on 30 Aug. of that year. Cluseret has published a paper entitled "Monsieur Cluseret: la Solidarité des Nations" (1866); "L'Armée et la démocratie" (1869); and assisted to prepare the "Dictionnaire historique et géographique de l'Algérie."

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Clymer, 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 those 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, even before the interregnum that succeeded the departure 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. In 1842 he became a colonel, and served in the expedition against the Chinese. He distinguished himself as a general of brigade in India between 1848 and 1852, and with the Highland brigade, which he commanded in the Crimean war, contributed largely to the reduction of Sir Klava, in 1854. In this year he became major-general, and in 1855 received the grand 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 Sepoys rebellion in 1858. The same year he was created Lord Clyne, and was made field-marshall, 9 Nov., 1862. His life has been written by Lieut.-Gen. Shadwell (Edinburgh, 1881).

Clymer, George, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1730; 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 household, and left him most of his 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, he became captain of a volunteer company. 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 continental treasurers, converting all his specie into continental currency, and subscribing liberally to the loan. On 20 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. Clymer's signature is affixed to the Declaration, it 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 army to congress demanded adjournment to Baltimore, he was one of a committee of the indefatigable public business in Philadelphia. He was re-elected to congress on 12 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 burning of the Brandewyne, his house in Chester county was sacked by the British, and the hostility with which they were regarded by them was further shown by an attempt to destroy his aunt's house in Philadelphia, which they thought was his property. In this same year he was one of three committees to investigate the causes and extent of disaffection 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 its labors 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 the war beyond the river 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 aided in modifying the criminal code, 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 the bestowal of titles on the president and vice-president, earnestly combated 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. Although resigning 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 hospital from 1843 till 1847, 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 medical department of Hampden-Sidney college during 1848. In 1851, after settling in New York, he became professor of the institutes and practice of medicine in the University of New York medical college. In 1852 he published "Neurology," and nervous diseases in Albany medical college. During the civil war he was surgeon of U. S. volunteers, president of the examining board of the U. S. army in 1862–3, also in charge of the sick and wounded officers in Washington, D. C., and medical director of the Department of the South in 1864–5. Dr. Clymer has twice been president of the New York society of neurology, is a fellow of the College of physicians and surgeons in Philadelphia, and of other medical and scientific societies, and one of the five honorary members of the Association of American Physicians. He has also published frequent articles in the medical journals, the editing of the "Medical Examiner" from 1838 till 1844; and the "Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases" from 1878 till 1885. He has edited Carpenter's "Human Physiology" (3d ed., Philadelphia, 1840); Carpenter's "Elements of Physiology" (1844); Williams's "Principles of Medicine" (1844); Aiken's "Science and Practice of Medicine" (2 vols., 3d ed., 1860); and he is the author of "Williams and Clymer's Diseases of the Respiratory Organs" (1844); "The Pathology, Diagnosis, and Treatment of Nervous and Depressive Diseases," "Neurology and Pathology of the Nervous System, with reference to Clinical Medicine" (New York, 1868); "Lectures on Palsies and Kindred Disorders" (1870); "Eccstasy and other Dramatic Disorders of the Nervous System" (1870); "Hereditary Genius" (1870); "Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis" (Philadelphia, 1872); and "The Legitimate Influence of Epilepsy on Criminal Responsibility" (New York, 1874).

COALE, 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 1883–4 he was lecturer on chemistry, and in 1884 became professor of chemistry and toxicology in the University of Illinois. In 1896 he was elected to the presidency of the university, which position he has held until the present time. He has also been elected a fellow of the National Academy of Sciences, and is in the highest degree an accomplished and a well-esteemed member of the university faculty. Under his able administration the university has been enlarged, new buildings have been erected, and it has been made one of the leading universities of the west. In 1888 he was consultant to the United States Treasury Department, and in 1896 he was appointed state chemist of Wisconsin, in which capacity he has served with the highest credit. He has been professor of chemistry in the University of Wisconsin, and is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Chemical Society, and several other scientific organizations. He has written many papers for scientific journals, and has contributed to the "American Chemical Journal." He was made a LL. D. by the Wesleyan University, 1893; and in 1895 he was made a member of the American Philosophical Society. He is the author of "Chemical Examination of Waters," 2 vols., New York, 1885; "Industrial and Agricultural Chemistry," New York, 1887; "Chemical Examination of Waters," New York, 1889; and "A Treatise on the Chemistry of Coal and Coke," New York, 1890. He is the editor of "The American Journal of Chemistry," and has contributed many articles to scientific journals. He is also a member of the American Chemical Society, and is the editor of the "American Journal of Chemistry." He was appointed a member of the American Chemical Society in 1888. He was made a LL. D. by the Wesleyan University, 1893; and in 1895 he was made a member of the American Philosophical Society. He is the author of "Chemical Examination of Waters," 2 vols., New York, 1885; "Industrial and Agricultural Chemistry," New York, 1887; "Chemical Examination of Waters," New York, 1889; and "A Treatise on the Chemistry of Coal and Coke," New York, 1890. He is the editor of "The American Journal of Chemistry," and has contributed many articles to scientific journals. He is also a member of the American Chemical Society, and is the editor of the "American Journal of Chemistry." He was appointed a member of the American Chemical Society in 1888.

COAN, Sherwood, singer, b. in New Haven, Conn., about 1830; d. in Chicago, Ill., 25 Nov., 1874. He was apprenticed to a carriage-maker, but he turned to music and studied singing, and, after being for several years a member of various minstrel troupes, appeared in concerts, and

then in English operas, where he was very successful. He sang with Clara Louise Kellogg, Pareapa-Rosa, Zelida 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 was simple and pleasing.

COAN, Titus, missionar5, d. in Killingworth, Conn., 1 Feb., 1861; d. in Hilo, Hawaii, 1 Dec., 1882. He was descended from a family that settled in Connecticut and at East Hampton, L. I., early in the history of the country. He studied under private teachers, and from 1839 till 1842 taught school in Saybrook, Killingworth, and Guilford. In 1826 he went to western New York, where four of his brothers were established, and taught for two years. He was a cousin of Asahel Nettleton, the evangelist, and had been influenced by the revivals that followed Nettleton's preaching; he studied theology at Auburn, and was graduated there in 1833. Even before his graduation Mr. Coan was invited by the Boston board of missions to undertake the dangerous task of exploring southern Patagonia, with a view to the possible establishment of there a mission station. In 1856 he went to New York for the straits of Magellan, 16 Aug., 1883, with one companion, the Rev. Mr. Arms, on the schooner "Mary Jane." Capt. Clift. The perilous adventures of their trip are narrated in his "Patagonia." Escaping with their lives from the savages near Gregory's bay, the young explorers were taken off by a passing vessel and returned to New London, where they arrived 7 May, 1834. On 3 Nov., 1834, Mr. Coan married Miss Fidelia Church, and on the 5th of the following month the young missionaries sailed, with six others, in the ship "Hellespont," for the Marquesas islands. They arrived at Honolulu, via Cape Horn, 6 June, and at Hilo, which was to be Mr. and Mrs. Coan's home for life, 21 July, 1835. For two years Mr. Coan devoted himself to the study of the language, in which he became a powerful speaker. His energetic and affectionate manner, coupled with his charming personal presence, gave almost unparalleled success to his labors. The number of conversions in the years 1838–40 was more than 7,000, while he received in all, up to 1882, 15,000 persons into the Hilo and Puna church. Throughout this period he sailed miles of coast, a region for many years only accessible on foot. Dr. Coan made regular and frequent tours and organized schools and churches; and he acted as its only physician until 1849, when the mission board sent out a medical man to assist him. Mrs. Coan established and for some time conducted a seminary for young Hawaiian girls. Dr. Coan seized every opportunity to visit and to study the great volcanoes of Hawaii, of which no history can ever be written that will not depend, in large part, upon the data given in his published descriptions. The largest volcano in the world was in his parish, and for four years he was the chief observer both of Kilauea and of Mokuawoweo, the summit crater. In 1860, and again in 1867, he made a tour of the missions in the Marquesas islands. In 1870, after a continuous absence of thirty-six years, Dr. and Mrs. Coan revisited the United States. They amusingly exercised themselves in making 230 addresses in twenty different states and territories during the eleven months of his stay. Mrs. Coan died, after their return to Hilo, exhausted by care and labor, 29 Sept., 1872. She was a woman of fine mind and great charm of character, and done much of Dr. Coan's success was due. Dr. Coan's published writings are "Adventures in
COANACATZIN and essays (New in service.)

COANACATZIN (co-an-a-cat-tseen'), twelfth king of Tecucoco, Mexico (thirteenth king, according to some authorities), flourished in the early part of the 16th century. He succeeded his brother, Cuauatzin, on the throne in 1521; and ruled only for a short time, being in dispute with his brother Itxllochitl. 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, Ga., 28 Feb., 1813; d. in Barrowtown, N. Y., 16 Sept., 1875: He was admitted to the bar in Rochester, N. Y., where he practised law for several years. Becoming interested in geology, he made a large collection of fossils, some of which he gave to Yale college, and others to the Metropolitan museum. In 1862 he was appointed to a party commission by the Canadian government to survey the northern shore of Lake Superior, and his report was published in connection with that of the commission. He entered the produce commission business in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1844, and in 1850-56 prepared a pro-rata tax bill, which was defeated in the legislature. He removed to New York in 1862, where he became a member of the produce exchange, and was the first chairman of its committee on grain. Many reforms were instituted in the exchange by his efforts. Mr. Cobb was a man of fine presence and dignified bearing, a genial and delightful companion. Though a democrat in politics, he invested his fortune in government bonds in the darkest days of the war.

COBB, DAVID, soldier, b. in Attleborough, Mass., 24 Oct., 1748; d. in Taunton, Mass., 17 April, 1839. He was graduated at Harvard in 1766, studied medicine in Boston, and practised at Taunton, Mass., for many years. He was secretary of the Bristol county convention of 1774, and in 1775-76 served in the provincial congress. He served in New Jersey and Rhode Island in 1777-8 as lieutenant-colonel of Henry Jackson's regiment, was for several years an aide-de-camp of Washington, and at the close of the war was colonel and brevet brigadier-general. Washington intrusted to him the duty of entertaining the French officers, and of negotiating with Sir Guy Carleton for the evacuation of New York. He was also an intimate friend of Gen. Greene and Gen. Knox. Afterward he became major-general of militia, and judge of the Bristol court county of common pleas. During Shays's rebellion he declared that he would sit as a judge, or die as a general, and by his energy several times protected his court when it was menaced by armed insurgents, and prevented bloodshed. He was elected to congress as a federalist, serving from 2 Dec., 1790, to 2 March, 1793, and in 1796 became a land surveyor, and in 1798 was a private secretary. He was elected to the Massachusetts senate from the eastern district of Maine, in 1802, president of that body, was elected to the council in 1808, and became lieutenant-governor in 1809. He was a member of the board of military-defence in 1812, and chief justice of the Hancock county court of common pleas, and returned to Taunton in 1817.

COBB, GEORGE T., congressman, b. in Morris-town, N. J., in October, 1813; d. 6 Aug., 1870. He was employed in the iron-works at Dover, N. J., and, in 1836, purchased an iron business, rapidly made a fortune, from which he gave generously to both public and private objects. The Evergreen cemetery in Morris-town was one of his gifts to his native town, and he also gave $15,000 for a school-house, and $75,000 for a college, including land. Mr. Cobb was elected as a Democrat in 1860, and first sat in the extra session, called by President Lincoln in July, 1861, to provide means for suppressing the rebellion. Mr. Cobb at once gave the administration his hearty support, and his active services to many of his Democratic friends at home. The resuscitating convention of his district passed resolutions condemning the war. Mr. Cobb refused a renomination, and Andrew J. Rogers succeeded him. Mr. Cobb finally separated from the Democracy, and in 1866 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, soldier, b. in Granville, N. C., about 1817; d. in 1859. He was a planter in Georgia, served in the army as ensign and captain from 1793 till 1806, and was in congress for three successive terms, serving from 1807 till 1812, when he resigned to accept a captain's commission in the army. He served through the war of 1812, resigned on the declaration of peace, and lived on his plantation till his death.

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 1830 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 cast his vote for Hugh L. White. 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 (1845); "Penal Code of Georgia" (Maccormack, 1848); and a work on the African race. "COBB, HOWELL, statesman, b. in Cherry Hill, Jefferson co., Ga., 7 Sept., 1815; d. in New York city, 9 Oct, 1888. 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 1857, held the office for three years, and during his term 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 impetuosity, 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 1858, 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 six to eight 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 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. On 10 Dec. 1860, he resigned, giving as his reason the necessity of 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, 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 construction measures as calculated to retard the restoration of the south to the Union, keep back its prosperity, and destroy the negro race. See a memorial volume edited by Samuel Boykin (Philadelphia, 1869).—His brother, Thomas R. R., lawyer, b. in Cherry Hill, Georgia, 1829; 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 in 1844 was appointed to 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 "Digest of the Laws of Georgia" (1851); "Inquiry into the Law of Negro Slavery in the United States" (Philadelphia, 1858); "Historical Sketch of Slavery, from the Earliest Periods" (Philadelphia, 1859); and several essays in behalf of a state system of education.

COBB, Jonathan Holmes, manufacturer, b. in Sharon, Mass., 8 July, 1799; d. in Dedham, Mass., 12 March, 1882. He was graduated at Harvard in 1817, and numbered among his classmates George Bancroft, Caleb Cushing, and Stephen H. Tyng. Mr. Cobb was one of the first to interest himself in the cultivation and manufacture of silk in the United States. In 1825 the annual importations of this material amounted to $10,250,000, in consequence of which congress adopted measures directing public attention to the desirability of producing silk at home. Meanwhile Mr. Cobb succeeded in raising a silk-worm in Dedham, and in 1829 called the attention of the Massachusetts legislature to the fact. This body directed that a work be prepared on the subject, appropriating $600 for the purpose, and Mr. Cobb was asked to write the book. Of his "Manual of the M.berry-Tree and the Culture of Silk" (Boston, 1831), numerous copies were distributed by the members of the Massachusetts legislature. In 1833 the printing of 2,000 copies was ordered by congress, which were circulated throughout the United States by the members of that body. The New England silk company, under the superintendence of Mr. Cobb, began operations about 1835, with a capital of $850,000. It employed sixteen sewing-silk machines, and, under the protective duty of forty per cent. on sewing-silk, made arrangements to manufacture 20,000 pounds a week. A factory was erected, which at that time was the largest building in the town, but it was destroyed by fire in 1844. From these efforts has come the silk industry of to-day, which produces in the United States annually more than $25,000,000 worth of silken fabrics, of so excellent quality that they are frequently sold as of foreign manufacture. In 1820 Mr. Cobb established the "Village Register," and in 1831 was instrumental in founding the Dedham institution for savings, of which, for many years, he was secretary. For forty-five years he was registrar of probate, and for forty years agent of the "Manor of Corporal Punishment" (New York, 1847), and numerous text-books, including "Just Standard for Pronouncing the English Language" (New York, 1825); "Spelling-Book" (1826), with "Introduction" (1841), and "Expositor" (1835); several readers (1830); and "A Miniature Dictionary of the English Language" (1835-54); "Arithmetical
Rules and Tables" (1853); a new series of spelling-books (1843); and "New Pronouncing School Dictionary" (1843).

COBB, Nathaniel R., merchant, b. in Fallmouth, Me., 3 Nov. 1798; d. 24 May, 1834. He was the son of Charles Cobb, a Baptist churchman 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 lumber business, and while preparing for college. After two years in Beloit college he went to Brown, where he graduated in 1858, and in 1859 removed to Wyandotte, Kansas, and began the practice of law. In 1862 he was a state senator, but entered the army, served through the war, and was made a brigadier of forces. In 1869 he again became a member of the state senate. In 1871 he was elected to the house, in 1872 was speaker of that body, and mayor of Wyandotte in 1882 and 1898. He was elected to congress in 1872, and served on the committees on post roads and the state department. He was re-nominated in 1874, but was defeated.

COBB, Sylvanus, clergyman, b. in Norway, Me., in July, 1799; d. in East Boston, 31 Oct., 1866. In 1828 he was settled over Universalist churches at Malden and Waltham, Mass., and in 1838 took charge of the "Christian Freeman," which he edited for more than twenty years. He was for many years a leader in the anti-slavery and temperance movements. Dr. Cobb's published works include "The New Testament, with Explanatory Notes" (Boston, 1833); "Glozer's Pictorial "Flag of Our Union," and the New York "Lecturer." He has published "The Autobiography of Rev. Sylvanus Cobb," with a memoir (Boston, 1867), and numerous tales, including "The King’s Talisman" (Hartford, 1851); "The Patriot Cruiser" (New York, 1859); and "Ben Hamlet" (Boston, 1864). Another 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 together, and refused opportunities for European study, wishing to have no master but nature. While perfecting themselves in art they worked at odd times at odd pursuits. Daniel was a writer of books 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., in 1785; d. in Greensborough, Ga., 1 Feb., 1830. His father, John Cobb, emigrated from Virginia. Thomas studied law with William H. 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 1827, and, before the close of the term, in 1829, was chosen U. S. senator in place of Nicholas Ware, deceased. He resigned in 1829, and became a judge of the superior court of his state. 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 Beekham, 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 non-conformity, he emigrated to Massachusetts in 1667 with Davenport, and was a colleague to his old friend, Mr. Whiting, 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 divine visits. In 1661, Mr. Cobbett published a week on infant baptism; in 1653, "The Civil Magistrate's Power in Matters of Religion, modestly debated," etc.; in 1654, "A Practical Discourse of Prayer"; in 1656, "On the Honour due from Children to their Parents"; and a "Narrative of New England's Deliverance" (in "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," vol. viii.).

COBBETT, William, British journalist, b. in Farnham, Surrey, 9 March, 1762; d. there, 18 June, 1835. His father was a farmer and innkeeper, and a man of some intelligence, who gave his son such a liberal education as his means could afford. 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 called "a hell on earth," he enlisted in the 34th 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, Anna Whiting, daughter of Mr. Whiting, rector of All Saints, Woolwich. 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 revolutionists and their sympathizers were severely criticised. He also attacked Dr. Benjamin Rush, who advocated the cure of yellow fever and other diseases by bleeding. He also pleased for the law of libel, which Cobbett compared him very effectively to Dr. Sangrado; but the irascible Rush brought suit for libel, and obtained a verdict for $5,000 damages. As the costs of suit amounted to $3,000 more, this was a heavy blow. In 1800 Cobbett 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 English was extraordinary, and 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 militia-men by German officers, he was fined $1,900 and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. 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 cause 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 the parliament for the borough of Oldham. He had distinguished himself as an advocate of Catholic emancipation and parliamentary reform, but, in spite of his personal celebrity, his influence in the house of commons was but slight. On 29 May, 1825, in the midst of a debate on the want of a uniform 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, Mr. Cobbett ranks among the highest. 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 stinging pen that Sir Henry Bulwer calls him, in "The Cobbs," "Cobbett's satirist." It is said 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, 1858), and "Historical Characters," by Sir Henry L. Bulwer (London, 1868).
COBOS. Marcelino, Mexican bandit, b. in Manresa, Spain, about 1855; d. in December, 1860. He emigrated to Mexico about 1845, and enrolled himself in the famous guerillas commanded by Father Javanta, with whom he served during the whole campaign against the Americans (1847-'8). 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 300 guerillas, all well-armed and mounted, he became the terror of the farmers and inhabitants of small towns. His lieutenants were then Gonzalez (afterward made a general and president of Mexico) and Buftron, who was shot by the republicans upon the downfall of Maximilien's empire. It is said that Cobos ordered the assassination of the Mexican general Santos Degollado, and many other monstrous crimes. The battle of Calpulalpan, 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 some renegades followed, captured and beheaded him, taking his head in a basket and bringing it to the mouth of a Mexican officer.

COBURN, Abner, merchant, b. in Skowhegan, Me., 22 March, 1803; 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. The young man, 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 Owego 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 1853 he was a member of Gov. Morrill's council, and in 1857 held the same office under Gov. Hamlin and Williams. In 1860 he was an elector on the Lincoln ticket and chosen governor of Maine in 1860, filling the office during most of the year 1863 and succeeding 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 mechanic-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 warmly attached. He bequeathed to various educational, religious, and charitable institutions over $890,000, including $200,000 to Colby university, $100,000 to the Maine state college of agriculture, $200,000 to the American Baptist home mission society, and $100,000 to the American Baptist missionary union.

COBURN, Charles Rittenhouse, educator, b. in Bradford county, Pa., 5 June, 1809; d. in Harrisburg, Pa., 9 March, 1869. He was almost wholly self-taught, having no formal training, but possessed 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 1857 he became assistant in the Owayne academy, and remained there for ten years, with occasional interruptions from ill health and a brief attendance at the State normal school. In 1858, he was president of 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 mathematical department of Susquehanna collegiate institute, Bradford county, Pa., and from 1857 till 1863 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' college 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 college, and received from it the degree of LL. D. in 1860. He was professor of natural sciences at the Clinton liberal institute in 1856-1', principal of Fredonia academy from 1852 till 1854, professor of natural sciences in the State normal school at Albany, N. Y., in 1854-5, and its 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. Cochrane visited the principal educational institutions of Europe, under the direction of the executive committee of the normal school, and he has travelled 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 1758; d. in Denver, Colo., 1846. He was a brass-founder 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., 1790; 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 instructor in 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 1754 he enlisted the British service as a surgeon's mate in the hospital department. When Gen. Braddock was murdered at the battle of 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-
COCHRAN

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 Revolution. Soon after peace was 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., 1815, studied first at Union, but was graduated at Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y., in 1831. He studied law and was admitted to the bar of New York in 1834. From 1853 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, 1862, he began a series of movements in behalf 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. On 11 June, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of the 1st U. S. chasseurs, which he commanded in the 1st division of the grand division of the Army of the Potomac. 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 reserve at the battle of Antietam, 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 1865-7 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 Gen. Grant for the presidency. In 1872 he was a member of the common council 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 1883. Gen. Cochran is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

COCHRAN, John Webster, inventor, b. in Enfield, N. H., 16 May, 1814. In 1832, with a cash capital of $1,25, 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 1855, 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 invented a great variety of firearm mechanisms and projectiles and in perfecting various inventions.

COCHRANE, Sir Alexander Forester Inglis, British naval officer, b. 22 April, 1758; d. in Paris, 26 Jan., 1832. He was a son of the Scottian 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 1804, and a rear-admiral in 1817. In 1807 he was knighted for his gallant conduct 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 1812-5, and assisted the land forces in taking Washington in 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 1837, was afterward made a rear-admiral, commanded in the East Indies from 1842 till 1846, and became vice-admiral about 1850.—Another son, John Dundas, 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 British admiralty, had been declined, he determined upon making a tour of the world, as much as possible on foot, including Asia to Jerusalem, the post-captain at the strait, and started from London in February, 1829, but gave up the project after reaching Kamschatka. 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 Tairtary, from the Frontiers of China to the Frozen Sea and Kamschatka" (London, 1824).

COCHRANE, Clark B., lawyer, 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 1844 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 1844 vigorously opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill, after which he acted with the republican party. In 1856 he was elected for the first time to the U. S. House of Representatives, from the Schenectady district, 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 1863 he accepted a nomination for the legislature. He was the acknowledged leader of the house, and his tact in quieting angry debate gave him the title of "The Great Pacifier."

COCHRANE, Matthew Henry, Canadian senator, b. in Compton, Quebec, 11 Nov., 1824. He resided with his father on the farm until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to Boston and engaged 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 Cochrane, Cassils & Co. In 1864 he became an importer of fine breeds of cattle and horses. He is a trustee of Lenoxville 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 has been 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
years of age, when he was employed in a book-
store, in which he remained for about ten years,
and then entered the University of Glasgow. He
emigrated to the United States in 1834, and was
graduated at Hanover college, in 1837. He
studied theology at Princeton, and in February,
1838, was licensed to preach by the presbytery of
Madison, Ind., and on 7 June became pastor of
the Scotch Presbyterian church, Jersey City, N. J.
On 15 May, 1842, he became pastor of the New
Presbyterian church, Brantford, Ontario. In 1864 he
received the degree of M. A. from Hanover college,
and in 1875 that of D. D. He is a frequent con-
tributor to current literature, and has published
four volumes of sermons, "The Heavenly Vision,"
"Christ and Christian Life," "Warning, and Wel-
come," and "Future Punishment."

COCK, Thomas, physician, b. in Glen Cove, L.
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1872; 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 uniriting in his efforts
to overcome the disease; and again, during the
cholera of 1832, his devotion was recognized by the
appointment in the province of a vice-

COCKBURN, Alexander Peter (ko'-burn), Ca-
nadian merchant, b. in Fined, Stormont, Ontario,
7 April, 1807. He was educated, and became a merchant and
forwarder. He represented North Victoria in the Ontario assembly from
1867 till 1871, and has represented Muskokka in the	house of commons since 1872. While in parliament he has taken a lively
interest in the policy for the development of the northern districts by the
construction of railways and roads, in conjunc-
tion with a liberal land policy for actual settlers.
Since 1865 he has written extensively on the
subject. His publications include "A Few Weeks in
the North," the "Settler's Guide," and the "Tour-
ist's Guide" (1865).

COCKBURN, Sir George, British naval officer,
b. in London, 22 April, 1723; d. 19 Aug., 1853. He
entered the navy in his ninth year, served on the
East India, home, and Mediterranean stations, be-
coming post-captain in 1759, and was
thanked by the house of commons in 1809 for his services as
commander of the naval force on shore, in the
operations by which Martinique came into the pos-
session of Great Britain. In 1811 he was sent on
an important mission for the reconquest of
Spain and her American colonies. He became a
rear-admiral in 1812, 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 carried on unceasing expeditions in all di-
rections to the coast of Virginia, Delaware, and
Maryland. He deprived three villages on the
Chesapeake of property worth about $70,000, and
many towns in ashes, burned farm-houses, and car-
ried away live stock and slaves, which were after-
ward sold in the West Indies on Cockburn's own
account. He took the fortified works at Hampton
on 26 July, and, on the 29th, captured two British
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,
defeated a small force of Americans at Bladens-
burg, Md., four miles from the capital, on the 24th
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 prop-
erty. It was the last attempt of the British to
return to the capital since the war opened. He
was present on the occasion of the battle of the
Northern counties, and on the 1st and 3d days of
November, 1814. In October, 1815, he was
employed in North Carolina to report on the
properties taken by the British, which were afterwards
acquired by the United States. He was promoted to the rank of admiral
in 1852. On the 15th of June, 1854, he
entered the United States, and on the 26th of Decem-
ber, 1855, he was received into the service of the
United States navy, which he entered at the age of 82 years.

COCKS, John 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 1789, and was general commanding the Virginia
troops at Camp Jackson and Camp Holly, on the
Chickahominy, in 1812 and 1813, in defence of the
city of Richmond. He was vice-president of the
American temperance society and of the American
colonization society, and a member of the first
board of visitors of the University of Virginia.

COCKER, Philip St. George, soldier, b. in Vir-
ginia in 1808; d. in Powhatan county, Va., 26
Dec., 1861. He was graduated at the U. S. military

academy in 1832, assigned to the 2d artillery, and served at Charleston, S.C., during the nullification excitement in 1832-3. He was adjutant from 1833 till 1834, and resigned on 1 April of the latter year. He then devoted himself to planting in Virginia and Mississippi, and was president of the Virginia Agricultural Society a term, 1827, 1856. He was a brigadier-general in the Confederate service early in 1861, and commanded the 5th brigade at the first battle of Bull Run. After an eight months' campaign he returned home, disappointed and discouraged, and shot himself in a paroxysm of insanity. He published "Plantation and Farm Instruction" (1852).

COCKE, William, senator, b. in Virginia about 1740. He received an English education and began the practice of law. 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 1799 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. The date of his death is not on record.—His son, John, soldier, b. in Brunswick, Nottoway co., Va., in 1772; d. in Rutledge, Granger co., Tenn., 16 Feb., 1854. He went with his father to Tennessee 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 1796, speaker of the house for many years, and aide-de-camp to Gen. Jackson. He was made major-general of the East Tennessee six-months' volunteers on 25 Sept., 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.

COKKRELL, Francis Marion, senator, b. in Johnson county, Mo., 1 Oct., 1834. He was graduated at Chapel Hill, Mo., in 1853, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced law at Columbus. 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, in 1855, to succeed Carl Schurz, taking his seat on 4 March, 1855. He was re-elected in 1859 for the term expiring 3 March, 1867.

CODAZZI, Agostino (ko-dah-zee), Italian engineer, b. in Lugo, Italy, in 1792; d. in 1839. He made surveys under Napoleon, 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, preparing plans of defense. Gen. Paez appointed him in 1831 to prepare charts of the new republic of Venezuela, 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, and was made a colonel in the Venezuelan army, afterward established 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 Geografía de Venezuela," with an extensive chart of the country (Paris, 1843), and other works.

CODDINGTON, Ichabod, clergyman, b. in Bristol, N. Y., in 1811; d. in Baraboo, Wis., 17 June, 1866. He became a popular temperance lecturer at the age of seventeen, 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 life was several times in danger, and the college faculty, fearing the popular fury, represented that his absence was without permission. Coddington 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 west 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.

CODDINGTON, William, founder of the colony of Rhode Island, b. in Lincolnshire, England, in 1601; d. 1 Nov., 1678. He was one of the Massachusetts magistrates appointed by the crown, and arrived at Salem in the ship "Ambella," 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, 1637, when Winthrop succeeded 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, now 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 Coggeshall became president of the colony, and Codding-

ton was chosen assistant from Newport. He was also for some years the president of the colony, and died in 1661, but did not enter on the duties of the office. At this time, owing to the disturbed state of the colony, he formed the project of withdrawing the island of Aquidneck from its rule. In September, with Capt. Partridge, he made a journey to England that he 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, CODDINGTON went to England in 1649, and, after a delay of two years, obtained from the council of state a commission to govern the islands of Rhode Island and Connecticut 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 secured the revocation of CODDINGTON's commission. This they succeeded in doing in October, 1652, and CODDINGTON's "usurpa-
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 colonists in 1656, and was chosen governor of the colony. He was re-elected in 1675, and again in 1678, just before his death. He published "Demonstration of True Love unto the Rulers of Massachusetts, by one who was in auth-
Thus there was a representation of his house at Newport. See "William CODDINGTON in Rhode Island Colonial Affairs" (No. 4 of "Rhode Island Historical Tracts," Providence, 1878).

CODMAN, John, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 3 Aug., 1873; d. in Dorchester, 28 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 dying wish, he abandoned it for theo-

logy. After studying at Cambridge, 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, and 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 was on one occasion forcibly kept out of his pulpit. In 1834-5 Dr. CODMAN was a delegate to the Congregational union of England and Wales, and of Massachusetts 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 Andover. Dr. CHAPIN stated that he received numerous visits from money 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 (1836).—His son, John, b. in Boston, Mass., 16 Oct., 1814, left Amherst in his junior year, 1835, and finished his education on the sea, becoming a captain in the merchant marine. He has traveled 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" (1872); "The Mormon Country" (1876); and "The Round Trip" (1880). Article by Dr. William Frederick, scout, b. in Scott county, Iowa, 26 Feb., 1845. 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 "Bourbon war" (1858), and the bond 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 begin-
ning of the civil war he acted as government scout and guide, being chiefly employed in Ark-

kan of the Sioux war in 1856. He discharged his duty 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 $300, 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 "Buffalo Bill," by which he was afterward familiarly known. CODY again entered the government ser-
vice in 1868 as a guide. In 1869 the government employed him as a scout and guide of dangerous rides as bearer of important des-
patches through a country infested with hostile Indians, was appointed by Gen. Sheridan chief scout and guide for the 5th cavalry against the Sioux and Cheyennes. He then served with the Canadian party until he was discharged June 1872, 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 successful appear-
ance on the stage in Chicago. At the beginning of the Civil War he was president of the Kansas cavalry, and was engaged in the battle of Indian Creek, where he killed in a hand-to-hand conflict the Cheyenne chief Yellow-Hair. At the close of the campaign he was appointed chief of the 5th cavalry, and was engaged in the battle of Little Big Horn, where he was killed in action. He was buried at Bosunw, N. Y., 26 July, 1823. He worked on his father's farm till he was of age. His means of education were limited, but he was so desirous to acquire knowledge that he studied at night. He worked as a civil engineer from 1840 till 1848, and then bought a farm, and abandoned it on account of failing health. He then gave his attention to telegraphy, constructed the time line between Har-

vard observatory and Boston, in 1849, and, when in charge of the Boston telegraphic fire-alarm, sent out the first signal over the system, 29 April, 1852. After working on some of the early New Hampshire papers, 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 1855 till 1890 he held vari-
ous positions that of railroad bus, newspaper, and the "Traveler." When the civil war began, Mr. Coffin became war-correspondent for the "Journal," writing under the pen-name of "Carle-
ton." He witnessed many important battles, and was in almost every engagement from the Wilde-
ness to the taking of Richmond, often rendering important service to the military authorities by his knowledge of engineering. He was also the "Jour-

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nal's" correspondent during the Prusso-Austrian war of 1866, and at its completion made the circuit of the world 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 has lectured before the Lowell institute, and was for years a popular lyceum lecturer. He has also appeared several times before congressional committees, to present arguments on the labor question. He has been for some time a resident of Boston, and was a member of the Massachusetts legislature in 1884 and 1885, serving on important committees. He has published "The Great Commercial Prize," advocating the construction of a railway over 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" (1866); "A War of Empire" (1876); "Caleb Krinkel, a Story of American Life" (1875); "History of Boscawen" (1877); "Boys of '76" (New York, 1879); "Story of Liberty" (1878); "Old Times in the Colonies" (1880); "Life of Garfield" (Boston, 1880); and "Building the Nation" (New York, 1887). In preparation (1886) a history of the civil war.

**COFFIN, John Huntington Crane, mathematician, b. in Wiscasset, Me., 14 Sept., 1815.** He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1834. Two years later he was appointed professor of mathematics in the U. S. navy, and in that capacity served on the "Vandalia" and the "Constitution," in the West India squadron, at Norfolk navy-yard, and on the Florida surveys, until 1843, when he was placed in charge of the U. S. naval observatory in Washington, remaining until 1853. Afterward he 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 1877, when he was placed on the retired list, having been senior professor of mathematics since 1838. Prof. Coffin is a member of the American academy of sciences, Boston, the American philosophical society, Philadelphia, and was one of the original members of the New York academy of sciences, of which he had received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Bowdoin. Besides many smaller articles, he has published observations with the Mural Circle at the U. S. Naval Observatory, with Explanations, Formulas, Tables, and Discussions, 1843-6; "The Compass," local deviations (1863); "Navigation and Nautical Astronomy" (New York, 1868), the last two having been prepared for use in the U. S. naval academy; "The American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac," edited (1868 to 1875, and "Personal Errors in Observations of the Declination of Stars" in "Gould's Astronomical Journal" (1850); and "Observations of the Total Eclipse of the Sun, August, 1869" (Washington, 1884).

**COFFIN, Joshua,** antiquary, b. in Newbury, Mass., 12 Oct., 1727; died there, 6 Dec., 1790. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1747, and taught for many years, numberimg 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 emancipation, and was one of the founders of the New England antiquary society in 1839, being its first recording secretary. He published "The History of Ancient Newbury" (Boston, 1845), genealogies of the Woodman, Little, and Topper families, and a letter to the editor of the "New England Farmer.

**COFFIN, Levi,** philanthropist, b. near New Garden, N. C., 28 Oct., 1798; d. in Avondale, Ohio, 16 Sept., 1877. His ancestors were natives of Nantucket. He assisted on his father's farm and had but little schooling; yet he became a teacher. The cruel treatment of the negroes, and the Quaker 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 1826 opened his first school. In 1836 he settled in Wayne 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 associated in the "underground railroad," a secret organization, whose purpose was the transportation of slaves from member to member until a place was reached where the negro was free. Thousands of escaping slaves were aided on their way to Canada by him, including Eliza Thompson, whose story is known through "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The question of using only "free-labor goods" had been for some time agitated throughout the United States, and in 1846 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 also continued, and he became its president. In 1869 he was associated 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 colored 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 President of the Underground Railroad" (Cincinnati, 1876).

**COFFIN, Robert Allen,** educator, b. in Williamsburg, Mass., 25 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 a correspondent, though giving instruction almost to the last. In 1836-7 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 and Country School," and "Ages of the World," essays (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., 1873. He was graduated at Amherst in 1828, supporting himself by teaching in a school in a Washington street. In 1829 he established the Fellenberg academy in
Greenfield, Mass., the first and most successful manual-labor school in the country. From 1837 till 1840 he was principal of the Ogdensburg, N. Y., academy, and while there he began his investigations in meteorology. In 1840 he was elected a tutor in Williams, and erected an observatory upon the tower of Saddle mountain, at a height of nearly 4,000 feet above the ocean, where continuous observations were taken by a self-registering anemometer which he devised. From 1843 till 1846 he was principal of the Norwalk, Conn., academy, and then was elected to the chair of mathematics in Lafayette college, Lafayette, Pa., where he remained until his death. Prof. Coffin's reputation depends chiefly upon his work in meteorology. In 1853 he announced before the American association for the advancement of science his theory of atmospheric circulation, including the principle, quoted in Europe since 1800 as "Buys-Ballot's Law." Besides the numerous valuable papers published in the transactions and proceedings of the societies of which he was a member, there appeared among the publications of the Smithsonian institution "Winds of the Northern Hemisphere" (1853); "Psychometrical Tables" (1856); "The Orbit and Phenomena of a Meteoric Fire Ball" (1869); and "The Winds of the Globe, or the Laws of Atmospheric Circulation over the Surface of the Earth" (1875). The two large quarto volumes of the "Meteorological Observations for 1854-9" were edited for the Smithsonian institution by him. He also published "Exercises in Book-keeping" and "Key" (Greenfield, 1855); "Elements of Conic Sections and Analytical Geometry" (New York, 1845); "Key" (1854); and "Solar and Lunar Eclipses" (1845). Prof. Coffin was one of the early members of the National academy of sciences, and a sketch of his life by Arnold Guyot appears in the "Biographical Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences" (Washington, 1877). See also "Life" by John C. Clyde (Easton, 1889).—His son, Selden Jennings, educator, b. in Ogdenbury, N. Y., 3 Aug., 1838, was graduated at Lafayette in 1858, and at Princeton theological seminary in 1864. During the same year he became connected with Lafayette college, Lehigh, where he has held the offices of tutor and adjunct professor of mathematics. On the death of his father in 1873 he became professor of mathematics and astronomy, and in 1874 was ordained by the presbytery of Lehigh. In 1876 he was commissioned by the state of Pennsylvania to secure the "college exhibits" for the educational building at the Centennial exhibition. Prof. Coffin has served on various committees of the American association for the advancement of science, and has been a frequent contributor to the scientific journals of articles on meteorology. Besides minor biographical pamphlets, he has published "Record of the Men of Lafayette" (Easton, 1879), and revised "Ohmsted's Astronomy" (New York, 1882). He has also compiled "The Winds of the Globe" (Washington, 1875), written by his father, said to be the largest collection of numerical tables ever published in the United States.

