Appleton's cyclopædia of American biography
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CRANE, Anne Moncreff (Seemüller), author, b. in Baltimore, 7 Jan., 1838; d. in Stuttgart, Germany, 10 Dec., 1872. In 1869 she married August Seemüller, of New York, and in 1871 went to Germany, hoping to derive benefit from the medicinal waters there, but did not live to return. Her first novel, "Emily Chester" (Boston, 1864), was anonymous. She subsequently published "Opportunity" (1867), and "Reginald Archer" (1871). She wrote for periodicals, and a collection of her miscellaneous essays was published in 1873.

CRANE, Bruce, painter, b. in New York in 1857. He studied under A. H. Wyant in New York, where he first exhibited in the National academy in 1879. His studio is at Summit, N. J. His principal works are "Old Mill-Pond on Long Island" (1879); "On Shrewsbury River," "After the Rain" (1880); "Moor in Nantucket," "Inlet on the Jersey Shore" (1881); "Suburban Road at Eastingham," "Blossom Time" (1889); "Winter" (1883); "The Waning Year," "Indian Summer" (1885); "Land Near the Sea," "November Woods," "Summer" (1886).

CRANE, Ichabod B., soldier, b. in New Jersey; d. in Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., 5 Oct., 1857. He was appointed second lieutenant of marines in January, 1809; captain of 3d artillery in April, 1812; brevet major in November, 1813; major in the 4th artillery in September, 1823; lieutenant-colonel in 3d artillery, 3 Nov., 1833; colonel in 1st artillery, 27 June, 1843; and governor of the military asylum at Washington in May, 1851, in which latter capacity he acted till November, 1853. His son, Charles Henry, surgeon-general, U. S. A., b. in Newport, R. I., 19 July, 1833; d. in Washington, D. C., 10 Oct., 1888. He was graduated at Yale in 1844, and studied medicine at Harvard medical school. In 1847 he passed the examination as acting assistant surgeon, and was at once ordered to Mexico, and, after attaining the full grade of assistant surgeon, served with the army of invasion till July, 1848. During the ten years that followed he was stationed in almost every state and territory of the Union, and was repeatedly in the field with expeditionary forces against the Indians, notably that against the Rogue river tribe in 1856. He was promoted surgeon, 21 May, 1861, and in February, 1863, was assigned to duty as medical director, Department of Key West. On 30 June he was appointed medical director, Department of the South. In September, 1863, he was placed on duty in the surgeon-general's office in Washington, and became assistant surgeon-general, with the rank of colonel, 28 July, 1866. On the retirement of Surg.-Gen. Barnes, 3 July, 1882, he became surgeon-general of the U. S. army. He received brevets to include the rank of brigadier-general in the regular service at the close of the civil war. One of his most noteworthy characteristics was the facility with which he managed the complicated routine of his office, and the good judgment that he brought to bear in reconciling the often conflicting interests of the army medical corps when it was at its numerical maximum during the civil war.

CRANE, Jonathan Townley, clergyman, b. in Connecticut Farms, near Elizabeth, N. J., 18 June, 1819; d. in Port Jervis, N. Y., 16 Feb., 1890. He was graduated at Princeton in 1843, in 1844 was licensed to preach, and was admitted to the New Jersey annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1845. In 1846 he was stationed as pastor at Hope, Warren co., N. J., and in 1847 at Belvidere in the same state. In 1848-'9 he preached at Orange, N. J., and in June, 1849, was elected president of the Conference seminary at Pennington, N. J., which office he resigned in 1858 to assume the pastorate of Trinity church, Jersey City. In 1861-'72 he was presiding elder of the Newark, N. J., district. Dr. Crane was a delegate to the general conferences of 1860, 1864, 1868, and 1872. He was an able preacher, contributed largely to the periodical literature of his church, and published "Essay on Dancing" (1848); "The Right Way, or Practical Lectures on the Decalogue" (1853); "Popular Amusements" (1869); "Arts of Intoxication" (1870); "Holiness the Birthright of all God's Children" (1874); and "Methodism and its Methods" (1875).

CRANE, William, merchant, b. in Newark, N. J., 6 May, 1790; d. in Baltimore, Md., 28 Sept., 1866. In Richmond, Va., where he resided from 1811 till 1834, he was distinguished for his zeal in promoting the religious welfare of the colored people. He was the founder of the Richmond African Baptist missionary society which sent out Lott Cary to Liberia, and he taught the first school for blacks in Richmond, and was one of the originators of Richmond college, giving to it $1,000. His benefactions to other religious objects were large. —His son, William Carey, clergyman, b. in Richmond, Va., 17 March, 1816; d. in Independence, Texas, 27 Feb., 1885, was graduated at Columbia college and at Hamilton theological seminary. He was ordained in 1838 and was pastor of a Baptist
church in Montgomery, Ala., from 1830 till 1842, and afterward pastor of various other churches in Mississippi and Texas. He has been president of Mississippi female college, of Semple Broadus college, of Mount Lebanon college, and of Baylor university, Independence, Texas, in which he was called in 1863, retaining the place till his death. Upon the removal, in 1888, of the names of Baylor university and Baylor female college to Waco and Belton, respectively, the property, buildings, etc., were left in Independence, and were therefore called "Crane college" in honor of Dr. Crane. He was regarded as one of the ablest and most scholarly divines of his denomination. He was the author of "Literary Discourses," a "Life of Sam Houston," and other works.

CRANE, William Montgomery, naval officer, b. in Elizabethtown, N. J., 1 Feb., 1776; d. in Washington, 18 March, 1846. He was a son of Gen. William Crane, an officer in the Revolutionary army, who was wounded at Quebec, and died in 1814. William Montgomery entered the navy as a midshipman in 1789, became lieutenant in 1802, commander in 1813, and captain, 22 Nov., 1814. While in command of the brig "Vixen" he distinguished himself in the attack on Tripoli. He was in the "Chesapeake" when she was attacked by the "Leopard." In July, 1812, while in command of the "Mercur," at Baltimore, Md., US. frigate "Southampton," and, on being exchanged, was ordered to the lakes, where, in command of the "Madison" and "Pike," in Chauncey's squadron, he served until the end of the war. In 1817, in the frigate "Delaware," he commanded the Mediterranean squadron, acting as joint commissioner with Mr. Offley, U. S. consul at Smyrna, to open negotiations with the Ottoman government. He was appointed navy commissioner in 1841, and in 1842 chief of the bureau of ordnance and hydrography.

CRANFIELD, Edward, governor of New Hampshire, d. in England in 1704. He was selected by Robert Mason to become governor of New Hampshire in 1689, and gave up lucrative employment in England with hopes of bettering his fortune. Mason, an optimist, never realized the potential of the colony, and the selection was exceedingly arbitrary, and in his greed for money he attempted to tax the people without their consent. This action was strongly resented, and complaints referred to the board of trade were decided against him. Associations were formed for mutual support in resisting the collection of illegal taxes. At Exeter, the collector was driven off with clubs, and farmers' wives threatened to scal the officer if he should attempt to attach property in the house. Gov. Cranfield forbade the usual exercise of church discipline, and, in his efforts to intimidate the clergy, prosecuted, condemned, and imprisoned the Rev. Joshua Moody. Religious worship was almost entirely broken up in the colony. In 1685 he returned to England, and afterward became collector of Barbadoes.

CRANFIELD, Henry Yon, b. in Newport, R. I., 9 Oct., 1789; d. there, 12 Feb., 1864. He received a limited education, and after following a trade, studied law, and in 1809 was admitted to the bar. From 1818 till 1833 he was clerk of the court of common pleas, and he was a member of the state conventions held for framing and improving the constitution of Rhode Island. He was a member of the state legislature from 1827 till 1848, and was repeatedly elected its presiding officer. Subsequently he was sent to congress and served from 4 Dec., 1843, till 3 March, 1847, after which he was again a member of the state legislature and for three years its speaker. He retired from public life in 1854, but continued his residence in Newport until his death.—His brother, Robert Bennie, b. in Newport, R. I., 14 Jan., 1791; d. there, 27 Jan., 1878, received a public-school education and he was therefore called the sheriff of Newport, and then was elected as a whip to congress, serving from 4 Sept., 1837, till 3 March, 1848. He was a banker for several years, was postmaster in 1854, and was therefore called "Crane college" in honor of Dr. Crane. He was regarded as one of the ablest and most scholarly divines of his denomination. He was the author of "Literary Discourses," a "Life of Sam Houston," and other works.

CRANSTON, John, president of Rhode Island, d. 12 March, 1880. He appears to have had some knowledge of law, and was for many years attorney-general of the colony, first holding this office under Nicholas Eide, in 1782. In 1782 he became deputy-governor, and continued in that capacity until his election as governor in 1783, in which office he remained until his death. During King Philip's war he was selected to command all the militia of the colony, and he was the first that ever had such power. He was also a member of the council of the colony.—His son, Samuel, president of Rhode Island, d. in 1727. He became governor in 1698, and was thirty times successively chosen to that place, holding the office until his death. Gov. Cranston held his place probably longer than any other man that has ever been subjected to the test of an annual election. He also held the highest military office that it was possible to occupy in the colony, and his great firmness in times of unexampled trial is said to have been the cause of his great popularity and successful administrations.

CRAPÉ, Henry H., governor of Michigan, b. in Dartmouth, Mass., 24 May, 1804; d. in Flint, Mich., 23 July, 1869. He early removed to New Bedford, where he resided until 1857, when he settled in Michigan. For many years he was extensively engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods, and held important political offices. He was elected mayor of Flint, subsequently served in the state senate, and was twice chosen governor of the state, holding that office from 1864 till 1868. During the civil war he rendered important services to the cause of the Union, especially in raising and equipping a regiment of the 50th Michigan infantry.

CRAYEN, Charles, colonist, d. in 1754. He was secretary of the proprietors of South Carolina, and governor of the colony from 1712 till 1716. During 1712 he was ordered to sound Port Royal, and it is supposed that he then founded Beaufort. Three years later all of the Indians from Cape Fear to St. Mary's river combined under the leadership of the Yemassee for the purpose of destroying the colony on Ashley river. Gov. Craven at once proclaimed martial law, laid an embargo on all shipping, prohibited the sale of men or provisions, and at the head of 1,200 men, part of whom were faithful blacks, met the Indians in a series of desperate encounters and finally drove them beyond the Savannah.

CRAVEN, Thomas Tingey, naval officer, b. in Washington, D. C., 30 Dec., 1808. He was the eldest son of Tunis Craven, of the U. S. navy, and his wife, Hannah Tingey, daughter of Com. Thomas Tingey, also of the U. S. navy. Young Craven attended school in Portsmouth, N. H., until in 1822, when he entered the navy as a midshipman, and from 1822 till 1828 served in the Pacific squadron.
on the "United States" and on the "Peacock." In 1828 he joined the "Erie," of the West India squadron, as sailing-master, and took part in the capture of the pirate "Federal." After being commissioned lieutenant in 1830, he spent three years in cruising on the "Boxer," and in 1835-6 was attached to the receiving-ship at New York, at the same time serving in the "John Fife," flagship of the Mediterranean squadron. In 1838 he was attached to the "Vincennes," Capt. Wilkes's flag-ship in the arctic exploring expedition. He then served on the "Boxer," "Fulton," "Monroe," "Macedonia," and "Forpoise," principally in the African squadron, after which, during 1845, he was attached to the naval rendezvous in New York. He then served on the "Ohio," in the Pacific squadron, and on the "Independence," in the Mediterranean squadron, returning home in January, 1850. In the following July he was made commandant of midshipmen in the U. S. naval academy in Annapolis, becoming commander in December, 1852, and remaining at the academy until June, 1855. After commanding the "Congress," of the Mediterranean squadron, for several years, he was ordered to resume his post at Annapolis. In October, 1860, he had resigned, and in a short time spent in recruiting-service in Portland, Me., was commissioned captain in June, 1861, and assigned to the command of the Potomac flotilla. In the autumn of 1861 he was placed in command of the "Brooklyn," participating in the capture of New Orleans and subsequent operations on the Mississippi. He was made commodore in July, 1862, and during the subsequent years of the civil war commanded the "Niagara," on the coast of England and France. In September, 1866, he was placed in command of the navy-yard at Mare island, and was a brigadier general. In 1877 he was associated with Gen. George S. Greene on important professional work near Charleston and elsewhere. He was a successful railroad engineer and manager, and rapidly rose to the first rank in his profession. Mr. Craven began engineering commissions to the Croton water board of New York on its organization in 1849, and continued in that capacity until 1868. Among the many works projected and carried out during these years under his supervision were the building of the large reservoir in Central park, the enlargement of pipes across High Bridge, and the construction of the reservoir in Graver's Corners, Putnam co. He also caused to be made an accurate survey of Croton valley, with a view of ascertaining its capacity for furnishing an adequate water-supply, and was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the Croton improvement act of 1842. He was a director for many years, and its president from November, 1869, till November, 1871. Another brother, Tunis Augustus Macdonough, naval officer, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., 11 Jan., 1818; d. in Mobile Bay, Ala., 5 Aug., 1884. He entered the U. S. navy as a midshipman in February, 1829, and until 1837 served in different vessels, after which he was at his own request attached to the coast survey. In 1841 he was made a lieutenant and served in the "Palmouth" until 1845, when he was transferred to the "North Carolina." Three years later he was connected with the Pacific squadron as lieutenant of the "Dale," and participated in the conquest of California. In 1849 he returned east, and for some time afterward was associated in the work of the coast-survey, having command of various vessels attached to this bureau. He commanded the Atrato expedition which left New York in October, 1857, for the purpose of surveying the isthmus of Darien by way of the Atrato river for a ship-channel. Later he commanded the "Mohawk," stationed off the coast of Cuba to intercept slavers. On one occasion he captured a brig containing 500 negroes, who were afterward sent to Africa and liberated. He also saved the crew of a Spanish merchant vessel, for which he was presented by the queen of Spain with a silver service of plate for the efficient services rendered to merchant vessels while at sea by her husband. At the beginning of the civil war he was placed in command of the "Crusader," and was instrumental in preserving the Union the fortress at Key West. In April, 1861, he was made a commander, and ordered to the charge of the "Tuscawora," in search of Confederate cruisers. While so occupied he succeeded in blockading the "Sumter," so that, after it had been kept a close prisoner for two months in Sullivan's harbor, the officers and crew deserted her. On his return home, he was given command of the monitor "Tecumseh," and directed to join the James river flotilla. A few months later he was attached to Admiral Farragut's squadron, then collected for the attack on Mobile. In the subsequent battle the "Tecumseh" was given the post of honor, and on the morning of 5 Aug., leading the fleet, she fired the first shot at 6.47 a.m. The general orders to the various commanders directed them, in order to avoid the line of torpedoes at the entrance of the bay, to pass eastward of a certain point and directly under the guns of Fort Morgan. The Confederate ram "Tennessee" was on the port-beam of the "Tecumseh," inside of the line of torpedoes, and Craven, in his eagerness to engage the ram, passed to the west of the buoy. When suddenly the monitor reeled and sank with almost everyone on board, destroyed by a torpedo. As the "Tecumseh" was going down, Com. Craven and his pilot, John Collins, met at the foot of the ladder leading to the top of the turret. Craven, knowing it was through no fault of the pilot, but by his own command, that the fatal change in her course had been made, stepped back, saying: "After you, pilot." There was no "after" for him. When the pilot reached the top round, the vessel seemed "to drop from
under him," and no one followed. A buoy that swings to and fro with the ebb and flow of the tide marks the scene of Com. Craven's bravery and of his death, and beneath, only a few fathoms deep, lies the "Teumess." He has been called the "Sydney" of the American navy. His son, Charles H. Anderson, naval officer, son of Thomas Tingey, b. in Portland, Me., 30 Nov., 1843, was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1863, promoted to ensign, and served in that capacity in the South Atlantic blockading squadron until 1865. He participated in many of the engagements in the vicinity of Charleston and Savannah during 1863-4, and was attached to the "Housatonic" when she was blown up in February, 1864. During 1865-7 he served in the European squadron on the "Colorado," and was commissioned lieutenant-commander in November, 1866. He then served on the "Wampasnoag," and was made lieutenant-commander in March, 1868, after which he was attached to the Pacific squadron. Subsequently he served on shore duty at Mare island, Cal. In 1874 he became executive officer of the "Kearsarge," of the Pacific squadron, and later of the "Merrimac," which was detached from duty in June, 1873, broken down by over-work, and was retired in May, 1881.—Henry Smith, another son of Thomas Tingey, civil engineer, b. in Brook, N. J., 14 Oct., 1845, studied in St. John's college, Annapolis, Md., and later in the scientific department of Hobart, but was not graduated, as he entered the army shortly before the close of the civil war. He obtained employment on the Croton works in New York city, but in 1866 went to California and became secretary, with the rank of lieutenant, to his father, then commanding the North Pacific squadron, and in 1869 was appointed assistant civil engineer of the navy-yard at Mare island. This office he resigned in 1872, and then practised his profession in San Francisco until 1879. He was commissioned civil engineer in the U. S. navy during the latter year, and ordered to Chester, Pa., where he was occupied with the construction of the iron floating dock then building for the Pensacola navy-yard. Later he was ordered to the navy-yard at League island, Pa., and in July, 1891, was sent to the navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., and in September, 1892, was assigned to special duty at Coaster's harbor training station. He was granted leave of absence in 1888, and took charge of the construction of the new Croton aqueduct in New York, up to March, 1886. He is the inventor of an automatic trip for mining-buckets (1876), and of a tunnelling machine (1888). Mr. Craven was given the honorary degree of B. S. by Hobart in 1878, and is a member of the American society of civil engineers.

CRAWFORD, George Washington, lawyer, b. in Columbia county, Ga., 22 Dec., 1798. He was graduated at Princeton in 1820, and after studying law with Richard Henry Wilde in Augusta, was admitted to the bar in 1822. He was appointed attorney-general of Georgia in 1827, and continued in that office until 1831. From 1837 till 1842 was a member of the legislature of Richmond county, with the exception of one year. He then was elected to Congress, his term being vacated by the death of Richard W. Habersham, and served from 7 Feb., 1843, till 3 March of the same year, during which time he was also elected governor of Georgia, and re-elected in 1845. Later he held the office of secretary of war in President Taylor's cabinet, serving from 7 March, 1846, till 15 Aug., 1850. On the death of the president Mr. Crawford resigned his portfolio, and subsequently spent some time in travel abroad, after which he returned to Georgia, where he has since resided in retirement at his home in Richmond county.

CRAWFORD, Martin Jenkins, lawyer, b. in Jasper county, Ga., 17 March, 1830: d. in Columbus, Ga., 22 July, 1883. He was educated at Mercer university, and, after studying law, was admitted to the bar in 1859. For a while he followed his profession, but the death of his father caused him to give it up and enter the army. In 1861, 1863, 1864 till 1847 he was a member of the state legislature, and in 1850 was a delegate to the southern convention held in Nashville during May. In 1853 he was made judge of the superior courts of the Chattahoochee circuit, and held his seat until his election to Congress as a democrat, where he served from 3 Dec., 1855, until his withdrawal on 23 Jan., 1861. He was then elected by the convention of Georgia a delegate to the Confederate provisional congress, serving from January, 1861, till February, 1863. He was also one of the three commissioners sent to treat with the authorities in Washington for a peaceful separation of the states. During 1862 he raised the 8th Georgia cavalry, and after a year's service was transferred to the staff of Gen. Howell Cobb, with whom he continued until the close of the war. He then resumed the practice of his profession, and in 1875 was appointed judge of the superior courts of the Chattahoochee circuit, to which office in 1877 he was reappointed for a term of eight years. In 1880 he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of Georgia, to fill the unexpired term of Logan E. Bleckley, on the completion of which he became his own successor by appointment from the state legislature.

CRAWFORD, Samuel Wylie, soldier, b. in Franklin county, Pa., 9 Nov., 1829. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1846, after which he studied medicine, and in 1851 became an assistant surgeon in the U. S. army. He served in various forts in the south-west, principally in Texas, until 1860, when he was stationed at Fort Moultrie and later at Fort Sumter, being one of the garrison of that fort at the beginning of the civil war, and having command of a battery during the bombardment. From that time till August, 1861, he was at Fort Columbus, New York harbor. He then vacated his commission of assistant surgeon by accepting that of captain in the infantry, and in 1862 was commissioned a brigadier-general of volunteers. Gen. Crawford served with distinction in the Shenandoah campaign, being present at the battles of Winchester and Cedar Mountain, losing one half of his brigade in the last mentioned action. In the battle of Antietam he succeeded Gen. Mansfield in command of his division, and was severely wounded. Early in 1863 he was placed in command of the Pennsylvania reserves, then stationed about Washington, and with these troops, forming the 3d division of the 9th army
CRAWFORD, THOMAS, sculptor, b. in New York city, 22 March, 1814; d. in London, 10 Oct., 1857. He was of Irish extraction. Of his early years we only know that he was at school with Page, the artist, and that his proficiency in his studies was hindered by the exuberance of his fancy, which took form in drawings and carvings. His love of art led him, at the age of nineteen, to engage in sculpturing, and he learned the art from the sculptors of marble, well known to the New York of that day. In 1834 he went abroad for the promotion of artistic studies, and took up his residence in Rome for life, as it proved. The celebrated sculptors of Italy became his friends. Under this fortunate guidance he devoted himself to the study both of the antique and of living models. His first ideal work was a group of "Orpheus and Cerberus," executed in 1839, and purchased, some years later, for the Boston Athenæum. This was followed by a number of cameos, single figures, and bas-reliefs, whose rapid production bore witness to the fertility as well as the versatility of his genius. Among these are "Adam and Eve" and a bust of Josiah Quincy, now in the Boston Athenæum; "Hebe and Ganymede," presented to the Boston Art Museum by Mr. C. C. Perkins, and a bronze statue of Beethoven, presented by the same gentleman to the Boston music hall; "Babes in the Wood," in the Lenox library; "Mercury and Psyche"; "Flora," now in the gallery of the late Mrs. A. T. Stewart; an Indian girl; "Dancing Indian," made by his own hand, and a statue of James Otis, which adorns the chapel at Mount Auburn, Cambridge. In 1849, while on a visit to this country, he received from the state of Virginia an order for a monument to be erected in Richmond. He immediately returned to Rome and began the work, of which the design was a star of five rays, each one of these bearing a statue of some historic Virginian, Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson among the number. The work is surmounted by a plinth, on which stands an equestrian statue of Washington. These statues, modelled in Rome, were cast at the celebrated Munich Foundry, where, as elsewhere, their merit was much appreciated. Mr. Crawford's most important works after these were ordered by the national government for the capitol at Washington. First among these were a statue of Washington, Promised among his own designs, a statue of Liberty, which surmounts the dome; and last of these, and of his life-work, was a bronze dove on which are modelled various scenes in the public life of Washington. Promising among his other projects, a statue of Liberty, which was also his statue of an Indian chief, much admired by the English sculptor Gibson, who proposed that a bronze copy of it should be retained in Rome as a lasting monument. Mr. Crawford's health failed under the pressure of the great public works here enumerated. In 1856 he was suddenly afflicted with blindness caused by a cancerous affection. He was above middle height, well formed and athletic, with a clear eye, ruddy complexion, and energetic temperment. In politics he was a liberal, in religion a Deist, and in character generous and kind, and adverse to discord, professional or social.—His son, Francis Marion, author, b. in Italy in 1845, has lived chiefly abroad. He has published novels in rapid succession, including "Mr. Issacs," (New York, 1882); "Doctor Claudius" (Cincinnati, 1879); "To Leeward" (1884); "An American Politician" (1885); "Zoroaster" (1885); "Tale of a Lonely Parish" (1886); and "Saracenias" (1886).

CRAWFORD, THOMAS HARTLEY, lawyer, b. in Chambersburg, Pa., 14 Nov., 1789; d. in Washington, D. C., 27 Jan., 1839. He was graduated at Princeton in 1804, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1807, and began to practise in Chambersburg. Later he was elected as a Jackson democrat to congress, and was re-elected, serving from 7 Dec., 1829, till 2 March, 1833. During 1836 he was a member of the committee of the House of Representatives which was appointed to investigate alleged frauds in the purchase of the reservation of the land of the Creek Indians. From 1836 till 1845 he held the office of commissioner of Indian affairs. In 1845 he was elected and served as a circuit judge of the criminal court of the District of Columbia, and continued as such until his death.

CRAWFORD, WILLIAM, soldier, b. in Berkeley county, Va., in 1732; d. in Wyandot county, Ohio, 11 June, 1782. He was a surveyor, and the associate of Washington, who engraved many of his maps. At the beginning of the French and Indian war he became an ensign in the Virginia rifeeman, and was with Gen. Braddock in the expedition against Fort Duquesne. He continued in the service until 1761, having been promoted to the grade of captain on the recommendation of Washington. He then served during the Pontiac war from 1763 till 1764, and in 1767 settled in western Pennsylvania, where he purchased land and became a justice of the peace. Soon after the beginning of the Revolutionary war he raised a company of Virginians and joined Washington. In 1776 he was made lieutenant-colonel of the 5th Virginia regiment, and later became colonel, resigning from the army in 1781. He was at the battle of Long Island, in the subsequent retreat across New Jersey and over the Delaware, participated in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and afterward was engaged around Philadelphia. In 1778 he was assigned to frontier duty, and during the following years was occupied in suppressing the Indian attacks on the settlers. After his resignation he retired to his farm, in the hope of spending the remainder of his days with his family, having already given nearly twenty-five years of his life to the service of his country; but in May, 1782, at the urgent request of Gen. Washington and William Irvine, he accepted, though with great reluctance, the command of an expedition against the Susquehannock tribe in the banks of the Muskingum. The Indians were discovered on 4 June, and an engagement ensued, in which Crawford's troops were surrounded in a grove called Battle island by a force much larger than his own. For two days the fight was continued, when, finding his ammunition exhausted, he decided to cut their way out. In the retreat that followed, the soldiers were separated, and Col. Crawford fell into the hands of the Indians. After several days of cruel experience, during which he was subjected to horrible torture, he was burned to
death. The story is told by N. N. Hill, Jr., in the "Magazine of Western History" for May, 1885, under the title of "Crawford's Campaign."

**CRAWFORD, William Harris**, statesman, b. in Amherst county, Va., 24 Feb., 1772; d. in Elbert county, Ga., 13 Sept., 1864. His father, who was in reduced circumstances, removed first to South Carolina and then to Columbia county, Ga. After teaching school at Augusta the boy studied law, began practice at Lexington in 1799, and was one of the compilers of the first digest of the laws of Georgia. He became a member of the state senate in 1802, and in 1807 was chosen U. S. senator to fill a vacancy. The political excitement of the period led him to engage in two duels, in one of which his opponent fell, and in the second of which he was himself wounded. He was re-elected in 1811, acquiesced in the policy of a U. S. bank, and in 1812 was chosen president pro tem. of the senate. He was at first opposed to the war with Great Britain, but eventually gave it his support; and in 1813, having declined the place of secretary of war, accepted that of minister to France, where he formed a personal intimacy with Lafayette. In 1816, on the retirement of Mr. Dallas, he was appointed secretary of the treasury. He was prominently urged as a candidate for the presidency, but refused. In 1820 he rose to the head of the treasury department, where he adhered to the views of the Monroe-Jefferson school, and opposed the federal policy in regard to internal improvements, then supported by a considerable section of his own party. This position on the great question of the time subjected him to virulent hostility from opponents of his own party; and Mr. Calhoun, who was one of these opponents, became a dangerous rival for the democratic nomination for the presidency, to succeed Monroe. Crawford, however, as the choice of the Virginia party, and the representative of the views of Jefferson, secured the nomination of a congressional caucus in February, 1824; and in the election that followed he received the electoral votes of Virginia and Georgia, with scattering votes from New York, Maryland, and Delaware—in all, 41. No choice having been made by the electoral college, the election reverted to the house of representatives, where John Quincy Adams was elected over Jackson and Crawford, through the influence of Henry Clay, the fourth candidate before the people, who brought his friends to the support of Adams. The result was also due, in a measure, to the confirmed ill health of Mr. Crawford, and perhaps to imputations brought against his conduct of the treasury department. These charges he promptly refuted, and a committee that included Daniel Webster and John Randolph unanimously declared them to be unfounded. But his health rendered it impossible for him to continue in public life; and, although he recovered his strength partially, he took no part after this date in politics. Returning to Georgia, he became circuit judge, which office he continued to fill with great efficiency, by successive elections in 1828 and 1831, until nearly the end of his life. He had no connection with the nullification movement, to which he was opposed; and his last days were spent in retirement. Personally he was a man of classic and sound education, a conversationalist, religious in his views and feelings, and a supporter of Baptist convictions. At his home he dispensed a hearty republican hospitality, and his name is eminent among the illustrious citizens of Georgia.—His son, Nathaniel Mason, ed., of Walker county, Ga., d. 29 March, 1811; d. in Walker county, Ga., 27 Oct., 1871, was graduated at the University of Georgia in 1829 with the first honor. At the age of twenty-five he was elected to a professorship in Oglethorpe college, at Milledgeville, Ga. He had been a Presbyterian, but changed his views and entered the Baptist ministry. In 1846 he accepted the chair of theology in Mercer university, and ten years later was elected to the presidency, but soon retired to accept the professorship of moral philosophy in the University of Maryland. In 1857 he became professor of theology in Georgetown, Ky., but returned to Georgia again as president of Mercer university, where he remained for seven years. At the close of the war, in 1865, he accepted the presidency of Georgetown college, Ky., and continued to fill this post until the time of his death. He was the author of a volume entitled "Christian Paradoxes."

**CRAZY HORSE**, Indian chief, b. about 1842. He was an Ogalalaa Sioux, brother-in-law of Red Cloud, and one of the principal chiefs of the hostile Indians in the Black Hills, which formed the basis of his authority in the U. S. government in the western territories. He left Fort Laramie, and went to war, after the murder of his brother in 1865. He soon established a reputation as a brave and cunning leader, and gathered a strong band, whom he ruled with despotic rigor. With Sitting Bull he surprised and destroyed Gen. Custer's command on the Little Big Horn river, 25 June, 1876. He was pursued by Gen. Terry into the Black Hills, and the following spring Gen. Crook conducted an expedition against his own party, with 900 followers, at the Red Cloud agency.

**CREERY, William Rufus**, educator, b. in Baltimore, Md., 9 May, 1834; d. there, 1 May, 1875. He was graduated at Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., in 1842, and at once began teaching in the public schools of Baltimore, continuing in that capacity until 1854, when he became professor of belles-lettres in Baltimore city college. In 1859 he was chosen president of the Lutherville female seminary, where he remained until 1862, when he renewed his teaching in the public schools of Baltimore. Five years later he was elected city superintendent of public instruction for a term of four years, and in 1872 was re-elected. In conjunction with Prof. M. A. Newell he prepared the Maryland series of school-books, which includes "Primary-School Sounding-Book," "Grammar-School Sounding-Book," and the series of six "Readers," and "Catechism of United States History."

**CREIGHTON, John Orde**, naval officer, b. in New York city about 1785; d. in Sing Sing, N. Y., 13 Oct., 1838. He entered the navy as a midshipman in June, 1800, served under Preble before Tripoli, became a lieutenant, 24 Feb., 1807, and was attached to the frigate "Chesapeake," in June, 1807, when she was attacked by the "Leopard." He was afterward attached to the "President," and was first lieutenant in her action with the "Little Belt," 16 May, 1811. In 1813 he commanded the brig "Rat-
tiesmaken," with the rank of master-commandant, and was made captain, 27 April, 1816. In 1829—30 he commanded the squadron on the coast of Brazil.

**CREIGHTON, John Blakeney,** naval officer, b. in Rhode Island, 12 Nov., 1822; d. in Morrisania, New York, 1863. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 10 Feb., 1838, became a lieutenant, 9 Oct., 1833, commissioned as commander, 20 Sept., 1862, was on special duty in 1863, and in 1866. He retired from the navy as a commodore, 27 June, 1865, and was killed in a duel with a Miss Weir, head of Philadelphia, while yet a minor, became a merchant, removed to the Ohio in the spring of 1774, and established a settlement below Wheeling. He took command of the pioneers, who prepared for an Indian war, and, after Dr. Conolly had warned him of the "Mingo," or the South Atlantic blockading squadron, which was engaged in the bombardment of Fort Wagner and Gregg in August, 1863. He was transferred to the "Mingo," of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, and commanded that steamer till the close of the war. He was commissioned captain on 26 Nov., 1868, and became a commodore on 9 Nov., 1874. He was commandant of the Norfolk navy-yard in 1879, and was retired with the rank of rear-admiral in 1883.

**CREIGHTON, William,** clergyman, b. in New York city, 17 May, 1831; d. in Tarrytown, N. Y., 23 April, 1865. He was graduated at Columbia in 1852, studied theology, and took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church, and during a great part of his earlier ministry, 1852—9, rector of St. Andrew's, Menlo Park, California. During the suspension of Bishop Onderdonk he was elected provisional bishop of the diocese of New York, but declined the office. He presided in the diocesan convention for nine years, and in the lower house of the general convention of the E. church during its sessions in 1853, 1855, and 1856. He was rector of Christ church, Tarrytown, N. Y., 1866—85.

**CRELE, Joseph,** centenarian, b. in Detroit, Mich., in 1753; d. in Caledonia, Wis., 27 Jan., 1896. The date of his birth is established by the record of his baptism in the French Catholic church, Detroit. He was married in 1775 at New Orleans, and a few years afterward settled at Prairie du Chien. He bore arms at Braddock's defeat, and before the Revolution was employed in carrying letters between Prairie du Chien and Green Bay. He settled in Wisconsin during the Revolution, and in 1816, when he passed with a daughter by his third marriage, born when he was sixty-nine years old. He enjoyed robust health up to two years of his death, and was able to walk several miles without fatigue as long as he was robust; his wand was always a help to the family.

**Crenshaw, Anderson,** jurist, b. in South Carolina, 22 May, 1783; d. in Alabama in 1847. He was graduated in 1806 from the College of Columbia, S. C., being the first graduate of the institution, became a successful lawyer, removed to Alabama about 1819, and held the offices of judge of the circuit court from 1821 to 1838, being also, until 1832, judge of the supreme court, and chancellor of the southern division of the state from the organization of a separate court of chancery in 1838 till his death. Though a Whig in politics, he was elected to both and both houses, and was held by a Democratic legislature.—His son, Walter Henry, b. in Abbeville district, S. C., 7 July, 1817; d. in Alabama in 1878. He was graduated at the University of Alabama in 1834, and was from 1838 till 1867 a member of either the upper or lower house of the Alabama legislature, officiating as speaker of the house in 1861—5, and president of the senate in 1865—7. In 1865 he was a member of the Constitutional convention. He was afterward judge of the Butler county criminal court, and with two other commissioners codified the laws of the state.

**Cresap, Michael,** trader and Indian fighter, b. in Alleghany county, Md., 29 June, 1742; d. in New York city, 18 Oct., 1775. His father, Thomas, emigrated from Yorkshire, England, settled in western Maryland, and was a member of the Ohio Company in 1748. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 10 Feb., 1838, became a lieutenant, 9 Oct., 1833, commissioned as commander, 20 Sept., 1862, was on special duty in 1863, and in 1866. He retired from the navy as a commodore, 27 June, 1865, and was killed in a duel with a Miss Weir, head of Philadelphia, while yet a minor, became a merchant, removed to the Ohio in the spring of 1774, and established a settlement below Wheeling. He took command of the pioneers, who prepared for an Indian war, and, after Dr. Conolly had warned him of the "Mingo," or the South Atlantic blockading squadron, which was engaged in the bombardment of Fort Wagner and Gregg in August, 1863. He was transferred to the "Mingo," of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, and commanded that steamer till the close of the war. He was commissioned captain on 26 Nov., 1868, and became a commodore on 9 Nov., 1874. He was commandant of the Norfolk navy-yard in 1879, and was retired with the rank of rear-admiral in 1883.

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**Cresson, Elliott,** philanthropist, b. in Philadelphia, 2 March, 1796; d. there, 20 Feb., 1854. He was a member of the Society of Friends, became a successful merchant in Philadelphia, and devoted his attention to benevolent objects, especially the
promotion of the welfare of the Indians and negroes in the United States. He conceived the intention of becoming a missionary among the Seminoles in Florida, but afterwards, with the scheme of colonizing American negroes in Africa, engaged in establishing the first colony of liberated slaves at Bassa Cove, on the Grain coast, became president of the Colonization Society, and labored as its agent in New England in the winter of 1835 and 1836, in southern Illinois in 1839-40, and in Great Britain in 1840-3 and 1850-3. He left in his will $122,000 to various benevolent institutions, and a lot, valued at $30,000, for a home for superannuated merchants and gentlemen.

CRESSON, John Chapman, civil engineer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1796; d. there, in 1876. He was educated at a Friends' academy, attended lectures on agriculture at the University of Pennsylvania, and then became a farmer, but sold his farm in 1834, and engaged in business in Philadelphia. He was then made superintendent and engineer of the Philadelphia gas works, and held the office for twenty-eight years. He was given the chair of mechanics and natural philosophy in Franklin institute in 1837, and in 1855 was made its president. He also held a similar chair in the Philadelphia high-school for two years. He was for many years a member of and one of the vice-presidents of the Pennsylvania institution for the blind, and was connected with many other charitable institutions. He was also manager of the Schuykill navigation company, president of the Main Line and Schuylkill Railroad company in 1847-76, and one of the original Fairmount park commissioners, afterward becoming chief engineer of that park.

CREWS, A. J., statesman, b. in Port Deposit, Cecil co., Md., 18 Nov., 1828. He was graduated at Dickinson college, in 1848, studied law, and was admitted to the Maryland bar in 1850. He was a member of the state legislature in 1860 and 1862, and assistant adjutant-general for Maryland in 1862-3. He was elected to congress, and served from 7 Dec., 1863, till 3 March, 1865, and, having distinguished himself as an earnest friend of the Union, was elected as a republican to the U. S. senate in March, 1865, to fill the unexpired term of Thomas H. Hicks. On 22 Feb., 1866, he delivered, at the request of the House of representatives, a memorable oration of his friend and colleague, Hon. James A. Garfield, to the Baltimore convention of 1864, the Philadelphia loyalists convention of 1866, the Border states convention held in Baltimore in 1867, and the Chicago republican convention of 1868. In May, 1868, he was elected secretary of the U. S. senate, but declined. On 5 March, 1869, he was appointed by President Grant postmaster-general of the United States, and served till 3 July, 1874.

CREW, Julia (Pleasant), author, b. in Huntsville, Ala., 21 Aug., 1827; d. near Shreveport, La., June 4, 1891. Col. James J. Pleasants, of Virginia, removed to Alabama, became secretary of state, and married a daughter of Gov. Bibb. The daughter was educated by a superior teacher from the north, and was encouraged by her father to write verses. In 1854 she married Col. Thomas Bibb M. Bradley, a young poet of promise, who died soon afterward, induced her to publish a selection of her poems with some of his own. The volume appeared in 1854, before her marriage, under the title, "Philella, and Other Poems, by Two Cousins of the South" (New York). After the war Mrs. Crew taught a village-school, while her husband, who had lost his large estate, resumed the practice of law. She has published an allegorical and moral novel entitled "A Dream," (Philadelphia, 1886), and left many unpublished poems to be issued in a posthumous volume.