COFFIN, Robert Barry, author, b. in Hudson, N. Y., 21 July, 1829; d. in Fordham, New York city, 11 July, 1875. He was of Scotch descent, and his great-grandfather, Alexander Collin, was one of the original proprietors of Hudson. He became fond of books at an early age, spending his savings for them, and at the age of ten owned a small library. He spent two years at the collegiate institute in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and soon began to contribute anonymously to various journals. In 1845 he became book-keeper at 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 in Elmira, N. Y. He studied divinity in 1854, in addition to his literary labors, and was made pastor of a 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 reporter and editor of the "New York Tribune." 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 1859 till 1875. He edited "The Table," a monthly publication devoted to gastronomy, in 1873, and from 1882 till 1886 contributed regularly 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 collected and published as "A Book of Sea-Stories" and verses at the reunion of the Coffin family in Nan- tucket. He published "My Married Life at Hills- side" and "Matrimonial Infelicities" (New York, 1865); "Out of Town: 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 Stevenson, poet, b. in Brunswick, Me., 14 July, 1797; d. in Rowley, Mass., 7 May, 1847. His father, Ebenezer Coffin, was a minister in Brunswick. Robert removed with his father to Newburyport, became a printer there, and afterward worked at his trade in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. He served as a sailor in the war of 1812, and was once a prisoner on board a British frigate. He began to write poetry early in life, and printed it in the papers on which he was employed over the signature of "The Boston Bard." Becoming intemperate, he was found in sickness and poverty in New York in 1826, and sent by some benevolent ladies to his family in Massachusetts, where he published an "Almanac," "A Literary Biography" (1825) and "The Oriental Harp: Poems of the Boston Bard" (Providence, R. I., 1826). Among the more notable verses in this book are "On Preventing a Lady with a Cake of Soap," "To a Mouse which Took Lodgings with the Author in a Public House near the Park, New York," and "A Large Nose and an Old Coat."
been published (New York, 1878–82), and “The America's Cup,” giving an account of the interna-
tional yacht races (New York, 1885). He has also published a “History of American Sailing,”
in the monthly magazine "Outing," which was issued in book-form (New York, 1886).

COFFIN, Timothy Gardner, lawyer, b. in Nant-
tucket, Mass., 1 Nov., 1858; d. in New Bedford, Mass., 19 Sept., 1854. He early engaged in a sea-
faring life, but, receiving severe injuries, severed the plank, then, turned his attention to the law. He
was graduated at Brown in 1813, was admitted to the Bar in 1816, and obtained the foremost 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 1693; d. in Nantucket,
Mass., in 1754. He was descended from 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. He lived with Tris-
tram, his wisdom in civilizing the Indians, and his numerous descendants, entitle him to 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 1838. He was
descended from Tristram through James and Will-
iam, 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 German-
town. He exchanged into the New York volun-
teers in 1778, and took part at San Lucie and Bry-
ars's Creek in 1779, at Camden in 1780, and in 1781
at Hampton, Hockbirk's Hill, and Eutaw Springs. In
all these engagements Coffin's cavalry is men-
tioned with praise, and his daring, judgment, and
estimable character as a cavalry officer are highly
commended. Corwallis sent him a handsome sword, which he never used, acknowledging
his commission as major, thanking him for his
eagerness and conduct on many occasions, and
especially giving him acknowledgment for disting-
ishing himself at Eutaw. The promotion he
had earned was deferred by his feeling obliged to
report the want of fitness in battle of a scion of
the royal house. He settled at his manor of Al-
lington, New Brunswick, and became prominent in
developing that province. When the occasion came
he resumed his military rank, and was appointed
major-general. At his death he was the senior
general in the British army. All of his branch of
the name were refugee loyalists. Notwithstanding
his choice of sides in the revolution, he never lost
his interest in the "old thirteen," and he remem-
bered that he was "Boston-born" from first to last.
One of his many sayings was, "I would give
more for a regiment made in Massachusetts than
for all that have been made in New Bruns-
wick since its settlement."—His uncle, John,
constructed a fortress at Quebec in 1775, and its first
volley killed Montgomery and his two aides. This
event and the sinking of Montreuil and Chevre-
s saved the Canadians to the crown.—His brother, Sir

Isaac, Bart., naval officer, b. in Boston, 16 May,
1759; d. in Cheltenham, England, 4 Aug., 1859.
In 1773 he was appointed midshipman on board
the "Gæp," and at the age of eighteen he was appointed lieutenant,
and at the age of twenty-two captain of
the "Shrewsbury." He took part in Rodney's victory,
12 April, 1782, and in many other engagements
along the Atlantic coast and in the West Indies, in
acquiring himself with credit both for the war of
independence and in that with France. He was
appointed admiral in 1802 and created a baronet in
1804 for his long and faithful services. After his
retirement from active service he married Eliza-
theth, daughter of William Greenly, of Tilty Court,
Gloucestshire. In 1818 he was returned to parlia-
mament for Ilchester, Devonshire, and took an act-
ive part in the debates on naval affairs and kindred
subjects. He never forgot that he was an Ameri-
ian by birth, and was uniting in his efforts to pro-
mote the interests of his native land. Racers set
over by him to improve his breed, fish to multiply
in our waters, plants and trees for our garden and
orchards, maps and new inventions for merchant
and naval marine, nautical schools, and the Coffin
academy at Nantucket, but were a few of his bene-
fiting inventions. He was president of the world, of elegant
manners and graceful ways, and a valued companion, and at the same time in his fondness
for frolic and in his happy temperament a brilliant
instance of the traditional commodities of the
British navy. When the reform bill was in jeopardy
in 1832, the king placed his name at the head of
his list of new peers as Earl of Magdalen to carry
the bill through the lords. It would have been an
empty honor, as Sir Isaac had no lineal heir to in-
herit. See his life, by Thomas Coffin Amory (Boston,
1889).—His cousin, Sir Thomas Aston, loyalist,
b. in Boston, Mass., 31 March, 1757; d. in London,
31 May, 1810, was graduated at Harvard in 1772,
and at one period of the revolution private secre-
tary to Sir Guy Carleton. He was a baronet, 19
May, 1804, and in the same year secretary and
compromiter of accounts of Lower Canada. He was
also at one time a commissionary general of the
British army.—Another cousin, Nathaniel, physician, b.
in Portland, Me., 3 May, 1744; d. there, 18 Oct.,
1796, was the son of Dr. Nathaniel Coffin, who went
from Newburyport to Falmouth (now Portland) in
1753. He studied medicine with his father, and
was surgeon at Guy's and St. Thomas's hospitals and
under Akenside, Hunter, and McKenzie. On his re-
turn 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 Falmouth), Dr.
Collin with two others visited his ship and en-
deavored to persuade him, unsuccessfully, however,
to abandon the project. He became specially emi-
nent 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 presi-
dent of the Maine medical society.

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 as assistant to the presi-
dent. In October, 1877, he went to Paris and spent
four months as a student with Jacquesson de la
Chevraise, and three years with Léon Bonnat. Re-
turning to America in 1880, he remained nearly
a year and then went again to Paris. In October,
1883, he opened a studio in New York. He ex-
hibited 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 Hallgarten prize of $200 for his picture in the National Academy. His most notable works are "Une académie de peinture moderne" and "Un auberge en Brètagne" (1878); "Joueur de Mandoline" 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); "Lady in Black" and "Day-Dreams" (1885); "The Sunset in Har- vest." (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, 1852); "History of American Privateers and Letters of Marque during 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 Time" (New York, 1860); and "Religious and Miscellaneous Poetry."

COGGESHALL, William Turner, journalist, b. in Lewiston, Pa., 6 Sept., 1824; d. in Quito, Ecuador, 2 Aug., 1867. He went in 1841 to Ohio, connected himself with the Cincinnati "Gazette," published the "Gazette of Cincinnati," or "Ohio Republican," in 1844-6, 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 secret service in Virginia 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 the year accepted the mission to Ecuador, hoping that the pure air of Quito might restore his health. He published "Signs of the Times," a book on spirit-rappings (Cincinnati, 1851); "Easy Warren and his Contemporaries" (New York, 1854); "Oaksho, or the Vicissitudes of a Virginia sailor" (Cincinnati, 1855); "Home Hints and Hints" (New York, 1859); "Poems and Poetry of the West" (Columbus, Ohio, 1890); "Stories of Frontier Adventure" (1863); "The Journeys of A. Lincoln as President-elect" and as President (Cincinnati, 1861); and contributed largely to periodical literature.—His daughter, Jessie, b. in Wadsworth, Ohio, 22 Sept., 1851; d. in Guayaquil, Ecuador, 10 Jan., 1868, accompanied her father to Ecuador as secretary of legation, and had entire charge of the office for four months after his death.

COGSWELL, 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, 29 May, 1653, in his own ship "The Angel," of 243 tons. Her cargo consisted of his property, and comprised a large part of his valuable estate. The vessel arrived off the coast of Maine in a fearful tempest, and was wrecked at Pen- quid bay, 15 Aug. The crew and passengers were all saved, but the cargo was lost. After camping out for a few days, Mr. Cogswell chartered a small bark, which landed him, with his family, furniture, silver plate, and such books as he had saved, at Ipswich, Mass., where many of his descendants still reside. Later in the same year he purchased an extensive tract of land and erected the third house built at Ipswich. The reasons for leaving his English home for a log in the wilderness of a new world were identical with those that led to the foundation of Plymouth colony fifteen years before. Among John Cogswell's descendants was Nathaniel, who studied medicine with Dr. Perkins, one of the celebrities of Boston, and an intimate friend of the philosopher Benjamin Franklin. He was present when Franklin killed a pigeon with his new electric battery. Jonathan was Nathaniel's youngest son. In early life he resolved to become a minister, and persisted in his purpose, although his father opposed it and withheld pecuniary aid, wishing him to follow his own profession. He was graduated with honor at Harvard in 1806, standing second in his class. From 1807 till 1809 he was a tutor at Bowdoin, pursuing his theological studies at the same time, but finishing them at Andover theological seminary, where he was graduated with the first class that completed the course in 1810, and included his life-long friends, Richard S. Storrs and Gardner Spring. The same year he was ordained as a Congregational minister and settled as pastor of the church in Saemo, Me. Here he remained for eighteen years, when his health compelled him to resign. During this period he saved a sum of nearly $1,000 with a view to purchasing a house; but when the work of foreign missions was established and an eloquent appeal made in his church for aid, he gave every dollar of his savings to that cause. From 1829 till 1834 he was a pastor of the New Britain church in Berlin, Conn. In 1832 he was appointed trustee of his brother's estate, and was appointed trustee of his brother's estate, and was president of the Ichael Cogswell's large estate, of which he and his family were the principal heirs. In May, 1834, he accepted the presidency of the theological institute of Connecticut at East Windsor Hill. He not only filled this position gratuitously for ten years, but contributed liberally to the institution not alone in money, but by giving most of his large and valuable library. He resigned his professorship in 1844 and removed to New Brunswick, N. J. There, in company with Dr. Janeeway and John R. Ford, he erected a tasteful edifice known as the 2d Presbyterian church, contributing a large proportion of the cost, in addition to giving one half of the cost of the parsonage and a thousand dollars toward the support of a minister, followed by frequent gifts to the pastor and people up to the time of his death. 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 a regular annual contributor to 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
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COGSWELL, in Edward Magazine with capacities, and他自己 contributed richly to the American literature which attracted much attention. 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 the institution was novel, and based on an examination of the best English and German systems of education. After Mr. Bancroft's retirement in 1839, 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 ablest critical journals then existing in the country, which he conducted till its suspension in 1843. Becoming the friendly 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 was appointed a trustee of the fund on its creation. When Washington Irving was appointed governor 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, "the only man I can put in terms of confidential intimacy, and I know no one who, by his various acquisitions, 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 on 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 rich merchant's death, he went abroad to purchase books; 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 preliminary catalogue of its contents, which was published in eight large volumes, displaying his extraordinary knowledge of the comparative value and significance of the books he collected. He continued the duties of superintendent, which he had performed with such ability, until the pressure of advancing years induced him to retire. Two years later, having chosen a residence at Cambridge, he also resigned the office of trustee. 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 frequent visits to Europe, would join the many 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, $1,600 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 Edinburgh in 1848, and from Harvard in 1863. He was a frequent contributor to the magazines, including "Blackwood's," "The North American Review," "The Monthly Antiquity," and "The New York Review.

See "Memorial Verses," by Anna E. Ticknor (printed privately, Boston, 1874).

COGSWELL, Mason Fitch, physician, b. in Canterbury, Conn., 28 Sept. 1761; d. in Hartford, Conn., 10 Dec. 1830. His mother died while he was young, and he was adopted by Samuel Huntington, president of the Continental Congress and governor of Connecticut, who sent him to Yale, where he was graduated in 1789 as vulgaritiam
of his class, and its youngest member. He studied with his brother James, a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, at the soldiers' hospital in New York, and became one of the most distinguished surgeons in the country. He married Mary Austin Leavitt, and resided in Hartford. He first attempted to introduce in the United States the operation of removing a cataract from the eye, and also the first to tie the carotid artery (1805). His daughter, Alice, became deaf and dumb from severe illness at an early age, and her father's attempts to cure her were paralleled by the activity of his son, Nathanial, in curing deaf-mutes. Mainly through his influence the first deaf-and-dumb asylum in the country, that at Hartford, was established in 1820, and Alice became its first pupil. He was also one of the founders of the Connecticut retreat for the insane at Hartford. He was for ten years president of the Connecticut medical society, one of the last survivors of the "old school," and persisted in wearing knee-breeches and silk stockings, which he held to be the only proper dress for a gentleman.

Mason Fitch, physician, b. in Hartford, Conn., 10 Nov., 1807; d. in Albany, N. Y., 21 Jan., 1865, was graduated at Yale in 1829, studied medicine, and became a leading physician in Albany. He served as assistant surgeon and surgeon in the volunteer army of the United States during the civil war. He married Lydia, daughter of the Rev. John M. Bradford, a direct descendant from Gov. Bradford, of Plymouth colony. She died in 1872.

COGSWELL, Milton, soldier, b. in Noble ville, Ind., 4 Dec., 1855; d. in Washington, D. C., 29 Nov., 1882. He was the first child of American parentage born in Noble ville. After graduation at the U. S. military academy in 1849, he joined the army and served almost continuously until he was placed on the retired list in 1871. This period covered the civil war, in which he became colonel of the 42d New York volunteers. He was severely wounded, and held a prisoner nearly a year. After his retirement with the rank of brevet colonel in the regular army for gallant services, he was deputy governor of the soldier's home in Washington. At the exception of a year's interval, held the office until his death.

COGSWELL, Thomas, soldier, b. in Haverhill, Mass., 4 Aug., 1746; d. in Gilmanton, N. H., 3 Sept., 1810. He was one of a family of fourteen sons and five daughters. Of the nine sons that served in the army, eight joined in the Revolutionary army. Thomas was captain of a company in Col. Gerrish's regiment at Bunker Hill; became major of Vose's regiment, 21 Feb., 1777, and lieutenant-colonel of the 15th Massachusetts regiment, 26 Nov., 1779. He was afterward wagon-master-general, and served till the end of the war. After national independence was secured, he settled on a farm near Gilmanton, N. H., and became a prominent citizen of the community, serving as a judge in the court of common pleas from 1784 till 1800. He was elected 20th, Joseph Badger.—His son, Nathanial, soldier, b. in Haverhill, Mass., 19 Jan., 1773; d. near the rapids of the Red river, Louisiana, in August, 1813, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1794. He studied law, and, after admission to the bar, travelled in Europe. He had a strong desire for military life, offered his services to the patriot army in Mexico, and died holding a general's commission. Two other sons, Thomas and Francis, died in the military service of the United States in the second war with Great Britain. William, a younger brother of Thomas, surgeon, b. in Haverhill, Mass., 11 July, 1769; d. in Atkinson, N. H., 1 Jan., 1831, entered the army when fifteen years old in his brother's company. Having served his term of enlistment, he studied medicine and surgery, and in 1778 re-enlisted for a short time under Gen. Sullivan. On 19 Jan., 1851, he was appointed surgeon's mate in the naval hospital at West Point, and on 5 Jan., 1784, promoted to surgeon-in-chief of the hospital and chief medical officer of the U. S. army. He resigned 1 Aug., 1785. He was one of the founders of the New Hampshire medical society, with its first president, giving the land on which the academy was built.

COGSWELL, William, clergyman, 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 1811. While in college he taught school, and had Rufus Choute 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 Derry, 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 office he held for ten years, and in 1837 was chosen a trustee of Andover theological seminary. Besides his sermons, he published "A Manual of Theology and Devotion," "Assistant to Family Religion," "Christian Philanthropist," "Theological Class-Book," "Harbinger of the Millennium," "Letters to Young Men preparing for the Ministry," "Reports of the American Education Society," and "Reports of the Northern Academy for the Education of Colored Men and Women.


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 assistant surgeon to the 26th Pennsylvania regiment in April, 1861, and in the same year became assistant surgeon in the navy. He accompanied Dupont's expedition to the Port Royal, and continued in the South Atlantic blockading squadron.
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Henry Augustus, educator, b. 20 Jan., 1831. He was educated at St. Paul’s school in College Point, Long Island, and at the University of Pennsylvania, but was not graduated. He entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, and on the foundation of St. Paul’s school, in Concord, N. H., by Dr. George Shattuck, was chosen its first rector. The school, opened in 1836 with five students, is now the largest in the country, numbering about 300 pupils and twenty masters, and occupying twenty buildings. Its rector was made a doctor of divinity by Trinity college in 1863, and the success of the school is largely due to his efforts. In 1868 he visited England, and studied the workings of the large public schools there, many features of which he has introduced into St. Paul’s. Dr. Coit has been a trustee of Trinity college for four years, a delegate to the general convention of his church for many years, and is a preacher of much power. He has prepared and published sermons and addresses, and has contributed to periodical literature.—His brother, Joseph Howland, was professor of mathematics and natural science in St. James’s college, Md., until the closing of that institution in 1865, when he became associated with his brother in St. Paul’s school, Concord, of which he is now vice-principal. He has edited a “Life of Bishop Kerfoot.”—Another brother, James Milnor, chemist, b. in Harrisburg, Pa., 31 Jan., 1845, was educated at St. Paul’s school, Concord, N. H., and at Hobart college, Geneva, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1866, and at Middletown (N. Y.), and has succeeded from Dartmouth. During 1873–5 he was the general manager of the Cleveland tube-works, but has since given his attention to the teaching of chemistry and the natural sciences, principally at St. Paul’s school. Dr. Coit has devised several improved forms of chemical apparatus, and has published “A Short Manual of Qualitative Analysis” (Concord, N. H., 1883), and “A Chemical Arithmetic, with a Short System of Qualitative Analysis” (Boston, 1886).

COKE, Thomas, clergymen, b. in Norfolk, Conn., 3 June, 1803; d. in Middletown, Conn., 31 June, 1885. He was graduated at Yale in 1821, studied for the ministry in the Episcopal church, and became rector of St. Peter’s church, Salem, Mass., in 1827; of Christ church, Cambridge, Mass., in 1829; and of Trinity church, New Rochelle, N. Y., in 1830. For brief periods he was professor in Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., and president of Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky. Soon afterward he accepted the rectorship of St. Paul’s church, Troy, N. Y., which place he held for nearly twenty-five years, with a reputation as a man of ecclesiastical history in the Berkeley divinity school, the duties of which office he discharged in connection with his rectorship in Troy. In 1872 he resigned his church, was appointed professor in the Divinity-school, and removed to Middletown, Conn. Dr. Coit was one of the best scholars and ablest writers in the Episcopal church. His contributions to church literature were numerous and effective. He published “Remarks on Non-Seperatism and of Reasons” (1833); “Paragraph Bible” (1834); “Trinitarian Bible Chronologically Arranged, with Notes” (2 vols., 1837–8); “Puritanism, or a Churchman’s Defence against its Aspersions, by an Appeal to its own History” (1845); a monograph in Bishop Perry’s “History of the American Episcopal Church” (1850), entitled “Puritanism in New England and the Episcopal Church” (1885); together with frequent contributions to periodical literature.

COKE, Richard, senator, b. in Williams burg, Va., 13 March, 1829. He was educated at William and Mary college, studied law, and after admission to the bar removed to Waco, Texas, and practised his profession. He served as a private, and afterward as captain, in the Confederate army. In June, 1865, he was appointed district judge, and in 1886 elected judge of the supreme court. A year later he was re-elected, and served in that office until 1877. In 1883 he was elected for another term, to expire 3 March, 1889.

COKE, Thomas, clergymen, b. in Brecon, South Wales, 9 Sept., 1747; d. 2 May, 1814. He was educated at Oxford, and in 1762 became mayor of his native town. Subsequently he studied for the church, and obtained a curety at Petherton. In 1776 he became acquainted with John Wesley and, joining the Methodists, was appointed superintendent of the London district in 1780, and president of the Irish conference in 1782. After being ordained by Wesley as bishop of the church in the United States, he arrived in New York in 1784, and on 27 Dec. of that year he ordained Absury a bishop, and joint superintendent of the church in America. They proceeded together to visit the different conferences until June, 1785, when Coke returned to England and visited Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. The first mission he established was in the West Indies, and later, from 1787 to 1798, he conducted a mission in Ceylon, 1788–9, 1790, and 1792–3. His ninth and last visit to the United States was in 1803. After the death of Wesley he was chosen secretary of the English conference, and, in conjunction with Mr. Moore and Dr. Whitehead, published, in 1792, a “Life of Wesley.” In a voyage to New York, in 1797, the vessel he was in was taken by a privateer, and he was cruelly treated, being plundered of everything but his books. In 1803 he established a mission in Gibraltar, and from this time until 1806 was engaged in travelling in aid of the missionary cause. The John Wesley Memorial Mission was established in 1811 at Sierra Leone. Determining, in 1813, to establish a mission at Ceylon, such was his zeal that, when the conference hesitated on account of the expense, he furnished the money from his own pocket. With John Wesley and the missionaries embarked 30 Dec., and, after being out four months, he was found dead in his cabin. He rendered valuable assistance to Wesley in procuring what was called the deed of declaration, providing for the settlement of the Methodist chapels in the connection, and he acted as the preacher, and his successors, forever. He was the author of a “Commentary of the Bible” (1807), “A History of the West Indies,” “History of the Bible,” “Six Letters in Defence of the Doctrine of
JUSTIFICATION BY FAITH," "FOUR DISCOURSES ON THE DUTIES OF A MINISTER," AND A "PREACHER'S MANUAL."

Dr. Colburn, Sir John, Lord Seaton, British soldier, b. in 1773; d. 17 April, 1863. He was educated at Eton, Brasenose College, and Winchester school, entered the army in 1799, and served in Holland, Egypt, and Italy. He was in the battle of Maida in 1806, was military secretary to Sir John Moore, commanded a brigade in Wellington's army in Portugal, France, and Spain in 1814, and did good service throughout the peninsular war. He originated and led the decisive movement of the 53rd light infantry that secured the victory at Waterloo. He received several orders of knighthood for his services, and became lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada in 1829. 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, and devoted great services to that country, and was made a lieutenant-general in 1838. He returned to England 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 afterwards lord-high-commissioner of the Ionian isles, and commander of the forces in Ireland, but resigned in 1860, and was promoted to field-marshal on 30 March of that year.

COLBURN, Zerah, mathematician, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1815. At the age of fifteen he began to collect Geocosms, 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 1840 he began a collection of bank-notes. In 1857 he contributed 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 is one of the founders of the Boston numismatic society, has been its first president, and has 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., 1893. His parents were poor, and when a boy he worked in factories in the different villages to which they moved. He learned the mechanist's trade, but early manifested a taste for mathematics, and was graduated at Harvard in 1820. He then opened a select school in Boston, but in April, 1822, 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 popular lectures, illustrated with the mechanism, on astronomy, physics, and mathematics, which was continued through many years. He was also superintendent of schools at Lowell, was elected a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences in 1827, and was for several years an examiner in mathematics at Harvard. His reputation rests largely on his "First Lessons in 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" (Boston, 1824; revised ed., 1833), and an "Algebra" (1827).

COLBURN, Joseph, mathematician, prodyg, b. in Cabot, Vt., 1 Sept., 1804; d. in Norwich, Vt., 2 March, 1840. When only six years old he began to manifest an interest in mathematics; this led his father, wishing to make money by exhibiting the boy, left Vermont with him in the winter of 1810-1. The offer of Dr. Wheelock, president of Dartmouth, to educate Zerah at his own expense was rejected, and the lad was placed on exhibition at Boston, where he attempted to mentally solve 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 1,511 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 facility in using the ordinary, working by a mode which he was able to solve questions like the following: "What is 999,999 × 49 × 25?" The result occupied seventeen places of figures. He immediately gave the factors of 294,367,397, which French mathematicians had supposed to be a prime number. His performances have led several mathematicians to believe that his mental processes were incomceivably rapid, and his memory very powerful. After exhibiting his son in the middle and southern states, Mr. Colburn took him to England, Scotland, and Ireland, and finally placed him in the Lyceé Napoleon at Paris, where he remained for eighteen months. In 1830 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 earl caused the boy's removal from the school in 1831, and his academy suggestions, Zerah began to study for the stage. Abandoning this, he became assistant in a school, and soon began teaching on his own account, performing astronomical calculations at the same time for Dr. Thomas Young, then studying the longitude. After his father's death in 1824 he returned to the United States, and, after teaching for a few months in Fairfield, N. Y., removed to Burlington, Vt., where he studied at the university, and supported himself by teaching French. He united with the Methodist church in 1829, was for nine years an itinerant preacher, and in 1835 became professor of languages in Norwich university, Vermont. His remarkable faculty for computation left him about the time he reached manhood, Mr. Colburn's manners were unsparing, and he gave no evidence of great ability, aside from his early talent for calculation. He published his "Memoirs" (Springfield, 1839).—His nephew, Zerah, engineer, b. in Saratoga, N. Y., in 1832; d. in Massachusetts, 4 May, 1870, lost his father when a child, and removed with his mother to New Hampshire, where he worked on a farm. He afterward went to Boston, found employment in the Lowell machine-shop in 1847, and then on the Concord railroad, where he showed great talent for practical mechanics. He soon rose to be superintendent of Mr. Stough's locomotive works in Boston, and afterward held a similar place in the works at Paterson, N. J., where he in-
vented improvements in freight engines. He then connected himself with the "Railroad Journal," and in 1854 established in New York city the "Railroad Advocate," which he sold in 1855, and again resumed his residence in New York 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 machines, subjects on which he had been engaged in his 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 Phila-
delphia. Only a few numbers were issued, and he soon resumed 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 1870 over-
work and irregularity of habits drove him into private life. In 1871 he removed to Canada. In April, 1872, he avoided all his old friends, strayed away to a country town in Massachusetts, and died there by his own hand. During his residence in Lon-
don, Mr. Colburn was employed as consulting en-
gineer on many important constructions, and pre-
pared papers for the Toronto Academy of Science, and received the annual address of the institution in 1866, which was published in 1867. He contributed to several periodicals, and published several works. The more noted of these were his papers before the Institution of civil engineers (of 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 Loco-
motive Engine" (Boston, 1851), and wrote a supple-
ment on "American Practice" for a new edition of Clark's "Locomotive Engine" (1859).

COLBY, Anthony, governor of New Hamp-
shire, b. in New London, N. H., 13 Nov., 1782; d. there, 13 July, 1873. He was a member of the Baptists, and did much toward consolidat-
ing the interests of the denomination in the state. He was major-general of militia, president of a railroad, and a large owner of factories. In 1846-7 he was commissioner of the General Assembly to confer on him the honorary degree of A. M. in 1850, and he was one of its trustees from 1850 till 1870. Dur-
ing 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 in New Lon-
don, N. H., endowed by his family.

COLBY, Charles Galusha, editor, b. in Roch-
ester, N. Y., in 1830; d. in New York city, 30 Oct., 1866. He was graduated at Wesleyan uni-
versity, Middletown, Conn., in 1854, and soon afterward began teaching and lecturing on astron-
omy. In 1850 he was engaged with Prof. Bond, of 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 "Science," 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 "Comprehensive System of the Arts," and "American Statistical Annual" (New York, 1853). He afterward became assistant editor of Hunt's "Merchant's Magazine," and held the place till, on the death of Mr. Hunt, the property passed into other hands. Mr. Colby wrote the de-

cription and statistical letter-press for Morse's "Geography of the World" (New York, 1856), Morse's "Diamond Atlas," and several smaller works. He was also the author of numerous encyclopedias and almanacs, and received the degrees 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 1870 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 Watervu college, Maine, was promised to be changed to Colby university. He occupied 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 1830, was gradu-
ated at Brown in 1853. He removed in 1856 to Wis., about 1874, and became president of the Wisconsin central railroad. He was a member of the legislature in 1880, and became a trustee of Brown university in 1879.—Another son, Henry Francis, clergyman, b. in Boston Highlands (Roxbury), Mass., 25 Nov., 1843, was graduated at Brown in 1862, and at Newton theological semi-

nary in 1867. He has been pastor of the 1st Baptist church in Dayton, Ohio, since his ordina-
tion in 1868, and in 1883 was president of the Ohio Baptist convention. He has travelled ex-
tensively in Europe. He has published a class book (1862), and sketches of Gardiner Colby, Caleb Parker, and Ebenezer Thresher.

COLCUR (coal-ker), Araucanian cacique of Angel, b. in that territory, Chili, in 1555; d. in Coya in 1588. He was the grandson of Caupolica-
án, and, after receiving the education of his ancestors, went against the Spaniards from 1583 till 1581, was elected chief of the united forces of the Arauco-
rians in 1592. He surprised Sotomayor, the governor of Chili, who, being defeated, returned to Peru for re-enforcements. From 1593 till 1596 Colcur 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-
tering every Spaniard 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., 1688; d. on Long Island, 28 Sept., 1776. His father, Rev. Alexander Colden, prepared him for the University of Edinburgh, where he was graduated in 1705. He then spent three years in Germany, and in 1708 came to this country and practised successfully as a physician in Philadelphia till 1715. He then visited London, and met Halley, the as-

tronomer, who was so pleased with a paper on

"Animal Secretions," 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, 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 Newburgh, on the Hudson. Here, in the midst of a wilderness, 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 1700, and in 1761 Lord Halifax, in return for his zeal for 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 was seized in New York, and it was put under his care in Fort George, 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 coach-house, took out his chariot, carried the images upon it through the town, and returned to burn them, with his own carriages and sleighs, before his eyes on the Bowling Green." He would have fired on the people, but was menaced with being hung on 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. They were taken to the city-hall, and the municipal government then restored order. Colden's claim for indemnification was rejected by the assembly in 1766. He continued to be a firm friend of the crown, and in 1775 advised the assembly to "supplicate the throne, and our most gracious sovereign will hear and relieve you with paternal indulgence." Colden's administration was marked by the incorporation of several benevolent societies. On the return of Gov. Tryon in 1775, he retired to his house on Long Island. Dr. Colden corresponded from 1710 till his death with the most prominent scientific men of his time in Europe and in the continent, and was the first to introduce the Linnaean system of nomenclature into America. He furnished to Linnaeus an account of between 300 and 400 American plants, about 200 of which were described in the "Acta Upsaliensia."

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 manuscripts is still in the library of 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 Heron in Paris, in the beginning of this century. Though he early gave up the practice of medicine, he was always interested in it. He was one of the first to recommend the cooling regimen in fevers, and in 1742 showed, in a tract, how an epidemic he had visited New York was of, ravaged by the filth 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 society. He published a "History of the Five Indian Nations depending upon New York," calling attention to the relation of Indian affairs to commerce (New York, 1727; reprinted, with introduction and notes by John G. Shea, 1866; enlarged ed., London, 1747), and "Cause of Gravitation," 12. pamphlets, entitled "Principles of Action in Nature," with a treatise on Fluxions, London, 1752). He prepared, just before his death, a new edition of the last-named work, with copious additions, and placed the manuscript in the hands of Prof. Whittall, of Edinburgh, but it never appeared, and its fate unknown. Among Dr. Colden's medical papers are an "Essay on the Virtues of the Bortanie or Great Water-Dock," which led to his acquaintance with Linnaeus, and "Observations on Exidemical Sore Throat" (1759). Among his manuscripts are an inquiry into the opening of the Thames, an essay on vital motion, and "Observations on Smith's History of New York," complaining of the author's partiality and incorrectness. These and other papers are 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 Colden, lawyer, b. in Springfield, near Flushing, L. I., 4 April, 1769; d. in Jersey City, N. J., 7 Feb., 1814, began his studies in Jamaica, after which he went to New York, and studied at the head of his profession as a commercial lawyer. He was colonel of a volunteer 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 Sharpe 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 system of internal improvements, and also gave much attention to public education and the reformation of the penal laws. 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," whose intimate friend he was (New York, 1817); "Memorial of the Celebration of the Completion of the New York Canals" (1829); and "Vindication of the Steamboat Right granted by the State of New York" (1819).
COLE

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 Gris- ward. He was for many years rector of St. James's parish in Woosocket, 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 re- moved to Racine, Wis., and in May, 1860, was elected president of the theological semi- nary. In this place he labored until his death, a period of thirty-five years, being also rector of St. Sylvas's parish, and making 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 nomi- nated to the vacancy in the bishopric made by the death of Bishop Armitage in 1873, and, although not elected, wielded an influence in the affairs of the diocese, with which he was connected for many years. In 1852 the degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Norwich university, Vt.

COLE, Cornelius, senator, b. in Lodi, N. Y., 17 Sept., 1822. He was graduated at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1847, and, after studying law in the office of William H. Seward, 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 rep- ublican, and in 1869 his name was included in the latter year newly elected a newspaper. He then removed to Santa Cruz, and was a representative from California in the 38th congress as a union re- publican, 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 3 March, 1873.

COLE, Joseph Foxcroft, artist, b. in Jay, Me., 9 Nov., 1837. He studied art in Paris, where he was a pupil of Laminet from 1860 till 1863, and of Charles Jacque in 1867. His professional life has been spent in Paris. Among his paintings are "The Ram and Ewe," "New Eng- land Farm," "The Shepherdess," "Willow Brook," "The Weakest goes to the Wall," "Pastoral Scene in Normandy," exhibited in the Paris salon of 1875; "Norman Farm," and "Sheep-washing in Normandy," sent to the London Royal academy exhibition of 1877; and "Twilight, Medrose High- lands," "Cows Ruminating," and "Coast Scene in Normandy," shown at the Centennial exhibition of 1876, where he received a medal and diploma. His landscapes contain delicate gradations of color, and show distances indicative of the mysterious tenderness and repose of nature.

COLE, Orsamus, jurist, b. in Cazenovia, Madison co., N. Y., 23 Aug., 1819. He was graduated at Union in 1843, studied law, and removed to Polos, Grant co., Wis., where he practised his pro- fession. He was appointed U. S. judge for Wis- consin territory, was a prominent member of the constitutional convention of 1847, and elected to congress as a Whig in 1848, serving one term. He vigorously opposed the compromise measures of 1850, was the principal supporter of the territorial ordinance of Wisconsin in 1853, and in 1855 was elected by the Republicans to the supreme bench of the state. He was re-elected in 1861, 1867, and 1873, and in 1879 for a term of ten years.

COLE, Thomas, painter, b. in Bolton-le-Moor, England, 1 Feb., 1801; d. near Catskill, N. Y., 11 Feb., 1848. His father emigrated to the United States in 1819, and settled in Ohio, where Thomas took lessons in art from a mediocre portrait-painter named Stone. On leaving the school he became intimate with Durand and Trumbull, and turned his attention to depicting the autumn scenery of the Hudson, with such success that he soon became known as one of the best of American landscape-painters. He made several professional visits to Europe, and died abroad, painted in Eng- land, France, and Italy; but his most attractive works were executed in this country. In 1830 he exhibited at the Royal academy, London, a "View in New Hampshire" and "The Tomb of General Brock;" and in 1831 a "View in the United States." Among his most popular works are the "Voyage of Life," a series of allegorical pictures, familiar through engravings, and the "Course of Empire," a similar series, representing a nation's rise, prog- ress, decline, fall, and desolation, now owned by the New York historical society. Among his other works are "Bronze Creek,""Segesta," "View on the Thames," "Cross in the Wilderness," "L'Alle- gria," "Il Penseroso," "Mountain Ford," "Cross and the World," "Vale of Segesta," "Conway Peak," and "Catskill Creek." Mr. Cole was a modest, sweet-tempered, thoughtful man, whose love of nature is deep as that of his friend Bryant. They found great pleasure in wandering among the Catskills, which is pleasantly commem- orated in one of Durand's finest pictures, in which the poet and painter are seen standing together on a mountain ledge. After the death of Mr. Cole a memorial address was delivered by Mr. Bryant be- fore the New York historical society.

COLEMAN, Charles Caryll, painter, b. in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1810. 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 in the capacity of a surgeon. After the war he returned to Europe, and has since resided there, painting chiefly in Paris, 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 1851. His principal works are "Troubadour," "Nuremberg Towers" (1876); "Bronze Horses of St. Mark's" (1877); "Venice, Ancient and Modern" (1889); "Remote Quarter of Paris in 1878" (1881); "Capri Interior," "Capri Grainfield," "Capri Reapers," and "Head of Capri Girl" (1886).

COLEMAN, John, editor, b. in Baltimore, Md., 11 Feb., 1803; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 16 Sept., 1869. He was a Methodist till 1834, when he was con- firmed in the Protestant Episcopal church, was or- dained priest in Frederick, Md., 27 May, 1836, and for twenty years served in the church. Philadelphia. He became editor of the "Banner of the Cross," Philadelphia, with Rev. F. Ogilby, and edited Faber's "Difficulties of Romanism," with an introductory essay (Philadelphia, 1840), and Dr. Wilmer's "Episcopal Manual" (1841). He also contributed to the American Church quarterly. His son, Leighton, clergyman, b. in Philadelphia, 3 May, 1857, was graduated at the General theo- logical seminary, New York, in 1861, and, after holding pastorate in Philadelphia, Wilmington,
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Del., and Manch Chunk, Pa., became rector of Trinity church, Toledo, Ohio, in 1874. In 1875 he was elected bishop of the diocese of Fond du Lac, Wis., but declined. He has been abroad for several years, as 23 Feb. (1880) in Oxford, England.

COLEMAN, Lewis Miner, educator, b. in Hanover 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 and Greek. At the opening of the Civil War, he raised an artillery company for the Confederate service, became its captain, 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, author, b. in Middlefield, Mass., 14 June, 1796; d. in Easton, Pa., 16 March, 1882. He was graduated at Yale in 1817, and for three years was professor 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 Belchertown, Mass., Congregational church for seven years, for five years principal of Burr seminary in Vermont, and then principal of a major Latin department in the Phillips Academy, Northampton. 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 1850 he traveled in Europe, Egypt, and Palestine. He was professor of Latin and Greek in Lafayette college, Easton, Pa., from 1851 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); "Hystorical Text and Biblical Geography" (1854; revised ed., 1859); "Prelacy and Ritualism" (1869); and a genealogy of the Lyman family. See a sermon on his life by Rev. Alfred N. Kellogg, D. D. (Easton, Pa., 1882).

COLEMAN, Obad M., inventor, b. in Burnsteh, Mass., 6 June, 1807; d. in Saratoga, N. Y., 2 April, 1845. 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 Minstrel 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 his family of extreme poverty. He removed to Saratoga in 1842, and invented improvements in the accordion. He also began here to construct his Auto-Ball attachment to the piano-forte, which gave him high rank among inventors. He sold his patented $160,000 in this country, and for about $10,000 in England.