CREVIN, Joseph, R. C. bishop, b. in Lyons, France, in 1800; d. in St. Paul, Minn., in 1857. He studied in his native diocese, and became a priest, with the exception of the years 1839-40, and in Great Britain in 1840-3 and 1850-3. He left in his will $122,000 to various benevolent institutions, and a lot, valued at $30,000, for a home for superannuated merchants and gentlemen.

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became assistant surgeon in the French navy on 24 Oct., 1868, was attached to the marines at the beginning of the war of 1870, became a surgeon of the second class in 1873, gained the cross of the Legion of Honor in 1875, and remained in the navy until 1882. He then became a surgeon of the Indian Service, and was assigned to the Maroni river in French Guiana, explored the Tu-nuc-Humac mountains, and descended the Yari to the Amazon. He afterward ascended the Orinoco, and in 1881 set out from Buenos Ayres with a company of marines to ascend the Paraguay and cross over to the Amazon by the Tapajos and the Zingu. The expedition reached the confluence of the Pilayas and Pilcomayo, and embarked in three boats; but, in the region of the Tuyo, Dr. Creveaux and all his companions save two were treacherously murdered by the Taqui Indians.

CRIVÈCEOUR, J. Hector St. John de, author, b. in Normandy in 1751; d. in 1806 or 1813. He finished his education in England, and embarked for America in 1754. He purchased an estate in the neighborhood of New York, and married the daughter of a wealthy merchant. During the war of the Revolution his family was frequently ravaged, and he himself forced to seek safety in flight. In 1780, as his affairs in Europe required his presence, he obtained permission from the British commander to cross the line of the enemy, and entered New York with one of his sons, from which city he was about to sail. But the unexpected appearance of a French squadron led to his being suspected of having entered New York as a spy, and he was cast into prison. After a detention of three months, he was released by two prominent New Yorkers in guarantee of his good behavior for him. He then embarked on a vessel sailing for Dublin, and reached France in 1782. About this time he introduced the culture of the American potato into Normandy. He had previously published in English his "Letters of an American Farmer." He now wrote "Letters on a Cultivateur Ameri-caun" and had them published in Paris. He then returned to New York, where he was appointed French consul. No sooner had he landed, in November, 1788, than he learned that his house had been burned and his farm ravaged by the savages. His wife had died a few weeks before, and he could learn nothing of his children. He discovered them, however, in the charge of an English merchant named Flower, who, through gratitude for Creveceur's kindness to the English prisoners in Normandy, had, at great risk, rescued them. The appointment of Creveceur was agreeable to the American government, and Washington gave him particular proofs of his esteem. He accompanied Franklin in the journey that the latter took in 1787 to Lancaster to lay the first stone of the college which he had founded. The "Lettres d'un cultivateur Ameri-caun" consists of three volumes, giving a description of the United States and Canada. It was so laudatory of the climate, productions, etc., that more than five hundred families left France on the faith of Creveceur's statements, and settled on the Ohio, where most of them remained. He also wrote "La culture des pommes de terre" and "Voyage dans la haute Pensylvanie et dans l'état de New York" (2 vols., Paris, 1801).

CRÍADO DE CASTILLA, Alonso (cre-ah-do-day cas-teel-yah), Spanish governor of Guatemala from 1598 till 1611. During his administration peace and order reigned in every section of the country, as the filibustering expeditions headed by Drake had been successfully repelled before he entered office. He founded the town and port of Santo Tomás on the harbor of Castilla, a yellow-fever patients in the Salut islands, and, after recovering from an attack of the disease, ascended Maroni river in French Guiana, explored the Tu-nuc-Humac mountains, and descended the Yari to the Amazon. He afterward ascended the Orinoco, and in 1881 set out from Buenos Ayres with a company of marines to ascend the Paraguay and cross over to the Amazon by the Tapajos and the Zingu. The expedition reached the confluence of the Pilayas and Pilcomayo, and embarked in three boats; but, in the region of the Tuyo, Dr. Creveaux and all his companions save two were treacherously murdered by the Taqui Indians.

CRITTENDEN, John Jordan, statesman, b. in Woodford county, Ky., 10 Sept., 1807; d. near Frankfort, Ky., 26 July, 1883. His father served in the war of the Revolution, with the rank of major. The son was graduated at William and Mary college in 1807, and entered upon the practice of the law in his native country, but after a short time removed to Logan county, bordering on Tennessee, a thinly settled part of the state. In 1809 Gov. Vinian Edwards appointed him attorney-general of the territory of Illinois. He served for a short time as a volunteer in the war of 1812, was aide to Gen. Shelby in 1813, and served with Adair and Berry in the Canada campaign. After leaving the army he resumed the practice of his profession, soon attaining a high place at the bar. In 1816 he was elected to the legislature, where he at once took a high rank. The next year he was elected to the U. S. senate, but after three years' service he resigned his seat, and in 1819 took up his residence in Frankfort. Here he soon rose to eminence in the legal profession, especially as a criminal lawyer, and served several terms in the legislature. In 1827 he was appointed by President Adams U. S. district attorney, but, on the accession of Gen. Jackson to the presidency in 1829, he was removed. He was elected again to the U. S. senate in 1835, and served a full term. In the remarkable canvass of
1840 Mr. Crittenden took an active part in favor of Gen. Harrison. He was re-elected to the senate at the expiration of his term, but resigned his seat to accept the appointment of attorney-general in Harrison's cabinet; he was confirmed to the post of Harrison's successor, and the accession of Mr. Tyler. Mr. Crittenden's views of national policy not being in harmony with those of the new president, he retired from the cabinet. Mr. Clay having decided to retire from the senate in 1842, Mr. Crittenden was appointed to fill the seat vacated by the expiration of the term was again elected for a full term. In 1848 he was elected governor of Kentucky, and resigned his seat in the senate to fill that office. Notwithstanding the intimate relations between Mr. Clay and himself, he favored the nomination of Gen. Taylor in 1848 as the Whig candidate for the presidency, but only after Mr. Clay had assured him that he would not be a candidate.

When the president died, and Mr. Fillmore succeeded him, Mr. Crittenden accepted the portfolio of attorney-general in the new cabinet. The great question as to the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law was referred to him, and he prepared an opinion in favor of it. In 1855 he was once more elected to the senate, and took a leading part in the discussions of the important questions that came before congress in the course of the next five years. The sentiments uttered by him were eminently national, and he exerted his full strength in a patriotic effort to effect a satisfactory settlement of the disturbing elements that imperilled the perpetuity of the Union. He opposed the compromise, and, in expressing his views of the questions growing out of the Kansas troubles, vigorously opposed the policy of the administrations of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan. He favored the election of Bell and Everett in the presidential canvass of 1860. He was consistently opposed secession, and supported Mr. Lincoln's administration, holding that it was the right and duty of the government to maintain the Union by force. He exerted his full power to effect a compromise between the contending parties, but, failing to accomplish it, he was re-elected in good hope of maintaining the Union, he proposed an amendment to the constitution in December, 1860, providing for the re-enactment of the Missouri compromise, and the prohibition of any interference by Congress with slavery wherever it should be legally established. Mr. Crittenden had been six times elected to the senate, and his last effort in that body was to save the Union. On 4 March, 1861, he presented the credentials of his successor, Mr. Breckinridge, and retired. Returning to Kentucky, he urged his state to stand by the Union, and held it firmly against the appeals of the other states of the south. He became a candidate for a seat in congress, and, being elected, took his place in the house of representatives, where he was at once recognized as a powerful leader. He offered, on 19 July, 1861, the following resolution, which was adopted with only two dissenting votes: "Resolved by the house of representatives of the congress of the United States, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the southern states, now in arms against the constitutional government, and in arms around the capital; that in this national emergency congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect its only duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those states, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the states unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease." He opposed the employment of slaves as soldiers, and he denied the power of congress to organize the state of West Virginia. His last speech, delivered 22 Feb., 1863, showed that the expectation of the expiration of the term was again elected for a full term. In 1848 he was elected governor of Kentucky, and resigned his seat in the senate to fill that office. Notwithstanding the intimate relations between Mr. Clay and himself, he favored the nomination of Gen. Taylor in 1848 as the Whig candidate for the presidency, but only after Mr. Clay had assured him that he would not be a candidate.

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mitted to the bar, and became commonwealth's attorney in Kentucky in 1842. He served in the Mexican war as lieutenant-colonel of Kentucky infantry, and was volunteer aide to Gen. Taylor at the battle of Buena Vista. In 1849 he was appointed by President Taylor consul to Liverpool, and served till 1853, then returned to the United States, resided for some time at Frankfort, and afterward engaged in mercantile business at Louisville, Ky. At the beginning of the civil war he espoused the national cause, and on 27 Oct., 1861, was appointed major of the 23rd Ohio, and was commissioned a brigadier-general on 28 July, 1862, with the rank of major-general, 17 July, 1862, for gallant service on that occasion, and assigned to the command of a division in the Army of the Tennessee. He commanded the 2d corps, forming the left wing of the Army of the Ohio under Gen. Buell, and afterward served under Gen. Rosecrans in the battle of Stone River, and at Chickamauga commanded one of the two corps that were routed. In the Virginia campaign of 1864 he commanded a division of the 9th corps. He resigned, 13 Dec., 1864, on the passage of the Union Pacific Railroad, the 23d infantry on 28 July, 1866, was brevetted brigadier-general for gallantry at Stone River, 2 March, 1867, transferred to the 17th infantry in 1869, and served with his regiment on the frontier until 1870. A nephew of John Jordan, b. in Alabama about 1828, served in the Mexican war as lieutenant of Missouri mounted volunteers, afterward settled in Indiana, and entered the volunteer army in 1861 as colonel of a regiment of three months' men, with a company of which he took a part in the battle of Philippi. The regiment was reorganized under his command at the expiration of its term of service, and served for three years. He was promoted brigadier-general on 28 April, 1863, and taken prisoner at Murfreesboro on 13 July, and not released till October. He resigned 5 May, 1863.

CROASDALE, Samuel, soldier, b. in Pennsylvania; d. at Antietam, Md., 17 Sept., 1862. He was a lawyer in Doylestown, Pa. Immediately after the president's proclamation of 15 April, 1861, he volunteered for three months, and, after the governor's call for nine months' men in the summer of 1862, raised a company in Doylestown, and, upon the organization of the 128th Pennsylvania regiment, was appointed its colonel. After a few weeks' service in camps of instruction near Washington, the emergency of the invasion of Maryland required the services of the regiment in the field. At Antietam it was assigned an important position, and Col. Croasdale, having formed his men in line, was leading an assault under a heavy fire, when a ball killed him instantly.

CROCKER, Alvah, capitalist, b. in Leominster, Mass., 14 Oct., 1801; d. in Fitchburg, 26 Dec., 1874. He obtained an academic education, entered a paper-mill at Franklin, N. H., in 1826, removed to Fitchburg, Mass., in 1828, and began to manufacture paper on his own account on borrowed capital. He struggled for many years with debt, but gradually extended his business, and in 1834 laid the foundation for a fortune by purchasing all the land in the Nashua valley, in order to build a new road. He was elected to the Massachusetts legislature in 1855, where he advocated steam communication with Boston, returned to the legislature in 1843, and obtained a charter for a new railroad between northern Massachusetts and the seaboard, which was completed through his exertions in 1845. He afterward engaged in building the Vermont and Massachusetts, the Troy and Boston, and the Ho osac tunnel railroads, and in 1847-8 lectured in behalf of the tunnel project. Near his paper-mills, which became the largest in the United States, he built machine-shops and foundries. He was the first to use cotton-waste in the manufacture of paper, and was the first to substitute linen for coarse paper. He was a member of the state senate for two terms during the civil war, on 2 Jan., 1872, was elected to congress as a Republican to serve out the unexpired term of William B. Washburn, who had been made governor, and served for two terms, serving from 14 Feb., 1872, until his death.

CROCKER, Charles, railroad builder, b. in Troy, N. Y., 16 Sept., 1822. He had a limited education, and was early turned adrift by his father. In 1840 he went to California, and, after engaging in placer mining, opened a general store in Sacramento. He was elected to the common council in 1855, and to the legislature in 1860. With Leland Stanford, Mark Hopkins, and Collins F. Huntington, he furnished means for the survey of a railroad route across the Sierra Nevada; and in 1859, when the legislature under contract with him by congress was associated with them in constructing the Central Pacific division, the four supplying the capital beyond the government subsidy. He personally built a large portion of the line. In 1871 he was elected president of the Southern Pacific railroad company, of California, and second vice-president of the Central Pacific, superintending, in the former capacity, the construction of the divisions in Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. In 1884 he effected a combination of the two companies, having a joint control of 8,908 miles of railroad and steamship lines, and soon afterward removed to New York city.

CROCKER, Hannah Mather, author, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1765; d. in Roxbury, Mass., 10 July, 1847. She was a granddaughter of Hannah Mather, a daughter of the Rev. Samuel Mather, of Boston, and married Joseph Crocker, of Taunton, who left her a widow. In 1810 she sent to a newspaper a series of "Letters on Free-masonry," which were republished on the advice of the Rev. Dr. Thaddeus Harris, who furnished a preface to the volume. She published afterward "The School of Reform," and in 1818 "Observations on the Rights of Woman," and wrote an account of the life of Madam Knight, the school-mistress of Benjamin Franklin, which is preserved in the library of the Antiquarian society of Worcester, Mass.

CROCKER, Marcellus M., soldier, b. in Franklin, Johnson co., Ind., 6 Feb., 1830; d. in Washington, D. C., 28 Aug., 1865. He entered the U. S. military academy in 1847, but left at the end of his second year, studied law, and practised in Des Moines, Iowa. He entered the national service as major of the 2d Iowa infantry in May, 1861, was promoted colonel on 30 Dec., fought with distinction in the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, was promoted brigadier and engaged at the siege of Vicksburg, conducting a raid in Mississippi. After the re-enlistment of his brigade as veteran volunteers he fought through the Georgia campaign of Gen. Sherman, commanding a division a part of the time. He was suffering from cancer during the whole of his military career, and was assigned to duty in New Mexico on account of sickness. The brigade that he had commanded and brought to a high state of discipline was nicknamed "Crocker's Greyhounds." It lost heavily in the assault of Bald Hill before
CROCKETT, David, pioneer, b. in Limestone, Greene co., Tenn., 17 Aug., 1786; d. in Texas, 6 March, 1836. His father, a Revolutionary veteran of Irish birth, moved to eastern Tennessee after the war, and about 1793 opened a small tavern on the road from Knoxville to Abingdon. When David was about twelve years old his father hired him to an old Dutchman, with whom he went 400 miles on foot, but, after remaining a few weeks with his master, ran away and succeeded in reaching home. Shortly afterward he was sent to school, but on the fourth day gave one of the pupils with whom he had quarreled a sound beating, and, after playing truant for a time to avoid a flogging, ran away from home to escape the vengeance of his father. For three years he worked for teamsters in Tennessee, Missouri, and Virginia, and for eighteen months was bound to a hatter in the last-named state. Tired of wandering about, he finally returned home, and shortly afterward worked hard for a year to pay two notes of his father's, amounting to $76. He then went to school for six months, and learned his letters for the first time, but relinquished study to seek a wife, and, after several disappointments in love, married and settled in Lincoln county in 1809, and about 1811 in Franklin county, one of the wildest parts of the state. Crockett had by this time acquired some fame as a hunter, and, at the beginning of the Creek war in 1813, he enlisted in a regiment of sixty-day volunteers. He served through the war, and afterward settled on Shoal creek, in a desolate region of the state, where a temporary government was formed by the settlers and Crockett was made a magistrate. He was subsequently appointed to the same office by the state legislature, and was then elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. In 1826 he was again a candidate for the legislature, and winning favor by telling amusing stories and by his skill with the rifle, was elected by a handsome majority, though he had never read a newspaper in his life, and was entirely ignorant of public speaking. In 1822 he lost all his property by fire, and moved again to the Obion river, where he devoted himself to his favorite occupation of hunting, living on bear meat and venison. He served again in the legislature in 1829-30, and in the latter year was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress. In 1830 he was again a candidate, as a supporter of Jackson, and this time was elected, serving two terms, from 1827 till 1831. In his second term he opposed Jackson's Indian bill, and this course caused his defeat in 1836; but he served again in 1835-6. Crockett was popular at Washington, where he became noted not only for his eccentricity of manner, but for his strong common sense and shrewdness. He prided himself on his independence, and thus set forth his position: "I am at liberty to vote as my conscience and judgment dictate to be right, without the yoke of any party on me, or the driver at my heels, with his whip in hand, commanding me.
to go-wo-haw, just at his pleasure." After the increasing influence of Jackson in Tennessee, which made it impossible for Crockett to be re-elected to congress, he joined the Texans in their struggle for independence. Taking part in various exploits, ended his adventurous life in the famous defence of the Alamo, where, as one of the six survivors of a band of 140 Texans, he surrendered to Santa Anna, only to be massacred by that officer's orders. An unauthorized account of Crockett's life, "K'in," was published in 1797, and a "Tour to the North and Down East" (New York, 1833). See, also, "Crockett's Exploits in Texas" (New York, 1849); and "Life of Colonel David Crockett," by Edward S. Ellis (Philadelphia).—His son, John W., b. in Trenton, Tenn.; d. in Memphis, Tenn., 24 Nov., 1852, was a member of congress in 1837-39. He was elected by the legislature to represent the 4th district of Tennis on 1 Nov., 1894, and afterward removed to New Orleans, where, on 25 May, 1846, he became associate editor of the "National." CROES, John, P. E., bishop, b. in Elizabeth-town, N. J., 1 June, 1792. Removed to Brunswick, N. J., 26 July, 1833. His early years were occupied partly in mechanical pursuits and partly in efforts to acquire a classical education. During the Revolution he served as a sergeant and quartermaster, and after the war he opened a school in Newark, N. J., and studied for the ministry of the Episcopal church. He was ordained deacon by Bishop White in Philadelphia, 28 Feb., 1790, and priest in March, 1792. He then became rector of Trinity church, Swedesborough, N. J., which place he held for twelve years. He was uniformly active and zealous in the service of the church in both diocesan and general conventions. Dr. Croes became rector of Christ church, New Brunswick, in 1801, having in charge also a neighboring church and an academy. He was elected bishop of New Jersey in the summer, and consecrated in Philadelphia in November, 1801, and made bishop in 17th infantry, 12 March, 1812. He distinguished himself under Harrison in the sortie from Fort Meigs, became his aide-de-camp, with the rank of major, 30 March, 1813, and, on the 1st and 2d of August following, conducted the memorable defence of Fort Stephenson, St. Lawrence River, against Gen. Proctor, with an army of 500 regulars and 700 Indians. Maj. Croghan was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for his gallantry on this occasion, and subsequently received from congress a gold medal. He was made a lieutenant-colonel 21 Feb., 1814; and as inspector-general, with the rank of colonel, 21 Dec., 1825. In 1846 he joined Taylor's army in Mexico, and served with credit at the battle of Monterey. His son, George St. John, a Confederate officer, was mortally wounded at McCoy's Mills, W. Va., during Floyd's retreat from Cotton Hill, in December, 1861. Before his death he admitted to Gen. Benham, by whose soldiers he had been wounded, that he had fought on the wrong side. He invented a peculiar pack-saddle for mules, which had been successfully used
in convaying wounded men over the mountain-passes of western Virginia.

CROIX, John Baptist De La., R. C. bishop, b. of a noble family, in Geneva, France, in 1838; d. in Quebec, 28 Dec., 1727. He was first almoner to Louis XIV, and came to Canada in 1685 as successor to Laval, the first bishop of Quebec. He founded three hospitals, and distributed more than a million lives among the poor.

CROLY, George A., b. in New York city, 3 Nov., 1839. He was graduated at New York university in 1854, was subsequently a professor of phonography, and a reporter for the New York "Evening Post" and "Herald" from 1855 till 1858. He owned and edited the Rockford, Ill., "Daily News" in 1857-8, and became city editor of the New York "World" when it was founded in 1860, then its managing editor until 1872. His active work as a newspaper editor terminated in 1878, when, in consequence of ill health, he resigned the editorship of the New York "Graphic," which he had held since 1872. Mr. Croly has had some notoriety as a predictor of financial catastrophes, and foretold in the spring of 1872 the panic of the autumn of 1873, naming the banking-house (Jay Cooke & Co.) that first failed, and also indicated the probable end of the "Northern Pacific" that would first go down. Mr. Croly has contributed many articles to periodicals, and published lives of Seymour and Blair, with a "History of Reconstruction" (New York, 1888), and "A Primer of Pessimism" (1876).—His wife, Jane Cunningham, b. in Market Harborough, England, 19 Dec., 1831, is known by her writings under the pen-name of "Jenny June." Her father came to the United States when she was ten years old. Until that time she was educated at her native place, afterward by her father and brother at Poughkeepsie, and in 1860 became editor of Demorest's "Quarterly Mirror of Fashion," and then she contributed to the New York "Weekly Illustrated News" in "Demorest's Illustrated Monthly." She became the editor of the new journal. Mrs. Croly has also editorially connected with the "New York "World," "Graphic," "daily Times," and "Noah's Sunday Times," and was dramatic critic and assistant editor of the "Messenger" for five years, 1861-6. She invented the system of duplicate correspondence, and has practiced it for the "World." Mrs. Croly's "Jenny June" was a comic poem by Benjamin F. Taylor, sent to her, when she was about twelve years old, by her pastor, in Poughkeepsie, with the name underlined, because, he said, "You are the littlest girl I know." Mrs. Croly called the first Woman's Congress in New York, in 1856, and the second, in 1869, and in 1868 founded the Sorosis, and was its president until 1870, and again from 1876 till 1880. She is vice-president of the Association for the advancement of the medical education of women. She has published "Talks on Women's Topics" (1869); "For Better or Worse" (1875); a "Cookery Book for Young Housekeepers"; and "Knitters and Crochet," "Letters and Monograms" (New York, 1883-5).

CROOK, William, inventor, b. in Preston, England, in 1807. He was brought up as a handloom cotton-weaver, and at an early age learned the trade of a machinist. While superintendent of a cotton-mill in Ramsbottom, near Berry, he made many experiments on cotton-locks. He came to Taunton, Mass., in 1846, and while there devised a lock for the manufacture of fancy cotton goods, for which he received a patent on 23 Nov., 1837. In this loom one part of the warp was depressed while the other was lifted, instead of allowing one part to remain stationary, thus securing more room for the passage of the shuttle. Another feature of it was the chain, which, with its peculiar apparatus, operated the warp. Mr. Crompton went to England in 1838, and, after patenting his loom there, returned with his family to this country in 1839, and in 1840 adapted his loom to the weaving of fancy woollen goods. At least three fourths of all the woollen goods now made in the United States are woven on the Crompton loom, or on looms embodying its principles. Mr. Crompton retired from active business in 1849, on account of failing health.—His son, George, inventor, b. in Ramsbottom, Eng., 29 March, 1836, and in 1839, and in 1849 was called to the management of his father's business. In 1831 he engaged in the manufacture of fancy looms in Worcester, Mass., where the Crompton loom-works have since been established. He soon directed his attention to improvements in his father's loom, and, in 1845, took out more than fifty patents, including those for the harness mechanism, picker movement, let-off and stop motions, shuttle and shuttle-boxes, shipping mechanism, and devices for finding the loop when broken. He has received eight patents for textile fabrics. At the Centennial exhibition in 1876 he received an award "for the best looms for fancy weaving on shawls, casimiers, and satins."—By Mr. Crompton's improvements in his father's looms there is an increased production of sixty per cent, with a saving of fifty per cent. in labor and more than that in the cost of repairs.

CROMWELL, Henry Bowman, merchant, b. in 1828; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 2 April, 1864. He engaged in trade at an early age, and became a member of the firm of Crompton, Haigie & Co. before he was twenty years old. In 1850 he became a partner in the firm of John Haigie & Co., in Huddersfield, England, and resided there until 1854, when he returned to his native city, and then engaged in the shipping business, managing a line of screw propellers in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, his business increasing until he had connection with nearly all the important domestic seacoast ports. During the few years previous to 1861 he had in successful operation steam lines from New York to Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Jacksonville, Aiken, Newport, Portland, and Baltimore; also from Baltimore to Charleston and Savannah. When the civil war began he sold nearly all his vessels to the government, and immediately proceeded with the construction of two fine steamers, the "George Washington" and "Oliver Cromwell," which subsequently sailed between New York and New Orleans. Although Mr. Cromwell's commercial interests were so largely connected with the south, he firmly upheld the cause of the government during the war.

CROWN, Benjamin, Canadian, b. in Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1802; d. in London, Ontario, 22 Sept., 1871. He was graduated at Trinity college, Dublin, in 1821, in 1825 was ordained a deacon of the Episcopal church, and afterward officiated for a short time as curate in the diocese of Chester. In 1832 he was elected bishop of the diocese of Tuam, and served for six years as curate under the late archbishop of Tuam. In 1832 he emigrated to Canada and became rector of St. Paul's church, London, which charge he kept until 1857, when he was elected bishop of the new diocese of Huron.

CROOK, George, soldier, b. near Dayton, Ohio, 8 Sept., 1858. He was graduated at the
CROOKS, George Richard, author, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 3 Feb., 1822. He was graduated at Dickinson college in 1840, and in 1841 entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, and became a presbytery at Appomattox. He was afterward transferred to the districts of Wilmington, N. C., where he remained from 1 Sept., 1865, till 15 Jan., 1866, when he was mustered out of the volunteer service. After a six weeks' leave of absence he was assigned to duty on the board appointed to examine rifle tactics, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 29th infantry, U. S. army, on 28 July, 1866, and assigned to the districts of Boise, Idaho, where he remained until 1872, actively engaged against the Indians. In 1872 Gen. Crook was assigned to the Arizona district, to quell the Indian disturbances. He sent an ultimatum to the chief to return to their reservations or "be wiped from the face of the earth." No attention was paid to his demand, and he attacked them in the Tonto basin, a stronghold deemed impregnable, and enforced submission. In 1875 he was ordered to quell the disturbances in the Sioux and Cheyenne nations in the northwest, and defeated those Indians in the battle of Powder River, Wyoming. In March another battle resulted in the destruction of 135 lodges, and in June the battle of Tongue River was a victory for Crook. A few days later the battle of the Rosebud gave him another, when the maddened savages massed their forces and succeeded in crushing Custer. (See Custer, George Armstrong.) Crook, on receiving re-enforcements, struck a severe blow at Slim Buttes, Dakota, and followed it up with a series of victories. On 1 May, 1877, all the hostile tribes in the northwest had yielded. In 1882 he returned to Arizona, forced the Mormons, squatters, miners, and stockraisers to vacate the Indian lands on which they had seized, encouraged the Apaches in planting, and pledged them in the protection of the government. In the spring of 1888 the Chiricahuas entrenched themselves in the fastnesses of the mountains on the northern Mexican boundary, and began a series of raids. Gen. Crook struck the trail, and, instead of following, took it backward, penetrated into and took possession of their strongholds, and, as fast as the warriors returned from their plundering excursions, made them prisoners. He marched over 200 miles, made 400 prisoners, and captured all the horses and plunder. During the two years following, he had sole charge of the Indians, and in that time no depredation occurred. He set them all at work on their farms, abolished the system of trading and paying in goods and store orders indulged in by contractors, paid cash direct to the Indians for all his supplies, and stimulated them so strongly that the tribes became self-supporting within three years.

CROOKS, James, Canadian merchant, b. in Kilmarnock, Scotland, in 1778; d. in West Flamborough, Ontario, 1856. He was one of the first settlers in Upper Canada, making his home at Niagara in 1794. He established the first paper-mill, and sent the first load of wheat and flour from Upper Canada to Montreal. During the war of 1812 he served with distinction at Queenstown and other points on the Niagara frontier. He was soon afterward elected to the assembly, and ultimately became a member of the legislative council. His son, Adam, Canadian statesman, b. in West Flamborough, Ontario, 11 Dec., 1857; d. 28 Dec., 1886, was graduated with honors at King's college, Toronto, in 1860, entered the bar in 1862, and distinguished himself as an equity lawyer. He was for eight years vice-chancellor of the University of Toronto (formerly King's college). He contested the representation of the West Riding of Toronto in the Ontario legislative assembly in 1867, as a liberal, and was defeated, but was elected by the same constituency in 1871, and appointed attorney-general in Mr. Blake's cabinet. He became provincial treasurer under Mr. Mowat in 1872, and minister of education in 1876, holding the two portfolios until 1877, when he resigned the treasurer's, but retained that of the minister of education.
education until 1888, when he was judicially declared insane and confined in a private asylum at Hartford, Conn. Though his administration of the department of education was successful in a certain sense, his conduct was such as to displease the Catholic Diocese of New York in detaching passages obnoxious to them from Collier's school history of England, and the discard of one of Sir Walter Scott's poems as a teachers' examination class-book, for a similar reason, gave great offence to the majority of the liberal party. It is well to state the fact that the college did not appoint a full surgical professor till 1871. In 1870 he found himself unable to perform even the divided duty to his satisfaction, and was appointed emeritus professor of surgery, and lectured when he pleased. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Dartmouth in 1877—His brother, Nathan, lawyer, b. in Sandwich, N. H., 13 Feb., 1798; d. in Lowell, Mass., 9 Feb., 1865, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1820, and practised his profession in Gilmanton, N. H., Salisbury, Newburyport, and Lowell, Mass. In 1843-6 he purchased for the Lowell he was during corporations the great lakes of New Hampshire, which now form the reservoirs of water-power for that city. He was commissioned justice of Lowell police court, 19 May, 1846, and held the office till his death. He was the author of "First Half-Century of Dartmouth College," and edited "Wentworth, and Judge S. S. Wilde, of the Massachusetts supreme court, and many lectures and essays on historical and philanthropic subjects. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Dartmouth in 1873—Another brother, Alpheus Benning, surgeon, b. in Gilmanton, N. H., 22 Feb., 1832; d. in Hanover, N. H., 9 Aug., 1877, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1853, and at the
medical department there in 1856. Meanwhile he had devoted one year as an assistant surgeon in the marine hospital at Chelsea, Mass. Returning to Hanover, he began practice, but at the beginning of the civil war joined the 1st New Hampshire volunteers as a private, Stephen Moody, b. in Salisbury, Mass., 14 Aug., 1827, was educated in the Boston Latin-school and the Lowell high-school, graduated at Dartmouth in 1849, and at Harvard law-school in 1853. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the national service as a captain in 1861, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for meritorious service. He was elected representative in the state legislature in 1865, was state senator in 1870–1, state director of the Boston and Albany railroad for 1871–2, commissioner of the Hoosac tunnel in 1874–5, and treasurer of the Massachusetts Trust company in 1875–8, when he became president of that corporation.

CROSBY, Ebenezer, physician, b. in Braintree, Mass., 30 Sept., 1758; d. 16 July, 1788. He was a son of Judge Joseph Crosby, and was educated at Harvard in 1777, and at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1780. He served through the Revolutionary war as surgeon of Gen. Washington's guards, and was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati. At the close of the war he married Catharine, daughter of William Bedlow, and niece of Col. Henry Bedlow, of New York, and became a physician in that city. He was also professor of obstetrics at Columbia college, and one of the trustees of that institution until his death.—His son, William Bedlow, philanthropist, b. in New York, 7 July, 1786; d. there, 19 March, 1863. His parents died when he was two years old, and he was adopted by Col. Henry Rutgers, his mother's uncle, from whom he received a large part of the old Rutgers estate, comprising most of the present Seventh ward of New York city. He never engaged in business but gave his time and attention to the care of his property and to works of benevolence. He was connected with many societies, and spent a large part of his income in private charities. By virtue of his father's service in the war of the Revolution, he was made a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.—His grandson, Howard, b. in New York city, 27 Feb., 1826, was graduated at the University of the city of New York in 1844, and became professor of Greek in that institution in 1851. In 1859 he was called to the chair of Greek at Rutgers. Two years later he entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church, and united the duties of pastor of the first church of New Brunswick with those of his professorship. In 1863 he gave up his work at New Brunswick to become pastor of the Fourth avenue Presbyterian church in New York city, which place he still holds. He also held the office of chancellor of the University of New York from 1870 till 1881, and has since 1864 a member of its council. In 1859 he received the degree of D. D. from Harvard, and in 1871 that of LL. D. from Columbia. He was chosen moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States in 1873, and has often been a delegate to that body. In 1877 he was a delegate to the first Presbyterian general council at Edinburgh. In addition to his work as an educator and clergyman, Dr. Crosby has taken a lively interest and exerted a beneficent influence in public affairs, particularly in advocating temperance as distinguished from total abstinence. In 1877 he took the principal part in founding the Society for the Prevention of Crime, whose chief object is the reduction of the number of saloons and the restriction of the liquor traffic. Through this society, of which he has been president since its foundation, and apart from it, he has done much in his great work, influencing legislation and the municipal government of his own city in so far as it has relation to the regulation of intemperance and crime. He has also been actively interested in the welfare of the Indians, and in the procurement of an international copyright law. His published works include "Lands of the Moslem," written after a tour in the east (New York, 1851); "Edipus Tyrannus of Sophocles," edited with notes (1851); "Scholia on the New Testament" (1861); "Social Hints" (1866); "Life of Jesus" (1870); "Bible Companion" (1870); "Healthy Christian" (1871); "Thoughts on the Pentateuch" (1873); "Notes on Genesis" (1879); "Commentary on Nehemiah" (1876); "The Christian Preacher" (1879); "The Humanity of Christ" (1880); and "Commentary on the New Testament" (1885). He has also written largely for periodicals, and was a member of the American committee to revise the New Testament.—Howard's nephew, John Schuyler, soldier, b. in Albany, N. Y., 19 Sept., 1839. He was educated in the New York schools and at the University, but before graduation made a tour of the world. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the regular army as second lieutenant of artillery, served with his battery under McClellan in the Army of the Potomac, and in the Florida campaign of 1862 was transferred to the Department of the Gulf under Gen. Banks, and brevetted captain after the Teche campaign. He carried the first despatches from the Red river.
to Farragut, for which he was brevetted major, and also brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel in the regular army for his services at Sabine Cross-Roads and Pleasant Hill. In August, 1864, he was commissioned colonel of the 7th New York heavy artillery, but declined the appointment, becoming assistant adjutant-general of the Union. Captain Crosby served in the Department of the Gulf, and being afterward transferred to Sheridan's staff. In 1866 he served in the campaigns of Sheridan and Custer against the Indians. He resigned in 1872, and was appointed consul to Florence, Italy, in 1878. He bore a large part of the expenses of Miss Crosby's trip to India. August, 1882, took an active part in preventing the Yellowstone park from falling into the hands of a cattle syndicate, and in November, 1884, was appointed first assistant postmaster-general, but resigned 4 March, 1886.

CROSBY, Enoch, patriot, b. in Harwich, Mass., 4 Jan., 1750; d. in Brewsters, N. Y., 26 June, 1885. He was supposed to be the original of "Harvey Birch" in Cooper's "Spy." In his infancy his parents removed to Southampton, Dutchess co., N. Y., and by a series of disasters were reduced to poverty. At 15 years of age he became a pilot and sloop wainer. At the beginning of the Revolutionary war he joined the Continentals, and served in the Lake Champlain campaign for several months, then became ill and was sent home. On his recovery he shouldered his musket and set out on foot for the Seat of War. He afterwards became a postmaster and postmaster-general, of which he took advantage, revealed a deep-laid conspiracy, upon which he successfully studied and acted. The result was the prompt arrest of a band of tories, and his own appointment to a place in the Secret Service Department. He became a most successful warrior, and by his shrewdness prevented various catastrophes to the patriot cause. After many hair-breadth escapes he finally rejoined the command of Lafayette, under whom he served till the end of the war, when he purchased a farm and devoted himself to the pursuits of life. The story of his secret-service life, which was thought to be incorporated in Cooper's "Spy" (though Cooper had never heard of him), was dramatized, and Mr. Crosby was on one occasion present at a representation of the play in New York city, and, as the hero, received the plaudits of the multitude. His narrative, taken from his own lips by Capt. H. L. Barnum, was published under the title of "The Spy Unmasked" (New York, 1828).

CROSBY, Pelree, naval officer, b. near Chester, Delaware co., Pa., 10 Jan., 1825. He was educated at a private school, and was appointed in 1839 midshipman from Pennsylvania. He sailed in 1842 on the frigate "Congress" to the Mediterranean, serving on her six months, when he returned to the United States. In May, 1844, he was promoted to passed midshipman, and served on the coast survey in 1844-5. He was six months on the "Decatur," in the gulf of Mexico during the Mexican war, participated in the attack and capture of Tuxpan and Tobasco, and then served a year on the "Petrel." Peace being declared in 1848, he was transferred to old frigates, and commissioned lieutenant, 5 Sept., 1853. At the beginning of the civil war, Lieut. Crosby served in Chesapeake bay, keeping the communications open between Annapolis and Havre de Grace, was detailed, on the night prior to the battle of Big Bethel, to transport troops across Hampton creek, and also upon their return from their unsuccessful expedition. In the attack on Forts Harters and Clark he commanded the "Fannie," a light-draught steamer, and superintended the landing of troops, until the surf swamped and broke his boats. He then took a ship's heavy launch and landed two more boat-loads of men; but the sea became so heavy that the launch was dashed upon the shore and the crew hurled out. He succeeded in landing 800 men, but, on account of the bad weather, the squadron stood off seaward, leaving him and his companions upon shore. Lieut. Crosby was ordered to put out in pursuit of 20 Spanish gun-boats, "Pinoia," and joined the Gulf squadron under Farragut. In September, 1862, he captured the "Corn," loaded with cotton. On arriving at the mouth of the Mississippi, he co-operated with the "Itasca" in breaking the chain barrier across the river below Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and participated in the capture of New Orleans, and also at the passage and repassage of the batteries at Vicksburg, 30 June and 15 July. He was promoted to commander, 3 Sept., 1862, and appointed fleet-captain of the North Atlantic squadron, and did good service in various expeditions. In the winter of 1863-4 he was in command of the "Florida," destroyed two blockade-runners at Mas- sonboro inlet, was transferred to the "Keystone State" in 1864, and captured five blockade-runners, causing many others to throw overboard their cargoes in order to escape. In 1864-5 he was in command of the "Florida" on a junction an unexpected attack of an enemy, of which he took advantage, revealed a deep-laid conspiracy, upon which he successfully studied and acted. The result was the prompt arrest of a band of tories, and his own appointment to a place in the Secret Service Department. He became a most successful warrior, and by his shrewdness prevented various catastrophes to the patriot cause. After many hair-breadth escapes he finally rejoined the command of Lafayette, under whom he served till the end of the war, when he purchased a farm and devoted himself to the pursuits of life. The story of his secret-service life, which was thought to be incorporated in Cooper's "Spy" (though Cooper had never heard of him), was dramatized, and Mr. Crosby was on one occasion present at a representation of the play in New York city, and, as the hero, received the plaudits of the multitude. His narrative, taken from his own lips by Capt. H. L. Barnum, was published under the title of "The Spy Unmasked" (New York, 1828).
CROSUN. George Hampton, soldier, b. in Taunton, Mass., Nov., 1798; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 28 May, 1882. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1823, assigned to the 6th infantry, and served on frontier and garrison duty. He was promoted to first lieutenant on 30 Aug., 1888, and made assistant quartermaster on 15 Oct., 1880. He performed the duties of this office in the Indian country during the Black Hawk war of 1832, and in the Florida war of 1836-7, and was promoted to captain, 30 April, 1887. He was chief quartermaster in the military occupation of Texas in 1845-6, and distinguished himself at the storming of Palo Alto, 8 May, 1846, receiving the brevet of major for his gallantry on that occasion. He became chief quartermaster on 10 March, 1847, deputy quartermaster-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1856, and assistant quartermaster-general with rank of colonel in 1863, serving during this time in charge of various clothing depots and arsenals. From 1864 till 1896 he was on the force preparing for public instruction, a "Manual for the Quartermaster's Department." He was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general, U. S. army, for his services during the civil war, 13 March, 1865, and was retired from active service in 1866, but was on duty again in 1867; d. on 29 June, 1888.

CROSS, Charles Robert, physicist, b. in Troy, N. Y., 29 March, 1848. He was graduated at the Massachusetts institute of technology in 1870, and has since been connected with the physical department of that institution as student assistant in 1870-71, instructor in 1872-77, professor in 1871-5, and as professor in 1875-78. In addition to holding the chair of physics, he is director of the Rogers laboratory, and is also the head of the department of electrical engineering. The developing and superintending of this latter course has been the chief occupation of his life in this country, has occupied his attention for several years, and its success under his administration is his just reward. Prof. Cross is a member of the Appalachian mountain club, and was its president in 1886. He was a delegate to the international congress of Alpine clubs held in Geneva in 1879, and was elected one of its vice-presidents. Besides numerous papers contributed to "Proceedings of the American Academy of Sciences and Arts," "American Journal of Oology," he has published "Course in Elementary Physics" (Boston, 1873) and "Lecture Notes on Mechanics and Optics" (1884).

CROSS, David W., lawyer, b. in Richland (now Pulaski), Oswego co., N. Y., 17 Nov., 1814. He was educated at Hamilton, N. Y., seminary (now Madison university) and member of the bar in 1840. He entered extensively into coal mining, and continued in it till 1867. Since then he has been connected with other important enterprises and has done much for the industries of Cleveland. Mr. Cross is an ardent sportsman, and was one of the first to plant successfully the California trout in Ohio. He has published "Fifty Years with the Gun and Rod" (Cleveland, 1880), and has been for years a contributor to "Forest and Stream," the "American Field," and the "American Angler."

CROSS, Edward Ephraam, soldier, b. in Lancaster, N. H., 22 April, 1832; d. near Gettysburg, Pa., 2 July, 1863. He was educated at Lancaster academy, and began life as a journeyman printer. He went to Cincinnati in 1852, and in 1854 became an editor of the "Cincinnati Times," also acting as correspondent for the "New York Herald" and other journals. In 1854 he canvassed the state of...
Ohio for the American party. He was afterward employed as agent of the St. Louis and Arizona mining company, in which he subsequently became a large stockholder. In 1858 he made a trip across the plains, taking the first steam-engine and the first printing-press in the United States to Rocky mountain mining camps. In 1860 he held a lieutenant-colonel's commission in the Mexican army, and when the news of the attack on Fort Sumter reached him he was in command of a large garrison at El Fuerte. He at once resigned, and hastened to Concord, N. H., where he organized a company to go to the state, organized the 5th New Hampshire regiment, and was commissioned as its colonel. Under his command the regiment distinguished itself in many important engagements, and won an enviable reputation for bravery, becoming known as the "Fighting Fifth." He was mortally wounded at the battle of Gettysburg while leading the 1st brigade of the 1st division, 2nd army corps. He had been several times wounded before, and Gen. Hancock had strongly recommended his promotion to brigadier-general, but, though he had commanded a brigade for several months with conspicuous gallantry, it was delayed, as has been claimed, through political influence. Col. Cross was the author of numerous poems and prose sketches, written under the pen-name of Richard Everett. He was educated in the University of Massachusetts, and in Western R. L., 24 Jan., 1799; d. there, 1 Oct., 1872. He was educated at a private school in Lebanon, Conn., and entered public life in 1821. He served six terms in the general assembly, was state senator in 1826-27 and 1828-30, chief justice of the court of common pleas for his county in 1827-30, and in 1840 was one of the commissioners for fixing the boundary-line between Connecticut and Rhode Island. In 1842, and again in 1853, he was elected a member of the conventions to amend the state constitution. He held many offices of honor and trust in his native town, interesting himself especially in the matter of free schools.

**CROSS, Joseph,** clergyman and author, b. in East Brent, Somersetshire, England, 4 July, 1813. He came to the United States in 1825, and in 1828 entered the Episcopal Seminary at Geneseo, N. Y. He was for some time professor of English literature in Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky., and became prominent in the southern branch of the church. He was a member of the Nashville general conference of 1837, and principal in the students' college at a female seminary at Spartanburg, S. C. He entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1837, and, after holding pastorates at Houston, Tex., Buffalo, N. Y., St. Louis, and other places, became in 1855 rector of the church at Las Vegas, New Mexico. Among his publications are "Headlands of Faith"; "Life and Sermons of Christmas Evans," from the Welsh; "The Hebrew Missionary" (Nashville, Tenn., 1853); "Pigah View of the Promised Inheritance," a series of dissertations on the unaccomplished prophecies (New York, 1836); "Epistles to the Emigrants," (1833); "The Workers" (Baltimore, 1861); "Stories and Illustrations of the Ten Commandments" (New York, 1863); "Illustrations of the Shorter Catechism" (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1865); "Prellections on Charity"; "Edens of Italy" (New York, 1882); "Knight Banneret" (1862); "Clouds from the Altar" (2 vols., 1883); "Pauline Charity" (1883); and "Old Wine and New" (1884). The last four are collections of sermons. Dr. Cross has also compiled a "Church Reader for Lent" (1863).

His wife, Jane Tandy Chinn, author, b. in Harrodsburg, Ky., in 1817; d. in Elizabethtown, Ky., in October, 1870, married James P. Hardin, a lawyer, in 1835, but he died in 1842, leaving her with three children, and in 1848 she married Dr. Cross.

Mrs. Cross devoted more than twenty years to the education of her children. She was a member of the Methodist church, and was constantly successful. During a trip through Europe with Dr. Cross, she wrote letters to the "Christian Advocate," and also to the Charleston "Courier," and contributed largely to the Nashville "Home Monthly" and other periodicals. During the civil war she sympathized with the soldiers, and at one time she and her two daughters were arrested, tried by a military tribunal, and sent to jail. Her works, all published in Nashville, Tenn., between 1860 and 1870, include "Heart Blossoms for My Little Daughters"; "Warside Flowerets"; "Bible Gleanings," "Drift-Wood," "Gonzalo de Cordova," a translation from the Spanish of Florian; "Duncan Adair," a story of the civil war; and "Azile," a story partly of southern experiences during the war (1868).

**CROSS, James,** soldier, b. in Maryland; d. near the present Fort Brown, Texas, 21 April, 1846. He entered the army as ensign in the 42d infantry, 27 April, 1814; became assistant deputy quartermaster-general, with the rank of captain, 18 June, 1819; major-quartermaster, 22 May, 1828; and assistant quartermaster-general, 1 Jan., 1838, and became captain of colonel, 7 July, 1888. He was chief of the quartermaster's department of the army of occupation from 10 Oct., 1845, till his death, which he met at the hands of Mexican banditti. Col. Cross published "Military Laws of the United States" (Washington, 1837), b. in Maryland in 1808; d. in New York city, 15 July, 1876, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1835, assigned to the infantry, and served on garrison, frontier, and commissary duty. He was made first lieutenant on 31 Dec., 1831, assistant quartermaster, 1 Jan., 1838, and became captain in the first infantry, 7 July, 1888. He was chief quartermaster of Wool's division in 1846-7, and of the Army of Mexico in 1848, promoted to major on 24 July, 1847, and served until the civil war, during which he was chief quartermaster of various posts and camps. He was made deputy quartermaster-general, 26 Feb., 1863, and on 13 March, 1865, was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army. He was promoted to colonel, 29 July, 1866, and on the same day was retired.

**CROSSWELL, Andrew,** clergyman, b. in Charlestown, Mass., in 1790; d. in Boston, Mass., 12 April, 1875. He was graduated at Harvard in 1782, ordained in Groton, Conn., 14 Oct., 1788, and on 6 Oct., 1798, was installed over a society in Boston formed by persons from other churches. He was active as a controversialist. Among his numerous publications are "Reply to a Book entitled 'A Display of God's Special Grace'" (1742); "The Apostle's Advice to the Jailer Improved: being a Solemn Warning against the Awful Sin of Soul-Murder" (1744); "Heaven Shut against Arminians and Independents," (1745); "Bishop Warburton's Sermon before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel" (1769); and "Remarks on the Satirical Drollery at Cambridge, Last Commencement Day." (1771).

**CROSWELL, Charles Z.,** statesman, b. in Newburgh, N. Y., 7 Oct., 1825; d. in Adrian, Mich., 13 Dec., 1885. He was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade in Adrian, but in his twentieth year began the study of law, and soon became deputy county clerk. In 1860 he was city registrar, and was re-elected in 1852. Mr. Crosswell became
mayor of Adrian in 1862, and in the autumn of that year entered the state senate. After serving in this capacity three terms, he was successively president of the Constitutional convention in 1867, elector at-large on the Democratic ticket in 1868, speaker of the lower house of the legislature in 1874, and later secretary of the State board of charities.

After filling the office of governor of Michigan in 1876, he was re-elected in 1878.

CROSWELL, Harry, clergyman, b. in West Haven, Conn., June 21, 1813, d. in the same place, June 21, 1888. He was educated under the care of Rev. Dr. Perkins and Dr. Noah Webster. When quite young, he entered his brother's printing-office in Catskill, N. Y., and soon became editor of a paper issued there. He founded a Federalist newspaper called the "Balance" in Hudson, N. Y., in 1802, which became noted for the bitterness and scathing sarcasm of its editorials; and Mr. Croswell became involved in many libel suits. The most celebrated of these was caused by an article on Jefferson, published in the "Waasp," a paper owned by Mr. C. B. Brewster, and Alexander Hamilton's last and one of his finest speeches was made in Croswell's defence at the trial. Croswell afterward edited a political newspaper in Albany, whither he removed in 1806, and was afterwards editor of many liberal papers in New York, among them the "Argus," edited by Mr. Southwick, who recovered damages. Croswell called on his friends for money to make good this amount, and on their refusal determined to enter the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, though he had been brought up a Congregationalist. He was ordained deacon of the church in which he was born, in the city of New York, in 1813; and in 1814, he became rector of Trinity church, New York, Conn., then the only Episcopal church in the city, holding services in an old wooden building on Church street till the opening of the new church edifice, on Oct. 22, 1815. He was a prominent and active member of the vestry till his death. He was a man of great ability and much learning, and the church was much benefited by his labors.

CROSOE, Samuel, clergyman, b. near Chambersburg, Pa., Oct. 22, 1788; d. in Oswego, Ill., July 20, 1856. He was graduated at Yale in 1809, and was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Kentucky. In 1809, he was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Kentucky. In 1813, he was called to the pastorate of the church at Greenfield, Ohio, and in 1815 he was called to the Pastorate of the church at New York, and remained pasto-
CROWELL, William, journalist, b. in Middlefield, Mass., in 1806; d. in Flanders, N. J., 19 Aug., 1871. After receiving an academical education, he entered the navy, and served for three years at Waterville, Me. He took charge, in 1838, of the "Christian Watchman," the principal Baptist paper in New England, to which he had previously been a large contributor, and conducted it with ability till its consolidation with the "New England Watchman." He then edited the "Western Watchman," in St. Louis, for several years, and during the civil war was pastor of a church in central Illinois. Rochester university gave him the degree of D.D. In 1857, Dr. Crowell was the author of "The Church-Member's Manual of Ecclesiastical Principles"; "The Church-Member's Hand-Book" (Boston, 1850); a "History of Baptist Literature for Fifty Years," for the missionary jubilee volume, and several Sunday-school books.

CROWNINSHIELD, Jacob, congressman, b. in Salem, Mass., 31 March, 1770; d. in Washington, D. C., 14 April, 1808. He was educated for a merchant, and at one time he and three of his brothers were in command of vessels in the India trade. He was a member of the Massachusetts legislature, and a member of Congress, serving from 1803 till 1805. He was appointed secretary of the navy by President Jefferson on 3 March, 1805, but never entered upon his duties, owing to his rapid decline and death, the result of consumption.—Jacob's brother, Benjamin Williams, secretary to the navy, was president of Brown university, died 25 Feb., 1812; d. there, 3 Feb., 1851, received an English education, and engaged in business in Salem, Mass. He was a state senator in 1811, and on 17 Dec., 1814, appointed secretary of the navy by President Madison. He held the same office in Monroe's cabinet, and resigned in November, 1818. He was a presidential elector in 1820, and in 1822-3, and then elected to congress as a democrat from the Salem district, serving from 1 Dec., 1823, till 3 March, 1831. He was a candidate for re-election in 1828, but defeated by Rufus Choate. —His grandson, Arrant Schuyler, naval officer, b. in New York state, 14 March, 1843, was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1863. He was attached to the steam sloop "Ti- condorega," and participated in both attacks on Fort Sumter. He was commissioned for his efficiency by Capt. Charles Steedman. He was made lieutenant, 10 Nov., 1866, lieutenant-commander, 10 March, 1888, and commander, 25 March, 1880. He is a member of the naval advisory board in New York city. —Benjamin Williams's grandson, Frederick, artist, b. in Boston, Mass., 27 Nov., 1843, was graduated at Harvard in 1866, and began the study of water-color drawing in London in 1867 under Rowbotham, devoting himself to landscape-painting in water-colors and in oil. He passed eleven consecutive years in Europe, most of the time in Italy, and studied his profession under Couture, though he was for one term in the Paris école des beaux arts, under Cabanel. At this time he took up figure-painting. His first work exhibited in public was an allegorical portrait group, the Everlasting Father, from Indiana, 16 July, 1862, and became a major-general of volunteers, 5 March, 1865. He served with credit throughout the war, and especially distinguished himself in the battles that were fought near Richmond, Ky., 22 and 30 July, 1864. His water-colors are much admired. After his return to this country he became, in 1879, instructor in the art school connected with the Museum of fine arts in Boston, and remained there till 1885. He has lately devoted the greater part of his time to mural painting, and to stained glass. —Croixton, John Thomas, soldier, b. in Bourbon county, Ky., 20 Nov., 1817; d. in La Paz, Bolivia, 16 April, 1874. He was graduated at Yale in 1857, studied law in Georgetown, Ky., was admitted to the bar in 1858, and began practice in Danville, Ky., 11 Aug. 1860. Two years later he was active in the movement for raising Union troops, and went to the front in June, 1861, as lieutenant-colonel of the 4th Kentucky infantry. In March, 1862, he succeeded to the command of the regiment, and in August, 1862, was commissioned brigadier general. Soon afterward he was brevetted major-general. He participated in the battles of Sherman's army, and at the close of the war was put in command of the military district of southwest Georgia, with headquarters at Macon. In December, 1865, he resigned his commission and returned to Kentucky, where he resumed the practice of law, residing on his farm near Paris. Two or three years later he was active in establishing the "Louisville Commercial" as a republican journal. His exposure during the war and subsequent overwork had greatly impaired his health, and in 1873 he accepted the office of U. S. minister to Bolivia, in the expectation of benefit to his health from it; but it was too late.

Crowther, John Price, manufacturer, b. in Springerfield, Delaware co., Pa., 13 Jan., 1789; d. in Upland, Pa., 1 Aug., 1854. He began with cheap cotton goods; he made an ample fortune, which he largely devoted to philanthropic purposes. In 1855 he erected at Upland, Pa., at a cost of $45,000, a building intended for general education, but which he subsequently gave to the Baptists for a theological seminary. In honor of him as a founder, this institution was called the Crozer theological seminary. His widow and children have endowed it with contributions amounting to $275,000. Mr. Crozer made other large gifts to the cause of education, the American Baptist publication society, and humane institutions.

Crozet, Claude, educator, b. in France; d. in 1863. He was educated at the Polytechnic school in Paris, and became an officer of artillery under Napoleon 1. He came to the United States in 1816, and on 1 Dec., 1817, took charge of the military Seminary at West Point, and was a professor from 1817 till 1823, and thereafter as a civil engineer.

Cruse, Francisco, author, b. in Granada, Spain, about 1828, died in Peru in 1864. He was a Dominican, and held many offices in the province of San Juan Bautista, Peru. He founded the college of Santo Tomás in Lima, and was professor of theology at the time of his death. He was a voluminous writer, both on theological and political subjects. His principal works, published in Lima, are "Historia del Rosario & Coros," "Discursos pro Occidentalibus," "Cursus Artium," and "Memorial Obligation del Vassalo."
CRUSE, Peter Hoffman, writer, b. in Baltimore, Md., in 1795; d. there, 7 Sept., 1822. He was educated at Princeton, and studied law, but subsequently devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits. His contributions to newspapers and periodicals embrace the reviews, and for ten years prior to his death he edited the "Baltimore American." During the years 1818-9 he was associated with John P. Kennedy in the publication of "The Red Book," a fortnightly of local and temporary interest, which contained much playful satire by Kennedy, and some bright poetry by Cruse. He was noted as a brilliant conversationalist.

CRUTTENDEN, Daniel Henry, educator, b. in Galway, N. Y., 27 Feb., 1819; d. in Castleton, N. Y., 21 June, 1875. In 1841, he became principal of the Mechanics' institute in New York. He advocated methods of teaching that are now in general use. He published text-books, including a series of "Systematic Arithmetics" (New York, 1868); "The Philosophy of Language" (1870); and a "Rhetorical Grammar" (1872).

CRUZ, Juan Bautista Velasco de la (crooth), cacique and captain-general of the Chichimecas, b. in Texcoco, Mexico, about 1517; d. in the city of Mexico in 1572. He was a descendant of King Macehualtepetitza. When the Spaniards occupied Mexico he was baptized, and, entering the Spanish militia, was appointed ensign of the royal guards two years afterward. Antonio de Mendoza gave him command of 80 Spanish soldiers and 400 Indian archers, and sent him to enlist volunteers and conquer the territories occupied by the Chichimecas. When Mendoza left Mexico, in 1550, he appointed Cruz cacique of all territories that he might conquer, and in 1559 Luis de Velasco advanced him to the rank of captain-general of the Chichimecas. Cruz gave the Spaniards three Franciscan friars in acknowledgment of their work in favor of the natives, and built the bridge of that city. Charles V. rewarded him with new privileges, and Cruz continued his services during the rest of his life. His remains were buried in the convent of Santiago Tlatelolco of Mexico.

CRUZ, Rodrigo de la (crooth), soldier, b. in Marbella, Spain, 25 Dec., 1637; d. in Mexico, 10 Sept., 1716. He went to Central America with his father, who had been appointed governor of Costa Rica, in 1636, and afterward succeeded him in that office. He accompanied the conquest of Talampanca, in which he spent a large portion of his private fortune, and the king of Spain rewarded him with the title of Marquis de Talampanca; but he soon entered the order founded by Father Betencourt in Guatemala, and succeeded him as superior, 2 Feb., 1698. He went to Spain, where he founded several hospitals, and obtained the incorporation of his order, 26 March, 1687. For this purpose he went to Rome and Madrid, where he remained for nine years, and on his return he founded new institutions and hospitals in Mexico and Potosí. He wrote "Constitutiones de la Religion Bolemitifcic fundada en las Indias Occidentales" (Mexico, 1751).

CRUSE, Christian Frederick, clergyman, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 27 June, 1794; d. in New York city, 5 Oct., 1864. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1815, and after studying theology was ordained in the Presbyterian Episcopal church by Bishop White, of Pennsylvania, in 1822. He acquired a high reputation for his knowledge of ancient languages. From 1831 till 1833 he was assistant professor in the University of Pennsylvania, and afterward professor of rhetoric and rhetoric at St. Paul's college, Minn. In 1847 he became rector of Trinity church in Fishkill, N. Y., where he remained until 1853, after which he became librarian in the General theological seminary in New York. His translation of Eusebius' "Ecclesiastical History" (New York; reprinted from London, 1838) is considered the best English version.
CRUZ, Sor Juana Inés de la, Mexican poet, b. in San Miguel de Neapartia, near the city of Mexico, 12 Nov., 1651; d. in Mexico, 17 April, 1695. At an age of five she could repeat, in order, all the numbers of the catechism, and at the age of eight composed a poem on the holy sacrament. Soon afterward she was sent to the city of Mexico, learned Latin and other branches rapidly, and asked her parents' permission to disguise herself as a student so that she could enter a nunnery. Not being allowed to do this, she continued her studies privately, and her literary accomplishments soon made her famous in Mexico. The vice-queen retained her as one of the ladies of the household. The viceroy, the Marquis de Mancera, wishing to test her learning and intelligence (she was then seventeen years old), invited several theologians, jurists, philosophers, and poets to a meeting, during which she had to answer, unprepared, many questions, and explain several difficult points on various scientific and literary subjects. The manner in which she acquitted herself astonished all present, and greatly increased her reputation. She was much admired in the viceroyal court for her beauty, but refused several proposals of marriage, and entered first the convent of San José, and subsequently that of San Juan de Dios, where she finally took the veil. She then devoted herself for twenty-seven years to her religious duties, as well as to her favorite studies of theology, interpretation of the Scriptures, logic, rhetoric, natural philosophy, mathematics, history, music, and poetry. In 1689 she gave up all studies and exchanged with her desiring duties in the convent, and sold her splendid library to help the poor. Two years afterward a terrible scourge desolated the city of Mexico, and Sister Juana Inés, while personally assisting other nuns suffering from the epidemic, became its victim and died. Her remains were visited with extraordinary ceremonies. She was generally known as "The Nun of Mexico," and was also called "The Tenth Muse." Her writings, mostly in verse, include "Amor es laberinto," a classical drama; "Los empeños de una sola," a comedy; "Ovillillos," a satirical poem; "El Neptuno alegórico," and two volumes entitled "Poesías sagradas y profanas." 

CUADRA, Pedro Lucio (kwa'ah-droo), Chilian engineer, b. in the city of Santiago, 14 April, 1842. He studied in the university of his native city, and when twenty-six years of age was appointed to the scientific commission that the government appointed to make a geographical study of the Chilian territory, his personal efforts assuring the success of the commission's work. In 1874 the owners of the newly discovered silver mines at Caracoles, Bolivia, gave Cuadra the general superintendence of the works, and in 1876 he was appointed president of the Bank of Valparaiso. During Pinto's administration Cuadra was several times offered a portfolio in the cabinet, but declined it, and in 1892 he accepted that of finance under President Santa Maria, distinguishing himself by important reforms. Being a member of the cabinet that negotiated the treaty of peace with Spain, he used all his influence in favor of its negotiation, and King Alfonso XII. awarded him the Great Cross of Naval Merit. He was elected to congress in 1892, served six years, and was president of the senate in 1896.

CUAUCHTEMOTzin (kwah-tay-mo'tzeen), which means "Eagle's Eyesight," sometimes called Cuauchtemoc, Quauchtemotzin, Quauhtemoctec, Guatemoc, Guatimoc, or Guatimecin, thirteenth and last Mexican king (seventh monarch, according to other accounts), b. in 1495; d. in 1524. He was the son of Ahuitzotl, and married Tecuichapatzin, a daughter of Moctezuma (Moctezuma) and the widow of Cuitlahuati, his own uncle, whom he succeeded on the throne, being elected and crowned about the end of January, 1519, and kept up the old accounts, and at the age of eight composed a poem on the holy sacrament. Soon afterward she was sent to the city of Mexico, learned Latin and other branches rapidly, and asked her parents' permission to disguise herself as a student so that she could enter a nunnery. Not being allowed to do this, she continued her studies privately, and her literary accomplishments soon made her famous in Mexico. The vice-queen retained her as one of the ladies of the household. The viceroy, the Marquis de Mancera, wishing to test her learning and intelligence (she was then seventeen years old), invited several theologians, jurists, philosophers, and poets to a meeting, during which she had to answer, unprepared, many questions, and explain several difficult points on various scientific and literary subjects. The manner in which she acquitted herself astonished all present, and greatly increased her reputation. She was much admired in the viceroyal court for her beauty, but refused several proposals of marriage, and entered first the convent of San José, and subsequently that of San Juan de Dios, where she finally took the veil. She then devoted herself for twenty-seven years to her religious duties, as well as to her favorite studies of theology, interpretation of the Scriptures, logic, rhetoric, natural philosophy, mathematics, history, music, and poetry. In 1689 she gave up all studies and exchanged with her religious duties in the convent, and sold her splendid library to help the poor. Two years afterward a terrible scourge desolated the city of Mexico, and Sister Juana Inés, while personally assisting other nuns suffering from the epidemic, became its victim and died. The young emperor endured his torture calmly, and when the Texcoco chief groaned in his death-agony, reproved him, saying, "Do you think I am on a bed of roses?" A monument to Cuauhtemotzin, surmounted by a bronze statue, represented in the illustration, has been erected in the city of Mexico.

CUBA, Dionisio Vives, Count of, Spanish general, b. in the latter part of the 18th century; d. in 1840. He was captain-general of Cuba in 1824, when all Spanish possessions on the American continent were in danger of independence. He had but few troops under his command, but managed to maintain order and preserve the island of Cuba for Spain without troubles or any sort of violence. In recognition of his valuable services to the mother country, the government rewarded him with high honors, among them the title of Count of Cuba.

CUDEQUALA (coo-da-kah'-lah), Araucanian warrior, b. in the Mariguena valley, Chili, about 1555; d. near Purén, 12 Dec., 1587. While very young he entered the Araucanian army as a private, although he was a nobleman, and gradually rose to high rank, being promoted to the grade of general. The general-in-chief, Dayacura, gave him command of a strong army to attack the city of Angol, which he did without success, but then marched to the city of Arauco, besieged and entered it. Afterward he intended to attack Port Trinidad, this fortress commanded the passage from BioBio, but a body of Spanish troops under Francisco Hernandez came out and defeated Cudequala, who lost an arm and was otherwise severely wounded. This forced him to retire to the mountains. He was followed thither by the lieutenant-governor of Chili, who attempted an ambuscade, only to be discovered, defeated, and killed, with fifty of his men, 14 Nov., 1586.
the same day Cudequalla was elected general-in-

Chief by acclamation. In the following year, 1587, Thomas Cavendish, who commanded a predatory expedition of three ships against the Spanish colonies, landed at Quintero, but Cudequalla’s warriors attacked the English and forced them to sail away, and he dispersed the fleet. After some successful operations the Araucanian chief determined to take the city of Angol by surprise, for which he managed to have the Indian inhabitants prepared to set fire to the houses of the Spaniards at an appointed time during the night, while his 400 warriors, under his command, would go by the gate of the place. This was done, and, while the flames consumed many buildings, the frightened inmates ran about the streets only to be horribly dealt with at the hands of the Araucanians. The governor of Angol hastily gathered some troops, and after desperate fighting, Cudequalla retreated at daybreak. But this did not discourage the Indian general, who soon besieged Purrén and defeated a body of Spanish troops sent by the governor to re-enforce the place. Then he proposed to the besieged to surrender into his hands, and the governor, seeing that in five days they would have starved, immediately accepted the challenge, and on an appointed day the chiefs met in an open field, each being accompanied by a small number of officers and men. The encounter was very short, for the two opponents at once made a furious attack, riding at full gallop; but Cudequalla, with his keen eyesight, discovered that the Spaniards were running through with the Spaniards’ spear. Even when dying the Araucanian warrior would not admit defeat, and tried in vain to mount his horse again.

Cudworth, James, colonist, b. in England about 1612, d. there in 1682. He was an elder brother of Ralph Cudworth, famous among Cambridge Platonists, and came to America in 1634, settling in Plymouth. Later he removed to Scituate, where for several years he was prominent in public affairs, and one of the council of war. He was a member of the provincial government and commanded the Plymouth troops during the Indian war with King Philip, winning a military reputation second only to that of Miles Standish. He became unpopular on account of his opposition to the severe measures taken against the Quakers. In 1681 he was made deputy governor, and during the same year sent to England as an agent for the colony, but died soon after his arrival. Some of his letters on public business are still extant.

CueLLAR, José T. de (kwa’-yl-yar), Mexican author, b. at San Luis Potosi, 15 Aug., 1865. He studied at the San Carlos academy in Mexico, and afterward entered the diplomatic service. He was attached to the Mexican legation at Washington from 1856 till 1858, when he returned to Mexico to fill a place in the foreign office. He accompanied President Juárez to Paso del Norte in his official capacity. He was recalled to Washington in 1859 and subsequently elected a representative to congress. His appointment as chief officer or under-secretary of foreign affairs was made in August, 1866. Among Cuellar’s works are these comedies and dramas: “Deberes y sacrificios,” “Azares de una venganza,” “Natural y figura,” “Arte de amar,” “Cubrir las apariencias,” “Redención,” and “Un viaje á Oriente.” His novels include “Ensalada de pollos,” “Chucho el Nifio,” “Isolina la ex-fugitiva,” “Las jamonas,” “Las gentes que son así,” and “Gabriel el Cerrajero.” He has also written several poems.

Cuénécura (kwe-nay-coo’-rah), Araucanian soldier, b. in the province of Catiray, Chili, in 1578; d. in October, 1609. Being hereditary cacique of Catiray, and officer of the Araucanian army under the command of their great chief Caupolicán, he fought all his battles against the Spaniards, and finally succeeded in his command early in 1604. In 1605 he defeated the Spanish troops under the German commander, Lisperger, near Barba, directed three fierce attacks on that city, and took it, Lisperger having been killed during its defensive operations. In 1607 Cuénécura routed 8,000 Spaniards newly sent from Peru and marching in two columns, headed by Gens. Saravia and Pineda, and every man of that army was either killed or made a prisoner by the Indians. The captain that led the advance had with 2,000 men to attack him in 1606, but after a well-fought battle retreated. Cuénécura was wounded then, but directed another battle before he recovered, and, seeing that his condition prevented him from continuing the fight, being exhausted, he took his own life, immediately accepting the challenge, and on an appointed day the chiefs met in an open field, each being accompanied by a small number of officers and men. The encounter was very short, for the two opponents at once made a furious attack, riding at full gallop; but Cuénécura, with his keen eyesight, discovered that the Spaniards were running through with the Spaniards’ spear. Even when dying the Araucanian warrior would not admit defeat, and tried in vain to mount his horse again.

Cueva, Beatriz de la (kwe’-vah), wife of Pedro de Alvarado, the conqueror of Guatemala, b. in Spain early in the 16th century. In 1541, when Alvarado returned to Central America, after his second voyage to Spain in 1539, he married there Doña Beatriz, a sister of his first wife, Doña Francisca de la Cueva, who died in Vera Cruz in 1530. In 1540 Alvarado was engaged in several expeditions in Mexico, and while crossing the mountains was killed by a fall of his horse early in July, 1541. When this news reached Guatemala, the municipal council elected Doña Beatriz to succeed her husband in the government. On the following her inauguration she presided, with many other people, during the terrible earthquakes and floods that destroyed the city, 11 Sept., 1541. Ever since she has been generally called “Doña Beatriz la sin ventura.” (Dona Beatriz, the unfortunate).

Cuevas Dávalos, Alonso, Mexican prelate, b. in the city of Mexico, 25 Nov., 1590; d. 2 Sept., 1665. He was the first native Mexican elected to the archiepiscopal see of Mexico. He studied at the college of San Idefonso, won the doctor’s degree in theology, and then filled the chair of theology in the University of Mexico. He was sent to Puebla as first canon of the cathedral in 1635, and distinguished himself by his charitable work during an epidemic in 1642–3. Eight years afterward he was translated to the capital, and filled high offices both in the cathedral and in the university, after which he was promoted to the see of Oaxaca, where he succeeded in restoring peace among the revolted population of Tehuan tepe, the king of Spain thanking him by a special decree, 2 Oct., 1602. He received in June, 1664, his appointment to the see of Mexico, which he occupied until his death. He had been several important reforms, but did not live to finish them.

Cuffee, Paul, Indian preacher, b. in 1757; d. in Montauk, Long Island, 7 March, 1813. He was a member of the Shinnecock tribe of Indians on
Long Island, and was the fourth missionary employed among them by the New York missionary society, preaching there thirteen years.

CUFFEE, Paul, philanthropist, b. on one of the Elizabeth isles, near New Bedford, Mass., in 1803; d. 1859. He was a negro born in Africa, who had been a slave, and his mother an Indian. He followed a seafaring life, became owner of a vessel, which he manned entirely with negroes, and acquired a large fortune. He was an influential member of the Society of Friends, and later contributed liberally to it. In the scheme of colonizing American freedmen on the western coast of Africa, corresponded with friends of the enterprise in England and Africa, visited the colony in his own ship in 1811 to study its advantages, and in 1815 carried out thirty-eight colored emigrants and provided means for establishing them in Africa. He applied to the British government for leave to land other companies of colored people in Sierra Leone, but died before the permission came.

CUIQUICITZATZIN (kwee-kwits-tses-teen'), two brothers of Tezoco, crowned in 1520. He was a brother of Cacamatzin, or Camatin, who, having determined to make war against the Spaniards, would not listen to the entreaties of envoys sent by Cortés. Subsequently the conqueror managed to have them killed by a native, and replaced by Cuicutitzatzin, but this king ruled his nation only three or four months, as Comaccatiz succeeded him in 1521. After serious trouble with the Spaniards, he was imprisoned and taken to Tlacuilo, and escaped thence to Tezoco, where his brothers had ruled. But the latter, thinking him to be a spy for the Spaniards, ordered his immediate execution.

CUIENTUR (kwee-en-toor), Araucanian cacique of the province of Naneo, Chili, b. there in 1578; d. in 1627. He entered the Araucanian army as a private, and was gradually raised to the rank of general after rendering great services to the Araucanians. In 1618 he succeeded Loncetoga in the command of their army, and one of his first operations was to defeat a Spanish detachment and take possession of their 400 horses. In the following year he routed the valiant Sanche of philosophical, and killed many Spanish (who was killed near that city, and afterward pillaged the whole province. He then attacked the town of San Felipe de Austria, ransacked other neighboring towns, and finally took up a position in the Cangrejos Pass, to oppose the Spanish troops. Commander Rebollo led the battle at Chimbo, but the latter was the result of a battle heavily favored by Cuentur. This Araucanian chief captured Nuculgnneau and killed every man of his garrison. He continued his operations till 1625, when, being tired of warfare, he resigned his command and retired to his own lands for the rest of his life. He used to call himself the eldest son of Fortune.

CUILLAMACHU (kwee-yah-mah-tchun), Araucanian soldier, b. in the Uthamapu valley, Chili, in 1534; d. in December, 1600. He was a cacique of Uthamapu, and the only person who, with the warriors of his tribe, the rest of the Araucanian army. Having taken part in many battles against the Spaniards, he was given the supreme command in 1538, and organized a large army at Lumaco. Two years later he attacked and took Fort Jesus, and then spread his forces about the districts near the Spanish settlements in 1543, causing them great troubles. In 1597 he took the important fortresses of Purén and Lumaco, and on 22 Nov., 1598, surprised in an ambush the governor of Chili, Loyola (a nephew of the founder of the Jesuit order), who was crossing the Curalava valley with his family, sixty officers, and three priests, the whole party perishing after a desperate resistance. Cuillamachu immediately ordered that not only all the Araucanians, but the Cunco and Quechua Indians, should be killed. The snows of the recede found outside of the fortified cities or towns; and during the year he closely invested the cities of Osorno, Valdivia, Villarrica, Imperial, Calafate, Angol, and Coya, as well as the fortress of Arauco. In the mean time he crossed Biobio river, burned the cities, and the Spaniards were left terrified and isolated. He then proceeded to every populated place in those provinces, and returned to his quarters with a large booty. The royal troops under Gen. Quiñones had several undiscernible encounters in 1598 with the Araucanians along the banks of the Biobio, especially at Yumbel, where 2,000 Indians under the cacique made a determined resistance against 2,000 Spanish soldiers. On 24 Nov., at daybreak, he crossed Curalaba river, at the head of 4,000 men, surprised the city of Valdivia, and obtained plunder valued at nearly two million dollars. He then set fire to the buildings, killed many of the people, and destroyed the ships in the harbor, and returned to his quarters, near the Biobio, with all the Spanish artillery and war material, and over 400 prisoners. In 1600 a Dutch expedition tried to land at Valdivia; but, after the cacique Cuillamachu was defeated in 1602 the Indian chief took possession of the city of Villarrica, which had been closely besieged for nearly three years, and the cities of Osorno and Imperial also surrendered to him in 1600. Cuillamachu was the most famous of the Araucanians generals, and the only one that succeeded in re-establishing independence in his country after it was conquered by the Spaniards. In his long career as a warrior he was wounded forty-four times. On one occasion the governor of Chili invited him to negotiate for peace; but he answered that he would never submit to a foreign power, as a drop of blood remained in the veins of his warriors.

CUILLAVILUL (kwee-yah-veo-loo), cacique of the Araucanian Indians called Pueblos, b. in the Yumbel district, Chili, in 1590; d. 3 Oct., 1612. He was noted for his bravery, gave continual trouble to the Spanish authorities in the many battles against Merlo, the governor of Chili, and against his successor, Juan Jaraquemada. In 1612 Cuillavilul received a letter from the king of Spain, Philip III., suggesting an arrangement for peace and establishment of the Christian religion; but he paid little attention to it, thinking it was intended to delude him and prepare his ruin, and at once directed new operations, but not long afterward was killed in a battle near Chilian.

CUILLAHUATZIN, or CUILLAHUATL (kwee-yah-wah-teen), tenth Mexican or Aztec king (twelfth king, according to other chroniclers), b. in 1490; d. 12 Oct., 1520. Being one of the sons of Axayacatl, he was also the lord of Tzapatlapán and a general of the Mexican army, when elected king upon the death of his brother, Motecuma II. His reign was marked by victories, advised other native princes to oppose any advance made by Cortés, and also sent ambassadors to Tlacaxco to ask aid from that republic. But he was unsuccessful in this attempt, after having caused Cortés the defeat and subsequent troubles that gave rise to the events of
CULBERTSON, Matthew Simpson, clergyman, b. in Chambersburg, Pa., 18 Jan., 1818; d. in China in August, 1882. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy, graduated with the rank of second lieutenant of artillery at Rouse's Point during the Canada border disturbances, and as assistant professor of mathematics at the military academy. He resigned his commission, 15 April, 1841, studied theology at Princeton, and upon graduation in 1844 was ordained as a missionary to China, and labored in that country until his death. He was engaged for several years in preparing a revised Chinese translation of the Bible (1855). He published "Darkness in the Flowery Kingdom, or Religious Notions and Popular Superstitions in North China" (New York, 1877).