COLEMAN, William, journalist, b. in Boston, Mass., 14 Feb., 1766; d. in New York city, 13 July, 1829. He studied law, began practice in Greenfield, Mass., and during Siaya's rebellion served against the Indians. He became a justice of the peace in the city about 1794, and was for a short time a law partner of Aaron Burr. He was afterward reporter of the New York supreme court, but lost the place after the defeat of the federalists in 1800. In 1801 Coleman was selected by Alexander Hamilton and other prominent members of his party to succeed in office. The paper, under the name of the "Evening Post," appeared on 16 Nov., 1801, and Coleman was its sole editor for twenty years, retaining his connection with it till his death. Coleman never wavered in his attachment to the principles of the Federal party, and was its most prominent men of his time.

COLEMAN, William T., pioneer, b. in Cythiana, Ky., 29 Feb., 1824. He went to San Francisco in 1849 and engaged in business as a shipping and commission merchant. 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 two men were arrested and promptly freed. On 23 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 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, while the inefficiency of the courts remained as obvious as ever, the leaders in the movement of Feb. 1851, and others of San Francisco's most prominent citizens, undertook 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 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 by the possibility of capture. When their work was done they abandoned, not their organization, but their active operations, and returned to private life. Mr. Coleman's services in connection with the committee of 1851 were not forgotten, and when in May, 1856, a remarkable 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 days, he accepted this call and became leader of the executive committee of the revived 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, Neely Johnson, in company with 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 his "Memoirs," has given an account that differs much from the memory of Mr. Coleman himself, and of other members of the committee. Still 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 hinder them: the committee were strong in the confidence of a large body of ordinary 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 brutality and dangerous action, and to avoid collision with U. S. 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 possible, in the Pennsylvania movement after the cessation of the activity of the whole body, in August, 1856, its members still retained enough unity to control municipal politics 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 unsuccessfully 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 ceased to live.

COLES, Abraham, author, b. in Scotch Plains, N. J., 26 Dec., 1813. After studying law for six months he began the study of medicine, was graduated at Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, in 1835, and settled in Newark, N. J., in 1836. He visited Europe and afterward lived in Paris during the insurrection of June, 1848, of which he wrote an account in a series of letters to the Newark "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 1866 (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. Heine, in (1886) engaged on the task of versifying the Psalms, Princeton gave him the degree of L.L, D, in 1871.

COLES, Edward, governor of Illinois, b. in Albe marle county, Va., 15 Dec., 1786; d. in Phil adelphia, Pa., 7 July, 1888. He was educated at Hamp den-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 head of a family 160 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 Eblin B. Washburne (Chicago, 1882). Gov. Coles removed to Philadelphia in 1833, and in 1836 read before the Philadelphia Historical Society a "History of the Ordinance of 1787" (Philadelphia, 1836).

COLESWORTHY, Daniel Clement, publisher, b. in Portland, Me., 14 July, 1810. He is descended from an old Boston family, one of whom was a member of the famous "tea-party" in Boston harbor. He became a printer, and published and edited the Portland "Tribune" in 1840-4, and since 1850 has been a bookseller in Boston. He has published "Sabbath-School Hymns" (1853); "Advice to an Apprentice" (1856); "Opening Buds" (1858); "A Touch at the Times" (1840); "Chronicles of Casco Bay" (1856); and "A Group of Children, and other Poems" (1865).

COLUMBUS, Schuyler, statesman, b. in New York city, 23 March, 1823; d. in Mankato, Minn., 13 Jan., 1885. His grandfather was Gen. William Colfax, who commanded the life-guards of Washington throughout the Revolution 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 stepfather's store, Schuyler went with the family to Indiana in 1836, and settled in New Carlisle, St. Joseph co., where Mr. Matthews soon became post-master. 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 absterger 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 about a year when, 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 polities, 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, opposed 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 from a district near being elected in a district of that was strongly democratic. He accepted his opponent's challenge to a joint canvass, travelled a thousand miles, and spoke seventy 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 Frémont 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-route from St. Louis to San Francisco, reaching mining-camps where letters had previously been delivered by express at five dollars an ounce. Mr. 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 president selected C. B. Smith, of Indiana, on the ground that he afterward wrote Colfax, that the latter was "a very able 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, descended 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 motion was afterward changed to one of censure, and Mr. Colfax's action was widely commented on, but generally sustained by Union men. On 7 May, 1864, he was presented by citizens of Indiana then in Washington with a service of silver, largely on account of his course in this case. 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 May, 1868, the republican convention nominated 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 take the renomination for the vice-presidency, and he was defeated in the Philadelphia 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, received shares of stock in the credit mobilier of America. The house judiciary committee reported that there was no ground for his impeachment, as the alleged offence, if committed at all, had been beyond the jurisdiction of the court. 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 later years were spent mostly in retirement in his home at South Bend, Ind., and in delivering lectures, which he 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, 1880).

COLGATE, William, manufacturer, b. in the county of Kent, England, 25 Jan., 1783; d. in New York city. Constrained by political considerations, his family emigrated to this country in 1798, and settled in Harford county, Md. Young Colgate came to New York in 1804, and became apprenticed to Colfax, for whom he subsequently worked 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 the leading Christian men of New York. In all the missionary and benevolent enterprises of his denomination he was distinguished for zeal and liberality. He was a member of the board 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 became a member, and continued to be until his death, also to organize with others, laymen and clergymen, in the organization of the American Bible union, and of this society he remained treasurer until his death.—His son, James Boorman, banker, b. in New York city, 4 March, 1819, has for many years been the head of the firm of Daniel R. 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 Madison university, Rochester university, Rochester theological seminary, Colby academy, New London, N. H., to Peshie institute, N. J., and to Columbian university, Washington, D. C. In the civil war he was a staunch and effective supporter of the government.—Another son, Samuel, manufacturer, b. in New York city, 23 March, 1822, succeeded to his father's business, the manufacture of soap, in which he has been greatly prosperous. He has been a munificent patron of the benevolent enterprises of his denomination. In conjunction with his brother, James B. Colgate, he erected the Colgate academy building at Hamilton, N. Y., at an expense of $100,000. He is president of the New York Baptist educational society, of "The society for the suppression of vice," and a member of the board of the American tract society.

COLHOUN, Edmund R., naval officer, b. in Pennsylvania, 6 May, 1821. He entered the navy as midshipman, 1 April, 1839; became a master, 6 Jan., 1853; resigned, 27 June, 1853; re-entered 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. 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 Ream's Island, the capture of New Bern, and the engagements below Franklin and Blackwater on 4 Oct., 1862. In 1863 he commanded the steamer "Ladona," and afterward the monitor "Weehawken," of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, in her various engagements with Forts Sumter, Wagner, and Beaufort, in the summer of 1863. In 1865 he commanded the monitors "St. Paul" and "St. Nicholas," and 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., 1873. He entered the navy as midshipman, 25 Jan., 1821, became a passed midshipman, and in the summer of 1821 was commissioned lieutenant, 27 May, 1820; a commander, 4 Nov., 1832, 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 steamer "Mohawk" in Africa in 1852-'54, 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 Bur-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 practised law in Washington, Orange, and Windsor counties, Vt., and in 1821-2 and 1827-8 represented the town of Royalton in the assembly. In 1823 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 whig to represent the 2d district in congress, was re-elected in 1844 and 1846, but in 1848 declined to be again a candidate. In March, 1849, he was appointed post-master-general by President Taylor, but on the death of the president resigned with the rest of the cabinet. He was soon afterward again elected judge of the supreme court of Vermont, holding that office until 1854, when he was chosen U. S. senator, 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.

COLLIES, Christopher, engineer, b. in Ireland about 1738; d. in New York city in 1821. He was educated by Pococke, the oriental traveller, after whose death, in 1765, he emigrated to America, lectured in Philadelphia on pneumatics in 1772, and in 1773 delivered a series of lectures in New York city on inland lock navigation. In April, 1774, he proposed to build a reservoir for New York city. The Revolutionary war having prevented the carrying out of this scheme, he suggested the 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. Collies 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 London in 1785. In 1808 Collies 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 band-boxes, paper hangings, rat-traps, and mousetraps, Persian 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, in 1884, and again, 1894, Dr. Rolfe, a friend, John Head, was elected district judge in 1827. In 1836 he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of Alabama, in 1857 was made chief justice, and held that office till 1849, when he was elected, without opposition, a senator of the state. His support was sought both by the southern rights and the Union party; but he favored neither side of the question that then agitated the southern states, and in 1855 was re-nominated and elected without a regular nomination. When his second term expired he retired to private life.

COLLIER, James, lawyer, b. 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 cannon. After the war he removed to Steubenville, where he practiced 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 and John Brough, represented the latter in the northern chamber. In 1849 he settled the dispute. In 1849 he was appointed collector for California, 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 served as a military governor.

COLLIER, John A., jurist, b. in Broome county, N. Y., in 1878; d. in Binghamton, N. Y., 24 March, 1878. He practised law at Binghamton, was elected to congress as a Clay democrat, serving from 5 Dec., 1851, till 2 March, 1853, was state comptroller 1853-6, and was commissioner to revise the code in 1847.

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 Bronxville and Greenville, Westchester co., N. Y. He was pastor at Geneva, N. Y., in 1855-9, and afterward at Rochester, N. Y., 1859-70, and in the latter year published "The Christian Home" (Philadelphia, 1859); "The Young Men of the Bible" (New York, 1861); "Little Crowns and how to Coin them" (1862); "Pleasing Paths for Little Feet" (1864); "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., 14 Aug., 1835. He studied at the Yates Polytechnic Institute in his native place, was graduated at Yale in 1851, and 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 at the University of London, and in the laboratory, receiving in 1866 the degree of Ph. D. In 1867 he was called to the chair of analytical chemistry, mineralogy, and metallurgy in the University of Vermont, becoming at the same time professor of general chemistry and toxicology in the medical school, of which faculty he was also dean. These offices he held until 1873, and from 1872 till 1876 he was secretary of the
COLLIER

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 "Commercial Fertilizers" to the government series. From 1877 till 1882 he was chemist to 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 conducted under his supervision, and one of the most important of these was concerning 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 depreciation 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 imported largely of beet-sugar, and this sum could be retained within our country, provided the demonstrations of Prof. Collier were accepted. In 1883 he invented and patented an apparatus for recovering sugar from bagasse, 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 edited the "Reports of the Department of Agriculture" (Washington, 1857-'85, and published "Sorghum: Its Culture and Manufacture" (New York, 1884); also "Syrup, Agriculture" (Philadelphia, 1849). He was an active leader in the promotion of temperance and became president of Dickinson college, Pa. From 1869 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, Edward K., shipowner, b. in St. Croix, Cape Cod, Mass., 5 Aug., 1802; d. in New York city, 22 Jan., 1878. He began life as a clerk in the office of McCreas & Sliddell, shipping-merchants in New York city, became superintendent of a line of packets running between New York and Vera Cruz, and then of a line running to New Orleans, and also established the Dramatic 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," sunk 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 $858,000 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 mining enterprises, and was at one time largely interested in Ohio coal and iron mines.

COLLINS, Elizabeth Ballinger, minister of the Society of Friends, Co Upper Freshman, N. J., in 1755; d. in 1831. Her father, Joseph Ballinger, died when she was a child, and in 1773 she married John Mason, who died about 1777, and in 1778 she married Job Collins. When in her twenty-fourth year, 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 autobiog-raphy was published in Philadelphia in 1859.

COLLINS, George C., merchant, b. in South Hadley, Mass., in 1810; d. in New York city, 10 Feb., 1853. He removed when a boy to Hartford, Conn., and at the age of twenty went to Mobile, Ala., as confidential agent of G. & O. to the largest cotton-dealer in the south. After three years he returned to the north and went into business on his own account as a grocer in Hartford, removed to New York city in 1841 as partner in the house of McCoon, Sherman & Co., and established in 1860 the house of Collins & Rayner, which afterward became George C. Collins & Co. After the draft-riots of 1863 he was a member of a committee to prosecute the claims of the families of the murdered negroes against the city, and was one of the largest contributors to the fund raised for the relief of the families. He was an active promoter of various charitable and religious objects.

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 Bris-ton, England, and was educated in Philadelphia at the age of twenty-one, where he worked as a journeyman, in 1760 was appointed public printer in New Jersey, and removed to Burling-ton. In 1771 he began the publication of an almanac, which he issued annually for more than twenty years. In 1776 he printed the first issue of an almanac, and there printed 5,000 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 Aug., d. in Newport, R. I., 8 March, 1765. 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 from 1778 till 1783, was governor from 1786 till 1789, and in the latter year elected a member of the first class under the constitution, but did not take his seat.

**COLLINS, Joseph Edmund,** Canadian journalist, b. in Placentia, Newfoundland, 22 Oct., 1855. 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 city editorship of the "Globe." He has published "Life and Times of Sir John A. McDonald," "The Administration of Lord Lorne," "A Sketch of the Life of Lord Lansdowne," 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, 1864; d. at Callao, Peru, 9 Aug., 1875. He entered the navy in 1854 as midshipman, became a lieutenant in 1856, was attached to the sloop "Decatur" during the Mexican war, and was present at Taspin and Tobsaco. He commanded the sloop "Anacapa" in the Potomac squadron in 1891, and took part in the engagement at Aquia Creek on 31 May in that year. He afterward received command of the gun-boat "Unadilla," 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 Fort Royal and in various expeditions along the coast. In July, 1862, he was made commander of the steamer "Octoara" in the West Indian squadron. In 1863 he was transferred to the steam sloop "Wachusett," and sent in pursuit of Confederate privateers. On 7 Oct., 1864, he bore down on the Confederate steamer "Florida" in the harbor of Bahia, Brazil, intending to sink her, but demanded her surrender, and, as the captain and half his crew were ashore, the lieutenant in command of the "Florida" complied. As the "Florida" was boarded, a hawser was made fast, and the capter 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 run into at 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 of Commander Collins and ordered him to be tried by court-martial. On 23 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 A.,** b. in Fermoy, Ireland, in 1844. 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 1868, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. In 1868-9 he was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives, and in 1870-1 a state senator. In 1875 he was judge-advocate-general of the state. He was appointed delegate-at-large from Massachusetts to the democratic national conventions 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 chosen president of the Irish land league at the convention that was held in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1884.

**COLLINS, Thomas,** governor of Delaware, b. in 1782; 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, La., 26 June, 1812; d. 3 Nov., 1879. He became a printer, then an editor, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1833, was reporter and clerk of the state senate in 1834, then edited the "True American," was clerk of the U. S. court in 1836-8, district attorney for the Orleans district in 1840-2, judge of the Orleans court in 1842-1, a member of the constitutional convention in 1852, and in 1856 was elected judge of the first district court of New Orleans. At the close of the war he resumed the practice of law in New Orleans, and in 1867 was made judge of the Orleans court, which office 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" (1800), "The Eden of Labor," and essays on sociology, ethics, and politics, published in periodicals.

**COLLINS, Zaechens,** 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, literary, and religious societies.

**COLLINSON, Sir Richard,** naval officer, b. in Gateshead, Durham, England, 7 Nov., 1811. He entered the navy in 1833, and, after three years' service on the Palace station, was assigned to the "Chanticleer," which was employed in making observations on the shores and islands of the Atlantic ocean. Being promoted a lieutenant in 1836, he joined the "Sulphur," 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. Collinson took command of an expedition to Bering strait, to continue the search for Sir John Franklin. After passing three winters in the ice, and as judge of the court at 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 command at Epsom and the lakes, he was promoted to flag-officer in 1862, and made a K. C. B. in 1875. He is the author of "Nine Weeks in Canada" (Cambridge, 1862), and "The Three Voyages of Martin Frobisher in Search of a Passage to Cathai and India by the Northwest," A. D. 1576-8" (London, 1866).
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tinguishing himself so much that at the death of Aillavilla he was given the command of both tribes. From 1551 till 1558 he directed many attacks upon the invaders under Valdivia, and, having united his troops with those of Coloppa, fought the famous battle of Tucapel, 2 Dec., 1553, in which Valdivia was defeated. The victory of the Indians was due to the plan of Coloco, who divided his forces into thirteen bodies, to make them fight in turn, in order to have always fresh troops to encounter the enemy. The following day another battle was fought, Coloco being at the head of his division, and the Spaniards were again defeated. Accompanied by Lator, he resisted in his intrenchments the attack of Villagran, 29 April, 1554. The Spanish chief was wounded, and retreated to Concepcion, a city that, later in 1554, was captured and burned by Coloco. In 1555 he was besieged in the city of Valdivia by Villagran, and evacuated the place after a long resistance. At the end of the same year he fought a battle with Villagran at Bobla, but was again defeated. Two years later he commanded a division of Coloppa's army, had an encounter with Garcia de Mendoza at Monte Pinto, attacked with great fury his intrenchments three times, and was repelled each time by the Spaniards, losing in the battle 2,400 men. In November, 1551, he was defeated once more at the Arauco valley, and, Coloppa having been taken prisoner, he succeeded him as chief of the Araucanian army. He kept up the war until 1559, when, being successful in several battles, he asked for peace, and signed the first treaty between the Spaniards and the Araucanians. Again, in October, 1561, he raised a large army against the conquerors, and lost his life in the terrible battle of Lomaco. Coloco was not only celebrated for his great courage, but also considered the wisest cacique of his time.

**COLQUITT, Walter T.,** lawyer, b. in Halifax county, Va., 27 Dec., 1799; d. in Macon, Ga., 7 May, 1853. He removed with his parents to Georgia, entered Princeton college, but was not graduated, studied law in Millicentville, Ga., and was admitted to the bar. He began practice at Sparta, and afterward moved 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 Troup candidate for congress against Lumpkin, the Clark candidate, who was elected by the vote of only two majority. The same year he was elected judge of the Chattoohoochee 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 2 Dec., 1839, but, having left the party with two colleagues after the nomination of Harrison for president, 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 Polk administration in the controversy relative to Oregon, and throughout the Mexican war was a prominent opponent of the Wilmot proviso. He was one of the most earnest speakers in the Nashville convention in 1850 in defense of the rights of the south. He had been licensed as a Methodist preacher in 1827, and, during the turmoil of the most exciting political career, was in the habit of officiating at the Methodist churches. He was one of the most successful lawyers in the state, and his criminal practice had no rival.—His son, Alfred Holt, statesman, b. in Walton county, Ga., 20 April, 1824, was graduated at Princeton in 1844, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1845, served during the Mexican war as a staff officer, with the rank of major, and in 1852 was elected to congress from Georgia, and served one term. In 1858 he was a member of the legislature, and in 1860 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, as a brigadier-general, and, after serving some time in that grade, was commissioned a major-general. In 1876 he 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 for the term expiring 3 March, 1889.

**COLT, Le Baron Bradford,** jurist, b. in Dedham, Mass., 25 June, 1846. He was graduated at Yale in 1868, and at Columbia law-school in 1870. He traveled in Europe in 1870-71, 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 sent to a boarding-school in Amherst, Mass., but ran away, and in July, 1827, shipped as a boy before the mast on an East India voyage. After his return he was placed in his father's factory at Ware, Mass., in the dyeing and bleaching department, and the tutelage 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. Coul, he traversed the Union and British America, lecturing on chemistry, and, owing to his success 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 procurement of the great invention connected with his name. The first model of his pistol was made in wood in 1829, with the imperfect tools at his command, while he was a sailor-boy on board ship. The money acquired by his chemical lectures enabled him to manufacture other models, and in 1829, 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 take an interest in it, and a 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 offi-
cers 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. In 1844, Col. 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 put the Indians from the Everglades, until a few of those troops, under the direction of Lient.-Col. Harney, were armed with Colt's revolvers, and their success was such that more were at once ordered, and the Indians were easily disinheartened 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 fire-arms were manufactured. Meantime the market for fire-arms in the United States, for the home 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 $28,000. He had parted with the last one to a Texan ranger, and, after having four of the same model, he was compelled to make a new model, 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 secured more commodious workshops at Hartford and filled the orders with promptness. The emigration to California, 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 in 1851 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 500 acres in extent, protected it from the annual floods 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 balls, 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 making the 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 armory the entire expenditure upon the grounds and buildings amounting to more than $2,500,000. The dwellings erected for the employes are unusually comfortable and convenient. Col. Colt also provided the workmen with a public hall, a library, courses of lectures, concerts, a set of instruments for a band of musicians, and a uniform for a military company organized among them. He invented also a submarine battery for the defence of harbors against naval attack, and was the first to attempt and practically test the project of a submarine telegraph-cable, having laid and operated with perfect success in 1843 such a cable from Coney Island and Fire Island to the city of New York, and from the Merchants' exchange to the mouth of the harbor. This cable consisted of a lead pipe, half filled with a combination of cotton yam with asphaltum and beeswax, and the whole enclosed in a lead pipe, gutta percha 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 1789; d. in Savannah, Ga., 13 March, 1857. He was graduated at Yale in 1812, and at Andover seminary in 1815, and settled over the Presbyterian church in Batavia, N.Y., in 1818. Soon 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 "New York Journal," and after a four years' tour, returned to the United States; he took orders in 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 1844 he edited the "True Whig" in Washington. In 1852 he 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" (1832); also "The Americans, by an American in London" (1833); "American Cottager" and "A Tour of the Lakes" (1853); 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, 1855); "Protestant Jesuitism" (1836); "Abolition a Sedition" and "Abolition and Colonization Contrasted" (1838); "A Voice from America to England" (1839); "The Crisis of the Country"; "American Jacobins"; 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 Times 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" (1855), wrote "The Last Seven Years of the Life of Henry Clay" (1856), and edited the "Speeches of Henry Clay." — His brother, Walter, author, b. in Rutland, Vt., 8 May, 1597; d. 18 May, 1865. He was graduated at Yale in 1822, and, after teaching and studying theology at Andover, became in 1825 professor of moral philosophy and belles-lettres at Malden academy, Conn. In 1828—30
he edited the "American Spectator," a whig paper in Washington, but, becoming a favorite with President Jackson, was appointed chaplain in the navy. In 1831 he sailed to the West Indies in the "Vincennes"; in 1832-3 and 1833-4 he went to the "Constellation" on the Mediterranean, 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 1845 he was ordered to California, and on 28 July, 1846, was made Capt. Colton alcale of Monterey, Cal. After exercising the duties of this office for two months under a military commission, he was confirmed as alcale by the vote of citizen-ship of the city. There was established there the first newspaper in California, which was called the "California," and after its removal to San Francisco the "Alta California." He also built 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 1847. 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, 1853); "A Visit to Athens and Constantinople" (1856); "Three Years in California" (1859); "Deck and Port: Incidents of a Cruise to California" (1860). In 1851 the Rev. Henry T. Cheever republished the sketches of Athens and Constantinople under the title "Land and Lee in the Bosphorus and Ægean," and edited "The Sea and Sailor, Notes of France and Italy, and Other Literary Remains," with a memoir of the author.

COLUMBUS, Gardner Quincy, scientist, b. in Georgia, Vt., 7 Feb., 1814. He was the twelfth child of Walter Colton, one of the pioneer settlers 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 1835, when he went to New York, 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, giving exhibitions of electric phenomena 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 anaesthetic. 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 fell over a bench and was bruised severely. The effect of the gas had passed, he told Dr. Horace Wells, a dentist who was present, that he had been 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-adjunct of the lecture-room, 20 March. 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 machine, and published eight 'lectures' at Pittsburg. The machine was made from his plans by a mathematical-instrument-maker named Lilly, and is believed to be the first electric locomotive operated in this country. It is fully described in Prescott's "The Indian wars," (New York, 1884). In 1849 he went to California, and for several months worked in the newly discovered gold-fields and practised medicine. Returning to San Francisco near the close of the year, he engaged in various enterprises, and was appointed Justice of the peace by Gov. Riley, the first appointment to this office in California. His energy and prudence soon gave him a competence, and he returned to the east and resumed his lecturing tours until 1890, when he became interested in the publication of a series of war maps, which bore his name. In the establishment of the "American Geographical Association" in New York, and similar offices in several of the larger cities of the United States. Subsequently he introduced the anaesthetic use of nitrous-oxide gas in Paris and London. He is the author of several tracts and pamphlets relating to philosophy, and the theoretical subject of his lectures is Geo. Harrison had been engaged, entitled "Tecumseh, or the West Thirty Years Since," and prepared, from the sources examined in the preparation of the poem, a series of lectures on the Indians, which he delivered in several cities during 1842-3-4. In 1848 he issued a poem before the Phi Beta Kappa society of Yale. In January, 1845, he issued the first number of a political weekly, called the "American Whig Review," which he conducted with energy and ability until his death.

COLUMBUS, Christopher, discoverer, b. in Genoa, Italy, 21 May, 1451; d. in Spain, 20 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 1456—possibly as late as 1446. 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 Colón. He was the eldest son of Domenico Colombo, a wool-comber, and his wife, Susanna Tanganossa. They had two other sons, Bartolomeo and Giaquomo, the latter called in Spain Diego. The early history of Columbus is involved in obscurity. His son and biographer, Ferdinand, unwilling from mistaken pride to reveal the humble condition of his father emerger, 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 at the age of fifteen, also that he saw some sea-fighting in the wars between Genoa and Venice. These unknown years, it would appear, were stormy, laborious, and eventful. Wherever ship
has sailed," Columbus writes, "there have I journeyed." We know that he was for a time engaged in selling books in Genoa, and that at a later date he was wrecked in an engagement begun off Cape St. Vincent, and, before his ship sank, escaped on a plank and reached the shores of Portugal. This was about 1470. He made his way to Lisbon, where he supported himself by making maps and charts and by occasional voyages. A few years later he met and married Donna Felipa, daughter of an Italian named Parestrello, who had been governor of Porto Santo. Columbus resided for some time on this island, where his wife—would that we knew something of her—had inherited a small property, and where their son Diego was born. Here he studied the papers and maps left by his father-in-law, a distinguished navigator under Prince Henry, of Portugal, and here he was constantly brought into association with persons interested in maritime discovery. The precise date when Columbus conceived the design of discovering, not a new continent, but a western route to Asia, cannot be determined—probably about 1474. During the ensuing ten years he made proposals of discovery to Genoa, Portugal, Venice, France, and England, which were deemed by some of those governments the extravagant demands of a mere adventurer. The king of Portugal, after having referred the project to a maritime juncto and to his council, both of whom regarded it as visionary, nevertheless sent a caravel, under the pretext of taking provisions to the Cape de Verde islands, but with secret instructions to try the route proposed by Columbus. After sailing several days, the pilots, losing courage, returned with the report that no indications of land had been seen. King John was not yet inclined to give up the scheme, although it had been most unmercifully ridiculed by his council and other unbelievers. But Columbus, who had lost his wife and property, as well as all hope of aid in that quarter, determined to abandon Portugal and seek elsewhere for patronage. Accordingly he left Lisbon toward the end of 1484 secretly, lest his departure should be prevented, and set out for Spain. Meeting with Marchena, the Superior of La Rabida, an Andalusian monastery, now preserved by the government of Spain as a national monument, that good man became so deeply interested in his glorious project that he detained him as a guest, and sent for the learned physician of Palos, Garcia Fernandez, to discuss the scheme. Now it can be seen that the first time listened 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 residence 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 Saltes, near Palos, with 129 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 "Nina," 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 (1836) 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 news of the startling event burst upon the astonished ears 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 20 May, 1498, sailed with six ships on his third voyage. He 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 employment Columbus received was the command of four caravels sent 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 Lucar, 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, infirm 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. 3 Calle Ancha de la Magdalena on Ascension day, in a small apartment of a modest house, with a few 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 1788 what were supposed to be his ashes were then removed to the cathedral of Havana and buried there with imposing ceremonials; 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 Veragua 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 forming his great and glorious designs, Columbus still continued, even during his most destitute days, the pomposity of kings, holding firmly in his grasp "the keys of the great 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 direction, 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 others more fortunate than himself; and before he left Hispaniola for the last time the young adventurer 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 Sanzol, a Spanish sculptor, which will be set up in the Central park on the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of our continent, 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-

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 previously 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 intercession of the saints, has caused the most eminent 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 obtained 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, I am 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-
COWVER

COWCOCORESSES
cessful of all navigators, as they would deprive
the "myriad-minded" of the authorship of his
own writings. The latest of these futile efforts to
prove him to be an "inglorious Columbus," was
made in an address before the New York Histori-
cal Society, by the Rev. James Post, of New-
Fernando, son of Christopher Columbus and Beatriz
Enriquez, his second wife, b. in Spain in 1488; d.
in 1539. His father legitimated him by a codicil
dated at Segovia, 25 Aug., 1505. At the age of
ten he was a page of Queen Isabella, and then
began his studies in philosophy and mathematics,
cosmography, and naval subjects. In
1508–9 he made a voyage to Hispaniola with his
eldest brother, Admiral Diego Columbus, and after-
ward he accompanied Charles V, to Italy and Ger-
many, travelled in Africa and Asia, and retired in
1520, when he became a priest. He collected a
library of 20,000 volumes, which he bequeathed
to the cathedral of Seville. A large number of the
most valuable of these were found in October, 1886,
moulder in a cellar of Seville. He wrote "His-
toria del Almirante Don Cristóbal Colon," which
was translated into Italian by Fransisco de
Mendes, and issued by Pascoal (Venice, 1520),
and left another manuscript, " Apuntamientos sobre la De-
marcacion del Mar y sus Islas," kept in the ar-
chives 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 Co-
lumbus," by Washington Irving (New York, 1828);
"The Spanish Conquest of America," by Sir Arthur
Helps (London, 1838–60); " Notes on Columbus,"
by H. M. Harrisse (printed privately, New York, 1860);
" Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus,"
by Jas. Grant Wilson (New York, American geo-
graphical society, 1885).

COLVER, Nathaniel, clergyman, b. in Orwell,
vt., 10 May, 1794; d. in Chicago, 25 Dec., 1870.
His father, a Baptist minister, 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
which he was on the preaching staff, 1816–20, where
he co-operated in organizing the church
which became the Tremont Temple. His ministry
here was remarkable for its bold, uncompromising,
and effective warfare upon slavery and intemper-
ance, as well as for its directly spiritual results.
On leaving Boston in 1832, Mr. Colver was pastor
at South Abingdon, Mass., at Detroit, in Cincin-
nati, and finally, in 1861, at Chicago. While in
Cincinnati 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, and soon rose to the presi-
dence of the organization in that city.
In 1867–70 he was president of the
Freedman's institute in Richmond, Va. Dr. Col-
ver bore a conspicuous part in the anti-masonic,
anti-slavery, and temperance movements of his day.
Throughout his life he took a prominent part in
the promotion of religious and literary efforts,
besides occasional editorship of several periodi-
cal publications.

COLVILLE, Alexander, Lord, British naval
officer, b. about 1710; d. 21 May, 1770. He
was the eighth Baron Colville in the peerage of Scot-
land, and during his lifetime held the rank of vice-admiral of the white. He com-
manded on the North American station, and in
1702 drove the French out of St. John,Newfound-
land, 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 acad-
emy, where he excelled in scientific branches. In
1864 he entered the law-office of his father in Al-
bany, and subsequently abandoned the study of
law, meantime continuing his interest in the sciences,
especially chemistry. He delivered part of a free
course of lectures given in the geological hall, and
was led in 1865 to make his first expedition into the
Adirondack wilderness. Until 1872 he con-
cluded 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 in conse-
quence 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 im-
portant mountains have been made under his su-
pervision. He was appointed in 1873 one of the
commissioners of state parks to report upon the
expediency of setting apart the whole Adirondack
region as a state forest reserve, and he ex-
erted his influence toward the passage of a bill
on this subject. In 1883 he was appointed super-
intendent 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 sciences of the Albany Academy, and
in 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.

COLVOCORESSES, George Musalas, naval
officer, b. in the island of Scio, Grecian archipelago,
22 Oct., 1816; d. in Bridgeport, Conn., 3 June,
1872. He was ransomed from the Turks after the
massacre of the Greek population of the island in 1822, and sent to his father's house, where he was received into the family of Capt.
Alden Partridge and educated at the military
academy founded by that officer in Norwich, Vt.
In 1829 he was appointed a midshipman, and in
1836–7 attached to the frigate " United States" on
the Mediterranean squadron. In 1838 he was
commissioned midshipman, and accom-
panied Capt. Wilkes's exploring expedition to the
southern seas, serving at various times on the
"Porpoise," "Peaceock," "Vincennes," and "Ore-
gon," and taking part in the overland expedition
in 1841 from Vancouver's island to San Francisco.
He was commissioned lieutenant in 1843, served
on the Pacific squadron in 1844–6, the Mediter-
nanean squadron in 1847–9, on the coast of Africa
in 1851–2, at New York in 1853–5, on the East
India squadron in 1855–8, during which he par-
ticipated as executive officer of the " Levant " in
the capture of the Barrier forts in Canton river,
and at Portsmouth navy-yard in 1856–60. He
was made commander in 1861, and assigned to the
store-ship "Supply" on the Atlantic coast in
1861–3, during which he captured the blockade-
runner "Stephen," and occupied the waters near
the variety stores: to the sloop-of-war " Saratoga,"
of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, in 1864;
and the sloop-of-war " St. Mary's," of the Pacific
squadron, in 1865–6. In 1867 he received his
COMBELL

commission as captain, and was retired. He was mysteriously murdered in Bridgeport. Capt. Colvocores was the author of a work on Wilkes's expedition, entitled "Four Years in a Government English Frigate" (1855); his son, George Partridge, naval officer, b. in Norwich, Vt., 3 April, 1847, was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1868, and had risen to the rank of lieutenant in 1875. He has served on most of the foreign naval stations, and in the hydrographic office at Washington, and in 1886 was assigned his position in drawing at the U. S. naval academy.

COLWELL, Stephen, author, b. in Brooke county, Va., 23 March, 1800; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 15 Jan., 1872. He was graduated in 1821 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 to the collection of a large and valuable library, including a very complete selection of works on his favorite topics of political and social science. In the civil war 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 strengthened the hands of the administration by 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. sanitary 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 became a member of the Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania University, and was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. His first published work, under the signature of "Mr. Penn," was entitled "Letter to Members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania on the Removal of Deposits from the Bank of the United States" (1833). He was a delegate to the Presbyterian convention in 1834, signing the document 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, 1850). He was the author of "New Themes for the Protestant Clergy" (1851); "Politics for American Christians" (1852); "Hints to Laymen," and "Charity and the Clergy" (1853); "Position of Christianity in the United States, in its Relation with our Political System and Religious Instruction in the Public Schools" (1855); "The South: a 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 Wras and Means of Extending C. and Co." (1858). Besides these publications in book-form, he was the author of a noteworthy article in the "Merchant's Magazine," entitled "Money of Account" (1852), and another essay on the same subject in the "Banker's Magazine" (1853).

COLYAR, Edward St. Clair, lawyer, b. in Washington county, Tenn., 21 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 1865. After the war he reorganized the Tennessee coal and railroad company, becoming its president, and also served as a state senator. He has done much to develop the resources of his state.

Colyer, Vincent, painter, b. in Bloomingdale, N. Y., in 1825. When nineteen years old he became a pupil in New York of John R. Smith, with whom he studied four years, and of the National academy. In 1849 he became a member of the National academy, 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 Confederate congress, and was discharged in the army, 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 Yackamas, Oregon"; "Darien Shore, Connecticut"; "Rainy Day on Connecticut Shore" (1881); "Winter on Connecticut Shore" (1884); "Spring Flowers" (1885); and "French Waifer" (1886).

COMAN, Charlotte B., painter, b. in Water ville, N. Y., about 1845. She studied in New York under James R. Brevoort and H. Thompson, and painted landscapes. After a short stay in 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" (1856); "Sunset at the Seaside, France" (1877); "Pension House in Normandy" (1878); "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, 23 Oct., 1788; d. at Moor Park, Surrey, England, 14 Aug., 1838. 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 after was called to the bar. He was eminently successful as a lawyer, and his shrewdness and conscientiousness in dealing with his clients 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 the system, 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., Svo, 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 best fulfil God's will, and attain the greatest happiness, by discovering those laws and obeying them. In 1829, he assisted a few friends, George Combe 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 Siddons, a daughter of the famous actress. In 1837 he went to Germany; and in 1838, 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 January, 1839, he published his "Moral Philosophy," and in the year following his "Notes on the United States of North America."
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COMEGYS, Joseph Parsons, senator, b. in Cherbourg, Kent co., Del., 29 Dec., 1813. His father, Cornelius P. Comegys, was governor of Delaware from 1837 till 1840. He was educated at Dover academy, studied law with John M. Clayton, and was admitted to the bar in 1835. In 1838-1849 he was chosen to the legislature, and in 1852 appointed one of a 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 1 Dec., 1852, till 8 March, 1853. 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 Pennsylvania gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1886. His brother, Cornelius George, physician, b. in Cherbourg, Kent co., Del., 29 July, 1816, was educated at Dover academy, Del. After embarking unsuccessfully in business in Indiana, he began the study of medicine, and received his diploma from the University of Pennsylvania in 1848. 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 at Oxford, Ohio. This was united with the Medical college of Ohio in 1857, and Dr. Comegys retained his chair till 1865, with the exception of the years 1850-1854. In 1864-1865 he became lecturer on clinical medicine in the Cincinnati hospital, where he has 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 medical faculty should be admitted to the bar in 1875. In 1864-1865 in favor of reform in medical teaching, holding that bedside instruction in 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 has been 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 founders of the Cincinnati academy of medicine and its president. Dr. Comegys claims to have been the first to announce the discovery of the left brachio-cecal vein. He is a member of various medical associations. Of his numerous medical papers, two have attracted much attention, that on "The Pathology and Treatment of Phthisis" (1854) and that on "Cool Bathing in the Treatment of Enterico-Colitis" (1853), in which he is said to have introduced "one of the most life-saving improvements in modern therapeutics." He has 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., 22 May, 1734. He was apprenticed to a glover, 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 a Congregational church in Oxford, but four years afterward became a Baptist and connected himself 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 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, actor, b. in Bath, England, 19 Dec., 1790; d. in Boston, 27 July, 1862. He acted at Covent Garden and Drury Lane theatres, and succeeded in 1827 in the management of the Cranford, and was a successful 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, Mass., 29 Nov. 1800. Graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and became a teacher. He studied in Europe in 1860-63, and from 1863 till 1868 was professor of languages at Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa. In 1872 he was appointed professor of aesthetics 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 archaeologico, Rome, Paris, and Berlin.

COMLY, John, author, b. in Pennsylvania in 1744; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 Aug., 1850. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and is the author of "Comly's Speller," of which several millions have been printed. He also published a grammar, a reader, and a primer. See "Journal of the Life and Religious Labors of John Comly, of Ryberry." COMMAGER, 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 19 May, 1863, was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. For a short time before his death he was in the employ of the internal revenue service.

COMFORT, Zunaelo, Mexican soldier, b. in Puebla, Mexico, 12 March, 1812; killed near San Luis Potosi, 13 Nov., 1862. He entered the Jesuit college in his native city in 1826, became a captain of cavalry in 1828, and soon after that attached himself to the liberal party, of which, from that time, he was a leader. He became prefect of the district of Tlapa in 1834, was elected in 1832 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 Comfong took a prominent part in it. He became third alcalde of the capital 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 customs-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, Comfong was instrument of the faction that was elected in 1852 to the congress in 1855. Alvarez assumed the government, but retired on 11 Dec., and made Comfong provisional president. The new president was vigorously opposed by the clergy, the army, and the conservatives, and on 19 Dec. the junta of Zacapoaxtla declared against him. Comfong, in 1856, the conservatives assembled at Puebla a force variously estimated at from 5,000 to 15,000 men; but Comfong marched on the town, forced the rebels to surrender on 29 March, and on 31 March
issued a decree confiscating church property, fol-
lowing it, on 28 June, by another, forbidding the
clergy to hold landed estate. These measures
cause several revolts, and, though they were pro-
\textit{cessed}, the country remained in an un-
settled state. On 11 March, 1857, congress pro-
mulgated a new constitution, vesting in itself all
control over religious and military affairs. Comon-
fort was proclaimed constitutional president, with
extraordinary powers; but the opposition of the
clergy and the clergy to the country was fatal.
Zuloaga's brigade, the last to remain faithful, de-
clared against him on 11 Jan., 1858, and, after a
bloody struggle of several days, the rebels gained
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 success of Juarez
over the church party, in 1859, and on the first
movement of the French for the invasion of
Mexico, Comonfort returned, was appointed com-
mander-in-chief of the troops, and showed great skill
and bravery. On his way from Mexico to San
Luis, he was assassinated by an assassin.