CULLUM, Shelby Moore, senator, b. in Monticello, Wayne co., Ky., 22 Nov., 1829. His father settled in Tazewell county, Ill., in 1830, where he became prominent among the pioneers of the state, a member of the legislature, and a trusted friend of Abraham Lincoln. The son received a classical education, began the study of law in Springfield, Ill., in 1833, and as soon as he was admitted to the bar was elected city attorney. He practiced law in Springfield, was a candidate for presidential elector on the Fillmore ticket in 1856, elected to the legislature in 1856 and 1860, chosen speaker in his second term, a member of the war commission that sat at Cairo in 1862, and a member of congress from Illinois from 4 Dec., 1863, till 9 March, 1871, representing the scenes of battle in western Illinois, was then returned to the legislature in 1872 and Gen. Logan in 1884. He was elected governor of Illinois in 1876, and re-elected in 1880, serving from 8 Jan., 1877, to 5 Feb., 1883, when he resigned, having been chosen U. S. senator as a republican, to succeed David Davis, independent democrat, for the term expiring on 3 March, 1889. Mr. Cullum has been prominently connected with the question of railroad regulation. As a member of the committee on representatives he appointed the committee in 1880 which drafted the stringent railroad law of Illinois, which was one of the first states to take action on the subject. During his service of six years as governor he became his duty to appoint the Illinois railroad commissioners, and to see that they secured the enforcement of the law by the courts and practically put in operation during his administration. As senator he has been zealous and active in endeavoring to secure national legislation upon the same subject, and in 1885, as chairman of the senate committee on interstate commerce, conducted an elaborate hearing on the question of the regulation of railroad corporations by national legislation. His report upon this subject, submitted to the senate, 18 Jan., 1886, is an elaborate review of the whole subject, and has attracted attention at home and abroad, resulting in the passage by the senate of the bill that bears his name, which was referred to a conference committee of the two houses.

CULLUM, George W., soldier, b. in New York city, 25 Feb., 1809. He was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy, received with the rank of second lieutenant of artillery at Rouse's Point during the Canada border disturbances, and as assistant professor of mathematics at the military academy. He resigned his commission, 15 April, 1841, studied theology at Princeton, and upon graduation in 1844 was ordained as a missionary to China, and labored in that country until his death. He was engaged for several years in preparing a revised Chinese translation of the Bible (1855). He published "Darkness in the Flowery Kingdom, or Religious Notions and Popular Superstitions in North China" (New York, 1877).

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CULPEPER, John, surveyor-general and political leader in the Carolinas, b. in England. He was a refugee from the southern or Clarendon colony, and in 1678 headed an insurrection in the northern or Albemarle colony in favor of popular liberties. The grievances that led to his uprising were the interference of the executive in elections, and the imposition of excessive taxes on commerce. Under his lead the people deposed the president and deputies of the proprietaries, seized the public funds, appointed new magistrates and judges, called a parliament, and took into the hands of the colonists the functions of government into their own hands. After the new government was organized, Culpeper was sent to England to negotiate a compromise. He was there indicted for high treason, but was acquitted, on the ground that there existed no regular government in Albemarle at the time of the rebellion. He returned to Carolina, and in 1680 laid out Charles Town (Charleston).  

CULPEPER, or COLEPEPER, Thomas, Lord, colonial governor of Virginia, b. in England; d. there in 1719. He was one of the royal favorites to whom, in 1673, King Charles II. granted for the period of thirty-one years the entire territory of Virginia, deputing the royal colonists of the very titles of their lands. Culpeper, in 1675, purchased from the Earl of Arlington, his co-grantee, the latter's rights between the Rapahannock and Potomac rivers. He was appointed one of the commissioners for plantations in 1675, and proclaimed governor of Virginia for life. He came to the colony in 1680. Under his administration was passed an act of indemnity for offences committed during the rebellion under Gov. Berkeley; also an act to enable the governor to grant naturalization, and one to prevent the frequent meeting of slaves. Returning to England in 1683, in violation of his orders, he was arrested immediately on his arrival; and, as he had corruptly received presents from the assembly, a jury of Middlesex found that he had forfeited his commission. He was shrewd and capable, but enriched himself by bribery and extortion. His estates, consisting of lands on the Isle of Wight, manors in Kent, and the tract of the Northern Neck in Virginia, containing 5,200,000 acres, descended through his daughter, Catherine, who married Baron Fairfax, to her son, Lord Fairfax, patron of Washington.

CULTZHAOTL (cooltz-ha-oot-l), Aztec poet, b. in 1670; d. in 1421. He was the son of the Tlaxcalteo prince Xontle. His first work was a long poem entitled "Zempazochtli." The Court of Regla, as descendant and heir of Hernán Cortés, has preserved the original, a translation of which was made by Peredo, who calls Cultzhaotl the Aztec Virgil. His second work, "Huitzilopochtli," is considered superior to the first. Clavijero, a profound scholar, finds in it many features resembling those of Dante's "Divine Comedy." Cultzhaotl was the first that gave a vigorous character and form to tragedy in Mexico, and had the wardances replaced by dialogues and tableaux. The Aztec kings of the time led the performance of his tragedy, "Mihuatl"; but the noblemen thought the play was a satire on religion, and caused the poet to be imprisoned and subsequently buried alive, to the neck, in a field near Chapultepec. According to Netzahualcoyotl, a lady of the court, ward him in the place of government into their own hands. After the new government was organized, Culpeper was sent to England to negotiate a compromise. He was there indicted for high treason, but was acquitted, on the ground that there existed no regular government in Albemarle at the time of the rebellion. He returned to Carolina, and in 1680 laid out Charles Town (Charleston).  

CULVER, Daniel, pioneer, b. in Maryland in 1783; d. in California in 1857. He was the first American that went to upper California, and the first that built a house in San Francisco (on the same ground now occupied by the Palace Hotel). He was also the first to reach the Santa Clara bar. At the beginning of the Mexican war, in 1847, Culver went to New Orleans, organized a company at his own expense, and joined the expedition under Gen. Scott. When the American navy had bombarded Vera Cruz, Culver advanced toward Jalapa and defeated a guerrilla band; but, having gone farther into the country, he was captured by the Mexican chief Father Jaranta, who was about to have him hanged at Plan de Barrancas when Sergeant Lincoln, of the volunteer force, saved him. He was then distinguished himself at the battle of Cerro Gordo, when he almost effected the capture of Gen. Santa Anna, and did take a richly caparisoned horse. He was dangerously wounded at the capture of the city of Mexico, returned to the United States, and again settled in California. He spent the rest of his life, and accumulated a fortune, a large part of which was bequeathed to charity.

CULVER, John Young, civil engineer, b. in New York city, 18 May, 1838. He studied surveying and architecture, after which he spent three years in general engineering. Subsequently he became assistant engineer in Central park, New York, and during the civil war was assistant secretary of the U. S. sanitary commission. He also served for a time on the defences south of the Potomac. In 1865 he returned to Central park, remaining there for a year, when he was appointed assistant engine in charge of the Brooklyn parks, and from 1873 till 1886 was chief engineer and superintendent. He has acted in the capacity of associate engineer to the Albany parks, to the parks and the riverside improvement at Cleveland, and the capital grounds in Nashville. He was a member of the first rapid transit commission in Brooklyn, and later engineer of the sixth rapid transit commission, besides being connected with a great variety of general railroad work and public improvement. Col. Culver has invented implements for improved road construction and for the transplanting of large trees. He is a member of the American society of civil engineers. For more than twenty years he has been a contributor to scientific, literary, and art journals, and he has also edited educational and sanitary journals.
CUMBERLAND

CUMBERLAND, Frederic William, Canadian architect, b. in London, England, in 1820; d. in Toronto, 5 Aug., 1881. He was educated at the Collegiate school, Dublin, and subsequently at King's college, London. After completing his course with distinction, he emigrated to Canada and in 1844 appointed to the engineering department of the Admiralty, and superintended the construction of the dry docks and sea-walling at Chatham, and assisted Sir William Denison and Capt. James, R. E., during 1845-7, in editing "The Professional Engineer," published by the Cosmos Board of Engineers. In 1847 he arrived in Toronto, Canada, and at once attained prominence as an architect and railway constructor. In 1852 he undertook the superintendence and construction of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron railway (subsequently the Northern railway) to its terminus at Collingwood, on the Georgian bay, of which road he afterward became managing director. Having completed the construction, he resigned in 1854, and gave his attention solely to architectural work. He designed the plans of St. John the Baptist, the normal school, and Osgood hall, in Toronto, and that of the University of Toronto. The last named is said to be the finest specimen of Norman Gothic architecture on this continent. In 1861, at the time of the "Trent" affair, he organized in Toronto the resources of the mission, the normal school, and the church, and in 1868 the latter was chartered by the state. He represented Algoma in the legislature of Ontario in 1867, and in 1871 in the dominion parliament.

CUMMING, Sir Alexander, British officer, b. about 1790. He was sent in 1790 by the English government on a mission to the Creeks and Cherokees, the object of which was to counteract the designs of the French, who were endeavoring to win the friendship of those tribes, in pursuance of a scheme for the annexation of the interior regions in America lying between their colonies in Canada and the Mississippi. He was appointed envoy to the state of New Scotland and was appointed as envoy to the state of New Scotland in 1764. He was the first Presbyterian minister that preached within the bounds of Tennessee. He was ordained in 1763 as a member of the First Church in New York, and in 1766 became pastor of the church in New Castle in 1764. He was the first Presbyterian minister that preached within the bounds of Tennessee. He was ordained in 1750 as a member of Rev. Mr. Pemberton in New York, and in 1758 both pastors requested a dispensation on account of troubles in the church in respect to matters of ecclesiastical order. Mr. Cumming was relieved on 25 Oct., and on 25 Feb., 1761, was installed as a member of the church. He was removed in 1763 as a member of the Old South Church, Boston, where he remained until his death. He published his last work in 1761, and "Anecdotes of Rev. Mr. Croswell's Latest Letter," etc. (1769).

CUMMING, Gilbert W., lawyer, b. in Delaware county, N. Y., in 1817. He was apprenticed to the carriage-maker, but spent his spare hours in study. He began to study law in 1838, and became prominent in his profession. During the anti-rent troubles of 1845 he commanded a military regiment, and succeeded in restoring order. He removed, in 1833, to Janesville, Wis., and in 1858 to Chicago. In September, 1861, he raised the 31st Illinois regiment, and was appointed its colonel. He was afterward assigned to the command of a brigade, and did good service at Island Number Ten, New Madrid, and Corinth.

CUMMING, Kate, author, b. about 1835. She is of Scottish descent, and has resided in Mobile, Ala., since her childhood. During the civil war she was with one of the Confederate armies, collecting the wounded and assisting in organizing the field hospitals in the campaigns in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Georgia, when the army was retreating. Every evening she spent a few moments over her diary, recording all the incidents that had taken place around her. She published "Hospital Life in the Army of Tennessee" (Louisville, Ky., 1866).

CUMMING, William, soldier, b. in Georgia about 1790; d. in Augusta, Ga., in February, 1883. He studied at the Litchfield, Conn., law-school, but inherited a fortune and never practised. He was appointed major in the 8th infantry on 25 March, 1813, and was wounded in the battle of Chrysler's Field, 11 Nov. He was made adjutant-general, with the rank of colonel, on 16 Feb., 1814, being severely wounded at Lundy's Lane on 25 July, and retiring 2,800 men, directed the appointment of quartermaster-general, with the rank of brigadier-general, in April, 1818, and also that of major-general, tendered him by President Polk on 3 March, 1847. Col. Cumming was a leader of the Union party in the nullification struggle, and his opposition to the organization of South Carolina, on this issue was notorious. The two men, attended by a long train of friends in their own equipages, rushed from one point to another in the attempt to find a place of meeting, and loudly accused each other of treachery to their intentions to the officers of the law. They were widely caricatured, and their actions were watched with interest all over the country. They finally succeeded in meeting twice, and exchanged three shots, by one of which McDuffie was wounded in the hip and lame for life. His brother, Alfred, governor of Utah, b. about 1802; d. in Augusta, Ga., 9 Oct., 1873, was a sutler during the Mexican war. He had been superintendent of Indian affairs on the upper Missouri, and in 1857 President Buchanan appointed him governor of Utah territory, and sent him there with a force of 2,000 men, to clear him in the discharge of his functions, which constituted the famous "Utah Expedition" of that year. On 27 Nov. the governor issued a proclamation declaring the territory to be in a state of rebellion, and this document was sent to Salt Lake City by a Mormon prisoner, accompanied by a letter to Brigham Young, evincing a willingness to temporize. The expedition went into winter quarters at Camp Scott, on Black's Fork, and in March, 1858, Col. Thomas L. Kane arrived in the camp, having been sent by the president as special envoy to Brigham Young. The relations between Gov. Cumming and Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, commander of the expedition, had become somewhat strained, and, soon after Col. Kane's arrival, that gentleman, taking offense at a fancied slight, wrote a challenge to Gen. Johnston with Gov. Cumming's consent. During the spring difficulties constantly arose, through a misunderstanding on Cumming's part, as to the power he possessed over the troops. On 8 March Judge Cradlebaugh made requisition for soldiers to protect his court, sitting at Provo, during the trial of the Mormons indicted for complicity in the Mountain Meadows massacre, and they were furnished by Gen. Johnston, whereupon Gov. Cumming protested against their use, and on 27 March issued a proclamation denouncing the general's action. The secretary of war afterward forbade Gen. Johnston to use troops for...
such purposes. After the proclamation of pard
on to the Mormons, in accordance with the tem-
porizing policy adopted by Buchanan's administra-
tion, Gov. Cummings objected to the farther
advance of the army, but, notwithstanding his pro-
duced, and had to work with much to
preserve order. Gov. Cummings held his
office till 1861, when he was succeeded by Stephen
S. Harding,—Alfred's nephew, Alfred, b. in
Augusta, Ga., 30 Jan., 1829, was graduated at the
U. S. military academy in 1852. He was aide to
Gen. Schuyler Colfax, in 1851–3, and was made
lieutenant on 3 March, 1855, and captain in the
10th infantry, 20 July, 1856. He was on the
Utah expedition of 1859–60, and on 19 Jan., 1861,
resigned, and was soon commissioned lieutenant-
colonel in the Confederate army. He rose to the
rank of brigadier-general, and served until disabled
by wounds received at the battle of Jonesboro, Ga.,
31 Aug., 1864. After the war he became a planter
near Rome, Ga.

CUMMINGS, Amon Jay, journalist, b. in Conkl
ing, N. Y., in 1845. His father edited and pub-
lished a weekly religious paper in Irvington, and
the youth entered the printing-office at the age of
twelve years. After attaining manhood, he trav-
elled and worked at the call in many states of the
Union and in Canada. He also visited Mexico,
Centro-America, and the beginning of the civil war he was a compositor on the New
York "Tribune," but soon joined a regiment of vol-
unteers, and fought in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. Soon afterward he returned to work at the "Tribune," establishment, becoming successively night editor and editor, and finally editor of that paper. At present (1887) he is on the editorial staff of the New York "Sun." In 1885–6 he was president of the New York press club. Mr. Cummings is known as a ready extem-
poraneous speaker. In 1886 he was elected a rep-
resentative in congress.

CUMMINGS, Andrew Boyd, naval officer,
b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 22 June, 1830; d. in New
York, Va., 18 March, 1863. He entered the U. S.
navy as midshipman in April, 1847, and was suc-
cceeded by Alonzo Hill, the first editor of the New York Times, until he became lieutenant-commander in July,
1862. During the passage of Forts Jackson and
St. Philip, and the capture of New Orleans, he was executive officer of the "Richmond." During the subsequent engagement with the batteries at Fort Hudson he fell mortally wounded while cheering
the men at their guns. He was removed to New
Orleans, but died four days later. Admiral Porter
said in a letter written at that time: "He was a
gallant officer, and too good a man to lose." Ad-
miral Farragut wrote: "Poor Cummings was a
great loss, both to the country and to his family:"

CUMMINGS, Asa, clergyman, b. in Andover, Mass., 29 Sept., 1791; d. at sea, 5 June, 1856. He was


for Aspinwall, on a visit to his daughter and for the
benefit of his health. On the return voyage, soon
after leaving the isthmus, he died. He published a
"Memoir of Dr. Edward Payson" (Boston, 1846).

CUMMINGS, Ebenezer Edson, clergyman, b.
in Claremont, N. H., 22 Aug., 1819; d. in Concor
d, 22 Feb., 1886. He was graduated at Waterville
(now Colby university) in 1838, and ordained pastor
of the Baptist church in Salisbury, N. H., in Sep-
tember of the same year. From 1832–64 he was
pastor of churches in Concord, N. H. He was
especially known for the influence of his state inter-
ests of his state, having been president of the
board of trustees of the New London institution
from its beginning, and for some time a trustee of
Colby university. In 1853 he received the degree of
D. D. from Dartmouth. Dr. Cummings published
several sermons, and left in manuscript "The Ban
tist Mission of New Hampshire for the First
Century of our History."

CUMMINGS, Jeremiah W., clergyman, b. in
Washington, D. C., 5 April, 1838; d. in New
York, 4 Jan., 1884. He studied at the College of the
Propaganda, Rome, where he took the highest
honors, and in 1848 returned to the United States.
He was first stationed at the old cathedral of St.
Patrick, on Mott street. In 1850 he built St.
Stephen's church, and was its pastor until his
death. Father Cummings was a popular lecturer, and a promoter of sacred music. He published "Italian Legends" (New York, 1850); "Songs for Catholic Schools" (1862); "Spiritual Progress" (1865); and "The Silver Stole," and contributed to the "American Cyclopedia."

CUMMINGS, John, educator, b. in Woburn,
Mass., 20 Feb., 1785; d. there, 8 June, 1867. He
early established himself in the tanning business,
developing his winter months to that occupation,
while his summers were spent in farming. His
hides were obtained from farmers through his own
exertions in travelling on horseback to collect
them, and bark was brought in from the adja-
cent country. About 1820 he began the manu-
facture of high grades of leather as a special-
ty, and gained reputation for the quality of his
goods. He supplied through the different grades
to the highest orders, until he became lieutenant-commander in July,
1802. During the passage of Forts Jackson and
St. Philip, and the capture of New Orleans, he was executive officer of the "Richmond." During the subsequent engagement with the batteries at Fort Hudson he fell mortally wounded while cheering
the men at their guns. He was removed to New
Orleans, but died four days later. Admiral Porter
said in a letter written at that time: "He was a
gallant officer, and too good a man to lose." Ad-
miral Farragut wrote: "Poor Cummings was a
great loss, both to the country and to his family:"

CUMMINGS, Joseph, educator, b. in Falmouth
county, Me., 3 March, 1817. He was graduated at
Wesleyan university in 1840, and then taught at
Amenia, N. Y., seminary, becoming its principal in
1843. In 1846 he joined the New England
conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and
was stationed successively at Malden, Chelsea,
Hanover street, and Bromfield street (Boston)
churches. He then became professor of theology
in the New England theological seminary in
Boston, and later pastored the Congregational
church in North Yarmouth, Me., holding that
care from 1853 until 1857. Physical infirmities came
compelled him to relinquish preaching, and he accepted the editorship of the "Christian Mirror," at that time the organ of the Maine missionary society. Some
years later, owing to conflicting opinions on the
slavery question, concerning which the Maine
missionary society was unwilling to take a posi-
tive ground, the paper became his personal property, and
he continued in editorial control of the "Mirror"
until the close of 1855. A few months later he sailed
for London, on a visit to his daughter and for the
benefit of his health. On the return voyage, soon
after leaving the isthmus, he died. He published a
"Memoir of Dr. Edward Payson" (Boston, 1846).
CUMMINGS, George David, assistant P. E. bishop, b. in Kent county, Del., 11 Dec., 1829; d. 26 June, 1876. He was graduated at Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., in 1841, and entered the Methodist ministry, but subsequently took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church. Being ordained deacon in 1845 and priest in 1847, and becoming rector of churches in Virginia, Maryland, and Illinois. He was consecrated assistant bishop of Kentucky, 15 Nov., 1866, but soon became dissatisfied with the state of things in the Episcopal church, chiefly on account of the manner in which the actual work of the church was conducted in his diocese. He abandoned his office and took steps toward founding a new sect, designated by itself "The Reformed Episcopal church," becoming its first bishop. He was formally deposited from the Protestant Episcopal ministry, under the canon provided for similar cases, by the presiding bishop, the Rt. Rev. Benjamin Bosworth Smith.

CUMMINGS, Maria Susanna, author, b. in Salem, Mass., 9 April, 1827; d. in Dorchester, 1 Oct., 1866. She was the daughter of Judge David Cummings, and received her education at Mrs. Charles Sedgewick's academy in London. In 1850 she turned her attention to literature, and beside her novels contributed various articles to the "Atlantic Monthly" and other magazines. Her first book, "The Lamplighter" (Boston, 1854), achieved great popularity. A collection of her Poems and Sonnets was published in 1864. About 1850 she wrote a popular treatise in nine volumes, "The History of the World," and "The Christian World," (1860), and "Haunted Homes" (1867). In 1864 Miss Cummings was a writer of great power; her characters were drawn with skill, and there was always a motive in her productions aside from their general interest.

CUNARD, Sir Samuel, founder of the Cunard steamship line, b. in Halifax, N. S., 15 Nov., 1787; d. in England, 28 April, 1865. He was the son of a mechanic, and became a successful merchant in several kinds of business. In 1838 he formed the Cunard company, and made a contract with the British government to carry the mails for seven years between Liverpool, Halifax, and Boston. The "Britannia," "Acadia," "Caledonia," and "Columbia" steamships, of 1,200 tons register and 440 horse-power, were built for this service, and formed the first line of mail steamers on the Atlantic. Sir Samuel Cunard was created a baronet, 9 March, 1857.

His son, Sir Edward, b. in Halifax, N. S., 1 Jan., 1816; d. in New York, 6 April, 1869, was educated in his native province, and was for thirty years agent of the Cunard line of steamers at New York. He succeeded to his father's title.

CUNEQUEO (coo-nay-kyo), Araucanian heroine, b. in the Margaqua district, Chili, in the latter part of the 18th century; d. about 1612. While very young she married Quepotan, an Araucanian officer, and began her career as a warrior by accompanying her husband to fight the Spaniards. She distinguished herself during the long defence of Lican. After Quepotan had been killed, she resolved to avenge his death; and in 1590 was at the head of an army of Pulches, with which she attacked every Spanish settlement in the headland and put to death all Europeans taken prisoners by her troops. The governor of Chili, with a large force, went to meet her army, but Cunequeo, by remaining in well-chosen positions and ably directing attacks upon the Spaniards, forced him to retreat. Then she
moved toward the fortress of Puechanguí, defeated and killed Maj. Aranda and part of his troops that had left the place to prevent her from advancing, but she failed to take the fortress, and was obliged to go into winter quarters near the city of Villarrica, which her warriors kept besieged until, early in 1591, its governor came out with a large number of men. She commanded her forces during several attacks, and did not leave the field until the Spanish artillery had decimated her ranks. After this campaign she retired to private life. Cunequeno always went on horseback among her officers, fought like the bravest of her warriors, and on several occasions killed Spanish soldiers with her own hands. Ereclía, the author of "La Aruaca," describes her against Gen. Tovar, is one of his great epics to a description of her prowess.

CUNHA BARBOSA, Januário da (coon-yah bar-bo' -sa), Brazilian statesman, b. 10 July, 1780; d. 23 Feb., 1846. He was chaplain of John VI, and afterward professor of moral philosophy. On 13 Dec., 1821, he established, in conjunction with Ledo, the "Reverbero Constitucional," a political journal, at Rio de Janeiro, favoring Brazilian independence. After this had been declared, Cunha was arrested, 7 Dec., 1822, and banished to France. To repair this injustice, he was appointed in 1824 captain of the imperial chapter. In 1826 he became a member of the assembly. In concert with Gen. Cunha, he founded the Historical and geographical society of Rio de Janeiro. He also edited a political journal favorable to the government, and an agricultural gazette, and was imperial historiographer and director of the national library. He left a small volume of poems.

CUNHA DE AZEVEDO COUTINHO, José Joaquim da (koon-yah de a-zeh-vay-doh koot-teen-yo), Brazilian bishop, b. in Santa Salvador do Coutinho, Rio Janeiro, 9 Sept., 1745; d. in Rio Janeiro, 12 Sept., 1821. After studying in the capital of his province, he finished his education at Coimbra, Portugal, and returned to his country. In 1784 he went to Lisbon as deputy to the Inquisition, and was appointed bishop of Per- nambuco in 1784, where he at once devoted himself to benevolent work, specially the building of hospitals, also founding a seminary for the instruction of priests, for which Queen Maria of Portugal gave him several estates that had belonged to the Jesuits. He was appointed bishop of Beja in 1814, and in 1817, as archbishop, bishop of Beja in 1817, and although he declined to be removed from his diocese, he was obliged to serve as president of the board in charge of monastic affairs. He died soon after his election as deputy to the Brazilian Cortes. He had distinguished himself by his patriotism during the Napoleonic wars, and left works highly esteemed in Brazil and Portugal, which have been translated into several languages.

CUNHA MATTOS, Raimundo José da (coon-yah-mah'to-so), Brazilian soldier, b. in province of Algarve, 2 Nov., 1770; d. in March, 1840. He entered the Portuguese army in 1790, served three years in the south of France, and eighteen years in Africa, then served in Rio Janeiro, and was afterward acting governor of St. Thomas. In 1813 he was appointed to Brazil, and was made first-lingy of Pernambuco, and subsequently governor of the province of Goiás. He published a work on the interior of Brazil (1836). Removing to Rio de Janeiro in 1826, he was elected to the legislature, directed the military academy of Rio in 1832, and was made commander-in-chief of the Brazilian army. He was secretary for life of the Industrial aid society, and one of the founders, and for several years vice-president, of the Historical society of Rio de Janeiro.

CURANTEO (soo-ran-te'y-o), Araucanian cacique of the Promancio tribe, b. in Porén, Chili, in 1756; d. in 1808. In 1806, under order of the Araucanian warriors, and they appointed him their generalissimo to direct the war against the Spaniards in 1760. He began operations by destroying several towns and settlements of the whites. At the head of 8,000 Indians, he fought a battle at Tucapel (1767) against the Spanish Gen. Gonzala, who, after a long and tenacious resistance, was forced to retreat to Chillán, and subsequently besieged by Curanteo. In 1768 he fought and won another important battle in the Arauco valley, but lost a leg in the engagement. In 1810, he was defeated by Angol with Gen. Ponte, governor of Chili, in 1768, he was badly defeated. From that time until 1772 Curanteo had many encounters with the Spaniards, his principal purpose being to damage the settlers rather than obtain victories in the field. In April, 1810, he was defeated by the Araucan army in one of the most terrible battles known in the history of Chili. In 1780 he won a battle against the Spanish army, whose commander signed a treaty of peace granting the Araucanian chief what he demanded. Curanteo retired to his native town, and, although his bed was covered with wounds, attained an advanced age.
CURRIE, James George, Canadian statesman, b. in Toronto, 24 Nov., 1827. He was educated at Niagara, Ontario, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. He was speaker of the Ontario assembly from 21 Dec., 1871, till 30 March, 1873, when he resigned and represented Niagara in the legislative council of Canada from 1862 till August, 1866. In 1875 he introduced measures in the Ontario legislature in favor of manhood suffrage in local parliamentary elections, for the establishment of cumulative voting in municipalities, and for the abolition of grand juries.

CURRY, Daniel, clergyman, b. New York, N. Y., 26 Nov., 1809. He was graduated at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1837, and in the same year became principal of the Troy conference academy. He was called to a professorship in the female college at Macon, Ga., in 1838, and in 1841 entered the Georgia conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, holding pastorates at Athens and Columbus. When the church separated into a northern and a southern branch, Mr. Curry joined the New York conference, and filled important stations in New Haven, Brooklyn, and Hartford. Wesleyan university gave him the degree of D. D. in 1832, and from 1854 till 1857 he was president of Indiana Asbury university, at Greencastle, Ind. He then resumed pastoral work till 1864, when he was chosen to the editorship of the New York "Christian Advocate," retaining it till 1876. He edited the "National Repository" in 1876-80, and resumed his ministerial duties till 1884, when he became chief editor of the "Methodist Review," having been an associate editor since 1831. Syracuse university gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1878. Besides about sixty articles in periodicals, Dr. Curry has published "New York: a Historical Sketch" (New York, 1853); "Life-Story of Bishop D. W. Clark" (1875); "Fragments, Religious and Theological" (1880); and "Platform Papers" (1880). He has also edited Southey's "Life of John Wesley" (1847).

CURRY, George Law, governor of Oregon, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 2 June, 1820; d. in Portland, Oregon, 28 July, 1875. His grandfather was a native of England, and his father, George Curry, commanded the Philadelphia "Washington Blues" as first lieutenant in the battle of Bladensburg in 1812. Young Curry removed with his family to Caracas, Venezuela, in 1824, but soon returned, residing near Johnstown, Pa., till his father's death in 1829. From 1831 till 1840 he lived with his uncle in Boston, where he was apprenticed to a jeweller. In 1838 he was president of the Mechanic apprentices' library, and delivered several addresses and poems before the association. He went to St. Louis in 1844 and connected himself with Joseph M. Field in the publication of the "Revelle." He removed to Oregon City, Oregon, in 1846, took charge of the "Oregon Spectator," the first newspaper published on the Pacific coast, and in 1848 founded the "Oregon Free Press." He was appointed secretary of the territory in 1853, and, after twice acting as governor for short periods, was appointed to that office in 1854, and held it till the admission of Oregon into the Union in 1859. His administration was marked by the rapid development of the territory, by severe war, one of which—in 1855—was the most bloody in the history of the northwest coast. Besides U. S. troops, about 2,500 volunteers were kept in the field for several months, and Gov. Curry distinguished himself by his services in wreaking a terrible vengeance on the Injurers of Oregon and Washington territories. In 1860 he came within one vote of an election to the U. S. senate. In 1866 he worked earnestly in behalf of the Northern Pacific railroad, which he had first advocated in St. Louis in 1845. He afterward retired to his farm on Willamette river. He was subsequently state land commissioner.

CURRY, Jabez Lamar Monroe, educator, b. in Lincoln county, Ga., 5 June, 1823. He removed with his father to Talladega county, Ala., in 1838, was graduated at the University of Georgia in 1847, and at Columbia in 1845. After entering on the practice of his profession in Talladega county, he served in the Mexican war as a private of Texas rangers in 1846, but resigned on account of his health. He was chosen to the Alabama legislature in 1847, 1852, and 1855, and in 1856 was an elector on the democratic ticket. He was then elected to Congress without opposition, as a state-rights democrat, and served from 7 Dec., 1857, till 21 Jan., 1861, when he resigned, having previously joined with the other Alabama representatives in supporting the immediate secession of the state. He was a deputy from Alabama to the provisional Confederate congress, a representative in the first Confederate congress, and in 1864-5 served in the Confederate army, under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, as lieutenant-colonel of cavalry. At the close of the war he was ordained as a Baptist clergyman, was president of Howard college, Ala., in 1866-8, and professor of English, philosophy, and constitutional law in Richmond college, Va., in 1869-81. He was president of the foreign mission board of the southern Baptist church in 1874-85, and of the trustees of Richmond college in 1882-5. In 1881-5 Dr. Curry was general agent of the Peabody educational fund, and he has "labored in behalf of public-school education, higher, normal, and industrial, for all the people of both races." Dr. Curry is one of the most effective platform speakers in the country, and has declined numerous invitations to become a pastor, preferring to preach occasionally. An address made by him before the Evangelical alliance, urging the complete separation of church and state, was reprinted and distributed in England by the disestablishment party. In the spring of 1885 Dr. Curry was appointed U. S. minister to Spain, and in that capacity he has settled several important questions that have been pending for years. Mercer university, Georgia, gave him the degree of LL. D., 1867, and Rochester university that of D. D., in 1871. He is a contributor to the religious press, and has published speeches and pamphlets.

CURRY, Otway, journalist, b. in Greenfield, Ohio, 26 March, 1804; d. in Marysville, 17 Feb., 1855. He removed with his father to Joseph Valley, Ohio, in 1811, and his early education was interrupted by the war. He went to Lebanon in 1823, learned the carpenter's trade, and worked at it in various towns till 1829, at the same time

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writing poetry for the newspapers. He was then a farmer in Union county till 1839, and served in the legislature in 1836-7. He became one of the editors of the "Hesperian," at Columbus, Ohio, in 1838, and in 1839 began to study law at Marysville. He was again in the legislature in 1842, and in that year bought the "Greene County Torchlight," published in Xenia, Ohio. He returned to Marysville in 1845, and practised his profession till his death, except in 1853-4, when he edited the "Scioto Gazette," in Chillicothe. He published "Love of the Past," a poem (Cincinnati, 1848); see Coggsballe's "Poets and Poetry of the West.

CURTIN, Andrew Gregg, governor of Pennsylvania, b. in Bellefonte, Centre co., Pa., 22 April, 1815. His father, Roland Curtin, emigrated from Ireland in 1793, and in 1807 established new Bellefonte one of the first manufactories of iron in that region. Andrew studied law in Dickinson college law-school, was admitted to the bar in 1839, and soon became prominent. He early entered politics as a whig, laboring for Harrison's election in 1840, and making a successful canvass of the state for Clay in 1844. He was a presidential elector in 1848, and a candidate for elector on the whig ticket in 1852. In 1854 Gov. Pollock appointed him secretary of the commonwealth and ex-officio superintendent of common schools, and in the discharge of his duties Mr. Curtin did much toward reforming and perfecting the school system of the state. In his annual report of 1855 he recommended to the legislature the establishment of normal schools, and his suggestion was adopted. In 1860 he was the renominated candidate for governor. The democrats, though divided in national politics, were united in Pennsylvania, but Mr. Curtin was elected by a majority of 32,000. In his inaugural address he advocated the forcible suppression of secession, and throughout the contest that followed he was one of the "war governors" who were most earnest in their support of the national government. He responded promptly to the first call for troops, and when Gen. Patterson, who was in command in Pennsylvania, asked for twenty-five thousand more, they were immediately furnished. Gen. Patterson's requisition was afterward revoked by the secretary of war, on the ground that the troops were not needed; but Gov. Curtin, instead of disbanding them, obtained authority from the legislature to employ them at the state's expense, and hold them subject to the call of the national government. This body of men became known as the "Pennsylvania Reserve," and was accepted by the authorities at Washington a few weeks later. Gov. Curtin was unflagging in his efforts for the comfort of the soldiers, answering carefully the numerous letters sent him from the field, and originated a system of care and instruction for the children of those slain in battle, making them wards of the state. He thus became known in the ranks as "the soldiers' friend." Gov. Curtin's health began to fail in 1863, and he signified his intention of accepting a foreign mission that had been offered him as soon as his term should expire, but in the mean time he was re-nominated, and re-elected by 15,000 majority. In November, 1865, he returned to his state, and in that year declined another offer of a foreign mission. In 1869 Gen. Grant appointed him minister to Russia, and in 1868 and 1872 he was prominently mentioned as a candidate for vice-president. He returned home in August, 1872, supported Horace Greeley for the presidency, published his "Joan of the Holy Land," and joined the democratic party, by which he was elected to congress for three successive terms, serving from 1881 till 1887.

CURTIN, Jeremiah, linguist, b. in Milwaukee, Wis., about 1835. He had little education in childhood, but at the age of twenty or twenty-one prepared himself to enter Phillips Exeter academy, made extraordinary progress, and soon entered Harvard college, where he was graduated in 1863. By this time he had become noted among his classmates and acquaintances as the wonderful facility as a linguist. On leaving college he had acquired a good knowledge of French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Rumanian, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Icelandic, Gothic, German, and Finnish, besides Greek and Latin. He had also made considerable progress in Hebrew, and in 1877 he left the Hebrew department. He then proceeded to speak Russian. When Admiral Lissowsky's fleet visited this country in 1864, Curtin became acquainted with the officers and accompanied the expedition on its return to Russia. In St. Petersburg he obtained employment as a translator of polyglot telegraphy, but was subsequently appointed by Mr. Seward to the office of secretary of the U. S. legation, and he held this place till 1868. During this period he became familiar with the Polish, Bohemian, Lithuanian, Lettish, and Hungarian languages, and made a beginning in Turkish. From 1867 till 1877 he travelled through Europe and in Asia, apparently in the service of the Russian government. In 1873, at the celebration at Prague of the 500th anniversary of the birth of John Huss, he delivered the oration, speaking with great eloquence and force. During his travels in the Danube country he learned to speak Slovenian, Croatian, Servian, and Bulgarian. He lived for some time in the Caucasus, where he learned Mingrelian, Abkasian, and Armenian. At the beginning of the Russo-Turkish war in 1877, he addressed a petition to his country, and, after a year in London, returned to his native country. Since then he has been studying the languages of the American Indians, and has made valuable researches under the auspices of Maj. John W. Powell and the bureau of ethnology. He is said to be acquainted with more than fifty languages.

CURTIS, Alfred A., R. C. bishop, b. in Somerset county, Md., in 1838. He began his studies for the Protestant Episcopal church in 1854, supporting himself during his course by teaching. In 1856 he was ordained deacon and sent to St. John's parish, W. Va., where he was ordained priest. At the close of the year he had charge of Catoctin Furnace parish, Frederick co., Md. While there he received a call as assistant rector of St. Luke's, Baltimore, where he ministered until 1884, when he was sent to officiate at Chestertown, Md. He was recalled at the close of the year and placed in charge of Mount Calvary church, Baltimore, where he remained rector until December, 1870, when he resigned. He went to England in 1871, was received into the Roman Catholic church the same year by Cardinal Newman, returned to Baltimore,
and entered the Seminary of St. Sulpice. He was ordained by Archbishop Bayley in 1874, being appointed his secretary and assistant at the cathedral, and he was created bishop of Wilmington in 1886.

Curtis, Alva, physician, b. in New Hampshire in 1797; d. in Ohio in 1881. He lectured in the Botanic medical college of Ohio for some time, and from 1837 till 1853 was about the Botanic co-medical Recorder," also of the "Journal of Education and of Physiological and Medical Reforms." Dr. Curtis published "Medical Discussions" (1833); "Lectures on Midwifery" (1838); "Theory and Practice of Medicine" (1842, republished in England); and "Medical Criticisms" (1836).

Curtis, Benjamin Robbins, jurist, b. in Watertown, Mass., 4 Nov., 1809; d. in Newport, R. I., 15 Sept., 1874. He was graduated at Harvard in 1829, admitted to the bar in 1832, and was practising for a short time in Northfield, Mass., removed to Boston. The extent and range of his attainments, his accuracy, and his logical mind, soon made him prominent in his profession. In 1851 President Fillmore appointed him to the U. S. supreme bench. In the celebrated "Dred Scott" case he retired from the decision of the court and made a powerful argument in support of his conclusions. He upheld the right of congress to prohibit slavery, and declared his dissent from "that part of the opinion of the majority of the court in which it is held that a person of African descent cannot be a citizen of the United States." On this memorable occasion only one other justice of the seven coincided with the opinion of Judge Curtis. He resigned in 1857, and resumed practice in Boston, frequently appearing before the supreme court at Washington, D. C. He was for two years a member of the Massachusetts legislature, but took little part in politics, devoting himself with earnestness to his profession. In the impeachment trial of President Johnson in 1868 Judge Curtis was one of the counsel for the defence. The answer to the articles of impeachment was read by him, and was largely his work. He opened the case in a speech that occupied two days in delivery, and that was commended for legal soundness and clearness. He was the democratic candidate for U. S. senator in 1874. He published "Reports of Cases in the Circuit Courts of the United States" (2 vols., Boston, 1854); "Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States," with notes and a digest (22 vols., Boston); and "Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States," from the origin of the court to 1854. Of his "Memoir and Writings" (2 vols., Boston, 1880), the first volume contains a memoir by George Ticknor Curtis, and the second "Miscellaneous Writings," edited by his son, Benjamin R. Curtis. His brother, George Ticknor, lawyer, b. in Watertown, Mass., 28 Nov., 1817, was graduated at Harvard in 1838. He was admitted to the bar in 1836, and engaged in the practice of the law in Boston till 1862, when he removed to New York.

While in Boston, Mr. Curtis held the office of U. S. commissioner, and as such, in 1854, returned to his master a fugitive slave named Thomas Sims, for which act he was severely denounced by the abolitionists. He also served for two or three years in the Massachusetts legislature, but has allowed politics to interfere but little with his profession and his historical investigations. He has published a "Digest of English and American Admiralty Decisions" (Boston, 1839); volumes ii. and iii. of a "Digest of the Decisions of the Courts of Common Law and Admiralty in the United States" (3 vols., 1840-9); "Rights and Duties of Merchant Seamen" (1841); "American Conveyances" (1846); "Law of Copyright" (1847); "Law of Patents" (1849; 4th ed., 1873); "Equity Precedents" (1850); "Inventor's Manual," "Commentaries on the Jurisprudence, Practice, and Peculiar Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States" (2 vols., 1854-8); "History of the Origin, Formation, and Adoption of the Constitution of the United States" (2 vols., 1855-8); "Life of Daniel Webster" (New York, 1870); "Life of James Buchanan" (1883); and "Creation or Evolution" (1887).

Curtis, Calvin, artist, b. in Stratford, Conn., 5 July, 1822. He entered the National Academy in 1841, and also under Daniel Huntington. After painting portraits in New York for some years, he went to Bridgeport, Conn., in 1850, and afterward to Stratford. His works include portraits of Chief-Justice Thomas B. Butler, Gen. W. U. Noble, Judge C. B. Beardsley, and Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Hewitt. Mr. Curtis has also given some time to landscape-painting. He has suffered from a spinal disease for thirty years, and it has been said that "every touch of his pencil has been attended with a twinge of nervous pain."
the house, which had also undertaken to publish books, was found to be insolvent for a large amount, and Mr. Curtis sank his private fortune in the endeavor to save its creditors from loss, which he finally accomplished in 1873. In 1853 he began in "Harper's Monthly" the series of papers entitled "Frederick's Easy Chair," and in the succeeding year entered the lecture field, meeting with great success. He soon gained reputation as a popular orator, and in the presidential canvass of 1856 spoke in behalf of the republican candidates. Soon after the establishment of "Harper's Weekly," in 1857, he became its leading editor, a position which he still holds, and on the establishment of "Harper's Bazar" in 1867 he began a series of papers under the title of "Manners upon the Road," which was continued weekly until the spring of 1873. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1860 and 1864, and in the latter year was an unsuccessful candidate for congress in the 1st New York district. In 1862 he declined the office of consul-general in Egypt, offered him by President Lincoln. In 1867 he was elected a member at large to the constitutional convention of New York, in which he was chairman of the committee on education. In 1868 he was nominated a republican presidential elector, and in 1869 declined the republican nomination for secretary of state of New York. Mr. Curtis has always been an earnest advocate of large and successful experiments in the line of popular education, and in 1871 was appointed by President Grant one of a commission to draw up rules for the regulation of the civil service. He was elected chairman of the commission and of the advisory board in which he was subsequently merged, but resigned in March, 1873, on account of difference of views between him and the president in regard to the enforcement of the rules. He was a delegate to the National republican convention of 1876 that nominated President Hayes, and at the beginning of the administration was asked to select a foreign mission, which he declined, and he also declined the special offer of the mission to Germany. Mr. Curtis was chairman of a meeting of independent republicans that met in New York on 16 June, 1884, to take action against the nomination of James G. Blaine, made by the Chicago convention, and he subsequently supported the democratic candidate, Grover Cleveland. Since 1864 Mr. Curtis has been one of the regents of the University of the state of New York, and is now (1886) its vice-chancellor. He has published "Nil Notes of a Howadji" (New York, 1851); "The Howadji in Syria" (1852); "Lotus-Eating," letters originally written to the New York "Tribune" from various watering-places (1852); two volumes of selections from his contributions to "Putnam's Magazine," entitled "Potiphar Papers" (1853) and "True and I" (1856); and "Trumps," a novel, which had appeared in "Harper's Weekly" in 1838-9 (1862). —His half-brother, Joseph Bridgham, soldier, b. in Providence, R. I., 25 Oct., 1836; killed near Fredericksburg, Va., 13 Dec., 1862, was graduated at the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard in 1856. In 1857 he entered the New York Central park engineer corps, and in April, 1861, was appointed engineer, with the rank of captain, in the 9th New York volunteers. After that regiment was mustered out, he became, on 16 Sept., 1861, second lieutenant in the 4th Rhode Island Volunteers and was promoted to first lieutenant on 2 Oct. He served with Burnside in North Carolina, distinguished himself by his coolness and daring at the capture of Roanoke Island, 7 Feb., 1862, and on 9 June was appointed assistant adjutant-general on Gen. Rodman's staff. In August he was promoted, at Gen. Burnside's special request, to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 4th Rhode Island regiment, joined the Army of the Potomac, and was with it in the succession of battles between the Rappahannock and Washington and the Shenandoah, and in the actions in which his regiment suffered so much that it was withdrawn from the field by the general's command, whereupon Col. Curtis took a musket and cartridge-box from a dead soldier and did duty as a private in a Pennsylvania regiment till the close of the battle. He was killed near Fredericksburg in command of his regiment, the colonel having been disabled by a wound. See a memoir by George William Curtis, in John R. Bartlett's "Rhode Island in the Rebellion" (1867). —Joseph Bridgham's brother. Edward, b. in Providence, R. I., 4 June, 1838, was graduated at Harvard in 1859, and received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1864. He had entered the army as medical cadet on 8 Sept., 1861, became acting assistant surgeon on 5 May, 1863, assistant surgeon in 1864, and major in 1866. He commanded a hospital in the Army of the Shenandoah, and was discharged, 18 March, 1865. He resigned from the army in 1870, and began practice in New York city. During the later years of his army service he was in charge of the microscopic section of the medical museum, and was especially engaged in developing the art of civil-service reform, and in 1876 became medical director of the Equitable life assurance society, retiring from active practice. Dr. Curtis has published a "Catalogue of the Microscopical Section of the U. S. Army Medical Museum" (Washington, 1867), "Almanac on General Medical Technology" (New York, 1880). —Another brother, John Green, became, in 1873, adjunct professor of anatomy in the College of physicians and surgeons, in 1878, and in 1873 was given the chair of materia medica and therapeutics, becoming professor emeritus in 1886. He was made assistant surgeon to the New York eye and ear infirmary surgeon in 1874, and in 1876 became medical director of the Equitable life assurance society, retiring from active practice. Dr. Curtis has published a "Catalogue of the Microscopical Section of the U. S. Army Medical Museum" (Washington, 1867), "Almanac on General Medical Technology" (New York, 1880). —Another brother, John Green, became, in 1873, adjunct professor of anatomy in the College of physicians and surgeons, New York city. —Harvey, clergyman, b. in Adams, Jefferson county, Ohio, 18 July, 1807, died in Covington, Ky., 18 Sept., 1882. He was graduated at Middlebury, in 1831, with the highest honors of his class, and studied for the next three years at Princeton theological seminary. He was licensed to preach by Troy presbytery, and, on 18 Feb., 1836, was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Brandon, Vt. In 1841 he accepted an appointment from the American home missionary society as their agent for Ohio and Indiana, and from 1843 till 1858 held pastorates in Madison, Ind., and Chicago, Ill. He was chosen president of Knox college, at Galesburg, Ill., in 1839. —Curtis, Josiah, physician, b. in Wethersfield, Conn., in 1816. He was graduated at Yale in 1840, and soon afterward became principal of an academy in Salem, N. J., and later taught in Philadelphia, where he studied medicine, and in 1846 was graduated at Jefferson. He was a member of the New York Central park engineer corps, and, in April, 1861, was appointed engineer, with the rank of captain, in the 9th New York volunteers. After that regiment was mustered out, he became, on 16 Sept., 1861, second lieutenant in the 4th Rhode Island Volunteers and was promoted to first lieutenant on 2 Oct. He served with Burnside in North Carolina, distinguished himself by his coolness and daring at the capture of Roanoke Island, 7 Feb., 1862, and on 9 June was appointed assistant adjutant-general on Gen. Rodman's staff. In August he was promoted, at Gen. Burnside's special request, to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 4th Rhode Island regiment, joined the Army of the Potomac, and was with it in the succession of battles between the Rappahannock and Washington and the Shenandoah, and in the actions in which his regiment suffered so much that it was withdrawn from the field by the general's command, whereupon Col. Curtis took a musket and cartridge-box from a dead soldier and did duty as a private in a Pennsylvania regiment till the close of the battle. He was killed near Fredericksburg in command of his regiment, the colonel having been disabled by a wound. See a memoir by George William Curtis, in John R. Bartlett's "Rhode Island in the Rebellion" (1867). —Joseph Bridgham's brother. Edward, b. in Providence, R. I., 4 June, 1838, was graduated at Harvard in 1859, and received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1864. He had entered the army as medical cadet on 8 Sept., 1861, became acting assistant surgeon on 5 May, 1863, assistant surgeon in 1864, and major in 1866. He commanded a hospital in the Army of the Shenandoah, and was discharged, 18 March, 1865. He resigned from the army in 1870, and began practice in New York city. During the later years of his army service he was in charge of the microscopic section of the medical museum, and was especially engaged in developing the art of civil-service reform, and, in 1876 became medical director of the Equitable life assurance society, retiring from active practice. Dr. Curtis has published a "Catalogue of the Microscopical Section of the U. S. Army Medical Museum" (Washington, 1867), "Almanac on General Medical Technology" (New York, 1880). —Another brother, John Green, became, in 1873, adjunct professor of anatomy in the College of physicians and surgeons, New York city. —Harvey, clergyman, b. in Adams, Jefferson county, Ohio, 1807, died in Covington, Ky., 1882. He was graduated at Middlebury, in 1831, with the highest honors of his class, and studied for the next three years at Princeton theological seminary. He was licensed to preach by Troy presbytery, and, on 18 Feb., 1836, was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Brandon, Vt. In 1841 he accepted an appointment from the American home missionary society as their agent for Ohio and Indiana, and from 1843 till 1858 held pastorates in Madison, Ind., and Chicago, Ill. He was chosen president of Knox college, at Galesburg, Ill., in 1839. —Curtis, Josiah, physician, b. in Wethersfield, Conn., in 1816. He was graduated at Yale in 1840, and soon afterward became principal of an academy in Salem, N. J., and later taught in Philadelphia, where he studied medicine, and in 1846 was graduated at Jefferson. He was a member of the New York Central park engineer corps, and, in April, 1861, was appointed engineer, with the rank of captain, in the 9th New York volunteers. After that regiment was mustered out, he became, on 16 Sept., 1861, second lieutenant in the 4th Rhode Island Volunteers and was promoted to first lieutenant on 2 Oct. He served with Burnside in North Carolina, distinguished himself by his coolness and daring at the capture of Roanoke Island, 7 Feb., 1862, and on 9 June was ap
surgeon, microscopist, and naturalist to the U. S. geological survey, and in 1873 became chief medical officer of the U. S. Indian service. He has published numerous articles on vegetation and kindred subjects, and is the author of a report on the "Hygiene of Massachusetts." (1849), and earlier reports to cover a Confederate register on the registration of births, marriages, and deaths. He is noted as the discoverer of colloidion.

CURTIS, Newton Martin, soldier, b. in De Peyster, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 21 May, 1833. He was educated at common schools, and at Gouver- nenneurs academy from 1834 till 1838. He became a prominent democrat, was postmaster of his native town in 1857-61, and democratic candidate for assembly in 1860. He enrolled a volunteer company on 14 April, 1861, was commissioned captain in the 16th New York regiment on 7 May, and served in the Army of the Potomac. He became lieutenant-colonel and then colonel of the 142d New York infantry, and during the battle of Cold Harbor was assigned to the command of a brigade whose leader had been killed in the action. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, 29 Oct., 1864, and for his services at the capture of Fort Fisher was promoted on the field to brigadier-general of volunteers, and was also thanked by the legislature of New York. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, 13 March, 1865, and assigned to duty as chief of staff to Gen. E. O. C. Ord. On 1 July, 1865, he was given the command of southwestern Virginia, with headquarters at Lynchburg, and was mustered out on 15 Jan., 1866. He was collector of customs in the district of Oswego, N. Y., in 1866-7, special agent of the U. S. treasury from 1867-9, inspector of the Armory in 1880, and a member of the legislature in 1888-9, having been elected a republican. He was president of the state agricultural society in 1880, and has been secretary and trustee of the state agricultural station since its organization in that year.

CURTIS, Samuel Ryan, soldier, b. in New York state, 3 Feb., 1807; d. in Council Bluffs, Iowa, 26 Dec., 1866. He removed when a child to Ohio, and was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1831, but resigned from the army in 1832, and became a civil engineer, superintending the building of the Muskingum river improvements in 1837-9. He then studied law, and practiced in Ohio from 1841 till 1846. He had become a captain of militia in 1833, was lieutenant-colonel in 1837-42, colonel in 1843-45, and in 1848 was made adjutant-general of Ohio for the special purpose of organizing the state's quota of volunteers for the Mexican war. He served in that war as colonel of the 2d Ohio regiment, and was commandant of Camargo, a large military depot, holding it on 18 Feb., 1847, against Gen. Urrea, and then pursuing the enemy by forced marches through the mountains to Ramos, Mexico, thus opening Gen. Taylor's communications. After the discharge of his regiment he served on Gen. Wool's staff, and as governor of Saltillo, Mexico, in 1847-8. He then engaged in engineering in the west, and in 1856 settled as a lawyer in Indiana. He resigned from the treasury in 1857-8, and from the state government in 1858. He was one of the members of the congress in 1861 to become colonel of the 2d Iowa regiment, and on 17 May was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, being on the first list to the senate for confirmation. He took charge of the large camp of instruction near St. Louis in August and September, 1861, commanded the southwestern district of Missouri from 26 Dec., 1861, till February, 1862, and the army of the southwest till August, 1862. On 6-8 March, at Pea Ridge, Ark., he gained a decisive victory over a Confederate force under Gen. Price and McCulloch. He was promoted to major-general of volunteers on 21 March, 1862, and from 14 July till 29 August occupied Helena, Ark., having marched over one thousand miles through wildnesses and swamps. While on leave of absence, from 29 Aug. to 24 Sept., 1862, he became president of the Pacific railroad convention in Chicago. He was at the head of the Department of the Missouri from September, 1862, till May, 1863, and of that of Kansas from 1 Jan., 1864, till 7 Feb., 1865, commanding at Fort Leavenworth during the Pike raid of October, 1864, and aiding in the defeat and pursuit of Gen. Price's army. He commanded the Department of the Northwest from 16 Feb. till 24 July, 1865, was U. S. commissioner to negotiate treaties with various Indian tribes from August till November, 1865, and to examine the Union Army in 1866.

CURTIS, Thomas, clergyman, b. in England about 1780; d. in 1858. He came to the United States in 1829, was pastor for some years of the Wentworth street Baptist church in Charleston, S. C., and subsequently established a young ladies' school at Limestone Spring. Dr. Curtis was a man of extensive knowledge and very powerful as a preacher. While in England he was the publisher of the "Encyclopedia Metropolitana." He perished in a burning steamer on the Potomac river.

-CURTIS, William Edmund, jurist, b. in Litchfield, Conn., in 1824; d. in Watertown, Conn., 6 July, 1880. He was graduated at Trinity in 1848, admitted to the bar in 1847, and practised in New York city, where he rose rapidly in his profession. In 1871 he was elected judge of the New York supreme court, and at the time of his death was chief justice of the superior court. He was commissioner of the board of education, and for four years its president, and also vice-president of the geographical society. Judge Curtis removed the degree of 1877. At the request of the political party he was elected to congress as a republican, and served two terms and a part of a third, from 1837 till 1861, being a member of the committees on military affairs and the Pacific railroad. He was also a delegate from Iowa to the peace congress at Washum in 1861. He resigned from congress in 1861 to become colonel of the 2d Iowa regiment, and on 17 May was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, being on the first list to the senate for confirmation. He took
CURTISS, Samuel Ives, educator, b. in Union, Conn., 5 Feb., 1844. He was graduated at Amherst in 1867, and at Union theological seminary in 1870, engaged in missionary work in New York, and in 1870-72 was connected with the Fifth avenue Presbyterian church. He travelled in Ireland and Scotland in 1872-3, was ordained by the New York presbytery in 1874, and in 1874-8 was pastor of the American chapel at Leipzig, of which he was one of the founders. While in Leipzig he attended lectures at the university, receiving the degree of Ph. D. in 1876, and was afterward made a licentiate in Berlin university. Iowa college gave him the degree of D. D. in 1878, and in the same year he became professor of biblical literature in the Congregational theological seminary, Chicago. In 1879 he was transferred to the chair of Old Testament literature and interpretation. He is the author of "The Name Mauhabe," his doctor's thesis (Leipzig, 1876); a translation of Bickell's "Outlines of Hebrew Grammar" (1877); of Delitzsch's "Messianic Prophecies" (Edinburgh, 1880); and "Old-Testament History of Redemption" (1881); "The Lehmuw" (1867); "Aeolic and Augustan versification of doli oilique thoro Elohistec origine," his licentiate thesis (Berlin, 1879); "Ingersoll and Moses" (Chicago, 1879); and contributions in the "Current Discussions in Theology" (1868 et seq.).

CURWEN, Samuel, loyalist, b. in Salem, Mass., 28 Dec., 1752; died there, 9 April, 1802. He was graduated at Harvard in 1735, and studied for the ministry, but became a merchant in his native place. In the winter of 1774-5 he was a captain in Sir William Pepperell's expedition against Louisburg. In 1779 he became an impost officer for Essex county, Mass., and in 1783 was judge of the admiralty court. From 1775 until 1784, as a loyalist, he resided abroad, returning to his native place in the autumn of 1784. His "Journal and Letters" (New York, 1849) contains interesting and valuable information concerning the lives of loyalist exiles while abroad.

CUSHING, Caleb, statesman, b. in Salisbury, Mass., 1719; d. in Newburyport, Mass., 2 Jan., 1739. He was graduated at Harvard in 1717, and for two years was a tutor in mathematics and natural philosophy. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar, and settled in Newburyport. He rose rapidly in his profession, and, although busily engaged with his profession, found time to devote to literature and politics, and was a frequent contributor to periodicals. In 1725 he was elected a representative to the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature, and in 1728 a member of the state senate. At this time he belonged to the then republican party. In 1729 Mr. Cushing visited Europe, and remained abroad two years. In 1733 he was again elected a representative from Newburyport to the Massachusetts legislature for two years, but in 1734 was elected from the Essex north district of Massachusetts a representative to congress, and served for four consecutive terms, until 1748. He supported the nomination of John Quincy Adams for the presidency, and was a strong advocate of the Federalist party. In 1747 he was one of the few northern whigs that continued to support the Federalist party, and because of his continued support was classed as a democrat. Soon afterward he was nominated for secretary of the treasury, but President Adams refused to confirm him. He was subsequently confirmed as commissioner to China, and made the first treaty between that country and the United States. On his return he was again elected a representative in the Massachusetts legislature. In 1747 he raised a regiment for the Mexican war at his own expense, became its colonel, and was subsequently made brigadier-general. While still in Mexico he was nominated by the democratic party of his state for governor, but failed in the election. From 1850 to 1853 he was again a member of the legislature of his native state, and, at the expiration of his term, was appointed associate justice of the supreme court. In 1853 President Pierce appointed him U.S. attorney-general, from which he retired in 1857. In 1857, 1858, and 1859 he again served in the legislature of Massachusetts. In April, 1860, he was president of the Democratic national convention in Charleston, S. C., and was among the seceders from that body who met in Baltimore. At the close of 1860 he was sent to Charleston, and from there he retired in 1867. In 1867, 1868, 1858, and 1859 he again served in the legislature of South Carolina; but his mission effected nothing. Mr. Cushing was frequently employed during the civil war in the departments at Washington,
and in 1868 was appointed one of the three commission-
er to revise and codify the laws of con-
gress. In 1868 he was sent to Bogotá to arrange a
diplomatic difficulty. In 1872 he was one of the counsel
for the United States at the Geneva con-
ference for the settlement of the Alabama claims,
and in 1873 was nominated for the office of chief judge
of the Supreme Court of New York. His nomination
was subsequently withdrawn. A year later he was
nominated and confirmed as minister to Spain,
whence he returned home in 1877. His publica-
tions include a "History of the Town of Newbury-
port" (1836); "The Practical Principles of Politi-
cal Economy" (1836); "The Historical and Politi-
Review of the Late Revolution in France" (2 vols.,
Boston, 1838); "Reminiscences of Spain" (2 vols.,
Boston, 1838); "Growth and Territorial Progress of
the United States" (1839); "Life of William H.
Harrison" (Boston, 1840); and "The Treaty of Wash-
ington" (New York, 1850).

Cushing, Frank Hamilton, ethnologist, b.
In Northeast, Erie co., Pa., 22 July, 1857.
He manifested in early childhood a love for archaelog-
ical pursuits, and at the age of eight years began
collect fossils and minerals, made complete in-
ventory of all the birds in his garden by heart, and
in the woods. He learned from observation that where-
ver Indian encampments had been long established the
soil and vegetation had undergone a change, which
materially assisted him in his search for relics. At
the age of fifteen he had discovered the process of
making arrow-heads from flint by pressure with
bone. In 1870 his father removed to Medina, N.
Y., where the son's researches found new ground and
a greater wealth of material. In the town of
Shelby were ancient remains of fortifications rich in
archeology! (hey, with historical and residential
burial-grounds, and camp sites in the counties of
Madison and Onondaga, were carefully searched, as
well as the Hamilton group of rocks. In the spring of
1875 he became a student in Cornell university,
but spent most of his time as assistant to Dr. Charles
Rau in the preparation of the Indian collections of
the National museum for the Centennial exhibition
at Philadelphia, and was curator of the entire collec-
tion until the close of the exhibition, when he was
appointed curator of the ethnological depart-
ment of the National museum. During the sum-
mer of 1876 he visited the state of New York, and joined
Maj. J. W. Powell in his expedition of 1879 to New Mexico, as assist-
ant ethnologist of the U. S. bureau of ethnology,
of the Smithsonian institution. The expedition spent two months among the Zuñi Indians, and
Mr. Cushing, at his own request, was left there.
He adopted the costume, habits, and life of the
race, and for three years lived strictly the life of an
Indian among the Indians, studying their habits,
language, and history. During the second year of
his sojourn he had so far made himself one of the
tribe, and gained the esteem of the chiefs, that he
was formally adopted and initiated into the sacred
esoteric society of priests, the "Priesthood of the
Bow." In 1882 he visited the east with a
party of six Zuñis, who came for the purpose of ta-
luding the Bible, the knowledge of Zuñi and
etched. In September of the same year he re-
turned to Zuñi; but, in the spring of 1884, failing
health obliged his return for two years to the east.

He brought with him three Indians to aid him in
the preparation of a dictionary and grammar of the
Zuñi language, and translations of myth and
beast stories, hero legends, songs, and rituals. Mr.
Cushing's publications and contributions to peri-
odical literature include "Antiquities of Orleans
County" (Washington, 1874); "Zuñi Fetiches"
(1881); "The Religion of the Zuñi Indians with
Notes on the Mythic and Mythic Systems" (1882); "The Nation of the
Willows" (1882); "Adventures in Zuñi" (1883);
"Studies of Ancient Pueblo Ceramic Art, as Illus-
trative of Zuñi Culture-Growth" (1884); and "Zuñi
Breadstuff" (1885).

Cushing, Jonathan Peter, educator, b. in
Rochester, N. Y., 12 March, 1798; d. in Raleigh,
N. C., 25 April, 1885. In his boyhood he was ap-
prenticed; but, by skilfully managing the proceeds of
his overwork, he purchased a portion of his time,
and immediately entered Phillips Exeter academy.
By working every day was by teaching, he paid his way through college, being
graduated at Dartmouth in 1817. His health
failed, and he went south, became a tutor in
Hampden Sydney college in the November follow-
ing his graduation, and professor of natural
philosophy and literature a year later. This post
was held for two years, when he became the president of the college.
By his exertions, the institution, which had been so disorganized and broken
down, was built up again; but the labor and re-
ponsibility of the enterprise exhausted his strength
and hastened his death.

Cushing, Luther Stearns, jurist, b. in Lu-
nenburg, Mass., 22 June, 1803; d. in Boston, 22
June, 1860. He was the only graduate at the Har-
vard law-school in 1823. For some years after
leaving college he was associated with Charles
Sumner and George S. Hillard in the editorship of
"The American Jurist and Law Magazine" in
Boston, when in 1832 he was made clerk of the
.house of representatives, an office which he held
for fourteen years. In 1844 he was chosen a member
of the legislature, then for four years was judge of the court of common pleas in Boston,
after which he became reporter of the decisions of
the supreme court of the commonwealth, and pre-
pared twelve volumes (55 to 66 inclusive) of law
reports, extending from 1850 to the time of his
death. In 1848 he became dean of the law
school in Harvard law-school, and filled the chair until
his death. His name is best known in connection with his "Manual of Parliamentary Practice"
(Boston, 1844), which immediately became an au-
thority for proceedings in deliberative assemblies.
He also published a "Treatise on Trustee Process"
(1837); "Treatise on Remedial Law" (1837); En-
lish translation of Sarigny's "Recht des Besitzes," law of possession (1838); translation of Pothier's
"De la vente," contract of sale (1839); translation
of Mattermaier on the "Effect of Drunkenez on
Criminal Responsibility" (1841); translation of
Domat's "Les lois civiles dans leur ordre naturel"
(1850); "Reports of Controverted Election
Cases in Massachusetts" (1852); "Introduction to
the Study of Roman Civil Law" (1854); and "Lex
Pertinace" and "Acta Pertinentiales," a comprehensive work on parliamentary law (1856).

Cushing, Nathaniel, soldier, b. in Pembroke,
Mass., 8 April, 1753; d. in Marietta, Ohio, in Au-
gust, 1814. He joined the forces that went from
Massachusetts in 1775, became a lieutenant in
Brewer's regiment in July, and at the capture of a
captaincy in 1777, organized a sup-
prise, and captured forty of the De Lancey loyal-
ists in May, 1780, after many fruitless attempts
had been made by others. He participated in many engagements, and received in 1788 the brevet of major. At the close of the war he removed to Belpre, Ohio.

CUSHING, Thomas, statesman, b. in Boston, 1744; d. there, 1784. He was the son of a wealthy merchant, in whose counting-house Samuel Adams was for a short time employed. He fell under the influence of Adams, and presently became prominent among the popular leaders who were preparing the way for the Revolution. In 1771, he was elected to the Massachusetts assembly, and immediately afterward, when James Otis, who had been chosen speaker, was refused by Gov. Bernard, Mr. Cushing was chosen speaker in his stead. He was speaker of the house until 1774, and as such occupied, in the eyes of the British, a prominence greater than his abilities entitled him to. Dr. Johnson, in one of his sily pamphlets about American affairs, asserted that one of the objects of the Revolution was to place a diadem on the head of Thomas Cushing. He was not fitted for the leadership, and on several occasions showed himself weak-kneed. In 1772, along with Hancock, he opposed the formation of committees of correspondence, and afterward refused to serve on one to which he had been appointed. At the same time he is described by John Adams as possessing a mind for procuring intelligence, which made him useful to the patriot leaders. He was elected in June, 1774, to the first Continental congress, and in February, 1775, to the second. He was one of those whom the king instructed Gage, in April, 1775, to seize and send over to England, if he could find them. In July, 1775, when Massachusetts formed a new government, Mr. Cushing was chosen a member of the council. In the Continental congress he opposed a declaration of independence, and consequently, in the third annual election of delegates, 10 Jan., 1776, he did not receive a single vote. John Adams was elected instead. In 1783 and several following years he was lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts. He was a member of the convention, held in January and February, 1788, that ratified the Federal constitution.

CUSHING, Thomas Humphrey, soldier, b. in 1755; d. in New London, Conn., 19 Oct., 1822. He served during the Revolutionary war, beginning as a sergeant, was in Arnold's naval battle on Lake Champlain, and for his bravery was successively advanced until in July, 1812, he had reached a brigadier-generalship. In January, 1816, he was appointed collector of customs in New London. Some time after this he became involved in a quarrel with William J. Lewis, member of congress from Virginia, and the ball from Mr. Lewis's weapon struck Gen. Cushing's watch. The differences between the two gentlemen were amicably adjusted, and Lewis, stepping up to the general, said: "I congratulate you, general, on having a watch that will keep time from eternity."

CUSHING, Thomas Parkman, merchant, b. in Massachusetts, 1788; d. in Boston, 23 Nov., 1854. He carried on business in Boston, and bequeathed the bulk of his fortune, supposed to amount to $150,000, for the maintenance of two schools in his native town.

CUSHING, William, jurist, b. in Scituate, Mass., 1 March, 1792; d. there, 13 Sept., 1810. He was graduated at Harvard in 1791, studied law with Jeremy Gridley, became attorney-general of Massachusetts, was appointed judge of probate of Lincoln county, Me., in 1798, became judge of the Massachusetts superior court in 1772, chief justice in 1777, and in 1780 was chosen the first chief justice of Massachusetts under the state constitution. At the beginning of the Revolution he stood almost alone among the superior officials in supporting the cause of independence. His grandfather and his father (both named John) were judges of the superior court, and his father, whom he succeeded as chief justice, presided over the trial of British soldiers for the Boston massacre of 5 March, 1770. On 27 Sept., 1789, Judge Cushing was appointed an associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, and President Washington nominated him chief justice in 1796, but he declined. He was one of the founders of the American academy of arts and sciences in 1780. In 1788 he was vice-president of the Massachusetts convention that ratified the federal constitution.
yards of the "Albemarle," before he discovered. Casting off the boat that was in tow, he ordered its crew to attack a picket-post near by, while, with a full head of steam, he drove the launch straight at the huge bulk of the iron-clad, whose crew rushed to quarters and at once opened fire. The launch replied effectively with her howitzer. A rush of water behind the vessel, but the launch was driven over them, and by the time she had received her death-wound from the "Albemarle's" guns Cushing had coolly swung the torpedo-boat under the great ship's overhang and exploded the charge. A large hole was blown in the iron-clad's side, her mainmast sank at her moorings, and was never raised. Telling his companions to look out for themselves, Cushing left his sinking launch and swam down stream, reaching the bank, thoroughly exhausted, half a mile below. As soon as he recovered his strength he plunged into the dense swamp, and after much toil and tedious wading came out upon the shore of a creek, where, with his usual good luck, he found a picket-boat, and at 11 P.M. the following night reached a U.S. gun-boat at the mouth of the river. Of the gallant fellow who was swept away, the only escape besides himself. Two were drowned, and most of the others captured. Lieut. Cushing did not expect to return alive from this enterprise, whether he succeeded in sinking the "Albemarle" or not, and before setting out he had visited Massachusetts in order to bid his friends goodbye. Five times the secretary of the navy officially wrote him commendatory letters, and for the "Albemarle" affair he received the thanks of congress, and was promoted lieutenant-commander, 27 Oct., 1864. At Fort Fisher, under a constant and heavy fire, he was present during the attack on the fort. Continued the work for six hours till he had completed it. At the final assault on Fort Fisher he led a force of sailors and marines from the "Monticello" in an attack on the sea-front of the fort, and amid an unceasing fire at short range, which cut down his men in windrows as he crossed a hundred yards of sand, rallied his men, and sent such efficient assistance to the troops that before midnight the fort was surrendered. After the war he served in the Pacific and Asiatic squadrons, being in command of the steamer "Lancaster" in 1866–7, and of the "Maumee," in the Asiatic squadron, in 1868–9. On the return of the "Maumee" to the United States, Lieut.-Com. Cushing was advanced to the rank of commander, 31 Jan., 1872, being the youngest officer of that rank in the navy. He was allowed leave of absence, but his health, which had been impaired by over-exertion, failed completely, and he died of brain fever.

CUSHMAN, Charlotte Saunders, actress, b. in Boston, Mass., 23 July, 1816; d. there, 18 Feb., 1879. She was a descendant in the eighth generation from Robert Cushman, but her father rose from poverty to be a successful West India merchant, but lost his fortune, and died, leaving his family in straitened circumstances. Charlotte was a remarkably bright, sportive child, excelling her schoolmates and developing a voice of remarkable power and richness. She was also a very good actress. Cushing introduced Miss Cushman, who sang with her in two of her concerts. Through Mrs. Wood's influence she became an articed pupil to James G. Maeder, that lady's musical director, and under his instruction made her first appearance in opera in the Tremont theatre as the Countess Almaviva in the "Marriage of Figaro" with great success, and her second as Lucy Bertram in "Guy Manring." She went with his company to New Orleans, where her voice, which had been strained by the soprano parts assigned to her, suddenly failed. Seeking the counsel of James H. Caldwell, manager of the principal theatre of New Orleans, she was advised by him and by Barton, the tragedian, to become an actress, and given the part of Lady Macbeth to study, in which she made her appearance with complete success in 1833. Going to New York, she declined a trial at the Park theatre, to enter into a three years' engagement with Thomas Hamblin, of the Bowery theatre, where she appeared for a season in leading tragic roles. Miss Cushman brought her mother, who had supported the family by keeping a boarding-house, to New York; but soon after this the theatre was burned, and her wardrobe, for which she was in debt, was destroyed. Miss Cushman then secured an engagement in Albany, where she acted for five months, and made many acquaintances among politicians through her relative, Gov. Marcy, then in the U.S. senate. Convinced that she had not served a proper apprenticeship in her art, she applied to the manager of the Park theatre for any place that might be vacant, was engaged to do general utility business, and soon made her mark as a leading actress. This engagement lasted from 1837 till 1840. In 1842 she assumed the management of the Walnut street theatre in Philadelphia, which she retained till 1844, when she accompanied Mr. Macready on a tour in the northern states, in the course of which she undertook the higher range of tragic parts with great success. She was an ardent student, and rapidly added new characters to her list, such as Elvira, Bianca, Helen McGregor, Emilia, Queen Katherine, Cardinal Woolsey, Ophelia, Pauline, Viola, and Katherine in "Taming of the Shrew." She was powerful and electric in tragedy, masterful in the depicting of every passion, great in Shakespearean characters, and in her lighter days was distinguished as a performer in high comedy parts. On 26 Oct., 1844, Miss Cushman sailed for England. In London she immediately achieved a triumphant success in the parts of Lady Macbeth, Rosalind, Mrs. Haller, Blanche in "Fazio," and Emilia. She sent for her family, and began her second season at the Haymarket as Romeo, a part she had chosen in order to bring out her sister as Juliet. The power of her impersonation created a sensation in London, and afterward in Dublin, while her sister's grace and beauty added to the success. She played other male companion parts with her sister, achieved a great success as Julia in "The Hunchback," Meg Merrilies, a part that she had first performed at the Park theatre, New...
CUSHMAN

York, in 1841, Nancy Sykes, Lady Gay Spanker, and other characters, constantly added to her professional reputation, and made warm friends in the intellectual society of England. In August, 1849, she returned to the United States and played throughout the country. She took her farthest lead in 1852 at Brecon. The following May, 1854, she visited friends in England, and travelled on the continent, but began playing again in December, 1858. Her house in Mayfair became a centre of artistic and literary society, and during the dramatic season she shared with undiminished popularity in London and the provinces, while part of her winters she passed in Rome. In 1857 she returned to the United States and performed during the winter and the spring of 1858, and returned to Rome, establishing herself in a spacious permanent winter home in January, 1859. In 1860 she again acted in New York, and appeared on several occasions for the benefit of the Sanitary commission. During the last six years of her life Miss Cushman developed a remarkable ability as a dramatic reader, giving scenes from Shakespeare, ballad reading, and select portions of the Bible with a success not less decided than her early historic triumphs. In 1871, after a residence in Europe, she resumed her career in the United States as a reader, besides fulfilling several dramatic engagements. Her farewell appearance was announced on Tuesday of this week, and her participation in the performance was marked by her peculiar and individual style. Her final performance in New York at Booth's theatre, where she played the part of Lady Macbeth, was signalized by social and literary demonstrations. She took a similar demonstrative farewell in the same character in Philadelphia and other cities, and her engagements in Boston, at the Globe theatre, on 15 May, 1875. After a reading-tour to Rochester, Buffalo, and Syracuse, she retired with a large fortune to her villa at Newport, where she lived with a final illness, and in October went to Boston, and placed herself under medical treatment. An obelisk copied from Cleopatra's Needle was placed over her tomb in Mount Auburn cemetery in 1880. See "Charlotte Cushman, her Letters and Memories of her Life," edited by Emma Stedman, the sculptor, who was her intimate companion at home for several years (Boston, 1879).—Her sister, Susan Webb, b. in Boston, Mass., 17 March, 1822; d. in Liverpool, England, 10 May, 1859, made her début on the stage in April, 1837, at the Park theatre, New York city, as Laura Castelli in Epes Sargent's play, "The Genoese," and achieved an immediate success. She played Desdemona to George Vandenhoff's Othello, Grace Harkaway to her sister's Lady Gay Spanker, and other prominent parts in New York and Philadelphia, and made a remarkable success in "Satán in Paris." In England her impersonation of Ophelia was regarded as of the first rank, her Juliet ran 300 nights, and in her old and many new characters her acting was greatly admired for its grace and delicacy. In 1847 she retired from the stage, and in March, 1848, married Dr. James Skinner, member of Liverpool, the distinguished chemist and author.