\textbf{COMPOSTELA, Diego Evelino de (kom-pos-
tay-lah)}, bishop of Cuba and Florida, b. in Santi-
ago, Spain, in 1658; d. in Havana in 1704. He
was appointed bishop of Cuba and Florida in 1655,
but did not take possession of his office until No-
\textit{vember, 1667. He was a man of exemplary con-
duct and morals. He established in Havana a
founding asylum, the first college for girls in Cuba,
a seminary for boys, several public schools,
hospitals, charitable institutions, and many
churches in the interior of the island, which were
the beginning of many towns and cities. As bishop
of Florida, he established many missions there.

\textbf{COMSTOCK, Andrew}, electionist, b. in New
York in 1795. He was a professor of elocution, a
lector on oratory, and author of a "\textit{New System of
Phonetics}," "\textit{Phonetic Speaker}," "\textit{Phonetic Tes-
tament}," "\textit{A Graduated History Sacra}," and "\textit{Elocu-
tion}" (16th ed., 1854).

\textbf{COMSTOCK, Cyrus Ballon}, soldier, b. in West
Wrentham, Mass., 3 Feb., 1831. He was gradu-
ated at the U. S. military academy in 1855, stand-
ing in his class and became second lieuten-
ant in the corps of engineers. He served
until 1859; in 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 Wash-
ington, D. C., becoming in August, 1861, assistant
to the chief of engineers in the Army of the Potomac.
He continued with this army through the
peninsular campaign of 1862, and the Maryland
campaign, and was made chief engineer in No-
\textit{vember, 1862. After Fredericksburg and Chancell-
orsville he was transferred to the Army of the Tennes-
see, and was its chief engineer, being
present at the siege of Vicksburg. Later he
became assistant inspector of the military division
of the Mississippi, and from March, 1864, till
the close of the war was served in the chief of engi-
en, 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 connected with the
U. S. Geological Survey, as superintendent of the
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 1889 a member of the board of en-
gineers for fortifications and river and harbor
improvements. Gen. Comstock was elected a member
of the National academy of sciences in 1884.
He has published "Notes on European Surveys" (Wash-
ington, 1858); "A Report on the Lakes of the North-
western United States" (1877); and "Primary Trig-
\textit{onality, U. S. Lake Survey}" (1882).

\textbf{COMSTOCK, John Henry}, naturalist, b. in
Janesville, Wis., 24 Feb., 1840. He was graduated at
Cornell in 1874. He served in the 25th infantry.
He served at Fort Travis, 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 1830
began compiling school-books. He possessed much
mechanical ingenuity, was a skilled draughtsman,
and made the drawings for most of the illustra-
tions 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 Revo-
lution" (Boston, 1833); "Notes on Geology, and the
Precious Metals" (Hartford, 1849). His "Intro-
duction to Mineralogy" (1832) 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 re-
published in London and Edinburgh.

\textbf{COMSTOCK, Theodore Bryant}, geologist, b.
in Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, 27 July, 1848. He
was graduated at the Pennsylvania state college in
1868, and at Cornell in 1870, where, in 1888, he re-
cieved the degree of Ph. D. In 1870 he com-
pounded Hartt's expedition to Brazil as photog-
rapher and assistant geologist, and in 1878 was
geologist to Capt. W. A. Jones' Wyoming expedi-
tion. He was director of the Kirkland summer
school of natural history in Cleveland, Ohio, in
1874, and in 1879 was professor of geology,
and held the degree of Ph. D. In 1879 he was professor of gen-
eral and economic geology in Cornell. From
1879 till 1884 he was general manager of the
Ni-
agara consolidated mining company in Silverton,
Col., for which he built and operated ore-sampling
and concentrating works, after which he was elect-
ted to the chair of mining engineering and physi-
ology in Illinois university at Champaign. He has been
prominent in the American association for the advance-
ment of science, and in 1857 was chairman of the com-
mittee on Yellowstone park. In 1886 he was elected sec-
retary of the section of geology and geog-
raphy added by the twenty-third amend-
ment, and made several important geological dis-
coveries while on the various expeditions with which he
has been connected, accounts of which have ap-
peared in the "American Journal of Science," the
"American Naturalist," the "Engineering and Mining
Journal," and other periodicals to which he is a con-
tributor. While in the west he edited the
"San Juan Expositor" in Eureka, Cal., 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 Recon-
naissance 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 County " (1888); and
"Geology and Vein-Structure of Southwestern Col-
orado," both of which have been historically in-
cluded in the "History of the Geological Society of
the American Institute of Mining Engineers."
court in what was afterward known as Essex county. He organized the first Puritan church at Cape Ann. In 1640, his son Roger, "being the first-born child in Salem," received from the town a grant of forty acres of land. In 1671 he petitioned the legislature to change the name of Beverly, "because (we being but a small place) it hath caused us a constant nickname of beggarly, being in the months of many.

CONCANEN, Luke, bishop, A., in Ireland; d. in Naples, Italy, 1810. He was educated in Rome, where he acquired so much influence that ecclesiastical appointments in Ireland were usually determined by his advice. He was also interested in the missions of America, and to some extent the founder of the Dominican convent of St. Rose in Kentucky, which he sustained by his contributions to the end of his life. In 1808 he was created first bishop of New York, and was also commissioned by the pope to carry the pallium to Archbishop Carroll. As his attempt to sail for the United States from Leghorn was frustrated by the disturbed condition of the country, he went to Naples, whence he expected to sail, but was arrested by order of Murat, on the pretext that he was a British subject. He was imprisoned in the convent of St. Dominic in Naples, and the hardships he endured caused his death.

CONCHA, José Gutiérrez de la (com'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 1839 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 sent thence from the United States under command of Gen. Narciso 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 and when he retired in 1857 when he returned to Spain, where he was appointed minister of war in 1863, and president of the senate in 1864. Queen Isabella appointed him prime minister just after the revolution broke out in Spain, 24 April, 1868, for the third time in his life. He was 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 Situación Política en Cuba" (1860); "Memoria sobre la guerra de Cuba" (1876); and memoirs of his first administration.

CONCHA TÓRO, Melchor (coan'cha), Chili, an statesman, b. in the city of Santiago, 19 June, 1825; d. 12 May, 1885. He was wealthy, and devoted his knowledge of law and financial matters to the service of Chili. In 1854 he became a member of the chamber of deputies, and in 1860 was elected senator, an office that he retained for the rest of his life. He was also minister of justice and public education in 1864, and minister of finance under Pinto's administration. He left many traces of his successful labors in his department.

CONCILIO, Gennaro Luigi Vincenzo de, clergyman, b. in Naples, Italy, 5 July, 1833. He was educated at the Archiepiscopal College in Naples, and was ordained in 1857. 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 sent 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, 1860, he was appointed professor of dogmatic theology, logic, and metaphysics at Seton Hall college, South Orange, N. J., but falling 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 the Church of the Holy Names to receive. His relations with the college have been maintained, and he continues to be pro-synodal examiner in theology, and on some occasions has taught moral theology in the seminary. In February, 1886, he was appointed, by Leo XIII., Cameriere Segreto to his holiness, a dignity that person receiving it to be addressed as "very reverend monsignor." Monsignor Concilio 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).

CONDAMBÉ, Charles Marie de la, French geographer, b. in Paris, 28 Jan., 1701; d. there, 4 Feb., 1774. He was educated at the University of Paris, and entered the army in 1727, distinguished at the siege of Rosas, 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 Peru by the Academy of Sciences to measure the arc of the meridian. While in South America he also made observations on the use of caoutchouc 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 smallpox. He was the first to discover that the deflection of a plumb-line by the attraction of a mountain is a measurable quantity. He was made a fellow of the Royal society of London, in 1748, and a member of the Paris academy of sciences in 1760. He published treatises on geography, natural history, and mathematics, and became the leader of French science as a writer of versés. His works include "Relation abrégée d'un voyage fait dans l'intérieur de l'Amérique Méridionale" (1745), and "La figure de la terre déterminée par les observations de M. de Condamin," (1750). See Condorcet's "Éloge de la Condaminée."

CONDUCT, 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 Shapennack, in November, 1787. In 1794 he was installed pastor of the Reformed Dutch church in New Brunswick, where he remained 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 and to open the college immediately. Dr. Conduct assumed the duties of president pro tem., 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 noninal
president, confined himself to his theological professorship. Dr. Condict was mainly instrumental in the removal of the theological seminary to New Brunswick. His exertions to obtain funds for the college were successful as he was the Revolutionary head of the institution, in addition to his duties as a pastor of one of the largest churches of the denomination, hastened his death.

CONDUCT, John, senator, b. in 1755; d. in Orange, N. J., 4 May, 1834. He received a public-school education, but left 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., in March, 1773; d. there, 26 May, 1862. 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 surgeon of the state family dependent, serving the last two years as speaker of the house. He was one of the commission appointed in 1807 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 December, 1823, till 4 March, 1824. 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 5 Dec., 1831, till 2 March, 1833. He was a candidate for re-election, but defeated by F. S. Schenck, a Jackson democrat, by 402 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.

CONDIE, David Francis, physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 31 March, 1875. He received his medical diploma 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, 1817); "Course of Examination for Medical Students" (2d ed., 1824); "Catechism of Health" (1831); "Treatise on Epidemic Cholera," in connection with Dr. John Bell (1833); and "Diseases of Children" (4th ed., enlarged, 1868). Dr. Condie also edited Churchill's "Diseases of Women," and contributed largely to medical journals.

CONDORCÁNQUI, José Gabriel (con-Lorcan'-ko), also called Tupac Amaru or Ayamaru, American Spaniard, who, having been ill treated by a magistrate of Lima, attempted the redress of his own grievances, and the oppressions of the Indians, by exciting an insurrection in 1780. He was artful andhatred, and, to conciliate the Indians, assumed the name of the Inca Tupac Amaru, professing a design to restore the ancient dynasty of Peru. Being a cacique of the province of Tinta, under pretext of celebrating Charles III's nuptial, he formed a large marine crew under his command, and other leaders of the revolt were deserted by their followers, taken, and put to death, with no less cruelty than they had practised against the Spaniards. His two sons, his wife, another Indian woman, who was the wife of his son Hipolito, and his uncle, Francisco Tupac Amaru, were all executed at Cuzco on 18 May, 1781.

ONE, Spencer Roughton, clergyman, b. in Princeton, N. J., 30 April, 1785; 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 his support, he at first resolved to study law, but after some preparation for the bar abandoned this purpose, and turned 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, 1803, as Achiinet in "The Tempest," and so entered upon the tragedy of his career, which was crowned with success in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Alexandria. His profession, distasteful to him from the first, and adopted only from necessity, soon became disgusting. In 1812 he entered the office of the Baltimore "American" as treasurer and book-keeper. 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 baptized, 4 Feb., 1814, into the fellowship 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 1815-16 he was elected chaplain of the house of representatives. After seven years spent with a small church at Alexandria, he was called to the Oliver street church, New Orleans, vacant 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 was re-elected until 1841. From 1827 till 1840 he was president of the American and foreign Bible society. On the formation of the American Bible union, he was made its president, and so continued until his death. At the zenith of his career he was probably the most popular and influential Baptist minister in the United States.

CONFY, Jahez, manufacturer, b. in 1803; d. in Boston, Mass., 21 Jan., 1872. He began business in Mill Village, Dedham, Mass., in 1826, his first work being the construction of a large waterwheel. He planned and constructed many manufacturing establishments previous to 1836; 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 and the largest of the great enterprises. He suffered from a paralytic affection for more than twenty years.

CONGAR, Samuel Hayes, antiquarian, b. in Newark, N. J., 10 Dec., 1766; d. there 29 July, 1872.
CONGDON

At the age of eleven years he was placed in a drug-store, 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 travel along the line of his apprenticeship until he closed his business in 1835. In early life he held, for a time, the office of librarian to the Apprentices' library of New York, where he laid the foundation for the library on books for which he subsequently became known. About 1845 he began his research work among the genealogists of New York families, and soon became possessed of many 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 1848, and its librarian in 1852. His articles, many 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.

CONGDON, Charles Tabor, journalist, b. in New Bedford, Mass., 7 April, 1821. He was educated at Brown, but was never graduated, though he received the degree of A. M. in 1873. He was an editorial writer on the New York "Tribune" from 1857 to 1861, and is a contributor of critical and literary papers to periodical literature. He has published a poem, delivered at Dartmouth college (New York, 1861); "Tribune Essays" (1869); and "Reminiscences of a Journalist" (Boston, 1880).

CONGER, Omar Dwight, senator, b. in Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1818. He removed with his father, Rev. E. Conger, to Huron county, Ohio, in 1824, and was graduated at Western Reserve in 1842. 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 1855 till 1861, being president pro tempore of the senate in 1859. He was a president of the state Agricultural society, editor of 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, 1857. He was educated at the public schools, and received the degree of doctor of veterinary science from Columbia veterinary college and that of Ph. D. from Manhattan 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 societies in the United States. Dr. Conklin possesses one of the most complete libraries in the country on the subjects of mammal 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.

CONKLIN, William Judkins, 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 the board of trustees. He was professor of physiology at Starling medical college, Columbus, Ohio, from 1875 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, and the "Young Citizen's Manual."—His son, Frederick Augustus, b. in Canajoharie, N. Y., 22 Aug., 1816, received a classical education, and became a merchant. He was 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. Col. Conkling served one term in congress, from 1863 till 1865, and in 1868 was 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 is a trustee of the College of physicians and surgeons, a member of the geographical and historical societies, and the author of various reports to the New York legislature, and numerous pamphlets on political, commercial, and scientific subjects.—Another son, Roseoe, b. in Albany, N. Y., 30 Oct., 1829, received the degree of doctor of medicine, and studied law three years under his father's tuition. In 1846 he entered the law-office of Francis Kernan, afterward his colleague in the senate, and in 1860 became district attorney for Oneida county, in 1864, member of the Republican party. 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
beginning of its first session, in December, 1850—a session noted for its long and bitter contest over the speakership. He was re-elected in 1856, but in 1862 was defeated by Francis Kernan, over whom, however, he was elected in 1864. His first committee was that on the District of Columbia, of 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 support of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution. He vigorously attacked the generalship of McClellan, opposed Spankling’s legal-tender act, and advocated a vigorous prosecution of the war. Mr. Conkling was re-elected in the autumn of 1866, but in January, 1867, before he took his seat, was chosen U. S. senator to succeed Ira Harris, and re-elected in 1873 and 1879. In the senate he was from the first a member 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 supporter of President Grant’s administration and largely directed its general policy toward the southern states, and was the principal architect of its influence. He was also instrumental in the passage of the civil-rights bill, and favored the resumption of specie payments. He took a prominent part in framing the electoral-commission bill in 1877, and supported it by an able speech, arguing that the question of the commission’s jurisdiction should be left to that body itself. Mr. Conkling received 93 votes for the Republican nomination for president in the Cincinnati convention of 1876. In the Chicago convention of 1880 he advocated the nomination of Gen. Grant for a third term. In 1881 he became hostile to President Garfield’s administration on a question of patronage, 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, Conkling opposed his confirmation, claiming that he should have been consulted in the matter, and that the nomination was a violation of the pledges given to him by the president. Mr. Garfield, as soon as Mr. Conkling had declared his opposition, withdrew all other nominations for the state of New York, except the objectionable 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 form of a re-election. In this, however, after an exciting canvass, 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 committee, 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 contract. —A. B. Conkling, in the Illustrated London News (Mrs. Steele), b. 27 Jan., 1814, has published “Memoirs of the Mother and Wife of Washington” (Auburn, N. Y., 1851–52); “Isabel; or, Trials of the Heart”; a translation of Flora’s “History of the Moors of Spain,” and has contributed to current literature. He became a lieutenant in the navy in 1861, and was elected assistant master of the “Hornet” under Capt. Biddle. 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, 1825, and to that of captain on 3 March, 1835. 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 Brasos de Santiago, established a blockade of the Mexican ports on the gulf, and commanded the American squadron on the Mexican coast. In August, October, 1846, two fruitless attempts were made to enter the port of Alvarado, on 14 Nov., 1846, the port of Tam-pico 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 de Ulloa, 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's county, Va., in August, in Catawba county, N. C., 15 Jan., 1866. He was graduated at the University of South Carolina in 1812, served 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 refused to be a candidate for office.

**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 foundry in Bos-ton. Returning after three years to New York city, he began business as a printer and stereotype-founder. He made from old stereotype plates, and sold in large quantities, large type that was wanted for posters, manufactured the firstfolio Bible ever printed in the United States, put to cast type for his own establishment, devising a style of light-faced type that found a large demand, and stereotyped Shakespeare's works and other books, and then a polyglot Bible, for which he designed a new style 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 electrotype matrix by chemical precipitation.

**CONNER, James,** soldier, b. in Charleston, S. C., 1 Sept., 1833; d. 26 June, 1888. 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, 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 1783; 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 1813, 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 congress from Massachusetts, serving from 4 Dec., 1815, till 3 March, 1817. In 1819 he was appointed survey-general of the Ohio land district, 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 32,551 cast for the Breckinridge democratic candidate, and 56,696 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, 1865. In 1865 he was elected to the California senate, and was chairman of the committee on mines and mining. He resided in Massachusetts after the conclusion of his term.

**CONNOLLY, John,** physician, b. in Lancaster county, Pa., about 1750. He resided at Pittsburg, where he became noted as a printer and publisher. After 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 seized and imprisoned, while at the head of the American forces, 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 raise 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 by Gen. St. Clair, and his instruc-tions in his possession, and held prisoner till near the end of the war. He and other dis-affected persons held conferences at Detroit, about 1796, with prominent citizens of the west, with regard to the seizure of New Orleans, and the possi-bility of the navigation of the Mississippi. The attention of Washington was attracted to the subject, and measures were taken to prevent the execution of the plot. **CONNER, Edmund Sheppard,** actor, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 9 Sept., 1808. He joined an amateur company at an early age, in 1829 made his first public appearance as young Norval in the Walnut street theatre, and thereafter became noted as a performer of backwoodsmen and Indian char-acters, in several plays written by native drama-lists. He was manager of the Arch street theatre, Philadelphia, in 1856, and for many years past has 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 1847, was the former debut at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, in 1833, played Juliette to the Romeo of her mother, Mrs. Mary Barnes, and afterward ap-peared in England.

**CONNER, Patrick Edward,** soldier, b. in the south of Ireland, 17 March, 1820. He came to the United States when a boy, 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 into the service of the Texas volunteers, and in the regiment of Albert Sidney Johnston, fought at Palo Alto, Resaca 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. He subsequently raised a regiment of volunteers in California, and was ordered to Utah, to prevent a revolt of the Mormons and rid the overland routes of plundering Indians. 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 enfiladed the position, and after a fight of four hours destroyed the entire band. Col. Connor was commissioned brigadier-general on 29 March, 1863, and became the commanding officer of the 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 petition of the legislatures of Colorado and New Mexico, to command 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 building up a Gentle community in Utah. His volunteer force numbered 16,000. Soon after he established Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City, he founded there the "Union Yedette," 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.

John Golden, soldier, b. in Fairfield, Me., 25 Jan., 1839. He was graduated at Tufts college, Massachusetts, in 1858, and studied law in Woodstock, Vt. 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 peninsula 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 before 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 assessor of internal revenue. In 1874 he was elected to the state legislature, and held that office till he was nominated by the republicans for the governorship of Maine, in 1875. He was elected by 3,572 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, Skelhington, jurist, b. in Dublin, Ireland, in 1824; d. in Toronto in 1867. He was educated at Trinity college, in 1839, and soon afterward he emigrated to Canada, settling in 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 at Osgood hall, Toronto, in 1842. 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 to the bench in 1863, obtaining his seat as puisne judge. During the whole of his parliamentary career he adhered to the liberal party. He had been appointed chancellor of the University of Toronto not long before his death.

Connor, Simon Barclay, senator, b. in Cranbury, N. J., 15 Dec., 1810; 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, was a member of the State constitutional 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 1873, 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 A., naval officer, b. in New Jersey in 1794; d. in South Amboy, N. J., 25 Sept., 1864. 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 lieutenancy, 5 March, 1817, and served on board the "Guerrriere" in the Mediterranean, and other vessels in various portions of the world until his promotion to commander, 28 Feb., 1838, in which capacity he commanded the slop-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 placed on the retired list, having been in the service fifty-three years.

Connor, Charles M., statesman, b. in Winchester, Va., about 1804; d. in New Orleans, La., 11 June, 1863. He was graduated at his father's college, 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
electing to the U. S. senate as a whig in the place of Alexander Mouton, who had resigned, and served from 14 April, 1842, 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 October, 1859, and went to New Orleans from Louisiana in the Montgomery provisional congressional 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, E., abbot, b. in Auro, Switzerland, in 1833. He entered the order of St. Benedict, and was ordained in 1856. Having received directions to found a monastery of his order in the United States in 1873, he embarked for this country and founded the Benedictine monastery of New Engleberg, at Conception, 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 of Hesse Darmstadt in 1848, and entered the army the same year. 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. After resigning his commission, he commenced a career as lieutenant-colonel of the 15th Missouri infantry, in May, 1863, 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.

CONRAD, Joseph Speed, soldier, b. in Ithaca, N. Y., 29 Aug., 1833. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1857, and served with the 2d infantry, stationed at Fort Columbus. He was sent to the western frontier in 1858, and during the three years succeeding served in Minnesota and Nebraska. When the civil war began he was a first lieutenant, and was detailed as commissary of subsistence to Gen. Lyon in the Missouri campaign in the summer of 1861. He was wounded at the battle of Wilson's Creek, 10 Aug., and was on sick-leave until October. He was promoted captain, 1 Nov., 1861, and placed at the head of the military department in Washington from that time until 21 June, 1864. Early in the summer of that year he joined the regular brigade of the Army of the Potomac, and was engaged in the campaigns that followed, including the battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Petersberg, and Appomattox Station. He served at different times as judge-advocate, provost-marshal, and commissary of musters. He received three brevets, as major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel of volunteers. From 1865 till 1871 he was occupied with the garrison duty, after which he served as instructor of infantry at the U. S. military academy, and then on special duty in Washington in connection with the Centennial exhibition 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 32d infantry on 27 June, 1884. In 1886 he was in command of Fort Lyon, Colorado, as lieutenant-colonel.

CONRAD, Robert T., lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, 10 June, 1810; 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 forensic orator, as a political speaker, and as an editor and poet. Before he was twenty-one years old he wrote a tragedy, "Conrad," and in 1822 published the "Daily Commercial Intelligencer," which was merged into the "Philadelphia Gazette." Abandoning this occupation from failing health in 1824, he returned to the law, became recorder, and in 1838 judge of the criminal sessions for the city of Philadelphia. When the latter court was dissolved, he resumed the pen, edited "American Whitney's Magazine," and became associate editor of the "North American." During 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 1832 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 meditative poem on the wrongs and misfortunes of the North American Indians, and a series of papers 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, in August, 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 oceanoic formations, and to existing species of mollusks. In 1881 he began the issue of a work on "American Marine Conchology," and the year following published the first number of "Fossil Shells of the Tertiary Formation," which was never completed. A "Monograph of the Family Unionidae" was issued between 1835 and 1847. The lithographed plates in his publications were in part his own work. He contributed many articles to the "American Journal of Science" and the "Journal of the Philadelphia Academy of Science." As one of the New York state geologists he prepared the geological report for 1837. He was paleontologist of the New York geological survey from 1839 till 1841, and wrote the annual reports in that department. He also made the reports of paleontological discoveries in the Pacific railroad survey and
the Mexican boundary survey. He defended the theory of periodical refrigeration, and suggested that the Mississippi depression was the consequence of the approach of the sun and the latter elevation of the Rocky mountain area. A list of his scientific papers is given in the catalogue of the Royal society of England.

CONRAD, William, clergyman, b. in Pennsylvania, 11 Aug., 1808; d. 16 Feb., 1865. He was educated at the academies and theological seminaries of the German Reformed church at York, Pa., licensed to preach by the Westmoreland classis in May, 1835, and labored during the rest of his life in western Pennsylvania as a pioneer preacher. He was one of the founders of Westmoreland 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 Sulpicians 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 custody of St. Mary's, albany, in 1844, where he founded St. Vincent's orphan asylum, and built a convent of the Sisters of Charity, and re-built St. Joseph's church. He became vicar-general of the diocese of Albany in 1857, and admin-istered 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 priests. Among the most noted institutions that he founded are an industrial school, St. Peter's hospital, St. Agnes's rural cemetery, and a house of residence of the diocesan clergy. He presided 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 confidant was appointed at his request, and in 1872 he resigned. He was then created bishop of Chicago "in partibus," and has since resided in New York.

CONTEE, Benjamin, clergyman, b. in Maryland in 1753; d. in Charles county, Md., 3 Nov., 1815. He was liberally educated, studied theology, and became a clergyman of the Presbyterian episco- pal church. In 1784 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.

CONTRECOEUR, Captain, French soldier, b. about 1730. He was a captain in the French marines, and in 1754 conducted a force of 1,000 men, mostly Indians, with eighteen cannon, down the Allegheny 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 preceded under similar instructions from Pittsburg, the spot recommended for the purpose in Washington's report. He surrendered the works to Contrecoeur, who finished the stockade, called it Fort Duquesne, and maintained there a garrison of about 350 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. Beaucun, who had come to relieve Contrecoeur, determined to attack the British, and though vastly outnumbered, with the brilliant attack that resulted in the rout of Braddock's army, 9 July, 1755, Contrecoeur, to whom the French official reports erroneously give the credit of the victory, remained at the fort. As Beaucun had been shot, the command again de-volved upon Contrecoeur, who was responsible for the atrocities committed by the Indians.

CONVERSE, Amasa, journalist, b. in Virginia in 1793; d. in Louisville, Ky., 9 Dec., 1872. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1822. After completing his theological course he was for some years a pastor in the south, whence he removed to Philadelphia, and founded the "Christian Ob-server," a Presbyterian weekly organ of old-school doctrine and southern political sympathies. When the civil war began he removed his paper to Rich mond, Va., and after the war to Louisville, Ky., where it continued to be the organ and exponent of the southern Presbyterian church.

CONVERSE, Charles Crozat, musical compos-er, b. in Warren, Mass., in 1834. He studied law and music in Leipzig, Germany, returned home in 1852, and was the first Bishop of the Alabama law-school in 1861. His musical compositions have appeared under the anglican pen-names "C. O. Nevers," "Karl Reden," and "E. C. Revons," He has published a cantata (1855); "New Method for the Guitar" (1855); "Musical Bouquet" (1859); "The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Psalm" (1860); "Sweet Singers" (1863); "Church Singer" (1863); "Sayings of Sages" (1863).

CONWAY, Moncure Daniel, author, b. in Stafford county, Va., 17 March, 1832. His father was a magistrate and a member of the Virginia legisla-ture, his mother a daughter of Governor Daniel. He received his early education at Freddiecksburg academy, and was graduated at Dickinson college, Pa., in 1849, where he united with the Methodist church. He began the study of law at Warrenton, Va., and while there wrote for the Richmond" of "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 1850, was appointed to the Rockville cir-cuit, and in 1852 to Frederick circuit. He was 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-tlement of Quakers among whom he lived, he left the Methodist ministry and entered the divinity-school at Cambridge, Mass., where he was gradu-ated in 1854. He then returned to Virginia, in the hope of preaching his humanitarian ideas and transcendental and rationalistic doctrines; but upon reaching Pamunkey, where his parents re-sided, 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 discourses of a character of some anti-slavery discourses, especially one delivered after the assault on Senator Sumner. In 1857 he was settled over the Unitarian church in Cin-cinnati, Ohio. There he published, among other pamphlets, "A Defence of the Theatre" and "The Natural History of the Devil." The publica-
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 English people in regard to the causes of the war, and there wrote and lectured as a representative of the anti-slavery opinions of the north. He also 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, and continuing 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 for magazines in that country and in the United States. Articles entitled "South Coast Saunterings in England" appeared in "Harper's Magazine" in 1868-9. He has published in book form "Tracts for To-day" (Cincinnati, 1858); "The Rejected Stone." (Boston, 1861); "The Golden Hour" (1862); "Testimonies concerning Slavery" (London, 1865); "The Earthward Pilgrimage," a moral and doctrinal 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 the establishment of a single legislative chamber (London, 1872); "The Sacred Anthology," a selection from the sages and sacred books of all ages (London and New York, 1875); "Idols and Ideals" (London and New York, 1877); "Demonology and Devil-Lore" (1879); "A Necklace of Stories" (London, 1880); "The Wanderer Jew and the Pound of Flesh" (London and New York, 1881); "Thomas Carlyle" (1881).

CONWAY, Thomas, Count de, soldier, b. in Ireland, 27 Feb., 1759; d. about 1800. He was educated in the French 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 a brigadier-general, 13 May, 1777, was present at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. It is chiefly as 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. Embittered by Washington's opposition to his promotion, Conway wrote anonymous letters to prominent men in and out of congress, alleging Washington's responsibility for recent military disasters. He was thought to have evinced his intention of naming his partners designated to further the plans of the conspirators. His promotion to major-general was confirmed, 14 Dec., 1777, in spite of Washington's disapproval. But in the following March, having lost favor with congress, he left the country, offered his services to France, in a fit of petulance, was accepted unconditionally, and he was obliged, against his will, to leave the army. In July, 1778, Gen. John Cadwallader, a staunch adherent of Washington, challenged Conway to mortal combat because of his attacks upon the commander-in-chief. The meeting took place near Philadelphia, 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 wrote a humble apology to Washington. He soon 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 Sahib. In 1792 he was sent to take command of the royalist army in the south of France, but during the revolution was obliged to flee the country.

CONWAY, William, sailor, b. in Camden, Me., in 1802; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 30 Nov., 1863. He was a sailor in the U. S. navy for forty years, and was stationed at the Warrington or Pensacola Barracks in 1816, served as 2d lieutenant, 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 Sahib. In 1792 he was sent to take command of the royalist army in the south of France, but during the revolution was obliged to flee the country.

CONWAY, William A., actor, b. in London; drowned himself off Charleston bar in 1828. He was educated for the bar, but appeared on the stage at the Haymarket theatre, in London, terminated a three years' engagement in 1816, sailed to America in 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. Pizzi, 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 won a fair position in his profession in England, when he came to the United States in August, 1850. Here he formed an association with Edwin Forrest, and played Iago to his Othello, De Mauprat to his Richelieu, and other companion 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 1859 they opened Pike's opera-house in Cincinnati with a first-class company, but the engagement was not profitable, and they returned to England. In 1861 they visited England, and filled a short engagement at Sadler's Wells theatre, London. After their return they became star-actors, and made an extensive and
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profitable tour. Though somewhat pompous in manner, Mr. Conway was a good actor, with a fine personal appearance and a commanding delivery.—Sarah Crocker, wife of Frederick, b. in Ridgefield, Conn., in 1834; d. in Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1863 (recently the property of Mrs. Crocker). She made her début in Baltimore in 1849, playing Parthenia and other leading parts. She possessed a tall and graceful figure and an expressive countenance, and was a versatile actress and a popular manager. In 1864 she leased the Park Theatre and erected a new and magnificent building, and opened the new Brooklyn theatre, in which for nine years Mr. Conway played leading parts.

CONWELL, Henry, R. C. bishop, b. in Armagh, Ireland, in 1748; d. in Philadelphia in 1842. He was ordained in 1776. When vicar-general of Ar- magh he received notice of his appointment to the see of Philadelphia in 1829, 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 de- sire of the diocese. 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 offered themselves as mediators, were 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 of making the aged prelate still further, 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 per- suaded by the assembled bishops to accept the Rev. Francis P. Kenrick as a coadjutor, and spent the remainder of his life in retirement.

CONYNGHAM, John Butler, soldier, b. in Wilkesbarre, Pa., 27 May, 1874. He was graduated at Yale in 1894, 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 1899, 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, 1880); the text of the oratorio “Dido and Aeneas” (New York, 1873); “Life of the Virgin” (Boston, 1874); “The House Beauti- ful” (New York, 1878); and edited, with notes, a translation of the 7th German edition of Wilhelm Lubecke’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 practiced 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., 1819, till 3 March, 1827. He married a daughter of Gov. Ninian Edwards, and took a prominent part in Illinois politics, exerting a powerful influence to prevent the introduction of slavery during the time of Dr. Rush's residency there. He was defeated in 1823-4. In his canvass for congress at the first election after the admission of the state, when he was defeated by John McLean—who like himself, was remarkably eloquent—the custom of stump-speaking was first introduced in Illinois. He won the next election again 1838 and later, and was three times re-elected. In his last term he was acting chairman of the committee of ways and means, though suffering from consumption. After a trip to Cuba, he returned to his residence in Edwardsville, and this very home was the scene 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 Ethel B. Washbourne (Chicago, 1838), in which he was the last of the old-time politicians with their own names. His son and only child, John, soldier, b. in Belleville, Ill., 12 June, 1825, was left an orphan and the possessor of a fortune at an early age, was educated by his grandfather, Gov. Edwards, and after his death by a clergyman, and entered college at Jacksonville, Ill., but was not graduated, on account of the failure of his sight. He engaged in mercantile business in St. Louis, Mo., in 1846 entered the dry-goods business with his uncle in Springfield, Ill., and afterward became a dealer in real estate. In 1856 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 battalion, he was made a brigadier general on 1 March, 1862. In 1864 he commandedit 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 Hammell, geologist, b. in Hanover, Morris co., N. J., 5 Jan., 1818. He was graduated at Rensselaer polytechnic institute, Troy, N. Y., in 1839, and, besides the degree of C. E., received those of B. S. and M. S. later. 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 1867 that of chemistry, natural history, and agriculture, and in 1878 its title was again changed to that of analytical chemistry, geology, and agriculture. In 1889 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 1889 he was appointed director of the New Jersey agricultural experiment station, of which he has published annual reports. He is 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 has published annual reports as state geologist from 1863 to 1885, and is the author of "Geology of New Jersey" (Newark, 1868).

COOK, Henry, was born at 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., 1819, till 3 March, 1827. He married a daughter of Gov. Ninian Edwards, and took a prominent part in Illinois politics, exerting a powerful influence to prevent the introduction of slavery during the time of Dr. Rush's residency there. He was defeated in 1823-4. In his canvass for congress at the first election after the admission of the state, when he was defeated by John McLean—who like himself, was remarkably eloquent—the custom of stump-speaking was first introduced in Illinois. He won the next election again 1838 and later, and was three times re-elected. In his last term he was acting chairman of the committee of ways and means, though suffering from consumption. After a trip to Cuba, he returned to his residence in Edwardsville, and this very home was the scene 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 Ethel B. Washbourne (Chicago, 1838), in which he was the last of the old-time politicians with their own names. His son and only child, John, soldier, b. in Belleville, Ill., 12 June, 1825, was left an orphan and the possessor of a fortune at an early age, was educated by his grandfather, Gov. Edwards, and after his death by a clergyman, and entered college at Jacksonville, Ill., but was not graduated, on account of the failure of his sight. He engaged in mercantile business in St. Louis, Mo., in 1846 entered the dry-goods business with his uncle in Springfield, Ill., and afterward became a dealer in real estate. In 1856 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 battalion, he was made a brigadier general on 1 March, 1862. In 1864 he commandedit 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, James, marine artist, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1838. He was employed by the U. S. government to take topographical surveys of the St. Lawrence river, 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 harbor. From this he was employed, also, to produce self-acting maps of the frontiers of the United States. In 1862 he was promoted to the flag-ship "Northumberland," he made use of his leisure to study mathematics and astronomy. In 1870 he was present at the re-
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Hebribes, discovered and named New Caledonias, 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 Aug., 1775, appointed a captain, and 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 in his cruises into the north Pacific, and use of anti-scorbutic medicines. A reward of £20,000 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. Steering first for the Pacific ocean through the chain of newly discovered islands previously visited by him, he went as far north as lat. 67° in an endeavor to find a passage to Asia. While making such an attempt at the same time attempting on the other side of the continent to find a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Not finding the desired highway, Capt. Cook turned his attention to the equatorial Pacific for the winter, discovering several small islands and granting them titles. He commenced the first visit to the Sandwich islands, where he cruised for several months. In January, 1778, he set out again for the north, and on his way discovered a group which he named the Sandwich islands, in honor of the Earl of Sandwich. Circumnavigating these, and laying down their position on the chart, 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 Alcuitan group, and determined the most westerly point of America and its distance, he reached the point still known by the name he gave it, Icy cape, 18 Aug., 1778, and did not turn back till the end of the month, having found it impossible to proceed. Returning to the Sandwich islands to provide himself and his men with food for another winter, 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 ship's boats having been stolen on the night of 19 Feb., 1779, Cook determined to seize the person of the king and hold him until the boat should be returned or repaifed 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 chieflain's suspicions were aroused and he refused to embark. His wife, 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; Captain Cook, by his valor, gallantry, and address, instantly killed, and the rest were obliged to retreat to the boats. Cook was the last to retire, when he received a blow that felled him to the ground. Springing immediately to his feet, he fought the crowds that swarmed upon him, but was soon overpowered and killed. Two of his officers and those of the marines were afterward cut up by the savages and probably devoured, only the bones of the great navigator being recovered by the expedition seven days later. These were deposited in a coffin, and buried in the sea. The account of

capture of Newfoundland, after which he returned to England. In addition to the charts of the St. Lawrence, he published several others, and, while on one of the Burgeo islands near Cape Ray, ob- served that Sir Hugh Pallis's, the marine surveyor of that coast and of Labrador. When the Royal society obtained the consent of the king to fit out an expedition for the purpose 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 commission as lieutenant, chose the "Endeavor," of 370 tons, as the expedition ship, and sailed 23 Aug., 1768, from Plymouth, accompanied by Mr. Green as astronomer, and Dr. Solander as naturalist. The expedition found a passage to the South Pole, and Cook's voyages, and the expeditions which he undertook in his remaining unexplored since the time of its first dis- covery. Cook first saw the narrow strait that divides the island. His attempts to penetrate to the interior of either of the islands were thwarted by the continued hostility of the natives, and he contented himself with a voyage of six months' duration around the coast. From New Zealand he proceeded to Australia, took possession of the coast about Botany bay in the name of the king of Great Britain, 29 April, traced 1,300 miles of coast- line, and proved the entire separation of that island and Papua. After various escapes from shipwreck and native hostility, he sailed for New Guinea, thence to Batavia, where his ship, shattered and disabled, put in for repairs. Meanwhile Mr. Green, Dr. Solander, and twenty-eight of the crew had died. Cook finally reached England, 13 June, 1771, having circumnavigated the globe and fulfilled the various objects of the expedition. On 29 Aug., following his arrival, he was raised to the rank of captain in the navy. The great southern continent was now supposed to lie nearer the pole, and to settle this point it was determined to send out another expedi- tion. Two ships, the "Resolution," of 462 tons and 112 men, commanded by Cook, and the "Ad- ventures," of 336 tons and 81 men, commanded by Tobias Furneaux, sailed from Plymouth, 13 July, 1772, with instructions to "circumnavigate the whole globe in high southern latitudes, making traverses from time to time into every part of the Pacific ocean which had not undergone previous investigation, and to use his best endeavors to re- solve the much-agitated question of a southern continent being an illusion of the mind." The Resolution, after 29th, and, after touching at the Cape of Good Hope, explored the specified latitudes, but without discovering land. After sailing over 3,690 leagues, reaching lat. 71° 10' S., in lon. 106° 54' W., and being out of sight of land 117 days, Cook became sick of an illness which proved mortal. The Resolution was the 29th, and, after touching at the Cape of Good Hope, explored the specified latitudes, but without discovering land. After sailing over 3,690 leagues, reaching lat. 71° 10' S., in lon. 106° 54' W., and being out of sight of land 117 days, Cook became sick of an illness which proved mortal. The Resolution was abandoned, and Cook died. His remains were returned to England, where he was buried in Westminster Abbey. All his manuscripts, his charts and papers, were returned to England. The Resolution was abandoned, and Cook died. His remains were returned to England, where he was buried in Westminster Abbey. All his manuscripts, his charts and papers, were returned to England.
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 Lord Kent. The charts and plans 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 Ledyard, who accompanied him. Distinguished honors were paid to his memory, and a medal in commemoration of him was struck by order of the Royal Society. His widow received a pension of £200 per annum, and each of his children £25.