CUSHMAN, Elisha, clergyman, b. in Kingston, Mass., 2 May, 1788; d. in Hartford, Conn., 26 Oct., 1838. He abandoned the carpenter's trade to become a preacher at the age of twenty, was licensed by the Baptist church in Kingston after a short course of study, and ordained a pastor in Hartford. He took a prominent part in establishing the Connecticut Baptist missionary society in 1814, which was reorganized as the Baptist convention in 1822, and in 1823 founded and edited a denominational journal called the "Christian Secretary." In 1825 he resigned his charge in Hartford to become pastor of a church in Philadelphia, but returned to Connecticut in 1829, and after preaching in Fairfield became pastor of the church in New Haven in 1831. In 1833 he removed to Perrysville, Mahoning county, Ohio, where he died. The failure of the New England, in 1838, returned to Hartford a few weeks before his death, for the purpose of resuming the editorship of the "Christian Secretary."
at Southampton, Cushman, at the solicitation of the adventurers, altered the agreement on his own responsibility, abandoning the two days a week for their private affairs that had been reserved to the colonists in the original contract. Robert Cushman, who was given the office of assistant govern- or, embarked with his family on the "Speedwell" or "Mayflower," and the family began the voyage together; but when the "Mayflower" sailed again alone on 6 Sept., with only a part of the company, he remained behind to act as their financial agent in England and send them supplies. In 1621 he published a pamphlet on "Emigration to America," urging the advantages of that country for settlement, and in July he sailed for New England in the "Fortune," taking with him his only son, Thomas, and arriving 21 Nov. He returned to Europe to manage the business of the colonists there, but left his son in the family of Gov. Bradford. Before his departure he preached on the "Sin and Danger of Self-Love," 9 Dec., 1621, noted as the first discourse delivered in New England that was published (London, 1622). It was reprinted in Boston in 1724, in 1780, and, with a biog- raphical sketch by Judge John Sewall, in 1785 (Plymouth). It is also contained in the "Cushman Genealogy," and was photo-lithographed from one of the three existing examples in 1870. On 18 Dec., 1621, he sailed for England, and continued as agent for the colonists in London. On the voyage he was captured and plundered by the French, and taken to France, but released after two weeks' de- tention. On his arrival in England he published an eloquent vindication of the colonial enterprise, and an appeal for Christian missions to the North American Indians. In 1623, with Edward Wins- low, he urged the settlement of territory on Cape Ann, where a new band of Puritans made the first permanent settlement within the limits of the Massachusetts bay colony. — His son, Thomas, b. in England in 1608; d. in Plymouth, Mass., 11 Dec., 1692. He married Mary, third daughter of Israel, who died in 1693. He was always the confidential friend of Gov. Bradford, and became ruling elder of the church on the death of Brewster in 1649. His wife survived him, and was the last of the "Mayflower" passengers, dying in 1699 at the age of ninety years. A large granite monument to the memory of the first Cum- shans was erected at Plymouth, Mass., by their de- scendants in 1858.

**CUSTER, Nicholas**, Indian chief, b. in Oneida, N.Y., in 1756; d. in Tuscarora village, near Niagara, N.Y., 20 Oct., 1840. His Indian name was "Kayh- natho." In the war of the Revolution he served on the American side five years, and at one time saved the life of Gen. Lafayette. Cushman belonged to the Tuscarora tribe. — His nephew, David, published a pamphlet with four illustrations, entitled "Sketches of the Ancient History of the Six Na- tions" (Lockport, N.Y., 1848).

**CUSTER, George Armstrong**, soldier, b. in New Rumley, Harrison co., Ohio, 5 Dec., 1839; d. in Montana, 25 June, 1876. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in June, 1861, and re- ported for duty with the 3d division of cavalry, with which he fought the brilliant battle of Woodstock on 9 Oct., where he was confronted by his former classmate at West Point, the Confederate Gen. Rosser. He drove the enemy twenty-six miles, capturing everything they had on wheels except one gun. At Cedar Creek he confronted the enemy from the first attack in the morning until the battle ended. The 3d division recaptured, before the day was over, guns and colors that had been taken from
the army earlier in the fight, together with Confederate dead and cannon. After this brilliant success Gen. Custer was sent to Washington in charge of the captured colors, and recommended for promotion. In the spring of 1865, when Gen. Sheridan moved his cavalry toward Richmond again, the 8th division fought alone the battle of Waynesboro. In this engagement were carried 11 guns, 200 wagons, 1,600 prisoners, and 17 battle-flags were captured. On reaching Richmond Station, Gen. Custer found that Gen. Early had rallied from his retreat at Waynesboro and was preparing for another attack. He therefore sent a regiment to meet him at once. Gen. Early was nearly captured, his command destroyed, and a campaign ended in which he lost his army, every piece of artillery, and all his trains. For gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Five Forks and Dinwiddie Court-House, Gen. Custer was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. army, to date from 13 March, 1865. In a general order addressed to his troops, dated at Appomattox Court-House, 9 April, 1865, Gen. Custer said: "During the past six months, though in most instances confederate soldiers have been destroyed, you have captured, in open battle 111 pieces of field artillery, 63 battle-flags, and upward of 10,000 prisoners of war, including seven general officers. Within the past ten days, and included in the above, you have captured 40 field-pieces of artillery. You have never lost a gun, never lost a color, and never been defeated; and, notwithstanding the numerous engagements in which you have borne a prominent part, including those memorable battles of the Shenandoah, you have captured every piece of artillery which the enemy has been able to evacuate."

Gen. Custer received the first flag of truce from the Army of Northern Virginia, and was present at the surrender at Appomattox Court-House. He was brevetted major-general for his services in the last campaign, and appointed major-general of volunteers, to date from 15 April, 1865. He participated in all but one of the battles of the Army of the Potomac. After the grand review he was ordered to Texas, to command a division of cavalry. In November, 1865, he was made chief of cavalry, and remained on this duty until March, 1866, when he was mustered out of the volunteer service, to date from February, 1866. He then applied to the government for permission to accept from President Juarez the place of chief of Mexican cavalry in the struggle against Maximilian. President Johnson declined to give the necessary leave of absence, and Gen. Custer decided to accept the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 7th cavalry, his appointment dating from 28 July, 1866. He joined his regiment at Fort Riley, Kansas, in November, 1866, and served on the plains until 1871. On 27 Nov., he fought the battle of Washita, in Indian territory, and inflicted such a defeat upon the Indians that the entire tribe of Cheyennes were compelled to return to their reservation. He was ordered, with his regiment, to Kentucky, in 1871, where he remained until 1875. In the spring of that year he was sent to New Mexico, Dakota, and from there accompanied an expedition to the Yellowstone. On 4 Aug., he fought the Sioux, with his regiment, on the Yellowstone, near the mouth of Tongue river, and on the 11th had another engagement three miles below this mouth of the Big Horn. In July, 1874, the government ordered an expedition, commanded by Gen. Custer, into the Black Hills, which resulted in a hitherto unexplored region being opened to miners and frontiersmen. On 15 May, 1876, Gen. Custer commanded his regiment in a campaign against the confederated Sioux tribes. The Indians were discovered encamped on the Little Big Horn river, in a region almost unknown. Eleven tribes, numbering nearly 9,000, had their villages on and in the vicinity of the Little Big Horn. The government expedition, numbering 200 cavalry, while Gen. Custer, with 272 troops, charged on the village from another direction. They were, met by overwhelming numbers, and Gen. Custer, with his entire command, was slain. The officers and men were interred upon the battle-field, and in 1877 it was made a national cemetery. A monument, erected to the memory of all who fell was erected by the U. S. government on the spot where Gen. Custer made his last stand. In 1877 his remains were removed to the cemetery at West Point, N. Y.

He was of medium height, broad-shouldered, lithe, and active, with a weight never above 170 pounds. His eyes were blue, his hair and moustache of golden tint. He was a man of immense strength and endurance, and, as he used neither liquors nor tobacco, his physical condition was perfect. He used to ride through the streets of Washington with twenty-five horses behind him, and on one occasion the horses were shot under him in battle. At the age of twenty-three he was made a brigadier-general, at twenty-five a major-general. The close of the war reduced his command from thousands to hundreds; but his enthusiastic devotion to duty was not diminished, and his former spirit and energy of his mind in his Indian service just as it had been during the civil war. He reverenced religion, he showed deference to the aged, he honored womankind, he was fond of children, and devoted to animals. His domestic life was characterized by a simplicity, joyous contentment, and fondness for home that was surprising when it is remembered that, out of the thirty-seven years of his brief life, fourteen were spent in active warfare. One of his friends wrote his history under his name in one sentence, "This is not history," in 1871 Gen. Custer began to contribute articles on frontier life to the "Galaxy," which were published in book-form under the title "My Life on the Plains" (New York, 1874). He was engaged on a series of "War Memoirs" for the "Galaxy" at the time of his death. He occasionally contributed articles on hunting to "Turf, Field, and Farm" and "Forest and Stream." His life has been written by Frederick Whittaker (New York, 1878). —His wife, Elizabeth Bacon, whom he married in February, 1864, was with him at the front during the last year of the war, and also accompanied him in his nine years of service on the western frontier. She has published "Boots and Saddles, or Life with Gen. Custer in Dakota" (New York, 1885), and is now (1887) at work upon a volume of reminiscences of the general's service in Texas and Kansas.
of his brother in the famous cavalry charges, and
in the fight at Namozine Church. 2 April, 1863, he
captured a Confederate flag. At Sailor's Creek, 6
April, he captured a second flag, but was shot by
the standard-bearer and severely wounded in the
face. He was preparing to charge again, when
stopped by his father and told to return to the
lines and have his wound dressed. As he paid no at-
tention to this request, it became necessary for
Gen. Custer to order him under arrest before he
could check his ardor. He received a medal from
congress for the capture of the colors at Sailor's
Creek. In the spring of 1863 he accompanied
Gen. Custer to Texas and served on the staff until
mustered out of service in November. He re-
ceived the brevets of captain, major, and lieu-
tenant-colonel. On 28 Feb., 1866, he was appointed
second lieutenant in the 1st infantry of the regu-
lar army, and on 23 July was promoted to a first
lieutenancy in his brother's regiment, the 7th cav-
alty, with which he served on frontier duty until
he fell beside his brother in the battle of the Little
Big Horn. When he was asked his opinion of his
brother's last fight, he said, "Gen. Custer said:

"If you want to know my opinion of
Tom, I can only say that I think he should be
the general and I the captain."

CUSTINE, Adam Philip (kus-teen'), Count de,
French soldier. b. in Metz, 4 Feb., 1740; d. in
Paris, 1793. As a captain in the seven years' war
under Frederick the Great, he became a colonel in
1782. He took part in the Revolutionary war, and was quartermaster-general of the French forces in America in 1778–83. He was present at the surrender at Yorktown, and on his return to France in 1785, was made aide-de-camp and governor of Toulon. In 1789 he
was appointed to the states-general by the nobility of
Metz, and advocated the cause of reform. He
subsequently commanded the army of the north,
received in June, 1792, the command of the army
of the Rhine, and after one success again
took command of the northern army in May, 1793,
from which, however, he was soon recalled by
the committee of safety and placed at the bar of
the revolutionary tribunal, and, notwithstanding a
spangled bonnet, was sentenced to be guillotined.

CUSTIS, George Washington}

CUTHBERT, Alfred, senator, b. in Savannah,
Ga., about 1781; d. near Monticello, Ga., 9 July,
1856. He was graduated at Princeton college in
1803, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and
began to practise at Monticello, Jasper co., Ga.
He was first elected to the state legislature, then a
representative from Georgia in the 13th and 14th
congresses, serving till 1816, when he resigned.
He was again elected to the 17th, 18th, and 19th
congresses, serving from 3 Dec., 1821, till 3 March,
1827. He was elected U. S. senator from Georgia
in place of John Forsyth, who resigned 27 June,
1834, and was re-elected for a full term, serving from
12 Jan., 1835, till 3 March, 1843.

CUTHBERT, James Hazard, clergyman, b. in
Beaufort, S. C., 19 Dec., 1823. He was graduated
at Princeton in 1843, studied theology under his
uncle, Rev. Richard Fuller, D. D., and became in
1847 pastor of the Wentworth street Baptist
church, Charleston, S. C. In 1855 he was called to
the pastorate of the 1st Baptist church, Philadel-
phia, Pa., where he remained until the beginning
of the civil war in 1861. Returning to the south,
he preached for some years in Augusta, Ga., and
in 1869 became pastor of the 1st Baptist church in
Washington, D. C., where he still remains (1880).
He has received the degree of D. D. from Wake
Forest college, N. C. He is the author of "The
Life of Richard Fuller, D. D." (New York, 1879).

CUTHBERT, John A., jurist, b. in Savannah,
Ga., 3 June, 1788; d. near Mobile, Ala., 22 Sept.,
1881. His father was a colonel in the Revolution-
ary army. He was graduated at Princeton in 1805, and in 1809 became a law student in New York. In 1810 he was elected to the legislature of Georgia, from Liberty county, which he continued to represent for years. During the war of 1812 he commanded a volunteer company, of which he was colonel, to protect the coast. In 1818 Georgia elected her representatives in congress on one general ticket, and Cuthbert was thus chosen. At that time the Missouri question occupied the attention of congress, and Judge Cuthbert took an active and zealous part in maintaining the sovereignty of the state. In 1821 he became editor, and subsequently proprietor, of "The Federal Union," a paper published at Milledgeville, Ga., and in 1837 removed to Mobile to practise his profession. In 1840 he was elected judge of the county court of Mobile, and in 1852 appointed judge of the circuit court.

CUTLER, Benjamin Clarke, clergyman, b. in Roxbury, Mass., 6 Feb., 1798; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 10 Feb., 1863. He was for some time a clerk in the mercantile house of Messrs. Andrews & Co., Boston. He was graduated at Brown in 1822, studied theology under the direction of Bishop Griswold, and by him was ordained deacon in November, 1822. His first settlement was in Quincy, Mass., where he remained about seven years, but left on account of failing health, and spent the winter of 1829-30, in Vermont and New Hampshire. He returned to New England on horseback, and subsequently passed a year as rector of the Episcopal church in Leesburg, Va. In the summer of 1832 he took charge of the first city mission of the Episcopal church in New York; and in April, 1836, accepted a call to St. John's, in the South, where he spent the last thirty years of his life. In 1833 he received the degree of D. D. from Columbia. He left a volume of sermons (Philadelphia, 1857).

CUTLER, Elbridge Jefferson, educator, b. in Holliston, Middlesex co., Mass., 28 Dec., 1821; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 57 Dec., 1870. In 1845 he was appointed professor of modern languages at Harvard, a chair which he held at the time of his death. He was a brilliant writer, and an able though generous critic. His published works were "War Poems" (Boston, 1867) and "Stella" (1868). An obituary notice of Elbridge E. Cutler was published by Andrew P. Peabody (Cambridge, 1872).

CUTLER, Enos, soldier, b. in Brookfield, Mass., 1 Nov., 1781; d. in Salem, 14 July, 1860. He was graduated at Brown in 1800, and was a tutor there for one year. He studied law, and, being called to the bar, settled in Cincinnati. He joined the army, and was appointed lieutenant in the 7th infantry in 1808, rising by successive promotions to be colonel of the 4th infantry in 1836. He resigned on 90 Nov., 1839. He saw service in the war of 1812, in the first Seminole campaign with Gen. Jackson, and in the Creek war.

CUTLER, Ephraim, pioneer, b. in Edgerton, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., in 1707; d. in Ames- toew, Ohio, in 1833. His early life was spent in Connecticut on a farm, where he acquired a knowledge of agriculture. He moved to Brook, Mass., in 1789; was appointed agent of the Ohio company, and soon afterward engaged in mercantile business until 1794. Finding his ventures unprofitable, he removed to Ohio, where he had an interest in some land. His journey thither required more than three months, and was delayed by privations of every kind, adventure, and sickness. On his arrival in Ohio, Gov. St. Clair appointed him judge of quarter sessions and judge of common pleas. In 1797 Judge Cutler exchanged his possessions for an estate in the township of Ames, where he spent the remainder of his life. He erected a log cabin in the wilderness, planted a few acres of corn, and re- assumed the duties of his judgship, periodically making his way through the wilds to Marietta to attend court. He says that during seven years, in which he held the office of judge, he traveled 1,000 miles, not sufficient, but in a single instance, to pay the weekly board." He early interested himself in education, and stimulated the people of Ames and Dover townships to establish a public library. The necessary funds were obtained by the sale of six farms procured by his father in 1813. The library also at this time was incorporated and held to be the first incorporated public library in the west. Toward the close of his life Judge Cutler wrote: "More than sixty individuals have grown to maturity within this circle, two have become professors in colleges, three are ministers of the gospel, one of them a bishop, at the head of them Thomas Ewing, several judges of courts, and one general." His last public service was in 1839 as a delegate to the whig convention at Harrisburg. He was the author of a "History of the First Settlement of Amestown in Athens County, Ohio" and "The First Settlement of Athens County," etc., both published in Hildreth's "Pioneer Settlers.

CUTLER, Hannah Maria Tracy, physician, b. in Becket, Berkshire co., Mass., 25 Dec., 1815. She is a daughter of John Conant, and was edu- cated in the city of New York. She returned to New York in 1842, and in 1843 she married the Rev. J. M. Tracy, who died in 1843. Subsequently she prepared herself for teaching, and was matron of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1848-9. In July, 1851, she visited England as a newspaper corre- spondent at the same time a delegate from the United States at the peace congress in London, and while in England delivered the first lectures ever given there on the legal rights of women. In 1852 she married Samuel Cutler and removed to Illinois, where she labored assiduously for the interests of women and the rights relating to women. She was president of the Western union aid commission, Chicago, Ill., in 1862-4. In 1873 she visited France, in company with her son, J. M. Tracy, artist, and remained there till 1875. After her graduation as a physician at the Homoeopathic Medical College in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1879, she settled at Cobden, Ill., where she has practiced with success. She is the author of "Woman as she Was, Is, and Should be" (New York, 1846); "Phillipia, or a Woman's Question" (Dwight, Ill., 1866); and "The Fortunes of Michael Doyle, or Home Rule for Ireland" (Chicago, 1886).

CUTLER, Henry Stephen, musician, b. in Boston, Mass., 7 Oct., 1824. He was organist and choir-master in Trinity church, New York, from 1860 till 1868. He compiled "The Psalter, with Chants" (Boston, 1858); "Trinity Psalter" (New York, 1863); and "Trinity Anthems" (1868). The last named contains several of his own compositions. In 1864 he received the honorary degree of Doctor in Music from Columbia.

CUTLER, Lizzie Pettit, author, b. in Milton, Albermarle co., N. C. In 1789, she was instructed until her fourteenth year at a seminary in Charlotteville, Va., after which her education was continued very irregularly. Her first novel, "Light and Darkness" (New York, 1855), was re-published in London and translated into French. This was followed by "A Family Held by Mystery," "The Laws of Southern Life" (1856), and "The Stars of the Crowd, or Men and Women of the Day" (1858). As Miss Pettit (her maiden name), she gave, in 1860, a series of public readings. About 1850 she married Mr. Cutler, a New York lawyer.
CUTLER, Lyndsay, soldier, b. in Maine about 1806; d. in Milwaukee, Wis., 30 July, 1866. He offered his services to the government at the beginning of the civil war, and was given command of the 9th Wisconsin regiment, which he speedily brought into a state of discipline, and rendered one of the best in the service. Subsequently he was placed in command of the "Iron Brigade" (originally Meredith's), of the Army of the Potomac, to which his regiment was attached, and won the promotion of brigadier- and afterward major-general. He was twice wounded.

MANASSEH, Manasseh, clergyman, b. in Killingly, Conn., 3 May, 1742; d. in Hamilton, Mass., 28 July, 1803. He was graduated at Yale in 1765, after which he engaged in the whaling business, and opened a store in Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard. Meanwhile he continued his studies, principally legal, and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1767. He conducted a few cases in the court of common pleas, but, finding the profession uncongenial, he gave it up and removed to Dedham, where he studied theology under the direction of the Rev. Thomas Balch, whose daughter he married. He was ordained pastor of the church there on 13 June, 1771, and remained associated with this organization until the close of the revolutionary war. After the death of Lexington he addressed the minute-men, then mustering in Ipswich, and accompanied them on horseback to Cambridge, where he saw the British as they retreated into Boston. He received a commission as chaplain in September, 1778, and served under Col. Ebenezer Francis in the 11th Massachusetts regiment. For his gallantry in the action in Rhode Island, on 28 Aug., 1778, he was presented with a fine horse by his commander. Toward the close of the war, when the physician of the Hamlet parish was employed in the army, and the people were without proper medical advice, Mr. Cutler at once applied himself to the study of medicine, and soon mastered the science sufficiently to practise. For several years thereafter his attention was divided between the physical and spiritual welfare of his congregation. Soon after the battle of Lexington he addressed the minute-men, then mustering in Ipswich, and accompanied them on horseback to Cambridge, where he saw the British as they retreated into Boston. He received a commission as chaplain in September, 1778, and served under Col. Ebenezer Francis in the 11th Massachusetts regiment. For his gallantry in the action in Rhode Island, on 28 Aug., 1778, he was presented with a fine horse by his commander.

CUTLER, Timothy, clergyman, b. in Charlestown, Mass., in 1803; d. in Boston, in August, 1875. He was graduated at Harvard in 1801, became pastor of a Congregational society in Stratford, Conn., in 1810, and served as a missionary as a preacher. Yale college having become established in New Haven, Mr. Cutler was appointed rector in 1719, and entered upon his duties with zeal and energy. It was not long, however, before the new rector, having read some standard church works in the said college library, as those of Barrow, Patrick, South, Sheldon, etc., was persuaded that Presbyterian and Congregational ordination was invalid. A discussion was held on this subject in the college library in Octo-
ber, 1722, when the rector Mr. Johnson, of Stratford, upheld the divine right of episcopacy. Of course, Mr. Cutler could not remain in Yale college, and the trustees promptly voted his dismissal. He thereupon, in company with Mr. John- son, migrated to England, in November, 1722, was ordained by the bishop of Norwich, in March, 1723, and received the degree of D. D. from both Oxford and Cambridge. He was ap-
pointed missionary by the Propagation society, returned to America, and took charge of Christ church, Boston, which he held for two years, when he was called to preach to the number of about 200. Dr. Cutler continued in this place during his long and useful life, always a con-
sistent churchman, yet rarely engaging in contro-
versy. He published several single sermons, and was one of the most influential and learned of the Episcopal clergy in colonial days.

CUTTER, John, colonial governor of New Hamp-
shire, b. in Wales in 1623; d. in Portsmouth, N. H., 27 March, 1811. He came to this country with his brothers, Richard and Robert, before 1646. Richard, b. in 1627, settled on the Isles of Shoals and became a fisherman but afterward removed to Portsmouth. Robert, b. in 1628, became a noted ship-builder in Kittery, where John established himself in Portsmouth as a merchant, becoming also a farmer and a mill-owner, and acquired a large property among the planters of the Massachusetts. In 1655 he was sent as deputy to the general court, and was one of a committee from Portsmouth appointed under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts and against the claims of Capt. John Mason. He was appointed president of the province by Charles II. in 1679, and became a member of the British House of Commons, where he was succeeded by Richard Waldron. The de-
cendants of these brothers (now who spell the name Cutts) include all the families on both sides of the Piscataqua.—Charles, senator, b. in Ports-
mouth, N. H., 31 Jan., 1719; d. in Fairfax county, Va., 25 Jan., 1748. He is descended from John Cutt, who was his great-grandfather. He was graduated at Harvard in 1789, studied law with Judge Pickering, and was admitted to the bar. In 1804 he was elected to the New Hampshire legis-

cature, becoming speaker of that body during the same year. He was elected senator from the New Hampshire, served from 3 Dec., 1810, till 3 March, 1813, and subsequently was appointed senator to fill a vacancy during a recess of the legislature, holding office from 24 May till 21 June, 1813. From 1813 to 1824 he was secretary of the U. S. senate.—Richard, politician, b. on Cutts island, near Saco, Me., 22 June, 1771; d. in Washington, D. C., 7 April, 1845. He was a first cousin of Charles, and was descended from Robert. He was graduated at Harvard in 1790, after which he studied law, but was diverted to business, was ex-
tensively engaged in commerce, and spent some time in Europe. On his return he became a member of the Massachusetts legislature, serving in 1799 and in 1800. He was elected as a democrat to congress, and with subsequent re-elections served consecutively till his death, till 3 March, 1813, but was finally defeated by Cy-
rus King, when a candidate for the 13th congress. In June, 1813, he was appointed superintendent-general of military supplies, an office which he continued to fill until it was abolished, in March, 1817, when he was appointed second com-
troller of the treasury, remaining as such until 1829. He continued to reside in Washington in retirement until his death. In 1804 he married Anna Payne, sister of President Madison's wife.—His son, James Madison, b. on Cutts island, near Saco, Me., 29 July, 1803; d. in Washington, D. C., 11 May, 1863. He was educated in Washington, and was destined for the bar, but the war of 1812 swept away much of his father's property, and young Cutts, then a student in William Wirt's of-

cice, was forced to leave school, and in November, 1812, was appointed in the treasury department, becoming chief clerk in the second comptroller's office, and ultimately, during Buchanan's administration, second comptroller. This office he held until his death, through the administration of President Lincoln. He died on 11 June, 1866, having been a member of Congress for several years. Soon after his death, Col. Robert Williams, U. S. A.—Another son, Richard Dominicus, surveyor, b. in Wash-
ington, D. C., 21 Sept., 1817; d. there, 13 Dec., 1882. He was educated at Georgetown college, and entered the coast survey in 1840, remaining in its service for over forty years. His first efforts were directed toward raising the standard of topo-

graphical work, which he accomplished with emi-
nent success. Of late years the higher scientific work of the survey has occupied his attention, and his operations have extended over nearly the whole of the country. The shores of the Chesapeake, the coasts of the Pacific, the plains of Texas, and the moun-
tains of New England equally bear testimony to his professional ability. To him the navigators of the Pacific coast and the Gulf, from San Francisco, San Diego, and Monterey bays, and some other minor harbors on the coast. In 1855 he was appointed U. S. surveyor upon the Interna-
tional fisheries commission for the settlement of the limits of the fishing-grounds between the United States and the British possessions in North America. In the civil war he was on the staff of Gen. Henry W. Halleck, and received the brevet rank of brigadier-general of volunteers in March, 1865. In 1873 he was one of the U. S. commis-
sioners to the Vienna international exposition, and in 1883 he attended the International marine conference in Rome, which was convened for the purpose of considering a universal prime meridian and the unification of time. He held at his death the office of assistant superintendent of the coast survey, having direct charge of the office and topography. In 1854 he married Martha Jefferson Hackley, granddaughter of Thomas Mann Ran-
dolph, of Tuckahoe, Ga.

CUTTER, Ammi Ruhama, physician, b. in North Yarmouth, Me., 4 March, 1735; d. in Ports-
mouth, N. H., 9 Dec., 1810. His father, the first minister of that town, was chaplain of a New Eng-
land regiment at the siege of Louisburg in 1745. His son was graduated at Harvard in 1739, and afterward studied medicine with Dr. Clement Jack-
son, of Portsmouth. He was surgeon of Col. Rob-
ert Roger's rangers until they were disbanded, and in 1759 surgeon of the New Hampshire troops in the successful expedition against Louisburg. He was physician-general of the eastern department, stationed at Fishkill from April, 1777, until the beginning of 1778, when he resumed practice at Portsmouth. He attended parts of the New Hamp-
shire constitutional convention, a Whig, and long president of the New Hampshire medical society.

CUTTER, Calvin, physician, b. in Jaffrey, N. H., 1807; d. in Greene, Me., 28 March, 1880. He was a pupil at the New Ipswich academy, and after-
ward taught in Wilton, N. H., and Asl. He studied medicine in 1829 he studied medicine, and practised his pro-

fession in Rochester, N. H., from 1831 till 1833, in Nashua from 1834 till 1837, and in Dover from 1838 till 1841. Between 1842 and 1856 Dr. Cutter visited twenty-nine states of the Union, delivering
medical lectures. In 1847 he began the compilation of "Cutter's Physiology," a text-book for schools and colleges, of which prior to 1871, about 500,000 copies had been sold. It has been translated into several oriental languages. In 1856 Dr. Cutter was chosen to convey a supply of Sharpe's rifles to Kansas, a hazardous task, which was successfully performed by him. He led into Kansas the Worcester armed company of sixty men, and also the force known as "Jim Lane's army," which he commanded for nearly a year. He was president of the military council in Kansas, and instrumental in the capture of Col. Titus. In 1861 Dr. Cutter became surgeon of the 21st Massachusetts infantry, and served in the national army nearly three years. He was twice wounded, and made prisoner at Bull Run. During most of his term of service he had charge of the medical depot of the 9th army corps as surgeon-in-chief.

CUTTER, Charles L., author, b. 14 March, 1837. He was graduated at Harvard in 1855, and appointed librarian of the Boston Athenæum in January, 1869, an office that he now (1886) holds. He has prepared a new classification for libraries, and written "Rules for a Printed Dictionary Catalogue" (Waltham, Mass., 1864), "Boston Athenæum: How to get Books, with an Explanation of the New Way of marking Books" (Boston, 1882); and edited "Catalogue of the Library of the Boston Athenæum, 1897-71" (6 vols., Boston, 1877-73). Since January 1881 he has edited the "Library Journal" of New York.

CUTTER, George Washington, poet, b. in Massachusetts in 1801; d. in Washington, D. C., 24 Dec., 1865. He studied law, and followed his profession with success in Kentucky until about 1845. In 1816 he was appointed officer in the mounted infantry, of which he became captain, and which subsequently was included in the 3d Kentucky volunteers under Col. McKee. Later he married Miss Drake, an actress of Cincinnati, and for a time made his home in Covington, Ky. Afterward he became involved in politics, and was known favorably as an eloquent orator. His services were rewarded with a clerkship in the treasury department, an office that he retained during several administrations. "The Song of Steam," "The Song of the Lightning," and "E Pluribus Unum," are his well-known poems. He also edited the "Cincinnati Press" and the "Press and other Poems" "Cincinnati, 1849." "Song of Steam and other Poems" (1837); and "Poems, National and Patriotic" (Philadelphia, 1857).

CUTTING, Francis Brockholst, jurist, b. in New York city in 1805; d. there, 26 June, 1870. He studied at Columbia, was admitted to the bar, and rapidly rose to distinction in his profession. In 1836 he was elected a member of the state legislature, as a democrat. From 1840 until 1853 he devoted himself to his large and lucrative practice in his native city, and from 1853 till 1855 represented one of its districts in congress, where he was a war democrat. On the renomination of Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, he aided in his re-election, and thereafter was active in supporting the cause of the Union. After the war Mr. Cutting retired from the bar, but quietly pursued his profession.

CUTTING, Hiram Adolphus, geologist, b. in Concord, N.H., 23 Dec., 1832. After years spent in teaching the natural sciences in the Vermont Methodist seminary at Montpelier, and in Norwich university, he was appointed in 1871 curator of the state cabinet of natural history, and in 1872 became state geologist of Vermont. In 1880 he was made secretary of the Board of agriculture, and in 1881 fish commissioner. He has made numerous experiments on the growth of plants, the means and proper methods of fertilizing the soil, and various observations on insects. His publications include "Mining in Vermont" (Montpelier, 1872); "Meteorological Tables and Climatology of Vermont" (1877); "Microscopic Revelations" (1878); "Farm Pests, including Insects, Fungi, and Animals" (Manchester, 1879); "Notes on Building Stones, also on Plant Growth" (Montpelier, 1885); "Lectures on Plants, Fertilization, Insects, Forestry, Farm Homes," etc. (1882); "Lectures on Milk, Fertilization," etc. (1884); "Scientific Lectures" (1884); "Farm Lectures" (1884); and also "Reports of Geologist and Curator of State Cabinet" (1874-80); "Biennial Reports of Fish Commissioners of Vermont" (1881-2 et seq.); and "Vermont Agricultural Reports" (1889 et seq.). Prof. Cutting has for many years lectured during the winter months on "The Bible: its History and Scientific Relations," "God in Creation," etc.

CUTTING, James Ambrose, inventor, b. in Massachusetts in 1814; d. in Worcester, Mass., 31 July, 1867. His early years were spent in Haverhill, Mass., where he lived in straitened circumstances. He invented a new bee-hive, and for the patent reservation of the patent, he moved to Boston, where he then devised several improved processes, but deriving no important benefit from them, and soon lost all his property. Afterward turning his attention to the new art of making daguerreotypes, he discovered the process of making pictures on glass, which after his own name he called ambrotypes. This he at once patented, and then disposed of his rights, both in this country and abroad. He established an aquarium in Boston, and subsequently the aquatic gardens.

CUTTING, Samuel Griswold, educator, b. in Windsor, Vt., 19 Jan., 1815; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 7 Feb., 1882. He was graduated at the University of Vermont, and in 1838 was ordained pastor of the Baptist church in West Boylston, Mass., but soon removed to Southbridge, Mass., where he remained eight years as pastor of the Baptist church in that place. In 1845 he assumed editorial charge of the "Baptist Advocate" in New York, changing its name to the "New York Recorder." He was the hands of the paper at once rose in character and greatly increased in circulation. In 1850 he retired from the "Recorder," and was for a short time secretary of the American and Foreign Bible society. From 1840 till 1852 he was editor of the "Christian Review," and from 1851 till 1858 was on the editorial staff of the "Watchman and Reflector," published in Boston. In the last-named year he was recalled to the editorship of the "New York Recorder." In 1855, in consultation with Dr. Edward Bright, he bought the New York "Baptist Register," consolidating it with the "Recorder," and changing the name to "The Ex-
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aminer.' In the same year he was called to the professorship of rhetoric and history in the University of Rochester, a chair which he held until 1868. He was the first secretary of the Baptist educational commission, an association formed in 1867 "to promote education and the increase of the Baptist church in the community," and in 1870 the scope of this commission was enlarged by affixing "American" to its name and extending its care to the interests of higher education in general. Of this enlarged commission Dr. Cutting remained secretary. This organization, having accomplished its object, dissolved its existence in 1876. From September, 1876, till May, 1879, Dr. Cutting was corresponding secretary of the American Baptist home mission society. He was the author of "Historical Vicissitudes" (Boston, 1859); "Struggles and Triumphs of Religious Liberty" (New York, 1879); and "Ancient Bap-
tistries" (published posthumously). Several of his poems, as well as many occasional discourses, were printed. He received the degree of D. D. from the University of Vermont.

Cuity, E. H., brother superior, b. in Loughborough, Leicester, England, in 1811; d. at Grand Coteau in 1833. She entered the novitiate of the Society of the Sacred Heart in Paris at the age of seventeen, and on becoming a professed nun, in 1839, asked to be sent on the American mission. She was named superior of the Grand Coteau convent after her arrival, and afterward was made superior of all the convents of her order in the west of the United States.

Cuyler, Sir Cornelius, soldier, b. in Albany, N. Y., about 1740; d. at St. John's Lodge, Hertfordshire, England, 5 March, 1819. In May, 1768, he joined the 55th regiment of foot (British) as an ensign, and was present at the reduction of Ticonderoga in that year, and of Montreal in 1760. Serving through the old French war, he became captain in the 48th foot, 1 March, 1764, and was aide-de-camp to Gen. Sir William Howe from July, 1775, till 15 Jan., 1776, when he was pro-
moted major of the 55th regiment. He continued on Gen. Howe's staff, and was at the battles of Long Island, Brandywine, and Germantown. He was made major-colonel, 16 Nov., 1777, and commanded his regiment at the battle of Mon-
mouth. After the conclusion of peace he was transferred to the West Indies, where he was quartermaster-general of the British forces, and was afterward in chief command. He attained the full rank of general in 1799.

Cuyler, Cornelius C., clergyman, b. in Al-
bany, N. Y., 15 Feb., 1783; d. 31 Aug., 1850. His ancestors were among the early Dutch settlers of the neighborhood, and so common was the name Cornelius among them that those who bore it were obliged to adopt distinguishing initials to prevent mistakes. This accounted for the middle "C." of Dr. Cuyler's name. In 1806 he was graduated at Union, and began to study theology under Drs. Livingston and Bassett. In 1809 he was ordained pastor of the Reformed Dutch church in Pough-
kent, N. Y., where he remained for two years, strengthening and uniting a congregation which he found in a weak and almost divided condition. As a preacher he was exceptionally suc-
cessful, and several revivals occurred under his ministry. An invitation from the 3d Presby-
terian church of Philadelphia was accepted in 1834, and the pastoral relation then assumed con-
tinued during the remainder of his life. For many years he was president of the board of trustees of Jefferson medical college. In 1838 he received the degree of S. T. D. from Union. Besides a large number of sermons, published separately, he was the author of "A Narrative of a Revival of Religion in the Reformed Dutch Church, Poughkeepsie, 1815," and three tracts issued by the Presbyterian board of publication. Their titles are "The Parity of the Ministry," "Who shall dwell in Heaven?" and "Who shall dwell in Heaven?" He also wrote for the religious press, notably a series of essays on the Atone
m, published in the "Journal and Telegraph," of Albany.

Cuyler, John E., surgeon, U. S. army, b. in Georgia, about 1816; d. in Morristown, N. J., 26 April, 1884. He entered the army as assistant surgeon in 1834, being among the first to pass the rigid examination instituted in 1833. He was ac-
tively engaged in the Creek war of 1838, and the Seminole war of 1840, and served with distinction through the Mexican war, receiving promotion to major and surgeon on 16 Feb., 1847. From 1848 till 1855 he served at West Point. As senior medi-
cal officer at Fort Monroe, during the first years of the civil war, his services were invaluable in or-
ganizing the medical department of the army, and he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, 1862, brevetted brigadier-general on 13 March, 1865, and promoted to the rank of colonel on 26 June, 1876. After the war he was medical director of important de-
partments until his retirement, 30 June, 1882.

Cuyler, Theodore Ledyard, clergyman, b. in Aurora, N. Y., 10 July, 1822, of which town his great-grandfather, Gen. Benjamin Ledyard, was the founder. He was graduated at Princeton in 1841, and at the Princeton theological seminary in 1846. Two years afterward he was ordained into the Presbyterian ministry, and for a short time was pastor of the church in Trenton, N. J. Shortly afterward he was installed pastor of the 3d Presbyterian church in Trenton, N. J., and remained there until 1858, when he accepted an invitation from the Market street Reformed Dutch church in the city of New York. During the seven years of his ministry to this congregation he was the remarkable and wide-spread religious revival of 1858. In the impressive services connected with this awakening Dr. Cuyler took a prominent part. In April, 1860, he was invited by the Layaf-
ette avenue Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, N. Y., to become its first pastor, and under his charge the church rapidly grew to be one of the largest and most prosperous in the denomination, and it has twice outgrown its spacious buildings and sent out "colonies." As a preacher he has been remarkably influential, and nearly 3,500 members have been borne on the rolls of his church. He is a regular writer for the religious press, to which he has con-
tributed nearly 3,000 articles, many of which have been republished and translated into foreign lan-
guages. He has also written a large number of tracts on topics of interest to young people, "Stray Arrows" (New York, 1851); "The Cedar Christian" (1863); "The Empty Crib" (1868); "Heart Life" (1871); "Thought Hives" (1872); "Pointed Papers" (1876); "From the Nile to Norway." (1881); "God's Light on Dark Clouds" (1882); "With the Land technicians to the Point" (spare-minute series, Boston, 1884). A large volume of miscellaneous articles on religious topics has been published in Dutch, and still an-
other in Swedish.
DABLON, Claudius, clergyman, b. in Dieppe, France; d. in Canada in 1700. He arrived in New France in 1655, and was immediately sent among the Onondagas. In 1661 he accompanied Druillettes on his expedition to Hudson bay. He was next with Marquette on Lake Superior in 1668, after the latter had founded the mission of Sault St. Mary, and was appointed superior of all the missions in 1670. He edited the "Relation" of 1671-2, and compiled other narratives, which are still in manuscript. He is also the author of a description of Marquette's journey, published in the "Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley," by John Gilmary Shea (New York, 1838).