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 counting-room to 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. He was a member of the constitutional convention of New York in 1847, a member of the state senate in 1848-51, and again in 1854-5. 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 office of city controller with such marked ability that it resulted in his being offered the superintendent 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 Bank of New York. He was one of the original incorporators, 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 $3,500, 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, guards and securities multiplied. To such an extent was his policy carried out that the financial condition of New York was the best of the state. Though specie payments in the United States were generally suspended, the paper bills of New York state banks continued to pass at par throughout the country. His last report as superintendent of the banking department of New York called out elaborate reviews from various European journals. In 1858 his name was prominently before the republican convention as a candidate for governor, but at his own solicitation was withdrawn.

COOK, John, Canadian clergyman, b. in Sanquhar, Dumfries-shire, about 1810. He was educated at Edinburgh university, and received theological training under Dr. Chalmers; was ordained by the presbytery of Dumfartoun in 1833. In the year following arrived in Quebec, and shortly afterward was appointed pastor of St. Andrew's church. When the British expedition to Algiers took place in 1843, he retained his connection with the Established church of Scotland, and when the establishment of Queen's college, Kingston, was determined upon, he exerted himself to secure the endowment, and has been a trustee of the institution ever since. In 1847 he assumed the presidency temporarily, and during two sessions acted as professor of divinity. The founding of Morin college, Quebec, was largely due to his efforts, and after its establishment he was the lecturer on divinity. In 1863 he proposed resolutions favoring a union between the free and the established churches of the Presbyterians; and in 1875 such a union was effected, when Dr. Cook was moderator of the first general assembly.

COOK, Joseph, author, b. in Ticonderoga, N. Y., 26 Jan., 1838. He is the son of a farmer. When 12 years old, he attended an auction of a district-school library, and purchased every book of merit in the collection. As a reward for good scholarship he was offered his choice between a watch and a cyclopædia, and chose the latter. He entered Yale in 1858, but, his health being impaired, he left early in 1859. In 1861 he entered Harvard as a junior, and was graduated in 1865, not only receiving high honors, but carrying off several prizes. Mr. Cook then studied three years at Andover, adding a fourth year for special study of advanced religious and philosophical thought. A license was granted to him, but he declined all invitations to any settlement as pastor. He preached in Andover during 1866-70, and was acting pastor in Lynn, Mass., in 1870-1. In 1871 he went to Europe and studied at Halle, Leipsic, Berlin, London, and several smaller cities 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 the "Rational Monday Lectures," 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. Philosophy, science, and politics were discussed, and so great was their popularity that in 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 Brain." 8. "Law and Labor, Property and Poverty." 9. "God in Natural Law." 10. "Reform and Revolution; Who, When, Men, and Why?" 12. "A Night on the Acropolis." During the winter of 1878-9 Mr. Cook conducted a Boston Monday-night lectureship and a New York Thursday-evening lectureship, 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. During his tour extended to China, 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 of separate classes of 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" (1875); "Orthodoxy" (1875); "Conscience of the World" (1878). He published temporarily and a book for "Socialism" (1880); "Occident" (1884); "Orient" (1886).
COOK, Lemuel, soldier, b. in Plymouth, Litchfield co., Conn., in 1764; d. in Clarendon, 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 in Dighton, R. I., but during the last thirty years of his life he lived at Clarendon. His pension for many years was $100 a year, increased in 1863 to $200, and the last year of his life to $300.

COOK, Marc, author, b. in Providence, R. I., 1 March, 1854; d. in Utica, N. Y., 4 Oct., 1882. He was a son of the Rev. Theodore Dwight Cook, a Universalist clergyman. His early education was received in the public schools of Utica; but before he had 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 Universal 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 wrote "To a Pretty 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 his "Camp Lout- inas," the first mountain book written by an American, which attracted wide attention and was expanded into "The Wilderness Cure" (New York, 1881). Many of his vers de société had appeared under the pen-name of Vandreke Brown, and his widow collected a sufficient number to fill a volume, and published it under that title (Boston, 1889).—His brother, Theodore Pease, journalist, b. in Boston, Mass., 31 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 was graduated at Columbia law-school in 1867, but devoted himself to journalism in Utica. He left the public school and engaged in the production of the "American Messenger," a monthly publication, with a German edition, the "Bot- schätzer." This was soon followed by the "Child's Friend," the first of illustrated papers for children. The monthly issue of these periodicals soon reached an aggregate of 500,000 copies. In 1853 and 1856 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 recovering his vigors, he afterward became identified with various religious undertakings, and labored with unabated resolution to the last.

COOK, Martha Elizabeth Duncan Walker, author, b. in Northumberland, Pa., 22 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 Lieut. (afterward General) William Cook. Mrs. Cook was for nearly two years, 1806-7, 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 "L'oeuvre de l'Industrie," by Beer, translated into French (Philadelphia, 1863); "Le Suicide Comique, and Other Poems," by Count Sigismund Krasinski, translated from the Polish through the German and French (1873); and "Life of Joan of Arc," from the German of Guido Goerres, pub- lished by herself while her husband was absent in the army, but was executed with his own hand 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, then began his invocation in English, and then changed to German. Consternation seized the members of the household when they recalled their remarks, and after prayers, he was left to care for himself.

COOKE, 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 began the study of law, which he pursued with the first to introduce into this country the system known as "mutual insurance." He was made president in 1822 of the Eagle insurance company, and held the office until 1828. During the next ten years he developed his ideas so thoroughly that in 1889 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 marine. While Mr. Cooke 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. On 24 Feb., 1829, he resigned his office, 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. Cooke was elected to the vacancy. By his efforts the Isabella grape was introduced into New England. He procured the cuttings and began the culture. He served in 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, with his increased income.

COOKE, Amos Starr, missionary, b. in Danbury, Conn., 1 Dec., 1810; d. in Honolulu, Sand- wich 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, 1839, 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 last two Kamehamehas, and developing the culture of the Sandwich islands.

COOKE, Edward, educator, b. in Bethlehem, N. H., 19 Jan., 1812. He was graduated at Wes- leyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1838, and taught natural science 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 1853 he was pastor of Meth- odist churches in and near Boston, and in 1853 became president of Lawrence university, Apple- ton, Wis. While holding this office he was one of the first to become interested in the education of the northwestern Indiana in 1837. He was one of the regents of normal schools in Wisconsin. Harvard gave him the degree of D. D. in 1855, and on his return to Massachusetts, in 1861, he became one of the board of examiners of that college, and assistant of the Cambridge Methodist church. From 1864 till 1874 he was principal of the Wes- leyan academy at Wilbraham, Mass., and from that year till 1884 president of claffin university and State agricultural college at Orangeburg, S. C. In the latter year he resigned on account of ill health, and the next year at Newton Centre, Mass. In 1837 he was appointed one of the first officers of the United States Life Insurance Company of New York.

COOKE, Edwin Francis, soldier, b. in Brook- lynn, Susquehanna co., Pa., 11 Sept., 1853; d. in Santiago, Chili, 6 Aug., 1897. He was educated at Mount Retirement 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, and was soon made a major; in January, 1863, he was made colonel and finally became chief of staff in Gen. Kilpat- rick'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 career. Being taken pris- oner, he was confined for several months in one of the underground cells in Libby prison, where he lost his health. From Libby prison he was sent to other prisons in South Carolina and Georgia. He received a majority in the vote last, but was defeated on a technicality. While he was in congress, Mr. Stanberry, of Ohio, was assaulted on the street by Gen. Houston, in consequence of remarks made on the floor of the house. In bringing the matter before congress, Mr. Cooke said that if he and his friends were denied protection by that body, he would "flee to the bosom of his constituents," and this expression was taken up by his political oppo- nents and remained a catch-word for some time. Mr. Cooke was the pioneer of railroad enterprise in the west, having begun the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Sandusky, Dayton and Cin- cinnati railroad. His son, Jay, banker, b. in Sandusky, Ohio, 10 Aug., 1821, went in 1838 to Phila- delphia, where he entered the banking-house of E. W. Clark & Co., as a clerk, and became a partner in 1842. He retired in 1888, and in 1891 established a new firm of which he was the head. Through the influence of Salmon P. Chase, Mr. Cooke's personal friend, this house 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 na- tional cause. After the war the firm acted as agents for the Northern Pacific railroad, and its suspension in 1873, growing out of its connection with that enterprise, was one of the causes of the financial panic of that year. Mr. Cooke subse- quently resumed business with success. Another son, Henry D., journalist, b. in Sandusky, Ohio, 23 Nov., 1825; d. in Georgetown, D. C., 29 Feb., 1881, was graduated at Transylvania university, Kentucky, in 1844, and began the study of the law, 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 papers, which charter was approved by 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 Philadelphia, where the charter was recorded and his 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 involved by suretyship for a reckless speculator, 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 1856 he was a presidential elector, and in 1861 became a partner in the firm of Cooke & Co. He was appointed by 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 $30,000 toward an Episcopal church, and made other gifts for the benefit of the "attorney and counsellor, jurist, diplomat, dis- tinctive shipper, player, legislator, and autho".

COOKE, Elisha, politician, b. in Boston, Mass., 16 Sept., 1837; d. 31 Oct., 1715. He was graduated at Harvard in 1657. After serving as an assistant under the old government, he was sent to England in 1689 as the agent of Massachusetts for the restoration of the charter. Being unwilling to submit to any abridgment of the liberties of the people, he opposed the new charter in 1691. He was elected councilor in 1695, and re-elected by Gov. Philips, but was re-elected in 1694, and continued in the council till 1703, when Gov. Dudley negatived his election, continuing to do so for several years in succession. He was a physician by profession, and was highly esteemed as such. He served in places of public trust over forty years.—His son, Elisha, b. in Boston, 20 Dec., 1678; d. 24 Aug., 1757, was graduated at Harvard in 1700, and attended his father in 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 that magistrate that "his attendance at the board would be excused." 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 1733, and was again chosen to the council in May, 1729, soon after his return. 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.

COOKE, George Frederick, English actor, b. in Westminster, 17 April, 1756; d. in New York, 26 Sept., 1812. His father, an Irish captain of dragoons, died soon after his birth, and he removed with his mother to Berwick-upon-Tweed, where he was apprenticed to a printer. A strolling company interested him in the theatre, and, after frequently crisscrossed Europe, commenced his trade in 1771, and in 1776 made his first public appearance in Brentford in the tragedy of "Jane Shore." After acting with various provincial companies he made his first decided success at Manchester in 1784. He joined the Dublin company in 1794, became the hero of the stage there and in Cork and Manchester, and in 1800 played Richard III. with success at Covent Garden theatre, London. In 1812 he was the rival of John Kemble, and played both in tragedy and comedy in the largest cities in Great Britain, his most popular characters being Richard III., Shylock, Iago, Sir John Falstaff, Overreach, Kittely, and Sir Pertinax Macesychant. He sailed for the United States in 1816, and appeared, on 21 Oct., as Richard III. before 2,000 spectators in the Park theatre, New York. Here, before the play began, he requested the audience to stand while "God Save the King" should be played, and finally carried his point, calmly taking snuff during the tumult that followed his demand. His conduct was equally capricious in Philadelphia and Baltimore; but his acting, which was the finest that had been seen in this country, attracted large audiences. His invariable habits of intemperance, which had long vexed his managers, finally terminated his life. He is buried in St. Paul's churehyard, New York city, where a monument was erected to his memory by Edmund Kean in 1821. It was repaired by Charles Kean in 1846, and again by Edward A. Sothern in 1874. The inscription, written by the poet Hallam, includes the couplet:

"Three kingdoms claim his birth,
Both hemispheres pronounce his worth."

Kean considered Cooke the greatest of modern actors, Garrick alone excepted. His memoirs were written by William Dunlap (2 vols., London, 1813), and Dunlap's novel, "Thirty Years Ago" (1836), contains notes of his conversation and many incidents of his character.

COOKE, John P., musician, b. in Chester, England, 31 Oct., 1820; d. in New York city, 4 Nov., 1865. His father was a musician and actor. After leading the orchestra of the Adelphi, the Strand, and Astley's, London, he came in 1850 to New York, as leader at Burton's theatre in Chambers street, and was afterward musical director at several other New York theatres. He composed and arranged music for the "Winter's Tale," "Midsummer Night's Dream," and other Shakespearean plays, and when engaged at the Old Broadway theatre wrote melodies for the "Sea of Ice," which added much to its success. He also composed several pieces that have been thought worthy of more pretentious musicians.

COOKE, John Rogers, lawyer, b. in Bermuda in 1788; d. in Richmond, Va., 10 Dec., 1854. He practised law 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 wharfboard when the "Chesapeake" was fired upon, and in 1814 he was a member of the legislature. In 1829 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, charm, and gallantry."

His brother, Philip

St. George, soldier, b. near Leesburg, Va., 13 June, 1809, after studying at the Academy of Martinsburg, Va., entered the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1827, and was assigned to the 1st infantry. He was stationed for many years on the frontier, and in the Black Hawk war was adjutant of his regiment at the battle of Bad Axe River, 2 Aug., 1832. He became first lieutenant in the 1st dragoons on 4 March, 1833, and captain on 31 May, 1853. He escorted a party of Santa Fe traders to the Arkansas river in 1843, and on 30 June of that year captured a Texan military expedition. 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., 1846, 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 during the troubles there in 1856-7, performed its 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., 1883). In June, 1861, 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 12 Nov., 1861, and commanded all the cavalry forces in the Potomac during the peninsular campaign, particularly in the siege of Yorktown, and the battles of Williamsburg, Gaines's Mills, and Glendale. He sat on courts-martial in 1862-3, commanded 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 1869-70, and of the Department of the Lakes from 1870 till 1873. On 29 Oct., 1873, he was placed on the retired list, having served 40 years. Gen. Cooke has published "Scenes and Adventures in the Army" (Philadelphia, 1856), 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 Rogers's son, Philip

Pendleton, poet, b. in Martinsburg, Va., 26 Oct., 1816; d. 29 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 huntsman in the Shenandoah valley. 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 impres- sive in manner, and a brilliant talker. His only publication in book-form was "Froissart Ballads, and other Poems" (Philadelphia, 1847). At the time of his death he was publishing serially a romance and a novel, "Cheyenne Club." His short lyrics, "Florence Vane," "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 Hawkwood."

—Another son, John Esten, author, b. in Winchester, Va., 3 Nov., 1830; d. near Boyce, Clarke co., 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 and afterward 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, and I have brought the kind of fiction I write in that way 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 cannot. I still wish my stories were too soon, and am now too old to learn my trade anew. But in literature, as in every science, the advance should be the law, and he who stands still has no right to complain, even after forty years, when he is left behind. Besides, the fires of ambition are burned out of me, and I am serenely 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 purity 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 Virginians Comedians" (2 vols., 1854); "The Youth of Jefferson," based on the letters of that statesman (1854); "Ellie," a novel (Richmond, Va., 1855); "The Last of the Foresters" (New York, 1856); "Henry St. John, Gentleman"; "The Story of "720
“Fairfax” (1808); “Hilt to Hilt,” a romantic story of 1864 (1869); “Out of the Foam” (1869); “Hammer and Raper,” war sketches (1870); “The Heir of Gaymount” (1870); “Life of Gen. R. E. Lee” (1871); “Dr. Van Dyke,” a story of Virginia in the last century (1872); “Harriet Beecher Stowe, and Stories 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.—Philip St. George’s son, John R., entered the army in 1855 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.

COOKE, Josiah Parsons, chemist, b. in Boston, Mass., 12 Oct., 1827. He received his early education at 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 has been developed from a very small beginning until facilities are afforded for study and investigation not excelled elsewhere. Prof. Cooke was the first to introduce nomenclature into the undergraduate course of an American college; and has 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 school. Prof. Cooke’s work has been largely that of instructing, and, in addition to his duties at Harvard, he has given courses of popular lectures in Baltimore, Brooklyn, Lowell, Washington, and Worcester, besides five courses at the Lowell institute in Boston. As director of the chemical laboratory of Harvard college, he has published several valuable contributions to chemical science, most of which have been collected in a volume entitled “Chemical and Physical Researches” (1881), which includes much of his scientific work. The investigation on the atomic weight of antimony (1880) was one of the most brilliant and perfect pieces of chemical investigation published 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, have appeared in the “American Journal of Science” and in the “Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts,” with both of which journals he has 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 is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He has been elected to the National academy of sciences, and he is 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. His published works fall into two kinds. The scientific includes “Chemical Problems and Reactions” (Cambridge, 1857); “Elements of Chemical Physics” (Boston, 1860); “First Principles of Chemical Philosophy” (1868; revised ed., 1882); and “The New Chemistry” (New York, 1872; revised ed., 1884); “Fundamental Principles of Chemistry” (Cambridge, 1886). The literary comprise “Religion and Chemistry” (New York, 1864) and “Scientific Culture and other Essays” (New York, 1881; with additions, 1885).

COOKE, Josiah Platt, delegate to congress, b. in Danbury, Conn., 17 Mar., 1780; d. there in 1816. He was graduated at Yale in 1759, and was a delegate from his state to congress under the old confederation from 1784 till 1788.

COOKE, Nicholas, governor of Rhode Island, b. in Providence, 3 Feb., 1717; d. 14 Sept., 1782. 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 resigned as governor from October, 1775, till May, 1781. The inscription 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, III., 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 entered medical college, but soon afterward became a convert to homeopathy. After entering into partnership with Dr. A. H. Okie, 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 its organization 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, Chicago. He also declined professorships in several other medical colleges. Dr. Cooke was a prominent member of the Protestant Episcopal church till about 1875, when he became a Roman Catholic. He was particularly skilful in diagnosis. He published “Scenes in Surgery” (New York, 1871) and “Antiseptic Medication” (Chicago, 1882), besides contributions to medical periodicals, including an able article on “Pancreas Disease in the “Clinique” of 15 Nov., 1884.

COOKE, Parsons, clergyman, b. in Hadley, Mass., 18 Feb., 1800; d. in Lexington, Mass., 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
COOKE, Abel A., inventor, b. in 1782; d. in Hartford, Conn., 18 Aug., 1858. He was a physician, and invented improvements in friction-matches, an ingenious shingle-machine, and one of the first pressure-pieces 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 physics and chemistry, and in 1868 invented an electric register by which piano-wires and twang-sitar were set in vibration, 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 published: "A Text-Book of Physics" (New York, 1869); "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. He began the study of law in the Cincinnati law school, in 1848, and was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1853. In 1857 he removed to Michigan in 1843, completed his legal studies at Adrian, where he was admitted to the bar in January, 1846. He practised his profession for the two following years at Tecumseh, after which he settled in Adrian. For a time he edited a weekly paper, but in 1857 was a state senator 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 1858 he was made professor of law in the University of Michigan. In 1864 he was elected a judge 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 1868—9 he held the office of chief justice, and was slewed permanently from the bench. In 1881 a School of political science was established in the University of Michigan, and he assumed the professorship of constitutional and administrative law. He now (1886) holds the chair of American history in the University of Michigan, is instructor on constitutional law, and dean of the School of political science. He published a "Digest of Michigan Reports" (1866); "The Constitutional Limitations which Rest upon the Legislative Power of the State of the Annual University (1858); and editions with copious notes, of Blackstone's "Commentaries" (1870) and Story's
COOMBS and d. 3d lina and trimmer in medical November, was June, 1863. This military surgeon, of the United States," Richmond, 1863. 1864, that the Mexican superintendent his lieutenant-colonel. He took charge of 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 1853 assistant astronomer to Com. Perry's Japan exploring expedition. In 1854 he assisted Prof. George P. Bond in making the first observations of 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 dialects and astronomical superstitions of the Indians near Saguenay river and Lake Mistassimie. 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 the Arizona land-survey in 1859, and in May, 1861, became major in the 16th U. S. infantry. He was superintendent of the regimental recruiting service in 1862, commanded regiments at different posts and camps, and was engaged at the battles of Hoover's Gap and Chickamauga, where he was killed. For his services in this latter fight he received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel.

COOLIDGE, Susan. See Woolsey, Sarah C.

COOMBS, Thomas, clergyman, b. in Philadelphia, 21 Oct., 1758; d. in London, 15 Aug., 1822. He was graduated at Middlebury in 1766, and in 1768 went to England, where he 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 29 July, 1775, the day appointed for a general fast by the Continental congress, he delivered a sermon, which was published (Philadelphia, 1775; 3d ed., New- port, 1776). Mr. Coombs supported the cause of the colonies until the passage of the Declaration of Independence, but felt that his ordination-oath did not permit him to follow the same course after that event. This decision caused him to be looked upon with suspicion, and just previous to the occupation of the city he was ordered to be arrested; but the order was not executed, and, after the British left the city in 1778, he obtained permission to go to New York, whence he sailed for England. He was subsequently chaplain to the Earl of Carlisle, and in 1794 was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him in 1781 by 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 anything of the kind" he had ever heard. Dr. Coombs was the friend of John Quincy, Adams, and Goldsmith. He published two poems: "Ed- win, or the Emigrant" (Philadelphia, 1775), and "The Peasant of Auburn" (London, 1783).
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 B. Buckner, 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 soldiers, which subsequently rendered effective service in the national cause. Gen. Coombs was one of the pioneers of railroad-building in the west.

COOPER, Elias Samuel, surgeon, b. in Butler county, Ohio, in 1821; d. in San Francisco, Cal., 1892. He received a common-school education in Cincinnati and St. Louis, and began practice in Peoria, Ill., in 1855. He removed to San Francisco, where his eminent abilities and remarkable skill as an operating surgeon soon placed him at the head of his profession, and gained for him a high reputation among his profession and the 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 has been professor of surgery and president of the medical faculty. He established the "San Francisco Medical Press," and was a contributor to eastern medical journals.

COOPER, Ellwood, horticulturist, b. in Salisbury, Lancaster co., Pa., 24 May 1829. He was educated in the public schools, and engaged in business in Port au Prince, W. L., and later in New York. About 1870 he removed to southern California and settled in Santa Barbara, where he has devoted his attention principally to the cultivation of fruits. On his farm are produced olives, grapes, English walnuts, and almonds, which are exported in large quantities. He has invented various forms of machinery for use in the olive-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 those handled in the usual way. He was president of the board of directors of Santa Barbara College, 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, 1869); "Forest Culture and Eucalyptus Trees" (San Francisco, 1876); and "A Treatise on Olive Culture" (1882). COOPER, Ezekiel, clergyman, b. in Caroline county, Md., 22 Feb., 1765; 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 Garretson, that he at once determined to unite with the church. In 1784 he was placed upon circuit under Bishop Francis Asbury, and in 1787 admitted to membership in the conference. His first appointment in 1785 was to Long Island, and he had that entire territory for his circuit. A year later he was assigned to East New Jersey, and in 1787 to Trenton. In 1788 he was appointed to Baltimore, then to Annapolis, and afterward to Alexandria. During 1792–9 he was presiding elder of the Boston district, after which he was successively in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Wilmington. In 1798 he became chairman of the Book Concern, and from 1799 till 1802 was stationed in Philadelphia as editor and general agent of that establishment. In this capacity he displayed rare ability, 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. Its capital stock, which was almost nothing when he first became connected with it, rose to nearly $300,000 during his period of office. He commanded the Atlantic squadron, after its removal to New York, where, in 1804, he was stationed as preacher, after which he resumed his itinerant labors. In 1820 he was appointed to St. George's church in Philadelphia, but was soon afterward placed on the supernumerary list. He was distinguished for his thorough medical knowledge and varied knowledge. At the time of his death he was older in the ministry than any in the itinerancy of the Methodist church, either in Europe or America. He published sermons on the death of Bishop Francis Asbury (Philadelphia, 1819) and of the Rev. Jos. Dickinson (Philadelphia, 1823).

COOPER, George Henry, naval officer, b. in Fort Diamond, New York harbor, 27 July, 1821. He was appointed a midshipman in the U. S. navy on 14 Aug., 1837, and during that year was attached to the frigate "Constitution," of which he was co-operating with the army in boat expeditions against the Senecos Indians. From 1888 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 promoted to midshipman and on 25 Aug., 1843, served on the "Flirt" during the Mexican war. This vessel reported to Gen. Taylor in March, 1846, and Mr. Cooper commanded a detachment of men at Point Isabel, Texas, in May. After the capture of Monterey he was transferred to Commodore Conner's squadron, and was present at the attacks on Ycaso, Alvarado, and Tupsan. From 1847 till 1851 he served at Norfolk, and then for five years was attached to the "Sousanehanna" in the East India squadron. He received his commission as lieutenant, 8 May, 1851, and on his return from the East Indies again spent two years at Norfolk, after which he served on the frigate "Ranome" in the home squadron, and later at the navy-yard in Portsmouth. In July, 1862, he was made commander and given the supply-vessel "Massachusetts," and was then present at the battle of Seven Pines, in command of the "Mercedita," of the South Atlantic blockade squadron. For seven weeks he commanded the monitor "Sangganon" inside of the Charleston roads, employed on picket-duty, and acted in concert with the army, constantly shelling Fort Sumter and the batteries on Sullivan's island. Later he was stationed in Stone inlet, S. C., as senior officer, co-operating with the army in expeditions against the enemy, and frequently engaged at short range. From 1863 till 1867 he commanded successively the "Sonoma," the "Gatun," and the "Winooski," and, after receiving his commission as captain in December, 1867, was stationed at the Norfolk navy-yard. He then spent some time at sea in command of the frigate "Colorado," and in 1872–73 was commandant of the Norfolk navy-yard. In June, 1874, he was promoted 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 1882. In November, 1881, 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., 23 Aug., 1827. He was graduated at West Tennessee university, Jackson, in 1844, and stud-
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 retained until 1866, when for a year he was professor in the law-school at Lebanon, Tenn. Subsequent to his practice he was elected to the state senate in 1860, and in 1870 was chosen as a Democrat to the U. S. senate, serving from 4 March, 1871, till 3 March, 1877.

COOPER, James, senator, b. in Frederick county, Md., 8 May, 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 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 at- tendant general of Pennsylvania, and he was elected to the U. S. senate as a Whig, holding office from 3 Dec., 1849, till 3 March, 1855. On the expiration of his 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., of Philadelphia, Pa., b. 30 May, 1753; d. in Hadfieldton, N. J., 5 Feb., 1854. He served during the revo- lutionary war as captain in Lee's legion, and was actively engaged in the contests at Stony Point, Paulus Hook, Guilford Court-House, and Eutaw Springs. In 1792 he served as a privateer, and served in that capacity during the war. He was promoted to lieutenant in April, 1822, and became commander in September, 1841.—His son, Benjamin, naval officer. b. in New Jersey about 1786; d. in Brooklyn, L. I., 1 June, 1850. He was apprenticed to the Navy as midshipman on 16 Jan., 1809, and served with distinction during the war of 1812. He fought bravely under Capt. James Lawrence on the "Hornet," in her action with the "Peacock" in February, 1813, and was made lieutenant in December, 1814. Later he was again promoted, and attained the grade of captain in February, 1828.

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 Stanfords, county, Md., who emigrated to America in 1679 and made extensive purchases of land from the original proprietors in New Jersey and Penn- sylvania. He and his immediate descendants were Quakers, and for a long time many of them remained on the lands thus acquired. His mother, Elizabeth Park Fenimore, is remembered as the author of a number of school books, 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, most of whom died early. Soon after the conclusion of the revolutionary war William Cooper became the first of the town of Cooperstown, in the Coopers, as it was called, and the town was in the beginning very sparsely settled. He was the first of the name to have a farm, and this he built and developed into 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 New York. To every reader that has fallen under the spell of Cooper's Indian romances, the surroundings of his boy- hood days are significant. The American frontier prior to the 19th century was very different from that which exists at present. Then the foremost pioneers pushed their way westward through the Mohawk valley, the first available 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 the influence of civilization had been extended toward manhood the possibility of an Indian raid was by no means remote. The Six Nations were still strong enough to array a powerful band of warriors, and from their首席uates 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 irreconcilable monarchist. It is 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 youth 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 classical 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, which formed his first intimate acquaintance with the ocean. No doubt all this was, to some extent, favorable to the development of his sympathy with nature; but it did not improve his standing with the college authorities. Gradually he became wilder in his most puerile extravagances, and barely began to be expelled, during his third year. Perhaps, if the faculty could have foreseen 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 of the village or among its transient sojourners.

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 masting. She sailed from New York with a cargo of flour, bound for Cowes and a market, in the autumn of 1806, about the time when Cooper should have been taking his degree with the rest of his classmen at West Point. Early in its voyage the vessel was molested, and, although his social position was well known to the captain, he was never admitted to the cabin. A stormy voyage of forty days made a sailor of him before the "Sterling" reached London. During her stay there, Cooper made good use of his time, and everything that was accessible to a young man in a 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 several weeks. In July she was 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. Apparently war with Great 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 fort for service on Lake Ontario. Early in the spring of 1809 the vessel was launched, but by that time peace councils had 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 Chouplain, 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 they were married on 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 life were such that, to a generation that looked 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, having published "The Spy," 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, for which purpose he had purchased a tract of land, known as the Au-govine 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 many 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 does not know. Cooper's first book — a novel — was published anonymously in an inferior manner in New York in 1820. Of this first novel it need only be said that it dealt with high life in England, a subject with which the author was personally unfamiliar, save through the pages of fiction. "The Spy," however, soon proved its popular reception, 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 enabled him to taste the sweets of authorship, 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. "11," they urged, "he could so well dramatize affairs of which he was totally ignorant, why should not the sea and the frontier afford far more congenial themes?" 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 revolution— furnished a convenient stage for the adventures of "The Spy." The novel was published, and 

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, in compliance with the request of his grandson, who wished to perpetuate her own family name. At first Cooper attempted to preserve the compound surname by using the hyphen, but he soon abandoned this novel in two volumes—Cooper, in compliance with the request of his grandson, who wished to perpetuate her own family name. At first Cooper attempted to preserve the compound surname by using the hyphen, but he soon abandoned this.
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 offense in an age when the popular sense smaried under what Mr. Lowell, even in our own time, has termed a constant assumption of foreignness." All his patriotic championship of the young republic in foreign lands counted for naught in the light of the criticisms pronounced at home. His self-assertive manner made him enemies among men who could not understand that he was merely in earnest, and even Bryant owned to having been at first somewhat startled by an "emphatic frankness," which he afterward learned to estimate at its true value. A thorough democrat in his convictions, Cooper was still an aristocrat, and he often gave expression to views under different headings that were contradictory and offensive. His love of country, however, was one of the most pronounced traits of his nature, and his faith in what is known as the "manifest destiny" of the republic was among the firmest of his convictions. This faith remained through the troublesome 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 looked upon 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 cultivated more in being recognized as an American citizen 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 of the literati, though it is said that he never presented letters of 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 papers 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 prefixed by a letter from Lafayette to himself, in which he revoiced with vigor and understanding the ideas he had advanced 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. Petersburn. One immediate outcome of the affair was a circular from the department relating to the disposition regarding local expenditures. Against this Cooper protested in a long letter, which was pub-

lished in the "National Gazette," of Philadelphia. The letters on the finance discussion aroused what now seems an altogether inexplicable bitterness against their author. The attacks upon him in the newspapers were excessively annoying to a proud and sensitive nature, and when he returned in 1855 it was with a determination to abandon literature, and a distrust of public opinion under the American republic. He resolved to reopen his ancestral mansion at Cooperstown, now long closed and falling into decay, and visited the place in June, 1854, after an absence of nearly sixteen years. Repairs were at once begun, and the house was speedily put in order. At first the winters were spent in New York and the summers in Cooperstown; but eventually he made the latter place his permanent abode. He was no longer in sympathy with the restless spirit of progress that had exterminated the Indian and was levelling the forests of the United States. The Mohawk valley, once traversed only by a rude bridle-path, now afforded passage for an endless procession of canal-boats from the ocean to the inland seas; railroads were building; and the whole motive of existence was feverish anxiety for gain. The associations of his boyhood home soon revived the instinct for literarv work, and he resumed his pen. But in the mean time he did not hesitate to express his conviction that the morals and manners of the country were decidedly worse than they had been twenty years before, and the utterances of so famous a man soon became public property. A contemporary journal said of him, in 1841: "He has dispensed American lakes, ridiculed American scenery, burlesqued American coin, and even satirized the American flag!" Cooper had apparently believed that his amiably intended criticism of American manners and customs would be received with some deference, if not with a moderate degree of gratitude, and vituperation of this character astonished him. During the years that followed, the breach steadily widened between Cooper and his countrymen, and even his fellow-townsmen. In 1857 the local quarrel culminated in what was known as "the three-mile-point controversy." This point was a part of the Cooper estate, and, owing to the good nature of the heirs, had been used as a public resort until the townspeople had come to believe that it was actually their own. When Cooper returned to his home he endeavored, in an informal way, to uproot this idea of public ownership. Each expostulation of his purpose was resented, and at last a popular outcry was raised against the arrogant claims of "one J. Fenimore Cooper." A mass-meeting was called, and fiery resolutions were passed; but there was not a shadow of lawful right on the popular side, and, as soon as measures were taken to protect the property against trespassers, the claim of the town had
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, and was immediately put forth to “Home as Found,” but as different as possible in most of the qualities that go to make a successful novel. Cooper’s indignation appears to have dulled his literary discrimination, and he made the characters in his novels express unpardonable offensive ideas in a sensible way in “His Excellency.” Two of these characters were identified as intended to personate the author himself—John and Edward Ef- fingham 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 later 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 denied.

During the decade ending with 1843 Cooper explored almost every available avenue to un-popularity, not only in his own country, but in England. Even such professedly exemplary and fastidious journals as the London and New-York Evening Post and Harper’s magazines invented epithets in worst taste, if possible, than those applied to him in his own country. Just at this crisis, when he 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 was Thurlow Weed, of the Albany “Evening Journal,” James Watson Webb, of the “Courier and Enquirer,” Horace Greeley, of the “Tribune,” and William L. Stone, of the “Commercial Advertiser,” the three last-cited 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 the press. The 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 in- diction brought in 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 aloud 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 proved himself an able advocate and an excellent jury-lawyer. The most pertinacious 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 retrac- tion 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 own words, “Buried in full knowledge of his birth and death. Six months after his death a public meeting was held, in honor of his memory, in the city of New York. Daniel Webster pre- sided and addressed the assembly, as did also William Cullen Bryant. A large and impressive number of persons were 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 appar- ently in the full possession of his faculties, he en- joined 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 biographies which have appeared, is to his papers. Mrs. Cooper survived her husband only a few months, and was buried by his side at Cooperstown.

An exhaustive history of Cooper’s literary work would include more than seventy titles of books and other publications, and a long list of miscella- neous articles and papers. Some of these have been casually referred to in the preceding narrative, while they seemed to mark important passages in his career. Such were “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 un- happy final controversies. The ten years follow- ing the publication of “The Spy” saw perhaps his chief successes. These included the five famous 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 which was suggested by the appearance of Scott’s “Pirate,” which, in Cooper’s estimation, was unmistakably intended to prove to him that the most had not been made out of the available materials, and he was successful, in this and his other sea-stories, in proving his theory. “Jedediah Batts,” etc., was the first of a distinctive group intended to embrace, as the title-page to the first edition declared, “The Life and Adventures of Jack Bats, or, the Leatherstocking Tales,” etc., in the United States.” 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 pre- ceding his later work should have their effect. An observer so keen as he could not fail to note the position in which he had been placed by the mis- understandings and disputes that had fallen to his lot. The younger generation of readers had al- most 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 pas- sages in the later works, in which he alludes to love of country and popular injustices, and the like. This period also saw the production of his “His- tory 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 ac- quaintance with naval officers and his familiarity
Cooper. Philadelphia, "A Tale of Byronic Genius," (1823); he was, however, not to enjoy the success of his earlier work in its reissue during the previous year. Cooper's ability as a writer has long been acknowledged, and it is easy to imagine him at the head of many a controversy as harsh and enduring as any of those in which his author was previously engaged, and it was freely denounced on both sides of the ocean as grossly unfair to his name now and then to prolix generalization. His libels and controversy papers are forgotten, his offensive criticisms are rarely read, and he is remembered only as the most brilliant and successful of American novelists.

The greater part of Cooper's title-pages, in the original editions at least, do not bear his name. They are "by the author of, etc." The controversial papers usually bore his name. In the "Knickerbocker," "Graham's," and the "Naval" magazines and elsewhere, he published many valuable contributions, letters, and some serial and short stories, or the "Steward of the Seas; a Tale" (1829); Several posthumous publications appeared in "Putnam's Magazine." A work on "The Wreck 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:

1. "Precaution," a novel (New York, 1820; English edition, 1821); "The Spy, a Tale of the Neutral Ground" (1821; English edition issued 1822); "The Sources of the Susquehanna; a Descriptive Tale" (1823; English ed., and London, 1823); "The Pilot, a Tale of the Sea" (1823); "Lionel Lincoln, or the Leaguer of Boston" (1825); "The Last of the Mohicans, a Narrative of 1757" (Philadelphia, 1826); "The Prairie, a Tale" (1837); "The Red Rover, a Tale" (1829); "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-F views, or the Storms 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 Heidenmauer, or the Benedictines; a Legend of the Rhine" (Philadelphia, 1832); "The Headman, or the Ablaye des Vigneronnes; a Tale" (1833); "A Letter to his Countrymen" (New York, 1834); "The Monikins" (Philadelphia, 1835); "Sketches of Switzerland" (1836); English title, "Excursions in Switzerland"; "A Residence in France, with an Excursion to Switzerland and Hanover"; "Gleanings in Europe" (1837); English title, "Recollections of Europe"; "Gleanings in England—England" (1837); English title, "England, with Sketches of Society in the Metropolis"; "Gleanings 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); "Home as Found" (Philadelphia, 1838); English title, "Eve Ellingham, or Home"; "History of the Navy of the United States of America" (1839); "The Pathfinder, or the Inland Sea" (1840); "Meredith of Castle, or the Voyage to Canada" (1841); English title, "Meredith of Castle, a Romance of the Days of Columbus"; "The Deerslayer, or the First War Path; a Tale" (Philadelphia, 1841); "The Two Admirals, a Tale" (1842); "The Wing-and-Wing, or Le Feu-Follet; a Tale" (1842); English title, "The Jack o' Lantern, or Le Feu-Follet," or the Privateer"; "Richard Dale"; "The Battle of Lake Erie, or Answers to Messrs. Burges, Duer, and Mackenzie" (Cooperstown, 1843); "Wyandotte, or the Hatted Knoll; a Tale" (Philadelphia, 1843); "Not Myers, or a Life before the Mast" (1843); "Not Myers"; "The Ashes of Miles Wallingford" (published by the author, 1844; 2d series, New York, 1844; English title, "Lucy Harding"); "Proceedings of the Naval Court-Martial in the Case of Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, a Commander in the United States Navy, 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); "Satano, or the Littlepage Manuscripts; a Tale of the Privateer Colony" (1845); English title, "The Littlepage Manuscripts" (1846); "Lives of Distinguished American Naval Officers" (Philadelphia and Baltimore, 1846); "The Redskins, or Indian and Injun; being the Conclusion of the Littlepage Manuscripts" (New York, 1846); English title, "Ravensnest, or the Redskins"; "The Crater, or Vulcan's Peak; a Tale of the Pacific" (New York, 1847); the English title was "Mark's Reef, or the Crater"; "Jack Tier, or the Florida Reefs" (1848); "The Oak Openings, or the Bee Hunter" (1848); English title, "The Bee Hunter, or the Oak Openings"; "The Sea Lion, or the Lost Sealed Letter" (1849); "The Ways of the Hour; a Tale" (1850). See "Memorial Discourse" by William Cullen Bryant, with speeches by Daniel Webster and others (New York, 1859); "The Home of Cooper," by R. B. Coffin (Barry Gray) (1873); "James Fenimore Cooper," by Thomas Rainford Lounsbury (Boston, 1882); and "Bryant and his Friends" (New York, 1886).