DABNEY, Charles William, consul, b. in Alexandria, Va., 10 March, 1794; d. in Fayal, Azores, 13 March, 1871. In 1861 he was U.S. consul at Fiyal, and won the affections of the islanders in a remarkable degree by his efforts for their welfare. In the famines that visited the island from time to time during his residence, some of which were very severe, he furnished the inhabitants with food, assisted them to replant their fields, advised and suggested the culture of new and more varied crops, encouraged the dependent, and restrained the out-sanguine. During the whole of his residence in the island he acted the part of a wise and judicious father to the people, and whenever he went, their blessings and gratitude were manifested.

DABNEY, Richard, author, b. in Louisa county, Va., in 1787; d. there in November, 1825. His name was originally the same as that of the historian D'Aubigné. He applied himself to the acquisition of Greek, and Latin, and acquired a remarkable proficiency in those languages, and was employed as a teacher in a school in Richmond. At the burning of the theatre in December, 1811, he sustained severe injuries. In 1812 he published a volume of "Poems, Original and Translated," of which an improved edition was printed in Philadelphia in 1815. The collection contained spirited and elegant translations from Euripides, Alcæus, Sappho, Martial, Seneca, and Petrarch. The second edition was published by Matthew Carey, who employed Dabney for a few years. Carey's political trials and imprisonment, and the dark years of the "Sides," is supposed to have been in great part written by Dabney. In a few years he returned to Virginia and taught a class of boys. The painful injuries received at a fire, together with the use of opium, taken to allay his sufferings, and indulgence in intoxicating drinks, caused his early death. His nephew, Robert Lewis, clergyman, b. in Louisa county, Va., 5 March, 1830. He studied at Hampden-Sidney college, and was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1842. After teaching for two years, he studied at the Union theological seminary in Virginia, was licensed to preach in 1846, ordained by the Lexington presbytery in July, 1847, and became pastor of Tinkling Spring church in Augusta county, Va., where he remained for six years. In 1853 he accepted the professorship of Hebrew in Bath, Virginia, and remained until 1888, except during the civil war, when he was actively engaged in the Confederate service as chaplain of the 18th Virginia regiment, and afterward as chief of staff to Gen. T. Jackson. In 1888 he was elected to the chair of moral philosophy in the University of Texas. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Hampden college in 1853, and that of LL. D. by the Southwestern Presbyterian university, Tenn., in 1877, and simultaneously by Hampden Sidney college. Besides being a voluminous contributor to periodical literature, Dr. Dabney has published "Life of Rev. Dr. F. S. Sampson" (Richmond, 1854); "Life of Gen. T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson" (London, 1864); "Sacred Rhetoric" (Richmond, 1866); "Defence of Virginia and the South" (New York, 1868); "Sensualistic Philosophy of the Nineteenth Century Considered" (1876); "A Course of Systematic and Polemic Theology" (St. Louis, 1878); and "The Christian Sabbath" (Philadelphia, 1881)—Charles William, son of Robert Lewis, chemist, b. in Hampden-Sidney, Va., 19 June, 1855. He was graduated at Hampden-Sidney college in 1873, and, after teaching for a year, spent some time at the University of Virginia, following special studies, principally scientific. In 1877 he became professor of chemistry and of mineralogy in Emory and Henry college, but relinquished this chair at the end of a year and visited Germany, where in 1880 he received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Göttingen. In October, 1880, he became state chemist of North Carolina, at Raleigh, and of the North Carolina agricultural experiment station, and to these offices was added, in November, 1886, that of director of the North Carolina weather service. He has edited numerous technical circulars giving valuable scientific information to farmers, and prepared several small handbooks. From 1881 till 1886, Dr. Dabney is a member of several scientific societies, and has been secretary of the American association of official agricultural chemists, editing in that capacity the reports of their proceedings. He has discovered numerous minerals in North Carolina not previously known in that state, such as tin and arsenic ores, and he has published scientific investigations in the "American Chemical Journal."
DA COSTA, Jacob M., physician, b. in the island of St. Thomas, West Indies, 7 Feb., 1833. His literary and classical education was received in Germany, where he held a position as teacher in the University of Giessen, and as medical professor in the University of Berlin. He was later appointed professor of hygiene at the University of Giessen, and in 1850 he was made a member of the Royal Society of Physicians in London. His published works include: "The Principles of Hygiene," "The Diseases of the Skin," and "A Treatise on the Pathology and Therapeutics of the Eye." He was also a member of the Medical Society of London.

DADD, George H., of about 1813. He was a native of England, but removed to the United States in 1838. He was a veterinary surgeon, and was a successful practitioner. He published several works on veterinary medicine, including "A Treatise on the Diseases of Horses," "A Treatise on the Diseases of Cattle," and "A Treatise on the Diseases of Sheep." He was a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association, and was also a member of the New York Academy of Sciences.
DADE, Francis Langhorn, soldier, b. in Virginia; killed by Indians near Fort King, Fla., 28 Dec., 1835. He was appointed third lieutenant in the 12th in 1836. On 29 Dec., 1837, became first lieutenant in 1816, captain in 1818, and brevet major in 1828. When killed he was on the march to Fort King with a detachment, which was nearly destroyed by a treacherous attack of the Seminole Indians. A beautiful monument was erected at West Point to his memory and that of his command.

DAGG, John L., educator, b. in Middleburg, Loudon co., Va., 18 Feb., 1794; d. in Haynesville, Ala., 11 June, 1884. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1817, preached for some years in Virginia, and in 1823 removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he became pastor of the First Baptist church. Retiring from the pastorate in 1833 on account of a diseased throat, he thenceforth devoted himself to teaching and authorship. In 1836 he took charge of the Alabama female seminary at Tuscaloosa, and in 1844 was made president of Mercer university atuan in Philadelphia, giving instruction in theology in addition to his duties as president. In 1856 he resigned the presidency of Mercer university. His published works are "Manual of Theology"; "Treatise on Church Order"; "Elements of Moral Science"; "Evidence of Christianity"; "Several Pamphlets," including "The More Excellent Way"; "An Interpretation of John III. 5"; "An Essay in Defence of Strict Communion"; and "A Decisive Argument against Infant Baptism," furnished by Ohio "Text-Books."

DAGGETT, David, jurist, b. in Attleborough, Mass., 31 Dec., 1764; d. in New Haven, Conn., 12 April, 1851. He was graduated at Yale in 1788, studied and practised law in New Haven, became state's attorney in 1811, mayor of the city in 1828, and held other public offices. From 1801 till 1813 he was a member of the Connecticut legislature, serving in 1794 as speaker, and from 1797 till 1804 and 1809 till 1813 as a member of the council or upper house. He voted as a presidential elector for Charles C. Finckley in 1804 and 1808, and for Dearborn in 1812. He served as a U.S. senator in the place of Chauncey Goodrich, who resigned, and served from 24 May, 1813, till 3 March, 1819, when he returned to his extensive practice at the bar in Connecticut. From 1828 till 1832 he was a judge of the Connecticut supreme court, and then chief judge till 1834, when he reached the age of seventy years, and was retired under the statute. He became an instructor in the New Haven law-school in 1824, and was professor of jurisprudence from 1826 until he was compelled by the infirmities of age to resign the chair. A sketch of his life by the Rev. Samuel W. Dunton, D. D., appeared in 1851. His son, Oliver Ellsworth, clergyman, b. in New Haven, Conn., 14 Jan., 1810; d. in Hartford, Conn., 1 Sept., 1850, was graduated at Yale in 1832, studied in the law-school, and, after serving as an advocate and attornet-adorn, passed admittance to the bar in 1831, spent two years in the divinity-school. From 1837 till 1843 he was pastor of the South church in Hartford, Conn., and of the Congregational church in Canandaigua, N. Y., from 1843 till 1867. In September of the latter year he was chosen professor of divinity at Yale, where he remained till 1870, officiating during the same period as pastor of the college church. From 1871 till 1877 he was minister of the Congregational church in New London, Conn., after which he resided in Hartford. He published sermons and magazine articles, assisted in compiling a book of psalms and hymns (1845), and left a small volume of poems, printed posthumously.

DAGGETT, Nathaniel, clergyman, b. in Attleborough, Mass., 8 Sept., 1727; d. in New Haven, Conn., 25 Nov., 1780. His grandfather was the great-grandfather of David Daggett. He was graduated at Yale in 1748, studied theology, was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian church in Smithtown, L. I., in 1751, and in 1756 became professor of divinity at Yale, where he continued till his death. When President Oliphant resigned in 1766, he was chosen president pro tempore, in which capacity he officiated until 1777, when he was succeeded by Dr. Ezra Stiles. When the British attacked New Haven in July, 1779, Dr. Daggett took part in the defence with a shot-gun, but was taken prisoner, and compelled by the enemy to act as a guide, and repeatedly pricked with bayonets until his strength failed, and he never fully recovered. He published several sermons and an account of the famous dark day in New England (1790).

DAHlgren, John Adolph, naval officer, b. in New Haven, Conn., 18 July, 1830, and was graduated at the United States Naval academy, 1849, and made midshipman in 1850, 1852. In 1853, he was made a midshipman with the rank of lieutenant, in 1854, and was made lieutenant in 1856, 1857, and 1858, and passed midshipman in 1859. He was commissioned lieutenant in 1857, and in the same year his hitherto exceptionally fine sight became so impaired by incessant labor as to threaten entire loss of vision, and an absolute rest was needed. During this period of enforced inaction Lieut. Dahlgren resided on a farm. In 1842 he resumed duty, and in 1843 went to the Mediterranean in the frigate "Cumberland," returning late in 1845 to the United States, the cruise having been shortened by the prospect of a war with Mexico. In January, 1847, Lieut. Dahlgren was assigned to ordnance duty at Washington, although he desired, and made an effort to obtain, active duty at sea. Then began those labors as an ordnance officer which for sixteen years demanded the most extraordinary energy, and which finally made Dahlgren chief of ordnance, and gave him the world's recognition as a man of science and inventive genius. He saw almost at once the defects in gunnery then existing,
and soon offered the remedy in the style of cannon known by his name, which for so many years constituted the naval armament of the United States. It was proposed by him in 1850, and the first gun according to his design was cast in May of that year. These guns are of iron, cast solid, and are distinguished from the earlier ones for the earlier ships by a surface of nineteen and eleven-inch calibre; but Dahlgren also invented a rifled cannon, and introduced boat-howitzers with iron carriages, which were unsurpassed for combined lightness and accuracy. Under the sole direction of Lieut. Dahlgren, the ordnance department at Washington acquired the most extensive additions, including the foundry for cannon, gun-carriage shops, the experimental battery, and equipment of all kinds. He was made commander in 1853, and, in order to introduce innovations that completely revolutionized the style of guns for the Union Navy, his first and foremost concern was the eleven-inch gun, which was then considered too heavy for use at sea, he was permitted to equip the sloop-of-war "Plymouth" entirely as he wished. The experimental cruises of this vessel lasted from 1857 till 1858. He was on ordnance duty in the Washington Yard in 1857-8, and on 22 April, 1861, after the resignation of Franklin Buchanan, who entered the Confederate service, was given command of the yard, which was not only of great importance on account of naval resources, but also as the key of the defenses of Washington on the left. Com­mander Dahlgren hastened to secure the only route left to the capital by the Potomac river, and, when Alexandria was seized, he moved down the left wing of the column under Col. Ellsworth. He was appointed chief of the ordnance bureau on 18 July, 1862, and shortly afterward promoted to be captain, his commission being antedated to 16 July. On 7 Feb., 1863, he was made a rear-admiral, receiving at the same time the thanks of congress, and ten years additional on the active list, which, however, he did not live to enjoy. In July, 1863, he was ordered to relieve Admiral Dupont in the command of the South Atlantic blockading squadron. In July, August, and September of that year he co-operated with the land forces under Gen. Gillmore in various attacks on the defenses of Charleston, and succeeded, by silencing Fort Sumter and the batteries on Morris island, in obtaining for the monitors a safe anchorage inside the bar, thus putting a stop to blockade-running. His failure to take Charleston provoked some hostile criticism, but his operations had the continuous approval of the naval department. He led a successful expedition up St. John's river in February, 1864, to aid in throwing a military force into Florida, co-operated with Sherman in the capture of Savannah, on 23 Dec., and entered Charleston with Gen. Schimmelpennin on its evacuation in February, 1865. He was again chief of the ordnance bureau in 1868-70, and a few months before his death was relieved at his own request and appointed to the command of the Washington navy-yard. His death was the result of a heart-disease, a sequel of great personal bravery, dignified in manner, and of exemplary character. He published many scientific works on ordnance, which have been used as textbooks in the navy. They include "Thirty-two-pounder Practice for Rangers" (1850); "System of Boat-Armament in the U.S. Navy" (1853; French translation, 1855); "Naval Percussion Locks and Primers" (1852); "Ordnance Memoranda" (1853); "Shells and Shell-Guns," explaining his own system (1856); and various reports on ordnance, armored vessels, and batteries. He died on 26 March, 1864, at Norfolk, Va., in 1842; d. near King and Queen's Court-House, Va., 4 March, 1864, removed to Washington with his father in 1848. In the intervals of study he spent his time in the navy-yard, where he became familiar with the construction and use of artillery, and was taught by the sailors to swim and row. He began the study of civil engineering in 1858, and in 1860 began also to study law in Philadelphia; but, at the beginning of the civil war, he returned to Washington, and just after the first battle of Bull Run was sent by his father to place him in charge of the navy-yard and take charge of the batteries at Alexandria. He then became a special aide to Gen. Sigel, and served through Frémont's mountain campaign and through Pope's campaign, acting as Sigel's chief of artillery at the second battle of Bull Run. In November, 1862, he attacked Fredericksburg at the head of a small body of 70 men. He held the town for three hours, returning with 31 prisoners, and for his gallantry was detailed as special aide to Gen. Burnside's staff. He was afterward on Gen. Hooker's staff, distinguished himself at Chancellorsville, and as aide to Gen. Meade performed much important service in the Gettysburg campaign at the head of a hundred picked men. On the retreat of the enemy from Gettysburg he led the charge into Hagerstown, and was severely wounded in the foot. His leg was amputated, and for a time his life was danger; but he recovered, was promoted to colonel for his gallantry, and, though obliged to walk on crutches, returned at once to active service. He lost his life in a raid planned by him, in concert with Gen. Kilpatrick, to release the Union prisoners at Libby prison and Belle Isle. A memorial to him, written by his father, was revised and published by his stepmother (Philadelphia, 1872).—Admiral Dahlgren's second wife, Madeleine Vinton, b. in Galipolis, Ohio, about 1835, is a daughter of Samuel F. Vinton, for over twenty years a leader of the whig party. At an early age she married Daniel Converse Goldard, of Zanesville, who died, leaving two children. She married Admiral Dahlgren on 2 Aug., 1865, and has three children of this marriage. As early as 1859 she published sketches and poems under the pen-name of "Connor." In 1870-2 she actively opposed the movement for female suffrage, and drew up a petition to congress, which was extensively signed, asking that the right to vote should not be extended to women. The literary society of Washington, of which she was one of the founders, held its meetings in her home, and she was elected its vice-president. She was for some time president of "The Ladies' Catholic Missionary Society of Washington," and has built the chapel of "St. Joseph's of the Sacred Heart of Jesus," in South Mountain, near Mrs. Dahlgren's works included "Ideologies" (Philadelphia, 1859); "Thoughts on Female Suffrage" (Washington, 1871); "South Sea Sketches" (Boston, 1881); "Etiquette of Social Life in Washington" (Philadelphia, 1881); "South Mountain Magic" (1888); "A Washington Win-
May, 1878. He was the eldest of four children, and, until he was seventeen years of age, worked on his father's farm. He then walked, about seventy-five miles, to New York, and began life as an office-boy. In 1858 he established the firm of Thomas S. Dakin & Co., commission agents, continuing it until 1861, when he engaged in the oil trade, and became the first president of the Gulick. In 1870 he retired from business. He was elected captain in the 13th regiment, Brooklyn, in 1862, and served in the Virginia campaign as a member of the staff of Gen. Crook, who then commanded the 9th brigade. After the war he became major-general of militia, and was widely known as a member of the American rifle team. He especially practised shooting at long range, and took part in the first international contest at Creedmoor in September, 1874, when the Irish team, under Maj. Leech, was defeated by the American team. In the following year the Americans again defeated the Irish team at Dolly Mount, Ireland, when Gen. Dakin made the remarkable score of 165 in a possible 180. He was afterward elected a member of the legion of honor of France. In the international match in 1875 the Americans defeated teams from Ireland, Scotland, Australia, and Canada, their success was mainly due to the instructions of Gen. Dakin. In the first day's shooting he made the highest score, 208. He also took part in the Irish-American return match of the same year, when his score was again the highest, reaching 208. He was the only rifleman that shot in every international contest held either in this country or in Europe. He was a director in the National and several other rifle associations. In 1876 he was the democratic nominee for congressman in the 11th congressional district, but was defeated by a small majority.

DALCHO, Frederick, physician, b. in London, England, in 1770; d. in Charleston, S. C., 24 Nov., 1836. His father, a distinguished officer under Frederick the Great, had retired to England for his health, and at his death Frederick came to Baltimore, Md., at the invitation of his uncle, who had removed to that place a few years before. Here he received a classical education, and then studied medicine, giving special attention to botany. He then entered the medical department of the army, and at the fall of Charleston harbor, but, in consequence of some difficulty with his brother officers, resigned in 1799, and practised in Charleston, where he was active in establishing the botanical garden. About 1807 he left his practice and became one of the editors of the Charleston “Courier,” a daily Federal newspaper. He began to be interested in theological studies in 1811, was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1814, and priest in 1818. On 23 Feb., 1819, he became assistant minister of St. Michael's church, Charleston, where he remained until his death. A monument, erected to his memory by the vestry, stands near the south door of the church. Dr. Dalcho published “The Evidence of the Divinity of Our Saviour” (Charleston, 1820); “Historical Account of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina,” and “Aiman Rezon,” for the use of freemasons (1822).

DALE, James Wilkinson, author, b. in Cantwell's Bridge (now Odessa), Del., 16 Oct., 1812; d. in Media, Pa., 19 April, 1881. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1831, at the head of his class, and began the study of John, but abandoned it for that of theology, which he pursued at Andover and Princeton. He wished to become a missionary, and was appointed by the Ameri
can board to a station in India; but financial embarrassments prevented his departure, and to fit himself more thoroughly for mission work he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he received his degree in 1883. He had been ordained at Andover in 1887, and, after supplying pulpits in Philadelphia, was agent of the American Bible society in 1888–45. He then held pastorates at Ridley, Middletown, Media, and Wayne, Pa., till 1876, when he retired and devoted himself to literature. Dr. Dale was at one time a leader in the temperance movement in Media. The University of Pennsylvania gave him the degree of D.D. in 1888. His principal work is an exhaustive "Inquiry into the Meaning of Berrvce as determined by Usage," including "Classic Baptism" (Philadelphia, 1887); "Judaic Baptism" (1869); "Johannic Baptism" (1871); and "Christic and Patriotic Baptism" (1874). Dr. Dale's conclusions are adverse to the views of the Baptists on the subject; but the work is considered an authorized work by scholars of all other denominations, and has received from them the highest praise. A memorial of Dr. Dale was written by the Rev. James Roberts, D.D. (Philadelphia, printed privately, 1886).

DALE, Richard, naval officer, b. near Norfolk, Va., 6 Nov., 1756; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 26 Feb., 1826. He entered the merchant service at the age of twelve, and at nineteen commanded a ship. In 1776 he became a lieutenant in the Virginia navy, and was soon afterward captured and confined in a prison-ship at Norfolk, where some royalist school-mates persuaded him to embark on an English cruiser against the vessels of his state. He was wounded in an engagement with the last American frigate, and, while confined to his bed in Norfolk, resolved "never again to put himself in the way of the bullets of his own countrymen." After the Declaration of Independence he became a midshipman on the American brig "Lexington," which was captured on the coast of France by the English cutter "Alert" in 1777. Dale was thrown into Mill prison, at Plymouth, with the rest of the officers and crew of the "Lexington," on a charge of high treason, but escaped, with many of his fellow-prisoners, in February, 1778, was recaptured, escaped again, disguised as a British naval officer, and reached France, where he joined John Paul Jones' squadron as master's mate. Jones soon made him first lieutenant of the "Bon Homme Richard," and in that capacity he fought with distinction in the famous battle with the "Serapis," on 23 Sept., 1779, and received a severe splinter wound. After the sinking of the "Bon Homme Richard" in that engagement, Dale served with Jones in the "Alliance," and afterward in the "Ariel." He returned to Philadelphia on 28 Feb., 1781, was placed on the list of lieutenants in the navy, and joined the "Trumbull," which was captured in August of that year by the "Iris" and the "Monk." Dale received his third wound in the engagement. He was exchanged in November, obtained leave of absence, and served on letters of marque and in the merchant service till the close of the war. He was appointed captain in 1787, but, with the exception of a short cruise in the "Ganges," during the troubles with France, was not in active service till 1801, when he was given command of a squadron and ordered to the Mediterranean during the hostilities with Turkey. He was greatly hampered by his instructions, so that no serious enterprise could be attempted, he prevented the Tripolitans from making any captures during his command. He returned to the United States in April, 1802, and was again ordered to the Mediterranean, but, becoming dissatisfied, he resigned his commission on 17 Dec., and, having gained a competency, spent the rest of his life in retirement. Dale enjoyed the distinction of having been praised by Lord Nelson, who, after critically watching the seamanship of the commodore's squadron, said that there was in the handling of his ships a nucleus of trouble for the navy of Great Britain. The prediction was soon verified. Two of Com. Dale's sons held commissions in the navy.

DALE, Samuel, pioneer, b. in Rockbridge county, Va., in 1722; d. in Lauderdale county, Miss., 24 May, 1841. His parents were Pennsylvanians of Scotch-Irish extraction. Samuel went with them in 1775 to the forks of Clinch river, Va., and in 1783 to the vicinity of the present town of Greensborough, Ga. In both these places the family lived with others in a stockade, being exposed to frequent attacks from Indians, and young Dale thus became familiar with savage warfare. After the death of his parents in 1791 he enlisted in 1793 as a scout in the service of the United States, and soon became a famous Indian fighter, being known as "Big Sam." His most notable exploit was his "canoe fight," a struggle in a canoe with seven Indians, all of whom he killed. This remarkable contest took place on 13 Nov., 1813, at Randon's landing, on the Alabama river, and all its circumstances were afterward verified before the Alabama legislature. "Pho-chah-cha," a noted wrestler and the most famous ball-player of his clan, is thus described by Dale:

"He paused a moment in expectation of my attack, but, finding me motionless, he stepped backward to the bow of the canoe, shook himself, gave the war whoop of his tribe, and cried out, 'Sam tholocco, lana dahmska, ia-lanesta-lisha-lioso-lanesta!' 'Big Sam, I am a man; I am coming, come on!' As he said this, with a terrific yell he bounded over the dead body of his comrade, and directed a blow at my head with his rifle, which dislocated my left shoulder, I dashed the bayonet into him. It glanced around his ribs, and, the point hitching to his backbone, I pressed him down. As I pulled the weapon out, he put his hands upon the sides of the canoe and endeavored to rise, crying out, 'Tar-cha-cha is a man; he is not afraid to die!' I drove my bayonet through his heart. Dale commanded a battalion of Kentucky volunteers against the Creeks in February, 1814, and in December carried despatches for Gen. Jackson from Georgia to New Orleans in eight days with only one horse. After the death of Dale's Ferry, Ala., was appointed colonel of militia, held various local offices, and was a delegate in 1816 to the convention that divided the territory of Mississippi. He was a member of the first gen-
eral assembly of the Alabama territory in 1817, of the state legislature in 1819-20 and 1824-5, and of that of Mississippi in 1836. In 1821 he was one of a commission to locate a public road from Tuscaloosa through Pensacola to Blakely and Fort Claiborne, and, on the completion of his duty, was made a county judge and given a life-pension. In 1831 he was appointed by the secretary of war, together with Col. George S. Gaines, to remove the Choctaw Indians to their new home on the Arkansas and Red rivers. See "Life and Times of Gen. Sam. Dale," from notes taken under his direction, by John F. H. Claiborne (New York, 1860).

DALE, Sir Thomas, colonial governor of Virginia; d. near Bantam, East Indies, early in 1620. He had been a soldier of distinction in the Low Countries, and had been knighted by King James I. in June, 1606. The London company, before the retirement of Lord Delaware, had sent him to Virginia with supplies, and on his arrival in the Chesapeake he assumed the government. He found the colony, then consisting of about 200 men, in great despondency over the departure of Delaware, and gave them new cause for sorrow by his administration of the government, which he carried on under a code (chiefly compiled from the rules of war of the United Provinces) sent to Virginia, without the company's authority, by its treasurer, Thomas Smythe. Notwithstanding this introduction of martial law, Dale has received praise for his vigor and industry. Seeing the feeble state of the colony, he wrote at once to England for aid; and in August, 1611, a new fleet reached Jamestown under Sir Thomas Gates, who relieved Dale in the government. Dale continued to reside in Virginia, and lived on in the colony after Gates returned to England. He died in a place of asylum and was buried in the Church of the Flying Dutchman.

On Gates's return to England in March, 1614, the government was again left with Dale, and he administered it till 1616, when he sailed for home in the same vessel with the governor and John Logan, who had been married during his term of office. Dale was in Holland in February, 1617, and in January, 1619, made commander of the East India fleet, participating in an engagement with the Dutch near Bantam. The climate at this port proved fatal to him, however, and he died, probably from fever, in November, 1620, at the age of forty-two.

DALE, William Johnson, physician, b. in Gloucester, Mass., 5 Sept., 1815. His grandfather, William Johnson, fought at Bunker Hill; his paternal grandfather, Ebenezer, at Lexington; and his father, Ebenezer, was a surgeon in the war of 1812. He was graduated at Harvard in 1837, at his medical school in 1840, and began practice in Boston. In June, 1861, he was commissioned surgeon-general of Massachusetts, holding the rank of colonel, and in December of that year was appointed acting assistant surgeon of the U. S. army, which places he held later, but forever after was on duty in Boston, Mass., during the civil war, and had general supervision of all matters connected with the medical staff and the care and treatment of the sick and wounded that were sent home. In October, 1863, he was raised to the rank of brigadier-general, in recognition of his services, the U. S. authorities gave his name to a general hospital established at Worcester, Mass., opened in September, 1865. He is a member of the Massachusetts medical society, and was its anniversary chairman.

DALLHOUSIE, George Ramsay, Earl of, Scotch general, b. in 1770; d. at Dalhousie castle, near Edinburgh, Scotland, 21 March, 1838. He entered the British army as a cornet in the guards, raised a company, and was made lieutenant-colonel at Martinique, and served in Ireland, during the rebellion of 1798, in the expedition to the Helder, at Belleisle and Minorca, and under Sir Ralph Abercrombie in Egypt, attaining the rank of major-general in 1805. He subsequently fought at the Scheldt and at Flushing, and through the Peninsular war, distinguishing himself at the battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees. In 1815 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Ramsay. In 1816 he was sent to Nova Scotia as commander-in-chief of the forces, and after the death of the Duke of Richmond, in 1819, was appointed governor-general of British North America. During his administration efforts to effect a union of the provinces were continued, provoking the intense hostility of the French population, and ceaseless disputes took place between the executive and the assembly respecting civil list and the powers of the crown in Canada in September, 1828, and served in India as commander-in-chief, but returned to Scotland with broken health in 1829.

DALL, Charles Henry Appleton (Dal), clergyman, b. in Baltimore, Md., 12 Feb., 1816; d. in Calcutta, British India, 18 July, 1886. He was educated in the Boston public and Latin schools, and was graduated at Harvard in 1837, and at Harvard divinity-school in 1840. In November, 1841, he was ordained an evangelist of the Unitarian church in St. Louis, and afterwards removed to Baltimore, Md., Portsmouth, N. H., Needham, Mass., and Toronto, Canada. Failing health, from excessive pastoral duties, with a preference for missionary work, induced him to take up that occupation as his life labor. He became the first foreign missionary of the Unitarian church in Siam, and in 1853 sailed for Calcutta. There he instituted the first girls' school for natives, the first school for homeless and friendless children, and the first children's temperance society. Mr. Dall was elected a member of the American oriental society and the Asiatic society of Bengal, and a foreign associate of the Hungarian Unitarian consistory. He was the author of many tracts, educational and moral, for circulation in British India, a small work on the Suez canal, many hymns and devotional poems, and notes of travel contributed to periodicals in the United States and India. The number of pamphlets written by Mr. Dall in India exceeded one hundred, and many of them were several times reprinted in response to a demand from the natives for whose instruction they were intended.—His wife, Caroline Wells, daughter of Mark Healy, b. in Boston, Mass., 22 June, 1822, was educated at private schools and academies, after which she became a teacher, and in 1840 was made vice-principal of the then celebrated "Miss English's school for young ladies," in Georgetown, D. C. In September, 1844, she married Mr. Dall, who, although occupied thenceforth with duties incident to the life of a clergyman's wife, she continued her studies and literary activity. Her early work was especially devoted to reform topics, principally the opening of new fields of labor to women. Mrs. Dall's later labor has been chiefly with her family. Critical. In 1877 she received the degree of L.L. D. from Alfred university. She has published many books, among which are "Essays and Sketches" (Boston, 1849); "Historical Pictures Retouched,
a Volume of Miscellanies" (1859); "Woman's Right to Labor" (1860); "Life of Dr. Marie Zakrewska, being a Practical Illustration of 'Woman's Right to Labor'" (1860); "Woman's Rights under the Law" (1861); "Marriage; A Name and a Popular Lecture on Health" (1864); "The College, the Market, and the Court, or Woman's Relation to Education, Employment, and Citizenship" (1867); "Egypt's Place in History" (1868); "Fatty Gray's Journey to the Cotton Islands" (1868); "Women's National Association, or One Last Glimpse of Charlotte Temple and Eliza Wharton" (1875); "My First Holiday, or Letters Home from Colorado, Utah, and California" (1881); and "What We Really Know about Shakespeare" (1885).—Their son, William Healey, naturalist, b. in Boston, Mass., 21 Aug., 1845, was educated at the Boston public schools, and then became a special pupil in natural sciences under Louis Agassiz, and in anatomy and medicine under Jeffries Wyman and Daniel Brainerd. In 1865 he was appointed lieutenant in the International telegraph expedition he in this capacity visited Alaska in 1865–8. From 1871 till 1880 he was assistant to the U. S. coast survey, and under its direction spent the years 1871 till 1874, and 1884 in that district. His work, beside the exploration and description of the geography, included the anthropology, natural history, and geology of the coast and adjacent regions. From the field-work and collections have resulted maps, memoirs, coast pilot, and papers on these subjects or branches of them. From 1884 till 1886 he was paleontologist to the U. S. geological survey, and since 1889 he has been honorary curator of the department of mollusks in the U. S. national museum. In this office he has made studies of recent and fossil mollusks of the world, and especially of North America, from which new information has been derived concerning the brachiopoda, pelecypoda, gastropoda, and the mollusk fauna of the deep sea. These studies have grown out of those devoted to the fauna of northwestern America and eastern Siberia. Mr. Dall has been honored with elections to nearly all of the scientific societies in this country, and to many abroad. In 1885 he was elected president of the American association for the advancement of science, and presided over the sections of biology and anthropology. His scientific papers include about two hundred titles. Among the separate books are "Alaska and its Resources" (Boston, 1870); "Tribes of the Extreme Northwest" (Washington, 1877); "Coast Pilot of Alaska, Appendix L, Meteorology and Bibliography" (1879); "The Currents and Temperatures of Bering Sea and the Adjacent Waters" (1882); "Pacific Coast Pilot, and Islands of Alaska, Dixon Entrance to Yakutat Bay, with the Inland Passage" (1888); "Prehistoric America," by the Marquis de Nadailhac, edited (New York, 1885); and "Report on the Mollusca Brachiopoda and Pelecypoda" of the Blake dredging expedition in the West Indies (Cambridge, 1886).

HALLS, Alexander James, statesman, born on the island of Jamaica, 21 June, 1759; d. in Trenton, N. J., 14 Jan., 1817. He was the son of a Scottish physician who emigrated to Jamaica about 1730. The son was educated in Edinburgh and at Westminster under James Elphinston, the friend of Dr. Johnson, whose acquaintance and that of Dr. Franklin he made while a student. He then studied law in London, returned to Jamaica in 1780, and, upon the remarriage of his father and his exclusion from the inheritance of his father's estate, removed in April, 1783, to Philadelphia. He took the oath of allegiance to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in June, 1783, was admitted to the bar in July, 1785, and a few years later was admitted to practice in the United States courts, and became eminently successful as a lawyer in Philadelphia. He was for a time editor of the "Columbian Magazine." In January, 1791, he was appointed secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and in December, 1798, his commission was renewed. While in this office he prepared an edition of the laws of Pennsylvania, with notes. He also compiled four volumes of "Reports of Cases ruled and adjudged by the Courts of the United States and of Pennsylvania, before and since the Revolution" (Philadelphia, 1790–1807). He accompanied an armed force to Pittsburg, in the capacity of paymaster-general, in 1794. He was again appointed secretary of state in December, 1796, and held the office until Thomas Jefferson became president in 1801 and appointed him, as an ardent supporter of the republican party, U. S. district attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, which office he held till 1817, when he was called into the cabinet as secretary of the treasury by President Madison. When he entered upon this office, 6 Oct., 1814, the government was seriously embarrassed in its finances through the war with Great Britain, and the committee of ways and means in charge of the revenue was referred to Mr. Dall for suggestions as to the best mode of raising money for the requirements of the government, and of sustaining the public credit. In a masterly report he showed that the money required could not be raised by taxation alone, but must be obtained in part by loans. He proposed for the purpose of raising a loan the establishment of a government bank. The house, in committee of the whole, reported in favor of the bank on 24 Oct., 1814, and a bill was passed on 20 Jan., 1815, but was vetoed by President Madison. Having been interrogated as to the probable effect of a large issue of treasury notes, Secretary Dallas made a reply that had much influence in restoring public confidence and arousing the spirit of patriotism. On 3 April, 1816, an act to incorporate a national bank was passed by Congress, and Madison was induced to sign it. In the same year Mr. Dallas resigned his seat in the House of Representatives, and in 1817 was appointed by President Monroe to the ministry of France. After March, 1815, he discharged the duties of secretary of war in addition to the direction of the treasury department, and superintended the reduction of the army consequent upon the restoration of peace. Having contributed, to the extent of his ability, to extricate the government from its financial difficulties, and having seen the United States bank firmly established, he retired from office in November, 1816, and returned to the practice of law in Philadelphia, but died a few weeks afterward. Besides his system and his treasury reports, he published "Features of Jay's Treaty" (Philadelphia, 1795); "Speeches on the Trial of Blount"; "Address to the Society of Constitutional Republicans" (1805); and "Exposition of the Causes and Character of the War of 1812" (1813). He left unfinished a "History of Pennsylvania." The third edition of his "Reports of Cases," with notes by Thomas J. Wharton, appeared in Philadelphia in 1830.—His son, Alexander James, naval officer, b. in 1791; d. in Callao bay, Peru, 3 June, 1844, was appointed a midshipman on 22 Nov., 1805, became a lieutenant
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on 13 June, 1810, commander on 5 March, 1817, and captain on 24 April, 1828. He served under Rodgers on board the "President" in 1812, and afterward under Chauncey on Lake Ontario, and was with Porter for the extermination of pirates in the West Indies.—Another son, George Mifflin, statesman, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 10 July, 1792; d. there, 31 Dec., 1864, was graduated with first-class honors at Princeton in 1810, and then studied law in his father's office, being admitted to the bar in 1813. The same year he received the appointment of private secretary to Albert Gallatin, and accompanied him on his mission to Russia, to negotiate a treaty of peace with England. On his return to this country in the following year, he assisted his father for some months in his duties as secretary of the treasury, and then began the practice of law in New York city, and was solicitor of the U.S. Bank. In 1817 he was appointed deputy attorney-general for Philadelphia county. Taking an active part in politics, and supporting the candidacy of Gen. Jackson for the presidency in 1824 and 1828, Mr. Dallas was in 1829 elected mayor, and, on the elevation of Gen. Jackson to the presidency in 1829, was appointed U.S. attorney for that district. He retained this office till 1831, when he was elected to the U.S. Senate in the place of Isaac D. Barnard, who had resigned. He took a prominent part in the debates of that body until the expiration of his term, in 1838, when he declined a re-election, returned to the practice of the law, and filled the office of attorney-general of Pennsylvania from 1838 till 1835. In 1837 President Van Buren appointed him minister to Russia, which post he resigned in October, 1839, when he was recalled, at his own request, and again resumed legal practice. George M. Dallas and James Buchanan were for many years rival leaders of the democratic party in Pennsylvania, and aspirants for the presidency of the United States. In May, 1844, the democratic convention at Baltimore nominated him for vice-president of the United States on the ticket with James K. Polk for president. The democratic candidates were elected by an electoral vote of 170 out of 225. The questions of the time were the tariff and the annexation of Texas. Mr. Polk's election caused the admission of Texas to the Union just before the close of Mr. Tyler's term of office, but the subject of the tariff was left for the new administration. The appointment of his rival, Buchanan, as secretary of state, left Mr. Dallas without influence on the policy of the administration; but the tie in the senate on the free-trade tariff of 1846, and its adoption by his casting vote, gave him prominence. A bill that levied duties on imports for the purpose of revenue only, abandoning the protective policy, was passed by the house of representatives in 1846, but when it reached the senate that body was evenly divided, so that the decision rested with the vice-president.