His daughter, Susan Fenimore, author, b. in Scarsdale, N. Y., in 1818, is the second child and the eldest of five that reached maturity. 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 good Christian families. Some of them before leaving the orphanage are taught to carpentry. 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 near the house and material at the rumors 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 Connecticut” (1852); and “Mt. Vernon to the Children of America” (1858).

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 May, 1865. He held the office of collector of internal revenue in Tennessee from 1869 till 1879, and later, again resumed his farming in Kansas.

COOPER, Mark Antony, statesman, b. in Hancock county, Ga., 30 April, 1800; d. 17 March, 1883. He graduated at the University of Georgia in 1819, and admitted to the bar in 1821, settling in Eutonant. In 1825, and again in 1836, he served in the campaign against the Seminole Indians in Florida. In the second campaign he was a major. He served two terms in congress, and in 1843 was elected governor of Georgia. He took a leading part in public enterprises, founded the State agricultural society, and developed in many ways the resources of his state.

COOPER, Myles, clergyman, b. in England in 1753; d. in Edinburgh, 1 May, 1785. He was graduated at Oxford in 1766, and became a fellow of Queens college. In 1782, at the instance of Thomas Secker, archbishop of Canterbury, he came to America to assist President Samuel John- son, of Kings (now Columbia) college, and was appointed his successor and professor of divinity 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 was produced a number of men of superior im- portance in the nation, and is superior 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 Crisis,” in which the necessary Consequences of openly opposing the King’s Troops, and of a General Non-importation, are fairly state- ed” (New York, 1774). This tract was answered by Alexander Hamilton, then an undergraduate in the college, also by Gen. Charles Lee in a pam- phlet issued through his agents in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Cooper’s Tory sentiments were not favorably received by the students, and in August, 1775, a party of republicans set off about midnight with the design of “seizing him in his bed, shaving his head, cutting off his ears, slitting his nose, stripping him naked, and setting him adrift.” The plot was overheard at a public house where the party had stopped for “a proper dose of Madeira,” and President Cooper was informed just in time to escape through a back window. He took refuge in the house of a friend, and was not discovered until 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 public letter signed “Three Millions.” On his arrival in England, two excellent livings were given him, one in Berkshire, and the other in Edinburgh, where he generally resided. He published “Poems on Several Occasions” (Ox- ford, 1781), and a poem in the “Gentleman’s Mag- azine” 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 Episcopalians of Vir- ginia,” and also published “The American Que- rist” (1774). The epitaph that he wrote for himself is characteristic:

“Here lies a priest of English blood;
Who, for his country, were so good—
Good company, good wine, good name,
Yet never hunted after fame.
But as the first he still preferr’d,
So here he chose to be interr’d;
And, unsolicited from crowds, withdrew
To rest among a chosen few.
In humble hopes that sovereign 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, 12 Feb., 1791; d. there, 4 April, 1883. His mother was the daughter of John Campbell, a successful potter in New York, who became an heir of the Corporation of the City of New York, and was a member of the quan- ter during the Revolutionary war. Mr. Campbell contributed liberally to the cause of American freedom, and received in acknowledgment a large quantity of Continental money. On his father’s side Mr. Cooper was of English descent, and both in his grandfather’s and in his father’s line served in the Continental army. The latter, who became a lieutenant during the war, was a hatter, and at the close of the war resumed his business in New York. Peter was born about this period, and he remember- ed 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 Peekskill, where he began the brewing of ale, and the son was employed in delivering the cargoes. Later, Catskill became the residence of the family, and the hatter’s business was resumed, to which was added the making of 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 Newburgh and erected a brewery. Peter meanwhile acquired such knowl- edge as he could, for his schooling appeared to have been limited to half days during a single year. In 1806 he was apprenticed to John Woodward, a car-
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 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 thoroughly 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 Bedel, of Hempstead, who proved a devoted wife during fifty-six years of married life. With the cessation of hostilities 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 grocer's shop were invested in a glue-factory, which he purchased with all its stock and buildings then on a lease of twenty-one years. 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, whitening, prepared chalk, and similar articles was continued until the expiration of the lease, when he bought ten acres of ground in Maspeth avenue, Brooklyn, where the business has since been continued. In 1828 he purchased 360 acres of land 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 short curves might avoid, was demonstrated, and thus the Western lines were 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 afterward turned into a rolling-mill, where he first successfully applied the principle of making the puddling of iron wire for several years. In 1845 he built three blast-furnaces in Phillipsburg, near Easton, Pa., which were the largest then known, and to control the manufacture completely, purchased the Andover iron-mines, and built a second rolling-mill on the Juniata river for eight miles, in order to bring the ore down to the furnaces at the rate of 40,000 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 Atlantic cable 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, for which he gave a guarantee which came directly from Mr. Cooper. The banks were unwilling to trust the corporation, and invariably drew on the president as claims matured. 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 cables 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 $50 a share, was then disposed of at $50 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 first founded to promote public schools in New York, and when that body was merged in the board of education he became a school commissioner. But he is most widely known in connection with his interest in industrial education. His own experience early impressed him with the necessity of affording opportunities for the education of the working classes. With this idea he secured the property at the junction of 3d and 4th avenues, between 7th and 8th streets, and from plans of his own making "The Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art" was erected. In 1864 the corner-stone was laid, and five years later, on its completion, a deed was executed in fee simple transferring this 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 sciences and arts." A school, free reading-room, and free classes were provided, which included 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; science and art for the advancement of 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. Free courses of lectures on social and political science were conducted; and, in the 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 a residing professor.

The annual expense of the school varies from $20,000 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, which he incorporated actively in the movement, 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 left by 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, in Addresses, Letters, and Articles on a Strictly National Currency, Tariff, and Civil Service." 1883.

Edward Cooper, 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 1843. Afterward he spent some time in travel abroad, 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 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-works is 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 committee of seventy, through whose efforts the Tweed ring was overthrown. In national politics he has served as a delegate to the Charleston convention of 1860, and to the convention of 1876. He is a trustee of the Cooper union, and is a member of various corporations.—Peter Cooper's nephew, James Campbell, mineralogist, b. in Harford county, near Baltimore, Md., 16 June, 1852, 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 exhibited full 40,000 specimens of minerals, including a collection of 9,000 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, expressing his disapproval of the war. Mr. Cooper is a member of several scientific associations.

COOPER, Philip H., naval officer, b. in New York, 5 Aug., 1844. He was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1863, when he was promoted to ensign and attached to the steamer "Conderoga." in the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and was present at both attacks on Fort 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, as commander in 1875, and as commodore in 1885.

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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 from the trial of the exchange contract. From 1811 till 1814 he held the chair of chemistry in Dickinson college, Carlisle, and from 1816 till 1821 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, and his Grammar school, who had a great influence on the stage of his career, was of the church of the Unitarians, a free-thinker, and an early exponent of the state system of chemistry. He was a vigorous pamphleteer in various political contests, and a frequent contributor to newspapers and magazines. From 1815 till 1840 he edited 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, 1787); "Tracts, Ethical, Theological, and Political" (1790); "Information concerning America" (1790); "Account of South Carolina" (1801); "An Introductory Lecture at Carlisle College" (1819); and "Elements of Political Economy" (Charleston, 1826).

**COOPER, Thomas Athonpor, 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 Hall, of Philadelphia. 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 "Venice Preserved." He returned to England in 1802, 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 postmaster, sheriff, and registrar of the port of Philadelphia. Cooper had great natural endowments of person and voice, but did not excel as a student. His acting was that of the school of John Philip Kemble, whom he had followed for many years.

**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 1715, when he began to preach. In August of that year he was invited to become the colleague of the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Colman, but the 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 was a vigorous opponent of the "Order of the Cloth." Since the year 1740 more people had sometimes come to him in concern about their 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 Tract defending Inoculation for the Small-Pox" (1792), and "The Doctrine of Predestination unto Life indicated in Four Sermons" (Boston, 1781). His son, also William, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1720; d. there, 28 Nov., 1809, was distinguished for his patriotic services during the revolutionary war, and for forty-nine years was town clerk of Boston. Another son, Samuel, clergyman, b. in Boston, 28 March, 1725; d. there, 29 Dec., 1781, 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 collegiate postore on 31 Dec., 1744, and ordained on 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 1754 published "The Crisis," a pamphlet in opposition to the excise act, then in contemplation. From the time of the stamp-act some of the best political articles in the "Boston Gazette" were written by him. The letters of Gov. Hutchinson were sent to him by his son, William, b. in Boston, and were published in 1785. He was also a member of several religious and scientific societies, and was the first president of the American academy of science and arts. Besides his political writings he published numerous homilies, his "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 1757; 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, 1774, and 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, 10 Dec., 1776, was engaged in the siege of Charleston and in the Virginia campaign, and was present at the surrender of Yorktown. He became a major in 1783, served under Gen. Greg in the West Indies in 1793-5, was made a colonel in 1796, severely wounded in the Ostend expedition of 1798, promoted major-general in that year, and served in Abercromby's Egyptian expedition of 1801. He was lieutenant-governor of Jamaica from 1805 till 1808, and rose to the rank of general in 1814, but was afterward dismissed from the army for the commission of a crime, belonging to 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 Girard college. He was also actively interested in completing the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, and in the development of railroads. 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. Cope retired from mercantile life his sons, 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, 1840. He first studied at the Western Reserve academy and at a University of Pennsylvania, and then studied comparative anatomy in the Academy of sciences of Philadelphia, in the Smithsonian institution during 1859, and in Europe from 1863 till 1864. He became a member of the University of Harvard college in 1864, but resigned in 1867 on account of failing health. Later he became palaeontologist to the U. S. geological survey, serving at first on the survey of the territories, and then on the survey west of the 100th meridian. His work in this connection has led to the discovery of many 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 is a member of numerous scientific societies in the United States and Europe, and in 1879 received the Bighly 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 section on biology 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 palaeontology in the United States. They have appeared in the official reports of the government, in the proceedings of the American academy of sciences, in the American philosophical society, the American association for the advancement of science, and in numerous periodicals. Among his larger works are "Systematic Arrangement of the Lactealia and Ophidae" (1864); "Primary Groups of the Batrachian Anura" (1865); "History of the 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 ship, which he named the Sign of the Golden Lamb, 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 personal graces of the signor. In the year 1793 he was present 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 suffering, and 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 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 Girard college. He was also actively interested in completing the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, and in the development of railroads. The estate of Lemon Hill, the country-seat of Henry J. Pratt, which came into the possession of the old U. 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Copeley

Cetacea of the Eastern North American Coast" (1806): "Synopsis of the Extinct Cetacea of the United States" (1867-8); "Systematic Arrangement of the Extinct Batrachia, Reptilia, and Aves of the Cretaceous" (1869); "Systematic Relations of the Fishes" (1871); "Systematic Relations of the Tailed Batrachia" (1872); "Extinct Vertebrata of the Eocene Formations of Wyoming" (1873); "Cetacean Vertebrata of the West" (1877); "Extinct Vertebrata of the Tertiary" (1889).

To the theory of evolution he has made important contributions, among which are "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 Mammalia" (1875); "On the Theory of Evolution" (1876); "The Origin of Will" (1877); "The Relation of Animal Motion to Animal Evolution" (1878); "A Review of the Modern Doctrine of Evolution" (1879); "Origin of Man and other Vertebrates" (1880); "The Energy of Life Evolution and how it has acted" (1885); "The Origin of the Fittest" (1886).

Copley, 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 is said to have studied a large number of original paintings and copies. He is now an art professor in the University of St. Louis, but about 1877 opened a studio in Paris, where he worked in crayon and oils. He exhibited church interiors in the Paris salon in 1877-8, and sent to Boston a collection of street scenes in Paris.

Copley, Joseph T., soldier, b. in Michigan about 1830. He entered the 1st Michigan cavalry, which was organized during the summer of 1861, and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel on 20 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 under Custer's command, was in Mary-

land after Lee had crossed the Potomac. They were the first Union troops to occupy Gettysburg; but with the other changes of commanders than carried out, Gen. Copley 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 Pitts-

burg, Pa., and then the post and military prison at Alton, Ill., until the close of the war.

Copley, John Singleton, painter, b. in Boston, Mass., 5 July, 1757; d. in London, 9 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 then a small provincial town where art was almost unknown and good instruction unattainable. Young Copley began at an early age to see visions of lovely forms and faces, which nature helped him to reproduce with such materials as he could procure or make for himself. In the uncongenial atmosphere of colonial Boston such talent was phenomenal, and, as he was really successful in producing likenesses, he soon gained local celebrity by exerting his talent upon the portraits of the wealthy families, as is still attested by almost every notable collection in the city. In 1760 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 at Somerset house. Its artistic merit was at once suspected, because the wood of the stretching-frame was made of American pine; but after authorship was not decided until, after long delay, the letter of transmittal reached England. In 1767, on West's nomination, Copley was elected a fellow of the Society of artists of Great Britain. In 1769 he married Susan Southwick, daughter of Richard Clarke, a lineal descendant of Mary Chilton, who came from 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, and after a short sojourn there visited Italy, spending a year in studying the old masters, and then settled in London. Here he was joined by his wife, and he thereupon made it 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 Chat-

ham," 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 artist who produced it."

Adams said, "I shall preserve my copy, both as a token of your 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 Gib-

ralter" are in the National gallery, London. The first two of these and his "Charles I. demanding in 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 Grey" (1808); "King Charles signing Strafford's Death-Warrant"; "Assas-

sination of Buckingham"; "Battle of the Boyne"; "King Charles addressing the Citizens of London"; "The Five Impeached Members brought back in Triumph"; and "The King's Es-

cape from Hampton Court." Among his best por-

trait compositions are "The Daughters of George III." (Buckingham Palace); "The Family Pic-

ture" (Charles Amory, Boston); "The Red Cross Knight" (1788, S. G. Dexter, Boston); "Mrs. Der-

by" (St. Cecilia's, W. Appleton, Boston); and "Mrs. D. R. Roper" (1796, 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 1864. See A. T. Perkins's "Life of J. S. Copley" (1875); "Memorial His-
tory of Boston" IV. (1881); and Mrs. Martha B. Amory’s "Life of J. S. Copley" (1889).—His son, John Singleton, Jr., afterward Baron Lyndhurst, b. in Boston, 21 May, 1772; d. at Tambridge Wells, England, 1821. 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 property in Boston, which had been sold through 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, 27 April the same year. He was twice married, but, as he had no male issue, the title became at his death. Soames, Lord John Campbell’s "Life of Lord Lyndhurst" (London, 1846–7); "Select Biographical Sketches," by William Heath Benett; "Life of John Singleton Copley" (supra); and "Life of Lord Lyndhurst," by Sir Theodore Martin (London, 1889).

COPPER, Henry, editor, b. in Savannah, Ga., 13 Oct., 1821. He spent two years at Yale in the class of 1839, then studied civil engineering, and was employed in the construction of the Georgia Central railroad in 1837–49, entered the U. S. military academy in 1841, and after graduation in 1842, was appointed 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 German. In 1877 he was appointed one of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and twice he served on the assay commission of the U. S. mint. In 1864–6 he edited the "United States Service Magazine." He has published "Elements of Logic" (Philadelphia, 1857); "Gallery of Famous Poets" (1858); "Elements of Rhetoric" (1859); "Gallery of Distinguished Poets" (1860); "Select Academic Speaker" (1861); "Manual of Battalion Drill" (1862); "Evolution of the Line" (1862); "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); and "The Conquest of Spain by the Arab-Mooros." (Boston, 1881). He has also edited a translation of Marmont’s "Esprit des institutions militaires" (1862), and one of "La guerre civile en Amérique" by the Comte de Paris.

COPWAY, George, Indian chief and author, b. in Michigan in August, 1820. His name in the Ojibway language, in which the tribe he was born, Kâhêggâwagebow. 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 (1808); "Recollections of a Forest Life" (1847); "The Ojibway Country," a poem (1850); and "Traditional History and Characteristic Sketches of the Ojibway Nation" (Boston, 1850). —Organization of a New Indian Territory" (1850); "Running Sketches of Men and Places in England, France, Germany, Belgium, and Scotland" (New York, 1851); and "The American Indian." See "Life, Letters, and Speeches of Kah-ge-ga-gah-bowh" (New York, 1850).

CORAM, Thomas, English philanthropist, b. about 1608; d. 29 March, 1751. He was a sailor in early life, rose to captaincy, and lived several years in Taunton, Mass., where he followed farming and boat-building, returned to England in 1703, and devoted himself to charitable works, especially the establishment of a foundling hospital in London, which, after seventeen years of exertion, was opened on 17 Oct. 1740. He was also a promoter of English settlements in Georgia and Nova Scotia. Having expended his fortune in benevolent enterprises in his old age, he was the recipient of an annuity obtained by subscription. He was instrumental in promoting American commerce, and secured for the English bounty on naval stores of colonial production. At the time of his death he was engaged on a scheme for the education of Indian girls.

CORAS, José Zacarias, sculptor, b. in Mexico in 1759; d. in 1799. His statues of the crucifixion are noted for the profound agony in the face of Christ. The two statues that crown the tower of the Mexican cathedral are his work.

CORBETT, Henry Winslow, senator, b. in Westboro, Mass., 18 Feb., 1827. He accompanied his parents to Washington county, N. Y., received an academic education, entered a store at Cambridge in 1840, removed to New York city in 1843, and continues in mercantile business there for seven years. In 1850 he shipped a quantity of goods to Portland, Oregon, and the following spring settled in that territory and became a prominent merchant, and in 1867 a banker, in Portland. He has held various local offices, and was active in the organization of the Republican party in Oregon. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention, and as chairman of the central committee in 1859–60, and in 1866 was elected U. S. senator, serving from 1867 till 3 March, 1873.

CORBIN, Margaret, patriot, b. about 1750. 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 her side while serving a piece of artillery. 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 (then $25.50) of 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 one compleat suit of clothes out of the public stores, or the value thereof in money, in addition to the provision previously made.

CORBIN, Thomas G., naval officer, b. in Virginia, 13 Aug., 1820; d. in 1886. He was appointed a midshipman, 15 May, 1838, served on the coast survey and in the Brazilian and Pacific surveys, was commissioned lieutenant, 10 June, 1852, and employed in the survey of the river Plata during 1853–5. He was attached to
the steamer "Walsh," of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, in 1861-3, and at the battle of Port Royal, 7 Nov., 1861, taking part in the capture of Ports Beauregard and Walker. He was commissioned commander, 16 July, 1862, and was commandant at the naval academy in 1864-'5. He commanded the steamer "Augusta," served as fleet-captain of the West India squadron in 1865-6, was commissioned captain, 25 July, 1866, made his last cruise in command of the flagship "Guerrier," of the South Atlantic squadron, in 1868, and afterward served on ordnance duty at Philadelphia. He was retired 5 Jan., 1874.

CORCORAN, James A., clergyman, b. in Charleston, S. C., in 1829. He was sent to Rome at the age of fourteen, and studied at the University of the propaganda. He 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 at the cathedral and chaplain to the Sisters. He was for fifteen years a member 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, framing decrees, and reducing everything to order and system, Dr. Corcoran has 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 envoy till 1868. 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 is editor.

CORCORAN, Michael, soldier, b. in Carrowkeel, county Sligo, Ireland, 21 Sept., 1827; d. near Fairfax Court-House, Va., 7 Nov., 1863. He was the son of a captain in the British army, received a good education, and was appointed in the Irish consistory at the early age of fourteen, but resigned his commission from patriotic motives in 1849, migrated to the United States, and settled in New York city, where he obtained a clerkship in the post-office, and afterward in the office of the city register. He entered the 69th 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. On 1864-'5 he commanded the steamer "Augusta," served as fleet-captain of the West India squadron in 1865-6, was commissioned captain, 25 July, 1866, made his last cruise in command of the flagship "Guerrier," of the South Atlantic squadron, in 1868, and afterward served on ordnance duty at Philadelphia. He was retired 5 Jan., 1874.

CORCORAN, William Wilson, banker, b. in Georgetown, D. C., 27 Dec., 1798. His father, Thomas Corcoran, was born in Limerick, Ireland, and came to America in 1788, and was a partner in the Bank of the United States, began business in 1817, and continued at it until 1843, when, in a time of general financial stringency, they were compelled to suspend, after sinking more than their capital in a resolute effort to maintain their credit. As it was, they paid in full all confidential debts, and compromised with their remaining creditors at the rate of fifty per cent. In 1828 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 1830, devoted himself with unremitting assiduity to the responsible trust until 1836, and in 1839 he married Louise Ann Lemmon, of Baltimore county, Md., in 1788, and settled in Georgetown, then a thriving tobacco and busy commercial port. Here he prospered in business, and became a magistrate, member of the levy court, postmaster, and college trustee. The son, after pursuing classical and mathematical studies in private schools and in Georgetown college, entered upon business at the age of seventeen, at first under the direction of two older brothers, who combined with the dry-goods trade a wholesale auction and commission business, and were very prosperous. When, in a time of general financial stringency, they were compelled to suspend, after sinking more than their capital in a resolute effort to maintain their credit. As it was, they paid in full all confidential debts, and compromised with their remaining creditors at the rate of fifty per cent. In 1828 Mr. Corcoran took charge of the large real estate held in the District of Columbia by the U. 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CORDOVA

for his home human the men by that bringing in 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 culminating its greatest banking-houses in support of a loan that seemed perilous, but that subsequently 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 1834, and has since given himself entirely to the management of his own affairs. Plans of benevolence have taken the foremost place in his solicitudes, and in shapes so multiform 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 orphans; the Corcoran gallery of art (see illustration), with its magnificent endowment, his patronage of the fine arts; his rich benefactions to colleges and universities, his love of learning; countless gifts to churches, church houses, 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 $5,000,000. Mr. Corcoran has long made his home in Washington the seat of an elegant hospitality and a centre of social influence, as being the favorite meeting-place of scholars, artists, statesmen, diplomatists, and distinguished strangers.

CORDOVA, Francisco de (cor'-do-vah), clergyman, b. in Spain; d. in Cumana, Venezuela, in 1514. He was sent by Peter de Cisneros with Juan Gareos to convert the natives of Venezuela in 1514. They arrived at Cumana, where the Indians 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 Cordova and his companions had a most lively experience in 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 Cordova. The captain executed his commission, but was ill-disposed. The cacique and his chiefs had been sold, and the purchasers refused to surrender them. The king of Spain ordered the pirates to be tried and the cacique and his companions restored to freedom. The four months, however, had elapsed without the Indians hearing news of their countrymen, and Francisco de Cordova and his companion were slain, these being the first, Dominican martyrs of the New World.

CORDOVA, Francisco Fernandez de, discoverer of Mexico; d. in 1518. On 8 Feb., 1517, this navigator sailed from Cuba with Juan Alaminos, a pilot, who had ace of the 400 Indians in his equipage, for the coast of New Granada. He took the $5,000,000. magnificent voyage, steered for the continent, and in March reached the coast of Yucatan, where he lost many men in his various encounters with the natives. It appears certain that Cordova left two of his companions to guard the region; for in the expedition of Ponce de Leon, and, on returning to Cuba, died, ten days after his arrival, of wounds received from the natives. He was a rich settler in Cuba before he undertook his expedition.

CORDOVA, Jose M., Colombian general, b. in Arequipa, New Granada, in 1797; killed at San Juan, 17 Oct., 1829. He was the son of a rich merchant of the Spanish party, but when fifteen years of age joined the Independents. His conduct at the battle of Boyaca, 8 Aug., 1819, gained him the rank of colonel, and he was charged by the expedition to the conquest of Peru. This duty he successfully performed; and his first care was to levy on his own father the sum of $10,000. His exactings occasioned his recall, but he distinguished himself in many combats on the northern boundary of Peru. In 1824 he captured a Spanish fleet of twenty-seven vessels at anchor in the port of Teneriffe, 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 Peru. On 9 Dec., 1824, Cordova participated in the victory of Ayacucho, and he was named general of division on 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 Santiago, 17 Oct., by the united forces of Andrade, Ureta, and O'Leary, and defended himself with vigor, but fell covered with wounds.

CORDOVA, Jose Maria, South American soldier, b. in Cumanare, Peru, 14 Jan., 1786; d. near the capital city, 18 Oct., 1829. 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 hearing of the revolutionary movement in Peru, 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. Rondoue, 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 molested the Spanish Gen. Pezuela, forcing him to retreat to Suipacha; but Pezuela afterward routed both Rondoue and Córdova, then commanding a division, at Viluma, near Cuzco, on 15 Nov., 1815. Then Córdova offered his services to Gen. San Martin, who was preparing an expedition to Chili, and, having distinguished himself at the battle of Coquimbo, was elected colonel of the Chilian army, and as such fought at Cancha Rayada and Maipo in 1818. On 14 Jan., 1819, he embarked in one of the Chilian vessels commanded by Lord Cochrane, took an important part in several unsuccessful attacks upon Calafu, returned to Chili, afterward accompanied San Martin when he landed at Pisco, 8 Sept., 1820, was awarded the rank of brigadier-general, and finally entered Lima with San Martin, 12 July, 1821. The constituent congress of Peru appointed Córdova general of division, and elected him a member of the triumvirate in 1822, but his claim to a seat in the Chamber of Deputies was subsequently defeated, 18 June, 1823, by Canterac, the Spanish general that entered Lima; then Córdova joined Gen. Sucre, with whom he entered Arequipa, 30 Aug., and on 5 Aug., 1824, took part in the defeat of the royalists at Junin, when he commanded the centre of the army under Bolivar. At the battle of Ayacucho, 9 Dec., 1824, Córdova decided the victory for the revolutionary forces by defeating the three portions of the royalist army in succession, and taking prisoners Vice-roy Laserna and Gen. Morot, even after the division returned from pursuing the revolutionary troops, had been routed by the Spaniards. That was the end of the Spanish-American war of independence. In December, 1827, the Peruvian people elected Gen. Córdova vice-president and he acted as such for six years, afterward retiring to his farm at Cajamarca, where he died.

CORDOVA, Pedro de, clergyman, b. in Spain in 1460; d. in Santo Domingo in 1525. He entered the Dominican order and embarked with two other Dominicans for Santo Domingo in 1510. His auster life commended the veneration of the Spaniards as well as the Indians. Living with his companions, he established schools in every part of the island for the natives and the children of the colonists. But when he attempted to free the Indians from the slavery to which the Spaniards had reduced them, he became the object of bitter hatred. The feeling was increased when he refused to censure a monk who had preached sermons against the cruelty of the colonists. He then set out for Spain, and laid the wrongs of the Indians before the great council and the king. Some regulations were made for bettering their condition, but knowing that these would be futile as long as the natives were portioned out among the colonists, he demanded permission for himself and his brethren to leave the island and preach the gospel in parts of America where the Spaniards had not formed settlements. This petition was refused, but it had made him a member of the royal audience of Hispaniola, capital of the island of Santo Domingo. He returned to America, bringing with him fourteen friars from the convent of Salamanca. In 1512 he laid the foundations of the convent of the Franciscans and edited the first official report of the Dominican order erected in the New World. Between 1514 and 1519 he despatched three bodies of missionaries to Venezuela, and all of them perished at the hands of the natives. In the same year Pedro de Córdova accompanied a body of colonists to the island of Santa Marguerita. The islanders received them so favorably, and showed so much disposition to embrace Christianity, that he sent the vessels back to Santo Domingo for new colonists. No sooner, 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. On returning, he resumed direction of the convent of Santo Dominico, in 1519, and in 1520 was elected governor of the island and in 1521, viceroy of all the Indies, and at his instance Charles V. founded the Royal university of Hispaniola.

CORDOVA Y SALINAS, clergyman, lived in the 17th century. He published the "Vida, Virtudes y Milagros del Apostol del Piru" (1690) and "Epitome de la Historia de la Provincia de los doce Apostoles en la Provincia del Piru" (1651); and also wrote "Monarchiam Limensem."

COREAL, Francisco (kor-ray'-a'), Spanish traveller, b. in Cartagena in 1648; d. in 1708. He left Cartagena in 1666, went to the West Indies, and then visited America and Mexico. Travelling in several North American regions he made explorations in Brazil as well as in Uruguay, along the river Plate, and in Peru. He passed the Panama isthmus for the third time in 1673, and returned to his country, where he published his "Viaje a las Indias Occidentales," a narrative of his travels, which was translated and printed in French (3 vols., 1722). Some have thought that Coreal was only the pseudonym used by an unknown author who was not the real traveller.

COREY, Charles Henry, clergyman, b. at New Hampton, New Hampshire, 12 Dec., 1834. He was graduated at Acadia college, Nova Scotia, and at Newton theological seminary in 1861. Not long after his ordination to the Baptist ministry he resigned his charge, to enter the service of the U. S. Christian commission, and remained in that service until the end of the war. In 1867 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.

CORELET, Elijah, educator, b. in London, England, in 1611; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 24 Feb., 1687. He was graduated at Oxford in 1637, 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. Nehemiah Walter published an elegy on his death.

CORELEY, Samuel Simon, patriot, b. in Lexington district, S. C., 10 Feb., 1833. He received an academic education, was apprenticed to a tailor in 1854, and began business for himself in 1858. 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 his state. He wrote 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 sectionalism to the Southern Patriot. In 1853-55 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 national troops at Petersburg, 2 April,
1865, joyfully took the oath of allegiance and re-
turned to his home. He opposed the policy of An-
drew Johnson, and failed to obtain re-election to
the legislature in 1866, and was a delegate to the
constitutional convention of 1867, in which he
introduced the resolutions to remove the provi-
dional government, opposed the repudiation of the
slave debts, and advocated the present homestead
laws of the state. He was elected to congress in
1868, and, after the removal of his technical dis-
abilities, took his seat on 25 July, 1868, and served
till 3 March, 1869. He introduced joint resolu-
tions for the better protection of loyal men in the
reconstructed states and the exclusion of secession-
list text-books from the schools, and earnestly sup-
ported the 15th amendment. In 1869 he was ap-
pointed 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.

**CORLISS, George Henry, inventor, b. in**
Easton, N. Y., 2 June, 1817. In 1825 his father,
a physician, moved to Greenwich, N. Y., where
young Corliss attended school till he was about
fourteen. Several years later he entered a cotton-
factory, and spent three years in Castleton
academy, Vermont, and in 1838 opened a country
store in Greenwich. He first 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 improve-
ments in steam-engines, for which he received let-
ters-patent on 10 March, 1849. By these improve-
ments uniformity of motion was secured by the
method of connecting the governor with the cut-
off. The governor had previously been made to do
the work of moving the throttle-valve, the result
being an unsteady response of the engine to
power. In the Corliss engine the governor does no
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 con-
struction of the steam-engine. 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 com-
pany was incorporated, and Mr. Corliss became its
president. Its works, covering many acres of
ground, are at Providence, R. I., and hundreds of
its engines are now in use. Mr. Corliss has 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 commissioner from Rhode Island, and
was one of the executive committee of seven to
whom was intrusted the responsibility of the pre-
liminary work. In January, 1875, he submitted
plans for a single engine of 1,400 horse-power to
move all the machinery in the exhibition. Engi-
neers of high repute predicted that it would be
noisy and troublesome, but it was completely suc-
sessful, owing to the care of Mr. Corliss, who spent
$100,000 upon it above the appropriation for build-
ing it. Special contrivances were necessary to com-
pease the expansion of the great lengths of steam-
generation pipe and the other metal thrown out of
shape 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 2,000 tons. Mr. Corliss, 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 has invented many other ingenious devices, among
which is a machine for cutting the cogs of bevel-
wheels, an improved boiler, with condensing ap-
paratus for marine-engines, and pumping-engines
for water-works. He was a member of the Rhode
Island legislature in 1868-'70, and was a republic-
ian presidential elector in 1876. The Institute of
France gave him, in 1878, the Montyon prize for
that year, the highest honor, the mechanical achie-
vement, and in February, 1886, the king of Belgium
made him an "Officer of the Order of Leopold."

**CORNING, Charles, Canadian senator, b. in**
St. Gregoire le Grand, province of Quebec, 28 June,
1818. He is a grandson of Francois Cormier, who
immigrated from Normandy in 1724, and was 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 Canada from 1863 until the
union in 1867, 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., in 1688, and join
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 com-
pounded of Whigs, and composed of men who had
suffered great loss of property in the late war,
welcomed the new governor, voted him £2,000 to
pay the expenses of his voyage, and provided a
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 arbitrary
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 missappropriated, the assem-
bly in June petitioned for a treasurer of its own
nomination. Lord Cornbury declared that the as-
sembly had no rights but such as her majesty was
pleased to allow them, yet the queen in 1704 ac-
knowledged the right to make specific appropria-
tions, and promised an amendment of the charter to
take charge of extraordinary grants. The gov-
ernor denied the right of ministers or school-teach-
ers to practise their professions without a special
license from him. He even forg'd a standing in-
struction in order to favor the English church.
In Jamaica, L. L., he gave to the Episcopalian the
church that had been built by the towns-people;
but the colonial courts reversed the decree. A
Presbyterian clergyman, who was tried for preach-
ing without a license, was acquitted by an Episco-
palian jury. In New Jersey the assembly was as
firm in resisting the governor's demands for money
as the legislature of New York. In 1704 he excluded from the New Jersey assembly representatives that had been duly elected. After two assemblies had been angrily dissolved, the third, in April, 1705, was convened by the speaker, with a remonstrance to the governor in New York that the assembly was likewise twice dissolved. The third, which was convened in August, 1706, asserted with vigor the right of self-government in respect to taxation, the judiciary, and administration. One of his ablest freaks was to attire himself like a woman, and in that disguise to patrol the fort, in which he lived. In compliance with the protests of the colonists, Lord Cornbury was removed from that year. He was immediately arrested by his creditors 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 reputation of being the worst governor that New York ever had; but his administration promoted harmony among the colonists of various races and religions, and exercised a salutary influence.

CORNELIUS, Elias, physician and patriot, b. on Long Island in 1758; 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 2d 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 obtained a large practice.—His son, Elias, educator, b. in Somers, N. Y., 31 July, 1791; d. in Hartford, Conn., 12 Feb., 1852. He was graduated at Yale in 1813, and sent to the Cherokee and Chickasaw 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 secretoryship of the New York and New Jersey submarine telegraph, a month before his death, he became secretary to the Board of commissioners for foreign missions. A "Memoir" of Dr. Cornelius was published by Bela B. Edwards (New York, 1833.

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 occupation. He was a delegate from Rhode Island to the Continental congress in 1780–3, and chairman of the military committee. At the close of his term he retired to his farm at Scituate.

CORNELLIUS, Ezra, philanthropist, b. at Westchester Landing, N. Y., 11 Jan., 1807; d. in Ithaca, N. Y., 9 Dec., 1874. His parents were Quakers, and, although his early educational advantages were limited, he attended the common schools of Westchester and Madison counties, he was through life a devoted student and became distinguished for his practical and scientific attainments. He settled at Ithaca in 1828, and for many years was employed 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 supervised the erection of the first telegraph-line in America, which was opened between 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 telegraph 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 interested in agricultural development. He attended the first Republican national convention at Pittsburg, Pa., in 1856 as a delegate. He was president of the New York state agricultural society in 1862, represented New York at the international exposition in London, and travelled extensively in Europe. He was a member of the New York state assembly in 1862–3, and a state senator from 1864 till 1868. Mr. Cornell was the founder of Cornell university at Ithaca. His original endowment of $500,000, in 1865, was supplemented by contributions of nearly $1,000,000 from his private means, and more than $1,000,000 raised as the profits of his operation in purchasing and locating public lands for the benefit of the university. In his address at the inaugural ceremonies Mr. Cornell said: "I would found an institution where any person can find instruction in any subject. This comprehensive declaration, adopted as the official motto, and graven upon the seal of the university, has been the inspiration of the authorities in directing 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 facilitate access to the university town. These enterprises proved highly beneficial to the locality, but the capital invested in them was almost a total loss.—His eldest son, Alonzo B., 25th governor of New York, b. in Ithaca, N. Y., 23 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 telegraph-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
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—5. From 1868 till 1872 he served as chairman of the Tompkins county Republican committee, and in 1866—7 he 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 1972. He has been in the director of the Western union telegraph company continuously since 1862, 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 was nominated for speaker by acclamation in the Republican caucus, and won high repute as a successful presiding officer.

In June, 1859, 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 noted as a political organizer of remarkable powers. 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. He has been in the canvass for Hayes directed as chairman of the state committee, and also 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. Shortly after his accession he directed the treasury department to notify Mr. Cornell that he must resign from 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; when 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 naval officer, and their successors were finally confirmed by the senate. In the elections of 1878 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 beyond all precedent, 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 usury laws were modified. The designation of the New York delegates from the U. S. senate in 1881 provoked a bitter contest for the succession, by which 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 a 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.

**CORNEIL, John Henry**, musician, b. in New York city, 8 May, 1828. In 1848 he was appointed organist of St. John's chapel (Trinity parish) in his native city, where he had until that time pursued his musical studies, especially harmony theo-
New York state. He was made president of the pioneer Albany and Schenectady line, and its extension was largely the results of his efforts. He was a leader in the state senate, and 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 1863, and at the time of his death was vice-chancellor of the board. Mr. Cornwall 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 Conewaugus, on Genesee river, in 1732; d. at the Seneca reservation, Pa., 17 Feb., 1836. He was a half-breed, the son of John O'Bail, an Indian trader, and first known as the leader of a war-party of Senecas, in alliance with the French against the English. He was present at the battle of Lake Champlain, and in 1758 his brother's house was burned down over the frontier settlements in New York and the valley of Wyoming. During the war he was an inveterate 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 cultivated a farm on Alleghany river.

**Cornwallys**, or **Cornwallys, Thomas**, pioneer, b. about 1600; d. in Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk, England, in 1676. He was the son of Sir William and granson of Sir Charles Cornwallys, who was ambassador to Spain under James II. In the planting of the colony at St. Mary's, Cornwallys took a leading part, and for twenty years his influence was conspicuous in the councils and course of the province. He commanded the force against Clarioine in 1635, and opposed the code sent out by Lord Baltimore for adoption by the general assembly in 1638, on the ground that the freemen had the right to the charter to make their own laws. He was appointed deputy governor in 1638 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, Cornwallys 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 struggle then going on in England 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 manor of Cornwally's Cross was on the head of St. Mary's river, and he conducted a voyage against the Spanish and his crew, and in 1646 he brought an action of trespass against Ingle in the courts of Westminster Hall, laying his damages at £3,000. 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, and was appointed assistant governor to George Kendall, 20 Nov., 1657, upon the restoration of the government to Lord Baltimore from the Puritan occupation under Clarioine. He returned to England, sailing 2 June, 1659.

**Cornwall, Henry Bedinger**, chemist, b. in Southport, Conn., 29 July, 1844. He was graduated at Columbia college in 1864, and at the School of mines in 1867 as a mining engineer. From 1865 till 1873 he was assistant in the School of mines, with the exception of two years spent in study at the Freiburg, Saxony, mining-school. In 1875 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 1885 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. Cornwall 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 "Manual of Blowpipe Analysis and Determinative Mineralogy" (1872).

**Cornwallis, Charles, Earl (afterward Marquis), British soldier, b. in Brome, Suffolk, England, 31 Dec., 1637; d. at Ghazapore, near Benares, India, 5 Oct., 1685. The family had been conspicuous in London since the reign of Edward III. In 1599 William Cornwallis was knighted for military services in Ireland. In 1617 his son Frederick was created a baronet by Charles I., 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 Charles was their sixth child and eldest son. He distinguished himself at Eton, and in 1756, being then known as Lord Brome, obtained an ensign's commission in the army, and spent the next two years at the famous military academy at Turin. In 1758 he was appointed aide-de-camp to Lord Granby, with the rank of captain, and was present at the battle of Minden in 1759. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in 1761, and noted for personal valor and the skill with which he handled his regiment. In July, 1762, on the death of his father, he became Earl Cornwallis, and soon afterward took his seat in the house of lords. In politics he was an extreme liberal, belonging to the party of "new whigs" headed by
Pitt and Shelburne. On the American question his sympathies were strongly with the colonists, among whom the debtors and as a check to 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 renouncement of the right of taxing America. In 1766 he was promoted to the rank of colonel. In 1770 he was made constable of the lower end of London and was surveyor 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 Parker. After a long delay 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 took possession of Fort Lee, which Greene had hastily abandoned, and conducted the pursuit of Washington’s army through New Jersey. In December, considering Washington as about to cross the Delaware and return south, Cornwallis returned to New York, intending to set sail for England. He had actually sent his luggage on board ship when the news of Washington’s great stroke at Trenton upset his plans. He marched upon Trenton, and found the American army drawn up behind a small creek in such a position that he hoped next day to capture it; but Washington, by a masterly device, withdrew during the night, marched around the left wing, and early in the morning routed his rear-guard at Princeton. By this time Cornwallis reached New Brunswick. In the brief campaign of June, 1777, when the British were compelled to abandon New Jersey, the most important part was taken by Cornwallis. At the battle of Brandywine, 11 Sept., he conducted a flanking march, which secured the defeat of the Americans. On 20 Sept., he occupied Philadelphia with the advance of the British army, 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. At this battle he was charged with incompetence. In December, he was ordered back to England by the severe illness of his wife, who died soon afterward. Toward the end of 1779 he returned to America and accompanied Sir Henry Clinton on his expedition to 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 by an American army. After 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, caused by the Highlanders. In the second advance northward he had the brilliant Greene to contend with, and disasters thickened around him. His first left wing under Tarleton was annihilated by Morgan at the Cowpens, 17 Jan., 1781; then Green caught up with him, in routing 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 success. In retreating to Yorktown the British had to leave him, taking his wife, retired almost madly rapid 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 superiority of numbers. On 17 Sept. Cornwallis started from Wilmington, and on 20 May he effected a junction with Phillips at Petersburg. His hope of dealing a heavy blow was foiled by the youthful Lafayette, who commanded the American army. Cornwallis, the crowning of the British general, trusted to the Fawcett policy. Cornwallis pursued Lafayette unsuccessfully from Richmond to the Rapidan, then, after some fruitless raids upon Charlottesville and Albermarle Court-House, he returned to Richmond, and presently began his retreat from the peninsula, closely followed by Lafayette, who had been reenforced by Steuben and Wayne, until he was now superior in numbers. The campaign was ended the last week in July, when Cornwallis occupied Yorktown, while Lafayette took up a strong position on Malvern Hill and awaited further developments. Cornwallis, who had been defeated, and watched in vain the French ships, the British general hoped to secure re-enforcements by sea; but in August the Count de Grasse arrived on the coast of Virginia with a powerful French fleet, 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 moment, 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 Yorktown with an overwhelming force. Thus placed between a hostile fleet and an army that outnumbered him more than two to one, Cornwallis was obliged to surrender, 17 Oct., 1781. The commissioners of the two armies met in the Moore House (see illustration, page 749) to agree upon the terms of capitulation. Two months afterward, having retired to Richmond. On 28 Oct., 1782, Cornwallis returned to England.

In 1786, having been promoted to the rank of field-marshall, Cornwallis was appointed governor-general of India and commander-in-chief of the forces. His plan was to give满意 the superior force for a victory, which was the rule of the garter. In 1782-3 he conducted in person the great war against Tippoo Sultan, captured Bangalore, invested Seringapatam, and concluded a treaty with Tippoo by which the latter
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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 was 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 Corwallis 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 Brome 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 Corwallis. 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 Jemima 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, 1832); Kaye’s “Lives of Indian Officers” (London, 1867); and Johnston’s “Yorktown Campaign” (New York, 1881).

CORONA, Ramón (coro'-nah), Mexican soldier, b. in Acapulco, Tepeh territory, about 1825. 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 Tepeh territory. Corona joined the liberals, entered the army, soon obtained the rank of general, and fought against the army of Maximilian, especially in the western states, and the French troops never became masters of that part of the country. Corona organized the Army of the west, 8,000 strong, in 1866, and crossed the country, defeating the French in many encounters. He reached Querétaro, participated in the siege, and, after the final victory of the Mexicans, Maximilian surrendered to him, 15 May, 1867. The republic 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 16,000 men, and issued a proclamation to his troops, telling them to expect no compensation but what they could get from the vanquished towns. On 5 May, 1867, at daybreak, began a bloody battle, near Mojéjorona, where the Liberals were defeated and about 1,400 men under Corona. Losada was 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 named the “Hero de la Moorejorona.” President Lerdo de Tejada appointed him minister to Spain, where he remained twelve years. He returned to Mexico in 1884, and was put in command of the Federal army at Jalisco.

CORONADO, Francisco Vásquez de (coro'-nah-do), 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 1536, when he brought news of the existence of half-civilized tribes far to the north, an expedition was sent out by the Marquis of Casa de Béjar 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 Sonora to the river Gila. Crossing this, he proceeded along the coast of 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 many Guinea hogs, pigs, 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 of his party in so poor a country and at so great a distance from succor. The narrative of his 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, Peter de, missionary, b. in Spain about 1560; d. in Florida in 1587. He came to America in 1562, 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. Father de Corpa was well received and succeeded in restoring friendly relations. He then began his missionary labors, at first without much success, owing to the difficulty of weaning the natives from polygamy. He prevailed in the end, however, built several churches, and founded villages and schools. He introduced an Indian translation of Paradise’s “Doctrina Christiana para los Indios.” In 1597 he found it necessary to denote the life of the son of a cacique who had relapsed into polygamy. The young chief fled from the village, collected a
band of braves, returned, crept into the chapel where the friar was at his devotions, and tomahawked him before the altar. He then cut off his head and placed it on a spear in front of the gate.

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 Arecibo in 1702. On 5 Aug. of that year the English, having resolved to undertake the conquest of the island of Porto Rico, attacked Arecibo with a small squadron and some land forces. Correa at once gathered his men, pre- tended to retreat, went to a wood where they had 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 effects. But he was 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 Barra.

CORREA DA SERRA, Jose de Francisco (ke-ray'-ah de fray kray-so), Portuguese botanist, b. in Serpa in 1750; d. in Caldas, 11 Sept., 1823. He studied at Rome and Naples, and, after residing eleven years at Paris, came in 1816 to the United States to prosecute researches in natural history. About 1818 he supplied the place of Mr. Burton as professor of botany in Philadelphia. He published several botanical papers, one, on the soil of Kentucky, in “American Philosophical Transactions” (vol. i., new series). When Correa returned to his own country, the constitutional form of government in Brazil was established and he was elected a representative. Besides many scientific writings, he left an extensive work entitled “Coleccion de libro editos de historia portugueza.”

CORREA DE SA BENAVIDEZ, Salvador (cor-ray'-vay sa ba-nay'-vi-dah), Portuguese physician, b. in Porto in 1777; d. in Lisbon in 1868. After serving with distinction in the Portuguese navy, he was appointed governor of Brazil. He effected the expulsion of the Dutch from Bahia in 1825-40, re-established order in some Brazilian provinces, took from the Dutch their settlements on the western coast of Africa in 1828, and conquered the kingdom of Angola. Then he returned to Rio Janeiro as governor, filled that office for some time, and finally went to Lisbon.

CORREA DE LACERDA, Antonio (cor-ray'- va-ly de la-sehr-deh), Portuguese physician, b. in Porto in 1777; d. in the province of Maranhão, Brazil, 21 July, 1853. He was graduated at the University of Coimbra, served as military surgeon, and in 1815 went to Brazil to practise his profession. A few years later he emigrated to the United States, where he devoted himself to his professional work with marked success. He returned to Brazil in 1836 and settled at Maranhão, giving much of his time to scientific investigation. He published several scientific books, among them “Flora paracense-maranhicensis,” “Phytographia paracense-maranhensis,” “Notes paracense,” “Observações sobre propriedades therapeuticas das plantas,” “Observações meteorológicas,” “Observações medicina-philosophicas,” and “Materia medica das Paré e Maranhão.”

CORREIA DE SOUZA COSTA, Antonio (cor-ray'-ya de soo'-za kohstah), Brazilian physician, b. in Rio Janeiro about 1830. In 1859 he won in competition the post of first officer in the medical science 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 medicine, and of several other corporations. Most of his medical works have been translated into French and English. The principal ones are “Da infecção parulenta”; “Da dysentery nos países inter-tropicais”; “Considerações sobre a myases das fossas nazaes”; and “Formulario pharmaceutico militar para uso dos hospitais e enfermaria 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 work, that he was one of the twelve students that first entered that college. Cardinal Patrizi ordained him to the priesthood at Rome on 19 Sept., 1863. In 1864 he received the degree of D. D. in public- and canon-law at the Jesuit's College, Legion of the Sacred Heart, Philadelphia. When the school was removed to Philadelphia, he was appointed to the chair of dogmatic theology and sacred scripture at Seton Hall college, Orange, N. J., and in 1866 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 his ecclesiastical superiors. Churches, charitable 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 protectorate for boys founded in Denville, a home 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 Adora- tion. In 1889 the Catholic schools of New Jersey had increased to 150, with nearly 30,000 pupils, the churches to 150, and the priests to 172. Bishop Corrigan had been made coadjutor, with the right of succession, to Cardinal McIntos- key, archbishop of New York, under the title of Archbishop of Petri, on 26 Sept., 1880, and
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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 resigned the see, the oldest and youngest archbishop, excepting Archbishop Sheg-

ers, 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 desert of strip of sand, but the chief spiritual ruler of one of the most important dio-

ceses in the world. He was not obliged to wait, according to the usual custom, for the pallium, in order to exercise his functions. By a special act of courtesy done to a prelate who had so far remark-

ably 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 archiepiscopate. Archbishop Corrigan is a scholar, with a keen interest in modern literature. He has, in the pulpit, the art of con-

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vocative and stimulating 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 never fails to soften and charm his audiences. 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 influ-

enced by him. He has prepared a manual on the religious instruction of children.

CORSE, John Murray, soldier, b. in Pitts-

burg, Pa., 27 April, 1835. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1857, but immedi-

ately resigned and entered the Albany law-school. As soon as he returned to his home in Iowa he was nominated by the democrats for lieutenant-governor. He entered the U. S. service as major of the 6th Iowa volunteers in August, 1861, served under Gen. Frémont, and then as judge-advocate and inspector-general on the staff of Gen. Pope; but after the victories of Island No. 10 and Shiloh public favor brought him a promotion and he became its colonel. He commanded a division at Memphis, and was commissioned a brigadier-gen-

eral on 11 Aug., 1863. He served in the Chatt-

aoooga campaign, distinguished himself at Chicka-

mauga, and was wounded at Missionary Ridge. In

Sherman's march to the sea he commanded a division of the 15th corps. When, after the evacu-

ation of Atlanta, the Confederates 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. A. G. W. Davis, were threatened by an infantry division of the enemy. Gen. Corse ar-

rived with 1,054 troops before the Confederates; but when the latter came up, being greatly su-

pior in numbers, they closely surrounded the place, in which Gen. Corse, with the division of the 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. She-

gels, under Gen. Sherman, manœuvred with the

Confederate rear, signaled from Kennesaw

mountain, where he heard the roar of battle, eight-

teen 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-hone 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 Atlanta, which he augmented in

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, 15 Oct., 1864. At the end of Gen. Corse's two years (1867-70) in Chicago as mayor, he returned to his native state, and in 1886, he was appointed postmaster of Boston.

CORSE, Montgomery Dent, soldier, b. in

Alexandria (then in the District of Columbia), 14 March, 1816. He served as a captain in the Mexican war, and lived in California from April, 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, commanded a brigade in Pickett's division in the expedition against Knoxville, and was captured 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., 1834; d. in Plymouth,

Pa., 22 June, 1864. He entered the navy as assist-

ant surgeon, 20 May, 1859, and was ordered to

China and Japan in the U. S. steamer "Hartford," where he remained until the winter of 1861. He

was a short time a surgeon in the almshouse at

Philadelphia, and, upon application for sea service, was ordered to the "Mohican," 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 Treetown seminary at Norristown, Pa., he became 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 lecturing on English literature. In 1865 he was elected professor of history and rhetoric at Girard college, resigning this place in 1866 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 till now holds. He has published Chaucer's "Legends of Goode Women," containing an introduction on the versification of Chaucer, and glossarial and critical notes: "An Electoamy 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, in the last few years, "Early English Complete and Illustrated Index of the "Canterbury Tales," "Piers Plowman," Gower's "Confessions Amantis," Wycliffe's Bible, Spencer, and Chapman's Homer.

CORNOR, Juliet, teacher of cookery, b. in Boston, Mass., 1843. She was educated at Raymond and Brooklyn institutes, and in 1872-3 was secretary of the New York free training-school for women. Since 1872 she has devoted herself to study and experiments on healthful and economical cookery, and dietetics. She founded the New York school of domestic science in 1876, and was its chief superintendent till 1883, 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, Medford, and Oakland, Cal., her efforts have 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 needs of the French education system. 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, 1875); "Cooking Manual" (1875); "Cooking-School Text-Book, and Housekeeper's Guide" (1878); "New Family Cook-Book" (1885); "Local American Cookery" (1885); "Practical American Cookery" (1886); "Diet for Invalids and Children" (1885); and "Family Living on $500 a Year" (1886).

CORTÉRAL, or CORTEREAL, Gaspar (corteal, or Cortereal, of Portuguese origin), b. in Lisbon; d. in 1501. In 1500, by appointment of the king of Portugal, he left the mouth of the Tagus with two ships, well equipped at his own cost, and went as far as the regions since known as Canada. He returned by way of the New York 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 Corta Cortal, a gentleman of the household of Alphonso V, of Portugal, is said to have discovered Newfoundland about 1465.

CORTÉS, Hernán, or Hernando, soldier, b. in Medellín, province of Estremadura, Spain, in 1485; d. near Seville, 2 Dec., 1547. His parents, Martin Córtes 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 two years later without leave. He then determined upon a life of adventure, and arranged to accompany Nicholas de Orozco, likewise a native of Estremadura, and as a volunteer was assigned 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 Medellín, he was able in 1504 to sail from San Lucar for Santo Domingo. Orozco received him cordially, and he obtained employment under Diego Velasquez in the service of the Indies, both from which, 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 successfully various important offices. In 1511 he accompanied Diego Velasquez, who was sent out by Diego Columbus to subdue and colonize Cuba. Later he held the office of alcalde of Santiago in the new colony, and meanwhile married Juarez, a Spanish lady who had come over in the suite of Maria de Toledo, the vice-queen. After his marriage he employed himself and his Indians in getting gold. "How many of them died in extracting 5825 gold for him, God will have kept a better account than I have," says Las Casas. Grijalva, a lieutenant of Velasquez, had just discovered Mexico, but had made no attempt at its settlement. This displeased the governor, and Cortés was given the command of a new expedition about to start for 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 falconets. Collecting stores on his way, he arrived at Trinidad, and later at Havana, where he discovered Mayana; that he received deprivations of his command, but in neither place could they be enforced, so, after writing a letter of remonstrance to the governor, he sailed, on 10 Feb., 1519, for the island of Cuzonel, on the coast of Yucatan. On 4 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 the Spaniards over the ocean, and the horses on which they fought, all new objects to the natives, inspired them with astonishment, terror, and admiration. At San Juan de Ulúa, Cortes first learned of the narrative of his captive ruler was called Moctezuma; that he reigned over an extensive empire, which had lasted for three centuries; that thirty vassals called caciques obeyed him; 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 Montezuma, opposed Cortes with its forces. After four severe battles, in each of which he defeated large numbers of Tlascalans, he entered the capital city of Tlascal on 18 Sept., 1519, and, dictating peace on moderate terms, converted the natives to Christianity. All he required was that the heads of a force consisting of 6,000 natives and a handful of Spaniards. Ambassadors from Montezuma had met Cortes before he entered Tlascal, and he was now received with great ceremony by the Mexican monarch. The natives, believing 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 kingdom when word came to him that an attack 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 designs, having captured the Mexicans who had participated in the attack on Vera Cruz, he burned them alive in front of the 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 ruler was restored to a semblance of liberty, 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 the city, he marched with 70 men, and, after being joined by 150 more, whom he had left at Cholutla, captured Narvaez, who had encamped near the city of the Tempovalians with a force of 16,000 men which he surrounded with an artillery. The defeated troops, after the 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 harrowing 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" ("unhappy night") tree, shown in the illustration, is in the village of Popotla, near an old church in the environs of Mexico. Cortes 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 "alubinahu," and in Spanish is called "sabino." It is a species of cedar and is ten feet in diameter at the base, about forty feet in height, and surrounded by a substantial iron railing. After his success, Cortes proceeded to Tlascal, 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 13 Aug., 1521. The extent of his conquest, due entirely to his genius, valor, and profound but unscrupulous policy, caused his irregularities to be forgiven by his sovereign, who, disregarding the pretensions of Velasquez, appointed Cortes governor and captain-general of Mexico, also conferring on him the marquisate of Oujaca 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 administration of civil affairs, although Cortes still retained military authority, with permission to continue his conquests. This division of power led to continual disension, and caused the failure of several enterprises in which Cortes was engaged; but in 1536 he discovered the peninsula of California and, by his efforts, the cause of the gulf of California was lost to Mexico. Subsequently, however, tired of struggling with unworthy adversaries, he returned to Europe, hoping to confound his enemies. He was coldly received by Charles; but, concealing his feelings, he served in the disastrous expedition to Algiers in 1541 and the unsuccessful campaign which was his last, he served with great bravery; and, had his advice been heeded, the Spanish arms would have been saved from disgrace, and Europe delivered nearly three centuries earlier from the scourge of organized piracy. On his return he was utterly neglected, and could scarcely obtain an audience. On one occasion he forced his way through a crowd that surrounded the emperor’s carriage, and mounted on the doorstep. The emperor, astounded at such audacity, demanded of him “what was all this,” replying, “Cortes proudly, ‘who has given you more provinces than your ancestors left you cities.’” This declaration of service could scarcely fail to offend the proud monarch, and Cortes retired to Seville, where he passed the remainder of his days in solitude. Five letters addressed to Charles, describing his adventures, are his only writings. See “Letters and Despatches of Cortes,” translated by George Folsom (New York, 1843); Prescott’s “Conquest of Mexico” (Boston, 1846); and Sir Arthur Hill Jones’s “Life of Francisco Cortina” (London, 1871).

CORTILLA, Eladio Lawrence, eldest son of Elmer Cortina, born 30 Sept., 1840. He left Brown University to enlist 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 graduated in 1867, then studied civil engineering with S. B. Cushing, of Providence, and went to Illinois as assistant engineer in the construction of the Hannibal and St. Louis railroad in 1868. He was chief engineer of the Say Island levee in 1871, became chief engineer on the Mississippi in 1874, chief engineer of the construction of the New York, West Shore, and Buffalo railroad in 1881, and in 1883 was appointed chief engineer of the Tehuantepec ship-railway. He has published a “History of the Jeltles at the Mouth of the Mississippi River” (New York, 1881).

CORTINA, José M. Justó Gómez de la (cor-te’-nah), Count de la Cortiná, Mexican scholar, b. in the city of Mexico, 9 Aug., 1799; d. there, 6 Jan., 1860. 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, afterward studied at the Academy of Alcalá de Henares, won in competition the professorship of military geography, and became an officer of engineers. Still later he entered the diplomatic service. The most distinguished scholars of Spain met at his house, and he was friendly with philologists, historians, critics, and poets of France, Germany, and Austria. Cortina returned to his country in 1833, worked hard to promote literary education in Mexico, and soon had great influence as a writer. But this influence was diminished by his expulsion from Mexico in June, 1833, and he was absent from the country until Gen. Santa Anna recalled him in the following year. He afterward filled many public offices, including those of minister of finance, president of

the board of finance, colonel of the grenadiers corps, member of the board of notables that laid the bases for the organization of the republic, senator and chief officer of the nationalists, and governor of the district of Mexico. He established several periodicals, was a constant contributor to many others, published more than twenty works, and left fifty-four manuscripts on various subjects. Among his printed works are “Cartilla histórico civil” (1833); “Diccionario de sinónimos castellanos” (1845); “Leonor,” a novel (1845); “Eucleta la Griega de Trieste,” a novel (1845); “Diccionario manual de voces técnicas castellanas, en bellas artes” (1849); “Los cuadernos diplomáticos de su excelencia el marqués de Castellar” (1853); “Prontuario diplomático y consular” (1856). Of his manuscripts, the “Diccionario diplomático,” “Gramática castellana,” “Diccionario de voces antiguas,” “Uso de las preposiciones de la lengua castellana,” “Nomenclatura científica de plantas y de animales de la República mejicana,” “Tratado de la nobleza española,” “Diccionario militar antiguo,” “Vocabulario de voces poéticas,” “Diccionario seismológico,” and the poems entitled “La Mariposa” and “El Clásico y el Romántico,” deserved mention. He was appointed professor of engineering at the Polytechnic Institute, where Cortina was dangerously wounded. At the close of the war he had the rank of captain, but was not permitted to enter the regular army, and became a smuggler. On one occasion he had promised certain Texan dealers to smuggle a large cargo of goods into Matamoros, and, as the Mexican authorities were making preparations to prevent it, he entered Matamoros alone, took away with him the custom-house collector, and forced him to escort the cargo into Matamoros. In 1856, while acting as collector in the custom-house, he entered the town of Burgos and shot the mayor and other officers. Even some members of his own party asked in congress that Cortina and others should be sentenced to death in 1857. He was now a general, and sided with Comonfort, but was attacked and defeated by Gen. Hinojosa near Cerralbo, and took refuge in United States territory, where he remained until 1859. He then served under Gen. Vidaurri, but would not submit to military discipline. He and Canales governed in the frontier, appointing and discharging military or civil authorities at will, burning settlements, and committing other depredations, until 1863. Cortina remained faithful to the republican party during the first year of the French invasion, joined Vidaurri to defend Maximilian in 1864, refused to go to the United States under Gen. Beauregard, and again sided with the republicans in 1867. President Juárez appointed him in 1869 federal chief of Tamaulipas; but he revolted in 1874 in favor of the Plan of Tuxtepec, and gave shelter to Gen. Diaz, then a fugitive, to whom he ordered a commission. After the revolution was ended in 1876, Diaz ordered Gen. Canales to capture and shoot Cortina; but Canales only arrested him and took him to the city of Mexico, early in

CORTINA, Juan Nepomuceno (cor-te’-nah), Mexican scholar, b. V. La Bega, near Matamoros, Tamaulipas, 15 June, 1839. He began life as a farm laborer. When the American troops entered Mexico in 1846 he organized a band of cow-boys for guerrilla warfare. This band was afterward incorporated in the Mexican army and took part in the Battle of Puebla and Angostura, where Cortina was dangerously wounded. At the close of the war he had the rank of captain, but was not permitted to enter the regular army, and became a smuggler. On one occasion he had promised certain Texan dealers to smuggle a large cargo of goods into Matamoros, and, as the Mexican authorities were making preparations to prevent it, he entered Matamoros alone, took away with him the custom-house collector, and forced him to escort the cargo into Matamoros. In 1856, while acting as collector in the custom-house, he entered the town of Burgos and shot the mayor and other officers. Even some members of his own party asked in congress that Cortina and others should be sentenced to death in 1857. He was now a general, and sided with Comonfort, but was attacked and defeated by Gen. Hinojosa near Cerralbo, and took refuge in United States territory, where he remained until 1859. He then served under Gen. Vidaurri, but would not submit to military discipline. He and Canales governed in the frontier, appointing and discharging military or civil authorities at will, burning settlements, and committing other depredations, until 1863. Cortina remained faithful to the republican party during the first year of the French invasion, joined Vidaurri to defend Maximilian in 1864, refused to go to the United States under Gen. Beauregard, and again sided with the republicans in 1867. President Juárez appointed him in 1869 federal chief of Tamaulipas; but he revolted in 1874 in favor of the Plan of Tuxtepec, and gave shelter to Gen. Diaz, then a fugitive, to whom he ordered a commission. After the revolution was ended in 1876, Diaz ordered Gen. Canales to capture and shoot Cortina; but Canales only arrested him and took him to the city of Mexico, early in
1877, where he has been kept ever since in the military prison of Santiago Thalubolo, without being tried or sentenced.

COUSA, Antonio Alves Pereira (co-roo'-ha), Brazilian scholar, b. in Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, 31 Aug., 1806. After finishing his studies, he devoted himself to teaching Portuguese and philosophy, but, being elected a member of the provincial deputation in 1836, took part in the political strugles 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 text-books of Portuguese and Latin grammar, arithmetic, history of Brazil, orthography and provincial words. He has also written largely for periodicals.

COURIN, Thomas, statesman, b. in Bourbon county, Ky., 29 July, 1794; d. in Washington, D. C., 18 Dec., 1865. In 1788 his father, Matthias, removed to what is now Lebanon, Ohio, and for many years represented his 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 1818. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1818. 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 element. By the first of 1840, he represented for each successive term till 1849, 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 16,000 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 once more a representative in congress by an overwhelming majority, and was re-acted with but slight opposition the term of 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 co-operating in every effort to restore peace. His style of oratory was captivating, and his genial and kindly nature made him a universal favorite. His intemperate 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 Thomas Corwin, edited by Isaac Strohn (Dayton, 1859).—His brother, Moses B., b. in Bourbon county, Ky., 5 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 1838-9, and was elected as a whig to congress in 1848, against his son, John A., who was nominated as a Democrat. He was again elected in 1854.

COURINE, Amos Breekridge, journalist, b. in Maysville, Ky., in 1815; d. in New Rochelle, Ohio, 24 June, 1860. His earliest political experience was gained in his youth on his father's plantation in Mississippi. He published the Yazoo "Banner" from 1840 to 1844. 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 "Chronicle." During the administrations of Presidents Tyler and Fillmore he was U. S. consul at Panama. In 1856 he was sent by President Pierce to investigate the Panama massacres, and on his return was made editor of the New York "New Era" and mayor of those regions explored by him. In 1859 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. De la 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 1683; d. in New York city, 10 March, 1736. After serving in the army of Virginia, where he was governor of Minorca 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 unpopular. He appointed James De Lancey his successor, held in contempt by the electors, and continued in his position another six years, without permitting its dissolution.
COSGROVE, Henry, R. C. bishop, b. in Williamsport, Pa., in 1834. He removed with his parents to Dubuque 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 1862. On the death of Bishop McMillen he was selected as his administrator; and in 1884 was proposed to the holy see as his successor in the bishopric of Davenport. Dr. Cosgrove is the first native of the United States that has been appointed bishop west of the Mississippi.

COSTIGAN, John, Canadian statesman, b. in St. Nicholas, County of Quebec, Feb. 18, 1825. He was educated at St. Ann's college, went to New Brunswick, and, after engaging in various pursuits, 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 1867, after which he resigned the chairmanship of the Dominion house of commons. On 23 May, 1882, he was sworn of the privy council, and became minister of inland revenue, a portfolio which he still retains. Mr. Costigan a Catholic, is noted for his able parliamentary work. His diary, published in 1867, has been much used in the study of New Brunswick history.

COTABANAMA (co-tah-ban-ah-mah), Indian cacique, the last of the five kings of Hayti, d. in 1604. He ruled in the district of Higuay. Cota-banama 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. in Nantes, France, in 1746; d. in Savannah, Ga., 29 Nov., 1808. 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 1810. 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 chemical compounds never before made in this country. After holding several professorships of chemistry, he removed, in 1825, to Augusta, Ga., having been induced by cotton plants of that state, to obtain 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. Cottineau published an “Introduction to Chemistry,” used for several years at Harvard (Boston, 1822), “Synopsis of Lectures on Geology” (Trenton, N. J., 1823), and a work on “Soils and Manures.”

COTTINGHAM, William, clergyman, b. in Derby, England, 4 Dec., 1855; d. in Boston, Mass., 23 Dec., 1862. 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. Here he soon became a lecturer, and was licensed as a deacon, and gained a high reputation for learning and brilliancy. While connected with the college he imbibed Puritan opinions, and about 1612 became minister at Boston, in Lincolnshire. While here he was convinced that many of the ceremonies of the church were unscriptural, and he refused to assist in them. After Bishop Laud obtained control of the church, dissentions 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 published the “Breviate,” recommending the English government to grant home rule to Ireland on the colonial plan of self-government. The resolution was adopted by the Canada house of commons.

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Couch, 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. His was the first regiment that volunteered "for three years or the war." Among the battles in which Col. Coudin took part were Bull Run, Williamsburg, I. D. Hooker, and Chancellorsville. 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 9 Dec., 1861. 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-

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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, with an inscription by Edward Everett, 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, and an after - life tract, The Baptist, which was drawn 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 Prayer" (1642); "The Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven, and the Power Thereof," giving his theocratic ideas of government (1644); "The Bloody Tenent Washed and Made White in the Blood of the Lamb" (London, 1648), which he dedicated to Roger Williams, who had charged him with holding a "bloody tenent of persecution" (1647); and the famous catechism whose full title reads, "Milk for Babes, drawn out of the Breasts of both Testaments, chiefly for the Spiritual Nourishment of Boston Babes in either England, but may be of use for any Children" (London, 1640). Two of his tracts relating to Roger Williams, edited by Reuben A. Guild, were published by the Narragansett club (1866). See Mather's "Magnalia" and Norton's "Life and Death of Mr. John Cotton" (London, 1646). Cotton's works were published by the Meredith press, Boston, 1834.—His son, Seaborn, b. at sea in August, 1633; d. 19 April, 1686, was graduated at Harvard in 1651, and was minister at Hampton, N. H., from 1660 till his death.—Another son, John, b. in Boston, 13 March, 1640; d. in Charlestown, S. C., 18 Sept., 1869, was graduated at Harvard in 1667. He was minister for thirty years in Plymouth, Mass., and afterward in Charleston, S. C. He was eminent for his acquaintance with the Indian language, frequently preached to the aborigines at Martha's Vineyard and Plymouth, and revised the English version of the Bible (Cambridge, 1835).—Josiah, son of the second John, b. 8 Jan., 1690; 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 was 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. 3d series).

Coudin, Robert, soldier, b. in South East, Putnam, Conn., 23 July, 1822. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1846, and assigned to the 4th artillery, with which he served in the Mexican war, gaining the brevet of first lieutenant, 23 Feb., 1847, for gallant conduct at Contreras, and brigadier-general on 4 Dec., served against the Seminoles in 1849-50, and in 1853, when on leave of absence, made an exploring expedition into Mexico, which is thus mentioned in the U. S. senate reports of "Explora-

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tuitions.—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, (1861) was probably killed in the battle of Cold Harbor, 3 June, 1864, as he was never heard from after that day.

COUNS, Elliott (cows), naturalist, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., 9 Sept., 1842. He was graduated at Colton’s Academy, Washington, D. C., in 1861, and has since received from that institution the degrees of A. M., M. D., and Ph. D. In 1862 he entered the U. S. army as medical cadet, and in 1864 was made assistant surgeon, which rank he retained until his resignation on 17 Nov., 1881. Meanwhile he had reached the rank of captain for services during the war, and in 1886 was post surgeon at Columbia, S. C. In 1889 he was elected professor of zoology and comparative anatomy at Norwich university, Vt., and from 1893 till 1876 was surgeon and naturalist to the U. S. northern boundary commission, and in 1875 collaborator at the Smithsonian institution. From 1876 till 1880 he was secretary and naturalist to the U. S. geological and geographical survey of the territories, and in 1877 became professor of anatomy in the Smithsonian college, and subsequent to his resignation in 1883 he was appointed professor of biology in the Virginia agricultural and mechanical college. Dr. Couses 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 theosophist movement in the United States, 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 of the theosophical monthly, and has also edited a bulletin of the U. S. geological survey, “Bulletin of the Nuttall ornithological club,” “American naturalist,” “American journal of ootology,” “standard natural history,” “The Auk,” “Century dictionary,” and other publications. Prof. Couses 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” (Salem, 1874); “Birds of the Northwest” (Boston, 1875); “Birds of the Rocky Mountains” (Washington, 1874); “Manual of Rocky Mountain botany” (New York, 1885); and in part of “Hand-Book of Plant Dissection” (New York, 1886).

COUDELLES, Daniel de Renti, Seigneur de, French governor of Canada. He was sent out to succeed Meisy in 1666, and in the same year led an expedition on snow-shoes against the Mohawks, aiding T巡y in their reduction. In 1671 he determined to establish a post on Lake Ontario, to act as a barrier between the Ottawas and the Iroquois, and at the same time draw off trade from Hudson river. Having constructed a large flat-boat, the burden of two or three tons, burdened, with a strong rope to draw it over rapids and shoals, he left Montreal on 3 June, with a party of fifty-six. They reached Lake Ontario on 12 June, and selected a site for a post. The project of Courelles met with the approval of Louis XIV.; but he returned to France in 1672 on account of failing health, and it was left for his successor, Frontenac, to carry it out, which he did on 14 July, 1673, by the construction of a fort at Katarokoui (Kingston). See Mar-tyre’s “History of New York,” i. 247. See also “dans l’Amérique septentrionale,” i. 160, and Bordhead’s “New York Colonial Documents,” i. 75.

COURSOL, Michel Joseph Charles, Canadian jurist, b. in Amherstburg, Ontario, 3 Oct., 1819. He was educated at Montreal college, studied law, and was called to the bar in 1841. In the latter part of 1864, while acting as judge of the court of sessions, Montreal, he attained notoriety by discharging Lieut. Bennett H. Young and other Confederate raiders, who on 19 Oct., 1864, entered the town of St. Albans, Vt., fifteen miles from the Canada frontier, and, after robbing three banks of over $200,000 and wounding several persons (one fatally), effected their escape into Canada. Though the majority of the Canadian bar approved Judge Coursol’s act, and he was not without justifiers among the more prominent British loyalists, very serious than a temporary display of irritated feeling. The president of the United States revoked
the celebrated proclamation of Gen. Dix, and the
Canadian authorities, by the re-arrest of Young and
others, having shown their disapproval of Judge
Coursol’s action, mutual concessions ensued, resul-
ting in restoring the former peaceful relationship of
the two countries. During the “Treaty” difficulty in
November, 1861, Mr. Coursol raised a regiment
known as the “classeurs Canadiens,” and in 1866,
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 hope of obtaining a seat in Parliament. He has
been president of St. Jean Baptiste society, a pow-
ervol politico-religious French-Canadian organiza-
tion, and has had various official appointments.
In 1872 he was created a knight of the order of
Charles II, of
COUET DE GÉBELIN, Antoine (koor deh zhay blan), French author, b. in Niines in 1725; d.
in Paris, 10 May, 1784. He was a preacher early in
life, and afterward devoted himself to the study of
antiquity, mythology, the fission of languages,
and similar subjects, in which he became very
learned. In 1762 he published there his great work “Le monde primitive,” the
fruit of twenty years’ labor (9 vols., 1775–84). The
completion of this book, which was to have in-
cluded several more volumes, was prevented by the
author’s death. He sympathized deeply with the
Americans in the war for their independence, and
operated with Benjamin Franklin and others in
publishing a work entitled “Affaires de l’Angle-
terre 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 politics.
COURTENAY, Edward Henry, mathematici-
b. in Maryland in 1803; d. in Charlotteville,
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, and afterward of engineering, at West
Point from 1821 to 1824. He assisted in the con-
struction of Fort Adams, R. I., in 1824–6, and on
1 Sept. 1839, 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 pro-
fessor of mathematics in the University of Penn-
sylvania in 1834–6, division engineer on the Erie
railway in 1836–7, and then again entered the gov-
ernment service as civil engineer. He was em-
ployed 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 Hampden Sidney
college that of LL. D. in 1846. He translated and
edited Bouchardt’s “Elementary Treatise on Mec-
nanics,” for the use of the cadets at the U. S.
military academy (New York, 1853), and wrote a “Trea-
tise on the Differential and Integral Calculus, and
the Calculus of Variations” (1855).
COURTENAY, Reginald, clergyman, b. in Eng-
land in 1813. In 1835 he was graduated at Ox-
ford, and in 1833 received the degree of D. D. He
was a fellow of Thornton Watniss, Yorkshire, from
1842 till 1853. He was ordained a priest in Middlesex, Jamaica, in 1853. In 1856 he was con-
secrated 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.”
COUTINHO, Anreiiano de Sousa e Oliveira
(coo-toen-yo), Viscount de Sepitiba, Brazilian state-
b. in the province of Rio Janeiro, 21 June,
1800; d. 25 Sept., 1855. He studied at the Uni-
versity of Coimbra, Portugal, where he was gradu-
ated as a lawyer, and then spent two years at the
military academy at Lisbon. On his return to Brazil, he was chamberlain of the emperor, mem-
er of the imperial council, and senator. In 1833,
while filling the office of minister of justice, he
brought about a pacific settlement of serious diffi-
culties 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 ser-
tices to Brazil in several departments, and has left
works relative to internal affairs.
COVARRUBIAS, Francisco Diaz (co-var-
roo-be-as), b. in Jalapa, 1833. He distinguished himself as a student in the mining-school, where he was graduated in
1854, and became assistant professor of mathe-
matics there. President Cominfort appointed him
chief engineer for the topographical survey of the
valley of Mexico, and the first results of his com-
mission 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 re-
quired for precious metal for some time. and Presi-
dent Lerdo sent him to Japan to observe the tran-
sit of Venus, 8 Dec., 1874. He went to Paris in
1875, 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 sent him to Mexico
minister to the six Central American republics,
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 repre-
sented Mexico at the Geographical congress in
Venice, and also at that of electricians in Paris,
and was appointed consul-general of Mexico. Mr.
Diaz 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 Mejico,” “Tablas geodésicas
para las latitudes de la República Mejicana,”
“Tratado de topografía, geodesía y astronomía,”
“Nuevos métodos astronómicos,” and “Elementos
de análisis trascendente.”
COVEIL, James, clergyman, b. in Marblehead,
Mass., 4 Sept., 1796; d. in Troy, N. Y., 15 May,
1845. 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-
odist church. He labored chiefly in New York and Vermont, and from 1838 till 1841 was principal of the Troy conference academy, West Poulney, Vt. He published a “Dictionary of the Bible” (New York).

COVERTON, Charles William, Canadian physician, was born in Penton Place, Walworth, London, England, 12 Aug., 1813. He was educated in London and at the Abbé Haffrange’s college, Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. After studying medicine for two years, in 1832 he went to Edinburgh university, in 1835 was graduated at the University of London, and in the same year obtained the diploma of London college of surgeons. He arrived in Canada in June, 1836, and accompanied the militia as surgeon during the rebellion in the following year. In 1878 he was appointed to a chair in the faculty of medicine, Trinity college, Toronto. In 1882 he was appointed by the government of Ontario a member of the Provincial board of health, in 1884 became its chairman, and was present as a delegate of the board at the 4th international congress of hygiene at Geneva, September, and in the same year obtained a diploma from state boards at St. Louis, and in the following December at Washington, D. C.

COVERT, John M., physician, b. in St. Augustine, Fla., 25 July, 1832; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 18 Feb., 1872. He was graduated at Charleston college, S. C., and at South Carolina medical college in 1855. Soon after taking his medical degree he went to Norfolk as a volunteer in a yellow-fever epidemic, and settled there in the practice of his profession. He became surgeon of the 1st Louisiana volunteer regiment in 1861, and subsequently medical director on Gen. Lee’s staff. He returned to Norfolk after the war, and in 1867 volunteered to go to Galveston, Texas, to combat the yellow fever. He removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1869, and at the time of his death was known in literary and other circles there as an excellent belles-lettres scholar, and the possessor of much poetical talent.

COVINGTON, Leonard, soldier, b. in Aquasco, Md., 30 Oct., 1768; d. in French Mills, N. Y., 14 Nov., 1813. He was commissioned as lieutenant of cavalry in October, 1792, and joined the army under Gen. Wayne. He distinguished himself at Fort Recovery, 30 June, 1794, and was honorably mentioned by his commanding officer in the account of the battle of the Miami. He was made captain in July following, but in September, 1795, resigned his commission, and devoted himself to agriculture. He served for several years in the Maryland legislature, and as a member of congress in 1803-7. In 1809 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, colonel a month later, and brigadier-general in 1813, when he was ordered to duty on the northern frontier. He was mortally wounded in the battle of Chrysler’s Field, 11 Nov., 1813, and died two days later.

COYODE, 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 in a farm and, after serving a short apprenticeship to a blacksmith, engaged in the coal trade. He afterward became a large woollen manufacturer, and a stockholder and director in several railroad lines. After two terms in the legislature of Pennsylvania, he was elected a representative in the national congress as an anti-masonic whig in 1854, and re-elected as a Republican 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. President Johnson sent Mr. Covode south to aid in the reconstruction of the disaffected states; but his advice was ignored by the president, and he was recalled. Mr. Covode was again elected to congress in 1868, his seat being unsuccessfully contested by his opponent, and he was active in opposing the president. He was chairman of the republican state committee of Pennsylvania in 1869, and, when serving in the Senate of 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, senator, 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, and in 1834, at the age of 19, entered the University of Pennsylvania. He obtained his degree in 1838. He then studied law in Greensburg, Pa., and was admitted to the bar in 1842. In 1861 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 committee on patents, finance, and agriculture, and a member of that on the judiciary. He was a delegate to the Union convention at Philadelphia in 1866, 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., 1844, was educated at Mount Pleasant and Jefferson colleges, but never graduated. He became secretary of the senate committee on patents in 1869, 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, receiving his degree from George-town medical college in 1869. He then practised medicine in Greensburg till 1872, when he established a journal called “Cowans’s Papers,” which continued till 1875. He was district attorney of his county in 1878, and in 1880–81 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 United States 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 various papers, including “The History of Insects” (Philadelphia, 1865); “Zemara; a Romance of Spain” (Pittsburg, 1873); “Southwestern Pennsylvania in Song and Story” (Greensburg, Pa., 1881); “The City of the Roca” (Greensburg, Pa., 1884) besides pamphlets and magazine articles, including “The Hvidsaerk Skriptur of the Falls of the Potomac” (1896), a hoax, 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., 20 Nov., 1852. He was appointed assistant surgeon, 1 Jan., 1800, and surgeon, 27 Nov., 1804. He served in the frigate "Philadelphi," which was stranded on the beach of Peru, and settled in Providence, R. I., 4 Jan, 1805. He was a prisoner in the hands of the Turks nearly two years. 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, 1860. 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 common pleas. In 1850 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., 1866. He made his first appearance, 29 Jan., 1812, at Davenport, England, as Belcourt 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 Leclaire in "Founding of the Forest," and as Crack in a "Turnpike Gate," at the Park theatre. He was distinguished in low comedy, and as a comic vocalist. He appeared in Philadelphia as manager of Walnut street theatre circus. Kate Bateman is his grand-daughter. He wrote "Thirty Years among the Players of England and America" (New York, 1844).

COWEN, Benjamin S., physician, b. in Washington county, N. Y., in 1793; d. in St. Clairsville, Ohio, 37 Sept., 1869. He was educated in his native place and studied medicine. In 1820 he removed to Moorfied, Harrison co., Ohio, subsequently studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1825. In 1828 he moved to New Mexico, and practised law and surgery until 1852, and after a time edited the Belmont "Chronicle," of which he was proprietor and principal editor until 1852, 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 1840 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. In the last session of the Ohio legislature, and from 1847 till 1852 was presiding judge of the court of common pleas. 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 Pitkin, jurist, b. in Canaan, Conn., in 1815; d. in Chicago, Ill., 2 Dec., 1874. He was graduated at Yale in 1836, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1839, and entered into practice at Hudson, N. Y., with his brother, Col. Cowles, of the 138th New York volunteers, who was killed at Fredericksburg in 1862. He removed to New York, and was soon afterward appointed judge of the supreme court by Gov. Clark, and, at the end of his first term, was reappointed to fill a vacancy created by the death of Judge Morris. On vacating the supreme court, he engaged in practice with Chauncey Barbour, afterwards of the superior court. While on his way homeward from California, he died at Chicago, from gangrene, resulting from a slight injury of the foot.

COWLES, Giles Hooker, clergyman, b. in Farmington, Conn., 27 Nov., 1744; d. in Austinburg, Ohio, 16 July, 1835. He was educated at Yale in 1769, entered the ministry of the Congregational church in May, 1791, and was installed pastor of the first church at Bristol in 1792. In 1810 he was appointed by the Connecticut missionary society to travel through Ohio, and formed or assisted in forming most, if not all, of the Congregational churches in the northeastern part of that state. He became pastor at Auburn and Morgan, Ohio, in 1811. "On Jan. 5, 1817, while engaged in college conferred on him the degree of D. D., in 1828.

COWLES, Henry, clergyman, b. in Norfolk, Conn., 24 April, 1803; d. 6 Sept., 1881. He was graduated at Yale in 1826, and held Congregational pastorates from 1828 till 1837. He was a professor of theology at Goshen from 1835 till 1848. He published "Notes" on the Bible (16 vols., New York, 1867-81); "Hebrew History" (New York, 1873); and other works.

COX, Abraham Siddon, surgeon, b. in New York in 1809; d. at Lookout Mountain, Tenn., 29 July, 1864. He had been for many years one of the most eminent medical practitioners of New York City. At the beginning of the war he became a surgeon in the army, and at the time of his death was surgeon-in-chief of the 1st division, 20th corps, Army of the Cumberland.

COX, Edward, b. in Clarksburg, W. Va., in 1806. He was admitted to the bar in 1835. He was a member of the Virginia legislature, 1836-'6, and served as a representative in Congress from 1840 to 1845. He was a delegate to the convention that nominated General Taylor for president, and was elected governor of Virginia in 1847. He obtained the degree of LL.D. at the University of Virginia in 1859.

COX, Dr. W., physician, b. in Culpepper county, Va., 31 April, 1821. His father, when the boy was only four years old, moved to New Harmony, Ind., and joined Robert Owen's community. He was educated in the schools belonging 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 1859. He was sent by a party of capitalists in 1864 to the Californias to purchase land and 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 magnetic iron-ore in that vicinity. A detailed report of this expedition was published by the U. S. government in 1865. During 1866 he made an examination of the coal-seams in Gallatin county, Ill., at the request of A. H. Holton, state geologist of Illinois, and filed the reports in the order of their submission. Later he examined certain of the coal-measures of southern Illinois, and a report of his results was published in the sixth volume of the "Geological Survey of Illinois" (Springfield, 1875). 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" (1869 to 1878). He was the first to make a correct column of the coals of western Kentucky, southern Illinois, western Indiana, and northeastern Illinois, and also filed 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 iron mines in the west and in Mexico. More recently he has made New York city his residence.

COX, Hannah, centenarian, b. in Preston, Conn., 25 June, 1776; d. in Holderness, N. H., 29 Aug., 1881. Her father was an officer in the Revolutionary army and married the sister of Captain Morgan. When she was thirteen years old her family removed to Holderness, which was her home until her death. In her twenty-second year she married Robert Cox, who died in 1823, leaving her with
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 ninety 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, and worked with Benjamin Lanier Garrison, Lucretia Mott, and John G. Whittier. For years she and her husband, who survived her in his 91st year, received fugitive slaves. Their golden wedding was celebrated in 1873, when poems were written 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 Quarantine hospital, Staten Island. In 1854 he was made a consulting physician of 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 1856, he was appointed council, and attached to its professorship of theory and practice. Dr. Cox took an enthusiastic interest in the organization of the Nursery and child’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 1750; d. there in 1822. His name was originally Henry Hamilton, and he is said to have served in the British army in India. He assumed the connection with Ireland and the use of 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 York county, Pa., and subsequently in Chestertown, Md., and in Philadelphia, where he was 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 disencumbered in 1817, and he at once returned to Ireland. 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 became the author of "The Strange Friend," a story by Bayard Taylor, published in the "Atlantic Monthly." Soon after he arrived 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 volumes belonging to the British 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 Georgics," "The Morning of the World," "The Story of the Gaucho," "Phlegm," "The Thankful Home," and "News from Bermuda," 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 1853. Next he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1856, and settled in Warren, 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 state commission of brigadier-general of militia, and took an active part in raising troops. He entered the national army on 23 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 threw out the Confederates under Gen. Wise, taking and repairing Garley 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 assigned to the Army of the Ohio at Frankfort. On 27 May, 1862, he was elected to 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 20 April, 1863, Gen. Cox was put in command of the districts of Ohio and also of a division of the 3rd army corps. 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 Kingsston, 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 in 1869 was a member of 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, 1875, he was elected president of the Western railroad, and returned 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 Davison university, Ohio. He has published "Atlantic" and "The March to the Sea: Franklin and Nashville" (New York, 1882).

**COX, Jacob Doolson**, artist, b. in England in 1751; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1834. For many years he was the fashionable engraver of Philadelphia and did much to advance the fine arts. He made a remarkable collection of works on the fine arts, 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 $1,600. He was an officer in the 9th New Jersey, 14 June, 1753; d. there, 12 Sept., 1810. His early education was received in the public schools. At the age of twenty-four he commanded a company of militia, and afterward 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, Sept., 1824. He is a son of Ezekiel Taylor Cox, a member of the Ohio senate in 1832-3. 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 laid 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 sophostic strain, with an epistle to the Heron for him the sobriquet of "Simson" Cox. Mr. Cox was offered, in 1853, the secretoryship of the bank of Columbus, but declined it. The opportunity was not long after the coming to Lima, Peru, in a similar 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 in 1876, 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 1866 he took up his residence in New York city, and was elected as a representative to congress in 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. In this session he took 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 censal, Ohio, to invest the government 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 $90,000, but its results justified the action. He was also among the first to investigate the doings of Black Friday, Federal elections in cities, the New York post-office, and the Ku-klux troubles. He was also for many years one 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. In 1874 he was re-elected, and in 1880, serving twelve consecutive years, making a total congressional service on 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 point of order in the senate. In the summer of 1882 Mr. Cox visited Sweden, Norway, Russia, Turkey, and Greece. In 1883 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 has a reputation as an effective and humorous speaker, writer, and lecturer. In addition to a large amount of newspaper and magazine work, he has published "The Backeye 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); "Orient Sunbeams" (1882); "Distant Sunbeams" (1882); and "The Three Decades of Federal Legislation" (1883).

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. He remained in France, with short intervals, until 1882, when he returned to New York. He is 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); "Thistles" (1883); and "A Corner Window" (1884).

COX, Lemuel, master mechanic, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1756; 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., 1775, imprisoned 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 46 feet, and it was 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 1793. Mr. Cox was the inventor of 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 mechanical arts, a grant of 1,000 acres of land in Maine was made to him by an act of legislature.

COX, Melville Beveridge, missionary, b. in Hallowell, Me., 9 Nov., 1799; d. in Liberia, Africa, 21 July, 1853. His early education was obtained at the common schools of his native town. At the time of his becoming a young man he became a Methodist, and preached as a licentiate in various towns and villages in Maine. Failing health caused him to seek a more congenial climate. He spent a few years in Baltimore and vicinity, where he received an appointment as
the first American Methodist missionary to the colony of Liberia. He arrived at his field of labor on 8 March, 1853, established a Sunday-school, summoned conferences, and organized the Methodist Episcopal church in Africa under the supervision and control of the general conference of that denomination in America. In less than five months from his arrival he became a victim of African fever. During the brief period of his sojourn in Liberia he wrote "Sketches of Western Africa" which was appended to a memoir of his life written by his brother, G. F. Cox, D. D. (New York, 1849).

COX, PALMER, artist, b. in Granby, Quebec, Canada, 28 April, 1840. He was graduated at Granby academy in 1858, and subsequently resided in Springfield, Mass., and Lucknow, Ont., until 1863. From 1863 till 1875 he made San Francisco, Cal., his home, and while there contributed regularly to the "Golden Era" and the "Alta California." In 1875 he settled in New York, where he follows artistic and literary pursuits. He has distinguished himself chiefly by illustrating his own writings with characteristic drawings, as shown in "The Browne Stories." Mr. Cox has contributed to various magazines, and has published "Squibs of California" (Hartford, 1874); "Hans von Pelter's Trip to Gotham" (New York, 1876); "How Columbus found America" (1877); and "That Stanley" (1877).

COX, SAMUEL HANSON, clergyman, b. in Rahway, N. J., 25 Aug., 1793; d. in Bronxville, Westchester co., N. Y., 2 Oct., 1881. His father, who at the time of his death, in 1801, was engaged in mercantile enterprises in New York city, was descended from a family that in the 17th century settled on the eastern shore of Maryland, where the name, diversely spelled, has been long connected with the Quakers of Talbot county. By intermarriages with other families of the peninsula, this connection was rendered nominal at different periods; but, as the father of Dr. Cox had maintained his relations with the society, he received his academic education at their high-school or college at Westtown, near Philadelphia. He also received private instruction in Philadelphia, and was a law-student in Newark, N. J., in 1812, when, with Southard, Freelinghuyzen, and others that became eminent, he organized a volunteer corps of riflemen, which occasionally served in the war, 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 subsequently 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 institution of the university with the late Dr. McLain, 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 that year he remained at his post until stricken down by the disease. In impaired health Dr. Cox went to Europe in 1833, where a speech, delivered at the anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible society in London, gained him distinction and opened the way to his lectures 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 the question. For a long time he was a member of a long time disturbed the Presbyterian church. In recognition of this service to the counsels of his brethren, he received the degree of LL. D. from a southern college. In other questions his theological standing was with the new school, of which he was a prominent champion. In the order and discipline of his church, however, he maintained the highest and most thorough old-school position. He was elected professor of pastoral theology in the Theological seminary at Auburn in 1834, but in 1837 became pastor of the 1st Presbyterian congregation in Albany, and, in 1841, built a new church in Henry street. In 1845 Dr. Cox attended the Evangelical alliance in London. In 1852, his health declining, he visited Nassau, but with so little good effect that, against the remonstrances of his people and the most liberal proposals on their part, he resumed his charge, and retired to a pleasant property, which they enabled him to purchase, at Owego, N. Y. He considered his career as a pastor at an end, but frequently delivered lectures and appeared in pulpits in New York for several years after. He was also a distinguished part of ecclesiastical history in the Union theological seminary of New York. His contributions to periodicals and journalistic literature were numerous. His work on "Quakerism" (1833) is in part an autobiography. In connection with the duties of his chair, he edited Bowers' "History of the Popes" (New York, 1847). He also presided for a time over the Ladies' college at Le Roy, N. Y. For the last twelve years of his life he lived in retirement in Westchester county. Although much criticised for personal eccentricities, he was generally recognized as a man of high character and commanding talents, of great boldness in expressing his strong convictions, and of singular power as an orator. Dr. Cox was the eldest of three sons, all of whom attained professional eminence. James died prematurely in Philadelphia in 1830. Archibald Cleveland Cox (he has adopted an older spelling of the family name), P. E., bishop, b. in Mendham, N. J., 10 May, 1818. His parents removed in 1820 to New York city, where
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 New York in 1841. He was an adherent of the Protestant 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 27 June, 1841, and priest 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. The following year 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 Alonzo 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 1858 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., 1863, and on the death of Bishop De Lancey, 5 April of the same year, he succeeded as the second bishop of western New York. In 1859 he gave his assent to the formation of a new diocese 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 1857, followed by "Jonathan, the Lost Sceats" (New York, 1838); and "Athwold" (1838), of which, after its suppression for forty years, a new and enlarged edition was recently published. "Athanasius, and other Poems," appeared in 1842, "Halloween" in 1844, and "Soul, a Mystery" in 1846. 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 at Freiburg, Germany, the distinguished Hirscher, the precursor of Dr. von Döllinger in the Old Catholic movement. On his return to England in 1852 he published an account of this visit by the advice of Bishop Wilberforce. This led to a movement 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 publication of revised editions of the Scriptures by the American Bible society was the subject. His "Apology for the English Bible" (1854) ultimately led to the suppression of these new and crude revisions made at great cost by that society. In 1867-8 Bishop Coxe contributed to the "Union Chritian," a periodical published in Paris in the interest of Gallicanism by the Abbé Guettée, a series on the subject of "Anglican Oriel." 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 work, "L'Orient," an opening 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 Oxford movement so far as it has moved within the bounds of Anglo-Catholicity; but he had broken loose from it, as a party, after the defection of Dr. Newman, and in 1866 he had further clearly defined his position by the publication of "The Criterion," which was republished in England. 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" (1859); "Thoughts on the Service" (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, lectures, and pamphlets. During 1855-6 he was engaged in editing, with large additions and notes, the "Ante-Nicene Fathers" (London, 1864), and the "Ante-Nicene Fathers," edited by Drs. Roberts and Donaldson, of which the last volume is now (November, 1883) in press.

COX, 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, 1838), and gave their author an immediate reputation. He remained with the "Mirror" for some years, when he returned to England.

COXE, Eckley Brinton, mining engineer, b. in Philadelphia, 4 June, 1839. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1859, where also he took a degree in the scientific department. After spending six months in the anthracitic coal region of Pennsylvania engaged in topographical geology, he went abroad in 1860. Two years were spent at the École des mines in Paris, and a year in the Freiburg 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 mine in Pennsylvania, known as Driftont, became 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 anthracite-coal, and on the subject of mine surveying, Mr. Coxe has frequently lectured before scientific bodies. He has been prominent in the American institute of mining engineers, being its president from May, 1875, to May, 1878, and in 1884 was a member of the advisory board of mechanical engineers, of which he was vice-president from April, 1880, till November, 1881; and he is a member of the American society of civil engineers. He has published papers on technical subjects, chiefly in the transactions of the societies of which he is a member, and has translated for the first volume of the fourth edition of Weibach's "Mechanics of Engineering, and Construction of Machines" (New York, 1872). From 1880 till 1884 he was a state senator in Pennsylvania.

**COXE, John Redman,** physician, b. in Trenton, N. J., 17 October, 1772; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 22 March, 1844. 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 till 1796; in 1796 he settled in Philadelphia, and in 1798, during 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. 1800: also in the institute of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, from which chair he was transferred in 1818 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 "A Plan for Curing, and Preventing, the Smallpox" (Philadelphia, 1794); "Importance of Medicine" (1800); "Vaccination" (1806); "Combustion" (1811); "American Dispensatory" (1827); "Refutation of Harvey's Claim to the Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood" (1824); "Appeal to the Public" (1819); "Anagrams" (1842); "Recognition of Friends in Another World" (1845); and "The Writings of Hippocrates and Galen Epitomized" (1846). He edited the "Philadelphia Medical Journal" (1805—11), and "Emporium of Arts and Sciences," continued by Dr. Thomas Cooper (1812—4).

**COXE, Margaret,** author, b. in Burlington, N. J., about 1800. 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, Pa., 22 May, 1755; d. there, 17 July, 1824. His mother was a daughter of Tench Francis. 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 sailed from that province in 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 Coxe & 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 office, left the city 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 made assistant secretary of the treasury 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 a "defence of his principles," and a "rebuttal of Mr. Pinckney's arguments." For this he was reviled by the federalists as a renegade, a tory, 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 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 tory, a federal rat, a British guide who had entered Philadelphia in 1777 with laurel in his hat, and his life was in danger. 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 cotton and his attacks on the British importations in "Reflections on the British Importations of Cotton" (Philadelphia, 1808). In 1812 he was elected to Congress from the first district of Pennsylvania, and was the first congressman to vote for the declaration of war. He was a leader of the federal party in Congress, and took a prominent part in the debates on the Bill of Rights and the amendment of the constitution. These debates occupied many months of the session (1807—8). He was a member of the joint committee on the Federal Convention in 1817, and voted for the ratification of the amendments on the thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, and thirty-seventh. He was a strong advocate of the British system of manufactures, and passed many valuable resolutions on political economy. He desired, indeed, 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. It was his speech before the convention of 1823, which has been long regarded as the best-conducted speech of the convention, that the words of the constitutional convention in the "American Museum" of September, 1787. His treasury papers are in the "American State Papers" (vol. I, Finance). His chief works are: "An Inquiry into the Principles for a Commercial System for the United States" (1803); "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, on encouragement of arts and manufactures, on the cost, trade, and manufacture of cotton, on the navigation of the Delaware, 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 means of recreation. His earliest humorous poems and sketches were printed in 1847 in "Yankee Doodle". A series of articles that he contributed to the "Knickerbocker Magazine" he collected and published in 1853 in a volume entitled "Prismatic's;" his poems for the "Richard Hayward," which was the real name of one of his ancestors, an English Moravian missionary in America. In the "Knickerbocker Magazine" he also issued a series of humorous sketches describing the misadventures and trials of a city man, new to the 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 1858 he published a volume of travel entitled "Acadia; a Sojourn among the Blue-Noses"; in the following year a "True Father of 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 grape-culture and wine-making, and on yeast-specific yeasts. He resided for many years at Yonkers, where the scene of the "Seven Sagamore Papers" was laid, but, after failing in business in 1868, he removed to Rahway, N. J., and was making a visit in Brooklyn at the time of his death. His other published works are a "Memorial 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). See Wilson's "Bryant and his Friends."—His uncle, 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, 1845).—Another uncle, William B., hotel-keeper, b. in Newport, R. I., in 1787; d. at West Point, N. Y., 13 March, 1864, was for ten years proprietor of the American hotel in New York city, and subsequently opened Cozzens' 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 sketching, and, following an early bent for water-color 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 1819 to the present day, American vessels, 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' Yachts," New York, 1888.

COZZENS, Samuel Woodworth, author, b. in Marbokehead, Mass., 14 April, 1834; d. in Thomas- ton, Ga., 4 Nov., 1878. He was a lawyer, and for a time U. S. district judge of Arizona. His published works include "The Marvellous Country" (Boston, 1870); "The Young Trail-Hunters Series," comprising "The Young Trail-Hunters," "Crossing the QuickSands," and "The Young Silver-Seekers" (1876 et seq.); and "Nobody's Husband" (1878).—CRABB, George W., jurist, b. in Tennessee; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1847. He removed to Alabama at an early age, settled in the capital, was assistant secretary of the senate, and afterward state comptroller. He served with distinction in the Florida war of 1836 as lieutenant-colonel of Chisolm's regiment of Alabama volunteers, was elected to the state senate, and became major-general of the militia. In 1845 he was elected to congress as a whig, to fill a vacancy, and re-elected the same year, but was defeated in 1840. He supported Polk for president in 1844, and was appointed judge of the Mobile county court in 1846, but was overtaken by a malady for which he spent a winter in Cuba, afterward going to Philadelphia for medical treatment, and there died.—CRABBE, Thomas, naval officer, b. in Maryland in 1788; d. in Princeton, N. J., 29 June, 1872. He entered the service from Pennsylvania as a midshipman, 15 Nov., 1809, served in the war of 1812–5, was promoted lieutenant, 4 July, 1813, became commander, 3 March, 1855, commanded Fort Brook, Tampa bay, during the campaign against the Seminoles in 1837, was commissioned as captain, 8 Sept., 1841, and commanded the squadron on the coast of Africa in 1855–7. He was retired as commodore, 1 July, 1862, commissioned as prize commissioneer in 1864–5, and was made a rear-admiral on the retired list, 25 July, 1866.—CRABTREE, Lotta, actress, b. in New York city, 7 Nov., 1847. Her father, who kept a book-store for many years in Nassau street, New York, went to California in 1851 and there engaged in gold-mining. His wife and daughter followed in 1854. Lotta made her first appearance on the stage in 1855 as a singer in an amateur performance at La Porte. At the age of eleven she played the part of Gertrude in the "Loan of a Lover" at Petaluma. The mother and daughter were members of a variety company that travelled through California in 1860. In 1864 Lotta appeared in New York city in spectacular plays at Niblo's Garden, and first gained a reputation in John Brougham's "Little Nell and the Marchioness." She soon became a favorite with the American public in eccentric comedy, playing roles especially written for her. Her chief successes were as "Topsey," "Sam Willoughby," "Firefly," "Musetta," "Zip," "Bob," "The Little Detective," and "Nitonche."—CRADOCK, Matthew, English merchant, d. 27 May, 1841. He was a wealthy merchant of the city of London, and was chosen the first governor of the Massachusetts company, 18 March, 1641. While remaining in England, he conducted a trade in the colony through his agents, and was liberal
in advancing funds for the establishment of the plantations. It was at his suggestion that the government was transferred from the London company to the colonies. At his death the American colony was heavily indebted to him for money advanced. In 1640 he represented the city of London in the long parliament.

**CRADOCK, Thomas**, clergyman, d. in Baltimore, Md., in 1767. He was rector of St. Thomas's parish, and in 1753 preached a notable sermon before the governor and the assembly, denouncing the irregularities of the clergy. In 1754 he published a translation of Buchanan's Latin Psalms in heroic verse.

**CRAFTS, Ebenezer**, pioneer, b. in Pomfret, Conn., in 1740; d. in Craftsbury, Vt., in 1810. He was graduated at Yale in 1750, and became a merchant in Sturbridge, Mass. He served under Lincoln during the Shays rebellion as commander of a regiment, and in 1790 emigrated with his family to the wilderness of Vermont. There he founded that town that is called after him.--His son, Samuel Chandler, governor of Vermont, b. in Woodstock, Vt., 6 Oct., 1768; d. in Craftsbury, Vt., Nov. 19, 1853, was graduated at Harvard in 1789, removed with his father to Craftsbury, Vt., the same year, where he engaged in business as a merchant. He was chosen a member of the New York 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 1793, was elected to the legislature in 1796, and again in 1800, 1801, 1803, and 1805, was register of probate for 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 1798-9, and a member of the executive council in 1800-12 and 1825-7. He was elected a representative in congress in 1816, and served for four successive terms, from 1817 till 1825. 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 fill the unexpired term of Samuel Prentiss as U. S. senator, to fill the unexpired term of his uncle in the Senate, from June 3, 1837, to March 4, 1843. In 1802 he accompanied Dr. François A. Michaud in his botanical explorations of the valley of the lower Mississippi.

**CRAFTS, James Mason**, chemist, b. in Boston, Mass., 9 March, 1859. He was graduated at Lawrence scientific school of Harvard in 1858, 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 1862-70 professor of chemistry at Cornell, and from 1870 till 1880 a member of the faculty in the Massachusetts institute of technology in Boston, although from 1874 till 1880 a nonresident professor. He is a member of many scientific societies both in the United States and abroad. He is a member 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. Some 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, 1869).

**CRAFTS, Walter**, mining engineer, b. in Newton, Mass., 21 Jan., 1839. He was graduated at Rensselaer polytechnic institute in 1860, and spent two years in the St. Freville mining-schoo. On his return to the United States he became during superintendent of copper mines in the Lake Superior district, Michigan, and from 1867 till 1870 was in charge of iron-mines in Berkshire county, Mass. From 1870 till 1876 he was superintendent of the Shays and papers on mining in school teaching, or "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, 1877); and "Rescue of Child-Soul" (1889).--His wife, Sarah J. Tilton Crafts, 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., 1877; d. in Lawn Springs, N. Y., 30 Sept., 1880. He was graduated at Harvard in 1865, studied law in 1868, and was a 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 Gloucester Hox," a humorous three-act drama, contributed humorous sketches to the "Omnium Botherum," a journal devoted to local satire, and published a few poems, the longest of which are "Sullivan's Island" and "The Racial." A selection from his writings and orations was published, with a memoir by the Rev. Samuel Gilman (Charleston, S. C., 1888).

**CRAGIN, E. H.**, senator, b. in Weston, Vt., 3 Feb., 1821. He received a common-school education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Albany, N. Y., in 1847. He removed to Lebanon, N. H., and began practice in 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.
was returned to the legislature in that year, and was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1860. In 1865 he was elected U. S. senator from New Hampshire, and served as chairman of the committee on contingent expenses of the senate; was re-elected to the senate in 1871, and was chairman of the committee on naval affairs. He was one of the commissioners appointed for the sale of the Hot Springs of Arkansas.

CRAGIN, Francis Whittmore, naturalist, b. in Greenfield, N. H., 4 Sept., 1838. He studied at Wabash college in Terre Haute, Indiana, and at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He entered Lawrence scientific school of Harvard university in 1852. Subsequently he travelled throughout the United States, for the purpose of collecting specimens in natural history. During the winter of 1883-4 he established, under the patronage of Wabash college, the Wabash biological survey of Kansas, a work that has thrown much light on the fauna and flora of the great central plain of North America, and has resulted in the discovery of many new species of both animals and plants. Mr. Cragin is a member of the American association for the advancement of science, and of the Kansas academy of science. He has published the "Bulletin of the Wabash College Laboratory of Natural History" (September, 1884 et seq.), which contains the reports of the biological survey, with notes and a paper on the natural history of the woods and southwest.

CRAIGER, Frederick, Revolutionary veteran, d. in Meadville, Miss., in August, 1866, at the age of 108 years. He fought in the Continental army, and was a veteran also of the war of 1812-5.

CRAIG, Alexander Johnson, educator, b. in Goshen, Vt., 11 Nov., 1823; d. in Madison, Wis., 5 July, 1870. After receiving a common school education, he removed in 1843 to Palmyra, Wis., where he lived about fifteen years, teaching for a part of the time and holding several local offices. He became a practical surveyor, and worked at the carpenter's trade several years, also furnishing plans for school-buildings in different parts of the state. He became principal of a Milwaukee school in 1854, and in 1858-9 edited the Wisconsin "Journal of Education" at Racine and Madison, Wis. In 1859-60 he was a member of the Wisconsin state legislature. He was president of the teachers' association, and was chosen assistant state superintendent of schools in 1860, and from 1868 till his death was superintendent-in-chief.

CRAIG, Henry Knox, soldier, b. in Fort Pitt, Pennsylvania, 7 March, 1751; d. in Washington, D. C., 7 Dec., 1809. After being educated in Pittsburg, he was appointed second lieutenant in the 2d artillery, 17 March, 1812, and was engaged in the occupation of Fort George and the night assault at Stony Creek, Canada. He was promoted to captain, 20 Dec., 1813, commissioned Fort Niagara, N. Y., in 1814, and was transferred to the light artillery, 17 May, 1815. He was superintendent of lead-mines in Missouri and Illinois from 1821 till 1825, was made major of ordinance, 30 May, 1832, and was chief of ordnance of the army of occupation in Texas in 1836. He was colonel of artillery at the garrison of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for bravery at Monterey, 23 Sept., 1846. He was made full lieutenant-colonel, 25 March, 1848, was inspector of arsenals till 1851, and then became colonel of ordnance. He was inspector of ordnance at Washington till 1861, and was retired from active service, 1 June, 1863. On 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general. In 1861 Col. Craig furnished to congress, at its request, an account of the arms transferred by Secretary John B. Floyd to southern arsenals in the year 1860. His nephew, Isaac Eugene, artist, b. near Pittsburg, Pa., about 1830. After studying art in Pittsburg and Philadelphia, he went to Europe in 1853, intending to devote himself to the German schools, 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 Florence. His works have rarely been exhibited in public. They include a "sanguine portrait of Emigrant's Grave"; "Daughter of Jairus"; "The Brazen Serpent"; "Pygmalion"; "Skylock Signing the Bond"; "Peace"; "Easter Hymn"; and "Venus and Cupid." He has also painted a portrait of Joel T. Hart, the Kentucky sculptor, and some characteristic and striking views of Venice.

CRAIG, James, soldier, b. in Pennsylvania, 7 May, 1820. He studied law and removed to St. Joseph, Mo., where he began practice. In the Mexican war he was a captain in the Missouri mounted rifles from August, 1847, till November, 1848. He was afterwards the assistant adjutant-general in the United States, 1852-7, and was then elected to congress as a democrat, serving from 7 Dec., 1857, to 3 March, 1861. President Lincoln appointed him brigadier-general of volunteers, 21 March, 1862, and he served till the end of the war.

CRAIG, Sir 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 made a captain of the 4th foot, with which he went to America in 1774. He was engaged in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, where he was severely wounded, as he was also at the engagements at Hubbardton and Freeman's Farm. He was included in the convention at Saratoga, and was sent to Britain with despatches. In December, 1777, he was appointed a major of the 81st regiment. He was ordered to Nova Scotia in 1778, and engaged in the operations at Pensacola in 1779. He occupied Wilmington, N. C., in January, 1781, and when Cornwallis surrendered in November, 1781, he advanced the Santee to the Waccassee. At Charleston he held the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1795 he was sent to the Cape of Good Hope, being now a major-general, in command of the expedition 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 1802. In 1805 he was on duty at Lisbon, Gibraltar, Malta, and Naples, and with Sir John Stuart led the Army of the Mediterranean in Sicily. In 1807, when the relations existing between 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 successful; the political character of the government at this period militated against the success of the undertaking with which the French Canadians regarded their 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 English. At times it was impossible to secure the attendance of a single member; the members conducted the public business, and when they did meet it was only to contend about religion and nationality. The bluff soldier found such an assembly in-
CRAIG, William, artist, b. in Dublin, Ireland, in 1829; drowned in Lake George, N. Y., in 1875. He painted in water-colors, and exhibited for the first time at the Royal academy in Dublin in 1846. His picture of "The Valley of the Rocks, Paterson, N. J." (1866); "On the Hudson" (1870); "Hudson River near West Point" (1871); "Metzeniaeus Cascade, near Fishkill, N. Y." (1872); and "Falls on the Boquet River" and "Kilchurn Castle, Scotland" (1875).

CRAIGHILL, William Price, soldier, b. in Charlestown, Jefferson co., W. Va., 1 July, 1838. After attending Charlestown academy he entered the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1853, standing second in a class of fifty-two, and was assigned to the engineer corps. As the supply of officers in the Ordnance department was insufficient he entered the Ordnance service 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 engineer detachment there. He was made captain on 3 March, 1863, and engaged in constructing defences for Pittsburg where 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 sea-boarding of New York, under the direction of Gen. W. P. Pendleton; and was made major 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 public works connected with the improvement of the Potomac, 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 1874. On 2 July, 1878, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. Col. Craighill is a member of the Maryland historical society, and was a delegate to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1880, 1885, and 1886. He has compiled "Army Officer's Pocket Companion" (New York, 1861); translated Dafour's "Cours de tactiques" (1863); and, jointly with Capt. Mendell, Gen. Jomi's "Précis de l'art de la guerre" (1882).

CRAIGIE, William, meteorologist, b. in Belnaboth, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 11 March, 1799; d. in Hamilton, Canada West, in August, 1868. He studied for the medical profession at Marischal college, Aberdeen, and at the Universities of Edinburg and Dublin. He came to Canada, and in 1834 settled at Ancaster, Canada West, removing in 1845 to Hamilton. As a scholar, he had proved his superiority to any superior in Canada, and held a high position as a scientific authority on meteorology, botany, horticulture, and agriculture. The results of his labors as a meteorologist were chronicled for many months in the columns of the Hamilton Spectator, and he frequently lent assistance to a scientific journal published in connection with the Smithsonian institution. He was a member.
of the Board of arts and manufactures of Canada West, and of the Hamilton horticultural society.

CRANICH, James, physician, b. in Scotland in 1731; d. in Fairfax county, Va., 6 Feb., 1814. He was descended from an old and distinguished Scotch family, 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 in 1781, as director general of the hospital at 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 compatriot in arms, my friend, and my physician in sickness and health."
District of Columbia. In 1805 President Jefferson made him chief justice of the same court, an office that he held till 1853. (During that period by 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 (1837), and in 1831 an address on temperance. He was a member of the Academy of sciences.—His son, Christopher Pearse, painter, b. in Alexandria, Va., 8 March, 1813, was graduated at the school of divinity, Cambridge, Mass., in 1835, but retired from the ministry in 1842 to devote himself to art. He studied in Italy in 1846-8, lived and painted in Paris and in Italy in 1852-63, and, returning to New York, was elected a member of the National academy in 1864; but he has not contributed to its exhibitions since 1871. His present residence is Cambridge, Mass. He is a graceful writer of both prose and verse, and has published “Poems” (Philadelphia, 1844); “The Last of the Huggermuggers” (1856), and “Kobboaltozo” (1857), tales for children illustrated by himself; a translation of the “Æneid” into blank verse (1872); “Satan, 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, Analfi, Italy” (1869); “Roman Citizen,” “Forest of Fontainebleau,” “Neapolitan Fisherman,” “Venice” (1870); and “Venetian Fishing-Boats” (1871).—Caroline A., CRANDALL, Prudence, educator, b. in Hopkinton, R. I., 3 Sept., 1803. She was educated at the Friends’ boarding-school 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. Misses May and Buffum appeared on behalf of Miss Crandall, but were denied a hearing on the ground that they were interlopers. The town pledged itself to oppose the school, and a petition was sent to the legislature, praying for an act prohibiting private schools for non-resident colored persons. Such an act passed in May; but in the mean time, in spite of all opposition, Miss Crandall had opened her school, and begun her work with a respectable number of pupils. She was arrested and 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 Phileo, a Baptist clergyman, who died in 1876. They lived at various places in New York and Illinois, and she now (1886) resides 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).
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