In giving his vote Mr. Dallas said that, though the bill was defective, he believed that proof had been furnished that a majority of the people desired a change, to a great extent, in principle, if not fundamentally: but in giving the casting vote for a low tariff he violated pledges made to the protectionists of Pennsylvania, and norbienced the vote of the state for his party in the presidential election. His term expired in 1849. In 1856 Mr. Dallas succeeded Mr. Buchanan as minister to Great Britain, and continued in that post from 4 Feb., 1856, until the appointment by President Lincoln of Charles A. Davenport, who served from 16 May, 1861. At the very beginning of his diplomatic service in England he was called to act upon the Central American question, and the request made by the United States to the British government that Sir John Crampton, the British minister to the United States, should be recalled. Both these delicate questions were managed by Mr. Dallas in a conciliatory spirit, but without any sacrifice of national dignity, and both were settled amicably. At the close of his diplomatic career Mr. Dallas returned to private life and took no further part in public affairs, to express condemnation of secession. Many of his speeches were published, among them "An Essay on the Expediency of erecting any Monument to Washington except that involved in the Preservation of the Union" (1811); "A Vindication of President Monroe for authorizing Gen. Jackson to pursue the Hostile Indians into Florida" (1819); "Speech in the Senate on Nullification and the Tariff" (1831); "Eulogy on Andrew Jackson" (1845); "Speech on giving his Casting Vote on the Tariff of 1846" (1846); "Speech of the President's Casting Vote in a Series of Letters" (1846); "Speech to the Citizens of Pittsburg on the War, Slavery, and the Tariff" (1847); "Speech to the Citizens of Philadelphia on the Necessity of maintaining the Union, the Constitution, and the Compromise" (1850). A "Speech from London," written while he was minister there, in 1856-'60, was edited and published by his daughter Julia (Philadelphia, 1869).—The third son of Alexander James was a lawyer and judge in Pittsburg, Pa.—The son of George M., Philip Mifflin, b. in 1823; d. in Philadelphia, Oct. 16, 1889, when he was recalled, at his own request, and again resumed legal practice. George M. Dallas and James Buchanan were for many years rival leaders of the democratic party in Pennsylvania, and aspirants for the presidency of the United States. In May, 1844, the democratic convention at Baltimore nominated him for vice-president of the United States on the ticket with James K. Polk for president. The democratic candidates were elected by an electoral vote of 170 out of 225. The questions of the time were the tariff and the annexation of Texas. Mr. Polk's election caused the admission of Texas to the Union just before the close of Mr. Tyler's term of office, but the subject of the tariff was left for the new administration. The appointment of his rival, Buchanan, as secretary of state, left Mr. Dallas without influence on the policy of the administration; but the tie in the senate on the free-trade tariff of 1846, and its adoption by his casting vote, gave him prominence. A bill that levied duties on imports for the purpose of revenue only, abandoning the protective policy, was passed by the house of representatives in 1846, but when it reached the senate that body was evenly divided, so that the decision rested with the vice-president.

Robert Charles, author, +

H. A. Dall.

H. A. Dall.
son, Alexander Robert Charles, after serving with distinction as a British officer through the Peninsular war and at the battle of Waterloo (where his cousin Charles was wounded), entered the Anglican priesthood, following his cousin's example, and became chaplain in some of the missionary establishments in the west of Ireland. He was the author of many popular devotional books.—Another distinguished member of the family in Great Britain was Sir George, a political author, in London in 1750; d. in 1839. His principal publication was a work entitled "Thoughts on Our Present Situation, with Remarks on the Policy of a War with France" (1793).

DALLING, Sir John, British soldier, d. in 1798. He served under Loudoun as major of infantry in 1737, was engaged at Louisburg in 1758, and commanded a body of light infantry under Gen. Wolfe at Quebec in 1759. He was made lieutenant-colonel of the 43d foot in 1760, and commanded the regiment at the siege of Havana in August, 1762. In 1767 he was appointed lieutenant-governor, and a few years later general in Jamaica. He was promoted major-general in 1777, conducted an expedition against the Spanish colonies in 1780, became lieutenant-general in 1782, and was made general in 1783.

DALSHEIMER, Allee, poet, b. in New Orleans, 1845; d. there, 15 Jan., 1890. Her maiden name was Solomon. She received her education in the city schools, and in 1865 became a teacher, in her examination as to qualifications standing at the head of 230 applicants. She married, in 1887, Mr. Dalsheimer, a lawyer, and gave up teaching but resided in 1873, when she became principal of the girls' department of a school under the management of the Hebrew educational society, where she remained until 1878. Her writings consist of numerous sketches, short stories, and poems, all of which appeared in the daily papers of New Orleans under the pseudonym of "Salvia Dale," but have never been collected and published in book-form. Of her poems, those entitled "Motherhood" and "Twilight Shadows" are among the best.

DANA, E. R. B., b. in Newfoundland, d. in Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, in April, 1889. He was nominated bishop on the creation of the see in 1886, and was consecrated the same year.

DALTON, John Call, physiologist, b. in Chelmsford, Mass., 2 Feb., 1835. He was graduated at Harvard in 1854, and at the medical department of that university in 1847. His attention was at once directed to physiology, and in 1851 he obtained the annual prize offered by the American medical association by his essay on "Corpus Lu-tem." Subsequently his researches on the anatomy of the placenta, the physiology of the cerebellum, intestinal digestion, and other experimental observations, embodied in his treatise on physiology, gained for him a reputation as one of the first of modern physiologists. He became professor of physiology in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, and was the first in the United States to teach that subject with illustrations by experiments on animals. This chair he resigned in 1854, and accepted a similar professorship in the Vermont medical college in Woodstock, where he remained until 1866. From 1866 till 1861 he filled the chair of physiology in the Long Island college hospital in Brooklyn. During the winter of 1854-5 he lectured on physiology at the College of physicians and surgeons, New York, temporarily filling the place of Dr. Alonzo Clark. In 1863 he was elected to that professorship, which he continued to fill until his resignation in 1888. In 1884 he again succeeded Dr. Clark as president of the College of physicians and surgeons. During the civil war he was a surgeon in the national service, going to Washington in 1861 in that capacity with the 7th New York. Subsequently he was appointed surgeon of volunteers, and held important offices in the medical corps until his resignation in March, 1864. Dr. Dalton has been an active member of many medical societies, and held prominent offices in them. In 1864 he was elected a member of the National academy of sciences. His contributions to the literature of physiology have been numerous since 1851. He has published articles in the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences," the "Transactions of the New York Academy of Sciences," the "American Medical Monthly," and other medical journals in New York; and also many valuable articles in his specialties in the American and other cyclopædias. He has published in book-form "A Treatise on Human Physiology" (New York, 1869; 4th ed., 1880); and a treatise on Physiology and Hygiene for Schools, Families, and Colleges" (1868); "The Experimental Method of Medicine" (1882); "Doctrines of the Circulation" (1884); and "Topographical Anatomy of the Brain" (1885).— His brother, Edward Barry, physician, b. in Lowell, 21 Sept., 1844; d. in Boston Cal., 13 May, 1872, was graduated at Harvard in 1855, and at the College of physicians and surgeons, New York, in 1858. Dr. Dalton then settled in New York, and was resident physician of St. Luke's hospital when the civil war began. He at one time volunteered and served as a surgeon in the army corps, and as medical director of the Department of Virginia. In March, 1864, he was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, where he remained throughout the campaign of that year, from the Wilderness to City Point, having charge of all the hospitals, and paying visits to the hospitals. At City Point he was made chief medical officer of the depot field-hospitals, Army of the Potomac, till the final campaign in March and April, 1865, when he accompanied the troops as medical director of the 9th army corps. After his discharge he was successively appointed lieutenant-colonel and colonel of volunteers. In March, 1866, he was appointed sanitary superintendent of the New York metropolitan board of health, in which office he remained until his resignation in January, 1869. In 1869 he originated the present city ambulance system for the transportation of the sick and injured. His health had then begun to fail, and, after trying various resorts, he finally visited California, where he died from consumption. He published papers on "The Dis- porter kidney in Bartet's "Supra-renal Capsules" (1890); "The Metropolitan Board of Health" (1868); and "Reports of the Sanitary Superintendent of the Metropolitan Board of Health" from 1880 to 1899.

DALTON, Tristran, senator, b. in the part of the town of Newbury that afterward became Newburyport, Mass., 28 May, 1738; d. in Boston, Mass., 30 May, 1817. He was prepared for college in Dummer academy, Byfield, under Samuel Moody, and graduated at Harvard in 1755. He then studied law, but engaged in mercantile pursuits with his father-in-law, Robert Hooper, and attend-
ed to his large estate, called Spring Hill, in West Newbury. He was an ardent patriot, and a leader of the scenes of Daly has also, among others, composed many notable men. He was distinguished for his elegance of manners and scholarly accomplishments, and entertained Washington, Adams, Talleyrand, and other famous persons at Spring Hill. He was a delegate from Massachusetts to the convention, when he opened the Ninth Avenue theatre on Twenty-fourth street. This building was destroyed by fire in 1878, and three weeks later he opened another theatre, formerly the "Globe," in Broadway, under the name of "Daly's theatre". In 1879, he established his "Daly's theatre" in Broadway, near Thirtieth street, and once in Germany and France, where the merits of his management and training were warmly acknowledged. His career as a dramatic author began in 1882, with an adaptation from the German of Montal's "Deborah," and since then he has produced original plays among them "Divorce," "Pique," "Horizon," "Under the Gaslight," and many adaptations from French and German authors. Most of his productions have won popular success also. Among his most successful pieces was the "Grand Opera House" in New York. His noted achievement is the organization of combinations of players, complete scenic presentations, and elevation of dramatic purposes. He is an enthusiastic and hard worker in his profession, devoting all his time to the success of his theatre, a great reader, and a well-informed student of the dramatic literature of many nations.

Daly, Charles Patrick, jurist, b. in New York city, 31 Oct., 1810. He received a little schooling, early went to sea before the mast, serving three years, and later became a mechanic's apprentice. Afterward he studied law in his native city, was admitted to the bar in 1839, elected a member of the legislature in 1843, became justice of the court of common pleas in 1844, first judge in 1857, and chief justice from 1871 to 1886, his term expired before he had served the full term of his sentence. He was reelected by a vessel bound for New York, where he settled and where his family soon followed him. When Robert was about thirty-three years of age he removed to Rochester. He was a millwright, unusually skillful and ingenious, and many of the flour-mills in the city of Rochester were built under his supervision. He invented and introduced the "elevator system" in handling and storing grain, which is now in general use.
DAMEN, Arnold, clergyman, b. in Holland about 1800. After entering the Society of Jesus, he came to the United States, and the development of the West is often considered to be largely his work. In 1837 he erected a Jesuit establishment in Chicago; he also built the great Church of the Holy Trinity, and founded the College of St. Ignatius in the same city. His success as a missionary has been very great. As a priest, he holds the ranks very high in the religious body to which he belongs.

D’AMICO, Carlos A. (da-am-e’-ko), Argentine statesman, b. in Buenos Ayres in 1844. At the age of twenty-one he was graduated in law at the university of his native city, and opened an office in Buenos Ayres. At the same time he took an active part in politics, affiliating himself in the national autonomist party, of which he is still one of the chief supporters. In 1868, when the allied armies, having repelled the forces of Lopez, were about to invade Paraguay, D’Amico accepted a commission in a regiment of national guards, was present at all the battles of the allied armies on Paraguayan territory, and rose to the rank of major. He then returned to his law practice, but soon was elected secretary of the federal senate, and in 1877 to the government of Buenos Ayres. In October, 1880, he was appointed secretary of state of the government of the state of Buenos Ayres, which he held until, in 1888, he was called to the federal senate as senator for Buenos Ayres. At the expiration of the term of Gov. Rocha, in 1888, D’Amico was chosen governor of the state of Buenos Ayres. He is, perhaps, the most popular orator of the Argentine republic, and in the chamber of deputies, as well as in the senate, uses his gifts to defend the interests of his native state and the federation in general. As minister of the state government, he initiated measures granting increased facilities for communications with Europe and the countries of both Americas, and fostering emigration and the public-school system. He was one of the originators of the railroad to Mendoza, destined to make the Andes more accessible. In 1862, when he became governor he pushed the progress of this favorite city still more energetically, and its growth and embellishment made rapid strides. Under his administration were either begun or completed the palace of the government, the ministerial buildings, the house of congress, the progreso bank, and a great number of public-school buildings. His term as governor will expire in the latter part of 1887.

DAMON, David, clergyman, b. in East Sudbury (now Wayland), Mass., 12 Sept., 1798; d. in Reading, Mass., in 1843. His father was a farmer, and unable to support his family, so that David was dependent for his education entirely upon his own exertions. He prepared himself for college at Phillips Andover academy, and was graduated at Harvard in 1811. He was one of the founders of the Harvard literary society in 1807–10, and the first president. He was the third scholar in a class of which Edward Everett and N. L. Frothingham were the first and second. He studied theology at Andover, but was not graduated, was licensed to preach 22 Nov., 1813, ordained 1 Feb., 1815, and installed as pastor of the Unitarian church in Lunenburg, Mass. He occupied various parishes in New England until 1835, when he settled in East Cambridge, Mass. In January, 1841, he delivered the annual sermon before the legislature of Massachusetts, and in May of the same year the Dudleian lecture at Harvard at the request of President D. T. Austin. He was the first person to share the honor of being called upon him by his alma mater in 1843. His death was caused by apoplexy, which attacked him while he was officiating at the funeral of his friend, Edmund Parker. His publications consisted principally of sermons and addresses.

DAMON, Howard Franklin, physician, b. in Scituate, Mass., in 1833; d. in Boston, 17 Sept., 1884. He was graduated at Harvard in 1858, and at the medical department of that institution in 1861. He was physician and superintendent of the Boston dispensary in 1862–2, and was afterward admitting physician to the city hospital, and physician to the department of skin diseases among outdoor patients. He was a member of the American medical association, of the Boston society for medical improvement, the Boston microscopical society, and was corresponding member of the New York dermatological society. He was the author of "Leucocytocemia," a Boylston prize essay (Boston, 1864); "Photographs of Skin Diseases" (Boston, 1870); "Neuroses of the Skin" (Philadelphia, 1888); "Structural Lesions of the Skin" (Philadelphia, 1889); and "Signs and Symptoms in Skin Diseases" (1870).

DAMPIER, William, navigator, b. in East Coker, Somersethshire, about 1632; the place and date of his death are unknown. Early in life he was left an orphan, when he was taken from school and placed on the coast of Newfound-land, and on his return he engaged as a common sailor on a vessel sailing for the East Indies. He served in the Dutch war during 1673 under Sir Edward Sprague, but failing health led him to settle in the country. In 1674 he became under-manager of an estate in Jamaica, but soon engaged in the coasting trade, and made two voyages to the bay of Campeachy, where he also remained for some time with the logwood-cutters as a common workman, and subsequently published an account of his exploits during his voyage from Jamaica, and then sailed to England, but again returned to the West Indies during the following year, when he was persuaded to join a party of buccaneers, with whom he crossed the isthmus of Panama, and spent 1680 on the Peruviam coast, for which he successfully returned in 1681. In 1682, when he became governor he pushed the progress of his favorite city still more energetically, and its growth and embellishment made rapid strides. Under his administration were either begun or completed the palace of the government, the ministerial buildings, the house of congress, the progreso bank, and a great number of public-school buildings. His term as governor will expire in the latter part of 1887.
DAMROSC

quenty he entered the British navy, and com-
manded the "Roebuck." He was sent on a voyage
discovery and sailed to Brazil, and thence to
Australia, where he spent some time in explora-
tion and circumnavigated the island, to which he
gave the name of New Britain. He left archi-
pelago and the strait between Papua and New
Britain were named for him at this time.
After other discoveries, he returned by a new route
to Ceram, in the Moluccas, and in February, 1701,
arrived off the island of Ascension, where his ves-
sel sprang a leak and founder. After a short
voyage in the English Channel, however, during the latter part of
the year. He had command of a ship in the South
sea about 1705, and sailed with Capt. Stradling,
whose vessel founder at sea. Later Damperac
accompanied Woodes Rogers in his voyage around
the world during 1785-11 in the capacity of pilot.
On this expedition Guayaquil was taken. He pub-
lished "A Voyage around the World," and a
supplement to it, describing the countries of Ton-
quín, Malaca, etc.; "Two Voyages to Cam-
peche"; "A Discourse of Trade Winds, etc., in
the Torrid Zone." (1707); and "A View of the
islands of New Holland." (1709). The best edition of this
collected voyages is in four volumes (London, 1729).

DAMROSC, Leopold, musician, b. in Posen,
Prussia, 22 Oct., 1833; d. in New York city, 15
Feb., 1889. At the age of nine he began to
study the violin, but was obliged to practise at the
house of friends, on account of the opposition of
his parents. Acceding to their wishes, he entered
the University of Berlin, was graduated with high
honors, and received a diploma as doctor of medi-
cine. After a short period of leisure moment
was given to music. He studied the violin under
Ries, and thenceforth was the pupil of
Dehn and Bohme.

After his graduation, Dr. Damrosc devoted his
time and energies to the study of music, and his
fame as a violinist soon reached the large cities of
Germany, where he appeared with success. Shortly
afterward he went to Weimar, and was cordially received by Liszt,
who appointed him solo-violinist in the Ducal or-
chestra, of which he was the director. Liszt dedi-
cated one of his symphonic poems, "Le Triomphe
Funèbre de Tasse," to Dr. Damrosch, an honor extended
to two others only—Wagner and Berlioz.

Dr. Damrosch's first appearance as a conductor was
at the Philharmonic concerts in Breslau in 1859,
where he was highly successful, and conducted
everything that he appeared with success. In these concerts he gave a
judicious mixture of popular and classic as well as modern pieces, and in 1862 founded a symphonic
society in that city, with an orchestra of eighty
performers, modelled after the Gewandhaus con-
certs of Leipzig. The fame of this society soon
extended throughout Germany, and several of the
performances were directed by Liszt. Wagner
also accepted the invitation to conduct his own
manuscript compositions in the winter of 1867.
In 1871 Dr. Damrosch came to New York upon
the invitation of the Arion society, and made
his first appearance, on 8 May, 1871, at Steinway
hall, as conductor, composer, and violinist.
He founded the Oratorio society in 1873. The socie-
ties that had previously existed had failed, from various causes, and the only organizations of note
in New York were the Old Harmonic society and the
Church-Music association. The work was begun
with enthusiasm, and in the year of its organiz-
ation the first concert was given, with a programme
consisting of selections from Bach, Händel, Pales-
tina, etc. The growth of the society was so rapid
that in the following year the first oratorio, Händ-
el's "Samson," was performed with full orchestra,
and on Christmas evening of that year the "Messi-
iah" was given with great effect. It performed
Bach's, Beethoven's, Brahms's, Händel's, Haydn's,
Mendelssohn's, Mozart's, Palestrina's, and other
great works, many of which had never been given
in the United States. In 1877 Dr. Damrosch, in
connection with a number of persons interested
in the cultivation of orchestral music, established
the Symphony society. Although a separate or-
organization, it has been closely connected with the
Oratorio society by the joint performance of several
notable works. The co-operation of these socie-
ties reached its climax in the great "musical fes-
tival," which was held in the armory of the 7th
regiment in New York, 13 till 23 December, 1884. The
chorus numbered 1,200, the main body being the
Oratorio society, which was augmented by v
ious choral societies from neighboring towns. An
additional chorus of 1,000 young ladies from the
Normal college and 250 boys from the church
choirs took part. On the afternoon of the last day the
orchestra was composed of 250 pieces, and a large
number of artists were selected for soloists by Dr.
Damrosch. Among the choral works performed were
Händel's "Dettingen Te Deum" and "Messiah";
Rubinstein's "Tower of Babel" (first time);
Mozart's "Grande Messa des Mortes" (first time),
and Beethoven's "Ninth Symphony." The audi-
cence numbered from 8,000 to 10,000 at each con-
cert, and the enthusiasm for the project of this
enterprise resulted in an ovation on the last night.
The degree of Doctor of Music was conferred upon
him by Columbia University December 15, 1884.
Dr. Damrosch travelled extensively through the west with his orchestra, meeting everywhere with great success. Italian opera, which, through its "star" system and small repertory, had been losing its hold upon American audiences, recovered its esteem in 1884, when Dr. Damrosch proposed German opera to the
directors of the new Metropolitan opera-house.
In one month, September, 1884, he engaged his com-
pany, and began the most remarkable series of operatic performances ever held in this country.
The company comprised some of the greatest artists of the German opera-houses, and, in contrast with the hitherto prevailing mode, every part, even the
smallest, was carefully presented. Twelve of the
operas performed were comparative novelties, the
most important of which were Wagner's "Tann-
häuser," "Lohengrin," and 'r"Die Walküre," and
Beethoven's "Fidelio." This proved to be Dr.
Damrosch's last effort. He conducted every per-
formance except during the last week of his life,
when he took a severe cold, from which he never re-
covered. His musical compositions include several
violin concertos "" and some identified with the title
"Festival Overture." He had thorough command over the modern resources of instrumentation, and
his musical ideas are characterized by great mo-
tility and refinement. His violin compositions are prized by violinists as valuable additions to
the literature of that instrument. It was as a conductor, however, that he gained his greatest celebrity. He possessed strong personal magnetism, united with power to impart his ideas, which made him an ideal conductor. His aim was always to produce every means of composition. Through his gentle bearing and high culture he gained many warm friends. Never seeking for immediate fame or personal success, he found that high truth which he extended in his art.—His son, Walter Johannes, b. in Bresle, in Jan., 1862, received his musical education chiefly from his father, but also had instruction from other noted musicians. During the great music festival given by Dr. Damrosch in May, 1881, he first acted as conductor in drilling several sections of the large chorus, one in New York, and another in Newark, N. J. The latter, consisting chiefly of members of the Harmonic society, elected him to be their conductor. Under his leadership this society regained its former reputation, and during this time a series of concerts was given, in which such works as Rubinstein's 'Tales of Beulah,' Berlioz's 'Damnation de Faust,' and Verdi's 'Requiem' were performed. He was then only nineteen years of age, but showed marked ability in drilling large masses. During Dr. Damrosch’s last illness his son was suddenly called upon to conduct the German opera, which he did with success, and after his father’s death was appointed to be assistant director and conductor at the Metropolitan opera-house, and also to succeed him as conductor of the Symphony and Oratorio societies. One of his first achievements was the successful performance of “Parsifal,” perhaps the most difficult of Wagner's operas, for the first time in the United States, in March, 1886, by the Oratorio and Symphony societies. During his visit to Europe in the summer of 1886 he was invited by the Deutsche Tonkünstler-Verein, of which Dr. Franz Liszt was president, to conduct some of his father's compositions at Sondershausen, Thuringia. Carl Goldmark's opera “Merlin” was produced for the first time in the United States under his direction, at the Metropolitan opera-house, 3 Jan., 1887.

The death of Andrew, editor, b. in Hinsdale, N. H., 8 Aug., 1819. He is a descendant of Jacob, eldest son of Richard Dana, progenitor of most of those who bear the name in the United States. His boyhood was spent in Buffalo, N. Y., where he worked in a store until he was eighteen years old. At that age he first studied the Latin grammar, and prepared himself for college, entering Harvard in 1838, but after two years a serious trouble with his eyesight compelled him to leave. He received an honorable dismissal, and was afterward given his bachelor's and master's degrees. In 1842 he became a member of the Brook Farm association for agriculture and education, being associated with George and Sophia Ripley, George William Curtis, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Theodore Parker, William Henry Channing, John Sullivan Dwight, Margaret Fuller, and other able writers. His earliest newspaper experience was gained in the management of the “Harbinger,” which was devoted to social reform and general literature. After about two years of editorial work on Elizur Wright's Boston "Chronotype," a daily newspaper, Mr. Dana joined the staff of the New York “Tribune” in 1847. The next year he spent eight months in Europe, and after his return he became one of the proprietors and the managing editor of the “Tribune,” a post which he held until 1 April, 1862. The extraordinary increase and circulation attained by that newspaper during the ten years preceding the civil war was in a degree due to the development of Mr. Dana's genius for journalism. This remark applies not only to the making of the “Tribune” as a newspaper, but also to the management of Col. John W. Foster's Union writers, and to the steadiness of its policy as the leading organ of anti-slavery sentiment. The great struggle of the “Tribune” under Greeley and Dana was not so much for the overthrow of slavery where it already existed, as against the further spread of the institution over unoccupied territory, and the acquisition of slave-holding countries outside of the Union. It was not less firm in its resistance of the designs of the slave-holding interest than wise in its attitude toward the extremists and impracticals at the north. In the “Tribune's” opposition to the attempt to break down the Missouri compromise and to carry slavery into Kansas and Nebraska, and in the development and organization of that popular sentiment which gave birth to the Republican party and led to the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, Mr. Dana bore no unimportant part. Writing of the political situation in 1854, Henry Wilson says, in his “Rise and Fall of the Slave Power”:

At the outset, Mr. Greeley was hopeful and seemed disinclined to enter the contest. He told his associates that he would not restrain them, but, as for himself, he had no heart for the strife. They were more hopeful; and Richard Hildreth, the historian, Charles A. Dana, the veteran journalist, James S. Pierson, and other able writers, opened and continued a powerful opposition in its columns, and did very much to rally and reassure the friends of freedom and to nerve them for the fight.” In 1861 Mr. Dana went to Albany to advance the cause of Mr. Greeley as a candidate for the U. S. Senate, and nearly succeeded in nominating him. The caucus was about equally divided between Mr. Greeley's friends and those of Mr. Evarts, while Ira Harris had a few votes which held the balance of power, and, at the instigation of Thurlow Weed, the supporters of Mr. Evarts went over to Mr. Harris. The first year of the war the ideas of Mr. Greeley and those of Mr. Dana in regard to the proper conduct of military operations were somewhat at variance; and this disagreement resulted in the resignation of Mr. Dana, after fifteen years’ service on the “Tribune.” First appointed to a seat at once occupied by Secretary Stanton in special work of importance for the war department, and in 1863 was appointed assistant secretary of war, which office he held until after the surrender of Lee. His duties as the representative of the civil authority at the scene of
military operations brought him into close personal relations with Mr. Stanton and Mr. Lincoln, who were accustomed to depend much upon his accurate perception and just estimates of men and measures for information of the actual state of affairs at the front. At the time when Gen. Grant's character and probable usefulness were unknown quantities, Mr. Dana's confidence in his military ability probably did much to defeat the powerful effort then making to break down the rising commander. Of this critical period Gen. Sherman remarks in his "Memoirs": "One day early in April, 1863, I was up at Grant's headquarters [at Vicksburg], and we talked over all these things with absolute freedom. Charles A. Dana, assistant secretary of war, was there, and Wilson, Rawlins, Frank Blair, McPherson, etc. We all knew what was notorious, that Gen. McClellan was intriguing against Gen. Grant, in hopes to regain the command. Of the whole expedition, and that others were raising clamors against Grant in the newspapers of the north. Even Mr. Lincoln and Gen. Halleck seemed to be shaken; but at no instant did we (his personal friends) slacken in our loyalty to him." Mr. Dana was in the front line of the campaign of the Mississippi and Vicksburg, the rescue of Chattanooga, and the marches and battles of Virginia in 1864 and 1865. After the war his services were sought by the proprietors of the "Sun" newspaper, and he accepted the editor's offer. His criticisms of civil administration during Gen. Grant's term as president led to a notable attempt on the part of that administration, in July, 1873, to take him from New York on a charge of libel, to be tried without a jury in a Washington police court. Application was made to the court by a district attorney of New York for a warrant of removal; but in a memorable decision Judge Blatchford, now a justice of the supreme court of the United States, refused the warrant, holding the proposed form of trial to be unconstitutional. Perhaps to a greater extent than in the case of any other conspicuous journalist, Mr. Dana's personality is identified in the public mind with the newspaper that he edited. He has recorded no theories of journalism other than those of common sense and human interest. He is impelled of prolixity, cant, and the conventional standards of news importance. Mr. Dana's first book was a volume of stories translated from the German, entitled "The Black Ant" (New York and Leipzig, 1848). In 1853 he planned and edited, with George Ripley, the "New American Cyclopaedia," which contains the best minor poems of the English language," was first published in 1857, and has passed through many editions, the latest, thoroughly revised, being of 1884. He has also edited, with Rossiter Johnson, "Fifty Perfect Poems" (New York, 1880).

DANA, James, clergyman, b. in Cambridge, Mass., 11 May, 1739; d. in New Haven, Conn., 18 Aug., 1812. He was a nephew of Richard, and descendant through Caleb, second son of Daniel, who was the youngest son of Richard Dana. He was graduated at Harvard in 1756, and remained in the college as a resident graduate for several years, studying theology and general literature. In October, 1758, he was ordained and made pastor of the Congregational church in Wallingford, Conn., succeeding the Rev. Samuel Whittelsey. After he had accepted this call, the conscription prohibited his ordination: but the church and society, together with Mr. Dana, persisted in their action. Subsequently the conscription pronounced a sentence of non-communion against them, and declared the ministers and delegates of the ordaining council to be "disorderly persons, and not to sit in any of our ecclesiastical councils until they shall clear up their conduct to the satisfaction of the consocation of New Haven county." The controversy was essentially between the "Old-Light" and the "New-Light" parties. Mr. Dana was regarded as a partizan of the former. He was at Boston, and the ministers forming the consocation of New Haven were little disposed to have one of their prominent churches committed to the care of a pastor whom they considered as having departed from their own standard of Christian doctrine. Mr. Dana and the ordaining clergy then formed an association by themselves, which continued until about 1772, when the controversy was terminated by pacific overtures made by the ministers then constituting the consocation. It is evident that the ordination of Mr. Dana at Saybrook platform, because the ordaining council was not limited to the consocation. It was tantamount to an assertion of independence of the church, in disregard of the platform. The members of the council were regarded as inclining to Arminianism. However, the prejudice against Mr. Dana gradually disappeared, and he made himself very popular by the decided stand that he took in favor of the American cause in the events that led to the Revolution. His patriotic sermons, delivered in New Haven while the legislature was in session, were effective in his favor. In 1779 he became pastor of the first church in New Haven, and was installed on 29 April. Here he came into controversy with Jonathan Edwards and Samuel Austin; but, for the most part, his ministry was peaceful, though not eminently successful. He was succeeded in this pastorate by the Rev. Moses Stuart in 1805, but his relation was severed only by an ecclesiastical council. This procedure deeply wounded Dr. Dana, and thereafter he worshipped in the college chapel, although subsequent to Mr. Stuart's departure he again appeared in his old church and officiated as moderator at the installation of Dr. N. W. Taylor in April, 1812. The University of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of D. D. in 1798. He published, besides memorial and other sermons, "Examination of Ed-ward Coke's Awards on the Wills in 1800," 1803, and "An Examination of the Same Continued" (New Haven, 1773).—His son, Samuel Whittlesey, senator, b. in Wallingford, Conn., 13 Feb., 1790; d. in Middletown, 21 July, 1830, was graduated at Yale in 1775, and became a distinguished lawyer. He was elected to Congress as a Federalist, and, with subsequent re-elections, served from 3 Jan., 1797, till 1 May, 1810, when he was selected as U. S. senator to succeed James Hillhouse. He
remained in the senate until 3 March, 1821, and afterward made his home in Middletown, where for many years he was mayor.

**Dana, James Dwight**, mineralogist, b. in Utica, N. Y., 12 Feb., 1813. He was attracted to New Haven by the reputation of Prof. Benjamin Silliman, under whose guidance many of the graduates of Yale, who afterwards became prominent leaders in American science received their earliest training. He was graduated in 1833 and appointed instructor of mathematics to midshipmen in the U. S. navy, and in this capacity visited the seaports of France, Italy, Greece, and Turkey, while on the "Delaware" and the "United States." In 1836-8 he was assistant in chemistry to Prof. Silliman. Meanwhile, in December, 1836, he was appointed mineralogist and geologist to the U. S. exploring expedition, then about to be sent by the government of the United States to the Southern and Pacific oceans under the command of Capt. Charles Wilkes. The expedition sailed in August, 1838, and Mr. Dana was on board the "Peacock" until it was wrecked on a sand-bar at the mouth of Columbia river. In June, 1842, after an absence of three years and ten months, Mr. Dana returned home. Besides the mineralogy and geology, he had under his supervision the zoological departments, including the crustacea and corals. During the thirteen years that followed he was occupied principally in studying the material that he had collected, making drawings, and preparing the reports for publication. From 1848 till 1844 he resided in Washington, and then removed to New Haven, where he married Henrietta Frances, third daughter of Prof. Silliman, and has since continued to reside. The results of his labors were given in his "Reports on Zoophytes" (4to, with an atlas of 61 folio plates, 1846), in which he proposed a new classification, and described 230 new species; the "Report on the Geology of the Pacific" (4to, with an atlas of 21 plates, 1849); and the "Report on Crustacea" (4to, with an atlas of 96 folio plates, 1852-4). These were published by the government in Washington, and only 100 copies of each were issued. With few exceptions, the drawings in the atlases were made by Mr. Dana himself. He was appointed Silliman professor of natural history and geology at Yale in 1850, and entered on the administration of the chair in 1853. The subsequent delivery of the lectures on natural history by others led to a change in the title of the professorship, in 1864, to that of geology and mineralogy. Prof. Dana became, about 1850, associate editor of the "American Journal of Science and Arts," founded by the elder Silliman in 1819. Subsequently, to the death of Prof. Silliman he became its senior editor, and now, in conjunction with his son, Edward S. Dana, continues its publication. In 1872 the Geological society of London conferred on him its Wollaston medal, and in 1877 he received the Copley gold medal from the Royal society of London. He is a member of scientific societies in the United States and abroad, including the Royal society of London, the Institute of France, the Royal academy of the Lincei of Rome, the Royal academies of Berlin, Vienna, and many others. He is one of the original members of the National academy of sciences in the United States. Prof. Dana was elected president of the American association for the advancement of science in 1854, and in August of the following year delivered an address at the Providence meeting. In 1872, on the celebration of the fourth centennial of the University of Munich, he received the degree of Ph. D., and in 1886, at the Harvard celebration, the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him. His contributions to the "American Journal of Science and Arts," to the "Proceedings of the American Academy," to the "Transactions of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York," and to the "Proceedings of the Academy of Natural sciences of Philadelphia," include hundreds of titles. His works in this and other fields, besides those of his son, Edward S. Dana, make a mine of geological and biological information. Dr. Dana is a member of many scientific societies, and in 1884 was elected a member of the National academy of sciences. In 1885 he was made a trustee of the Peabody museum of science and art, and was re-elected in 1889. He has contributed to many scientific journals in the United States and Europe, and has published "Appendix II." (1875) and "Appendix III." (1883) of Dana's "System of Mineralogy"; "Text-Book of Mineralogy" (New York, 1877); and "Text-Book of Mechanics" (1881).

**Dana, Joseph**, clergymam, b. in Pomfret, Conn., 2 Nov., 1742; d. in Ipswich, Mass., 16 Nov., 1827. He was a grandson of Benjamin, the third son of Richard, the progenitor of all that bear the name in the United States, who, according to the family tradition, was the son of a French Huguenot that settled in England in 1629. Joseph was graduated at Yale in 1769, studied theology, and was ordained on 7 Nov., 1765, minister of the South society of Ipswich, over which he presided for sixty-two years. Many of his occasional discourses were published by Samuel Thorne, physician, b. in Marblehead, Mass., 6 June, 1827, studied under his father, Samuel, who was minister of Marblehead, and in the academy of that town, attended medical lectures at Harward, was graduated M. D. in 1850, and during the three following years studied medicine in New York city, Dublin, and Paris. In 1853 he settled in Portland, and gave special attention to diseases of the heart and lungs. He was one of the founders of the Portland school of medical instruction, and of the
Maine general hospital, of which he has been attending physician since its opening in 1875. In 1813, when he was a student at Bowdoin college, and in 1861-'9 of the theory and practice of medicine in the Medical school of Maine, connected with Bowdoin college. This chair he resumed in 1880. He has contributed to professional literature papers on the use of the stethoscope in determining the position of the febrile, on aspiration, and on defective drainage and sepsis; and has published various addresses. He also prepared the articles on "Dropsey" and "Inflammation of the Intestines" in Wood's "Reference Book of Medical Science." The two sisters of Dr. Dana married Seth Ames, where he resided, and William R. Lawrence. Israel Thorndike was his uncle.—Samuel, nephew of Joseph, clergyman, b. in Cambridge (now Brighton), Mass., 14 Jan., 1739; d. in Amherst, N. H., 1 April, 1798, was graduated at Harvard, 1755, having among his classmates John Adams and Tristram Dalton, after which he studied theology. In 1761 the town of Groton invited him to become their minister * with a settlement of $300, a salary of $50, and firewood not to exceed thirty cords per annum. He declined the offer, and enters the army. Subsequently, he was called to the bar, and on 3 June as successor to Caleb Trowbridge. During the troubles that preceded the Revolutionary war, believing that resistance would lead to greater evils than were then endured, he used his influence on the side of non-resistance. This course gave great offence to his parishes, who prevented him from entering the meeting-house, although the whig committee of Groton published a card to the effect that Mr. Dana had fully atoned for his offences. The good will of his people had become alienated, and his dismissal soon followed. He continued to reside in Groton, and in 1790 was admitted to the bar and practised in Amherst, N. H., where in 1787 he was made judge of probate for Hillsborough county, and in 1798 was state senator.—His son, Samuel, lawyer, b. in Groton, Mass., 26 June, 1767; d. in Charlestown, 20 Nov., 1825. He was graduated at Harvard, 1791, and was selected for the profession in Charlestown, where he and Timothy Bigelow were professional and political rivals, Mr. Dana being a Jeffersonian democrat, and Mr. Bigelow a federalist. In his speeches at the bar he was smooth, gentle, and insinuating, as Mr. Bigelow was bold, rapid, and vehement. He filled various local offices, was a member of the Massachusetts senate, and its president for eight years, and served in congress from 22 Sept., 1814, to 3 March, 1815. Subsequently he received the appointment of chief justice of the circuit court of common pleas. —James Freeman, nephew of Samuel and grandson of Samuel, chemist, b. in Amherst, N. H., 23 Sept., 1798; d. in New York city, 14 April, 1827. He was graduated at Harvard in 1813, and at the medical department in 1817. He studied with Dr. Joseph Lea, and developed such ability that in 1815 he was selected by the physician to procure for the chemical laboratory a new outfit of apparatus. For this purpose he visited London, where for six months he worked in the laboratory of Friedrich Christian Accum. On his return to the United States he settled in Cambridge, where he practised medicine and was appointed assistant to the chair in chemistry. In 1817 he was invited to lecture on chemistry at Dartmouth, and in 1820 became the first professor of chemistry and mineralogy in that institution. He was chosen president of the college of physicians and surgeons in New York in 1825, and continued as such until his death. While a student in Cambridge, he received the Boylston prize for a dissertation on the "Tests for Arsenic," and again in 1817 received the same prize for an essay on the "Cures for Abscess." He contributed numerous scientific memoirs to Silliman's "American Journal of Science" and to the "Annals of the New York Lyceum of Natural History." His larger works are, with his brother, "Outlines of Mineralogy and Geology of Boston and its Vicinity" (Boston, 1838); and "The Chemical Philosophy" (Concord, N. H., 1825).—His brother, Samuel Luther, chemist, b. in Amherst, N. H., 11 July, 1785; d. in Lowell, Mass., 11 March, 1868. He studied at Phillips Exeter academy, and graduated at Harvard in 1818. Desirous of pursuing a military life, he applied for an appointment to the U. S. military academy, but instead was commissioned a lieutenant in the 1st artillery. He served during the war in New York and Virginia, and at its close resigned from the army. Subsequently he was recalled to Harvard, where he was graduated at Harvard medical school in 1818. From 1819 till 1826 he practised in Waltham, Mass., where he was brought into intimate relations with the early cotton manufacturers of the state, and his fondness for physical sciences determined him to devote his attention to chemistry as applied to the manufacture and coloring of cotton goods. About 1826 he established a laboratory in Waltham for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and bleaching-salts, which afterward was merged in the Newton chemical company, and he was its chemist until 1844. He devoted his attention to chemistry in its application to the manufacture and coloring of cotton goods. About 1826 he established a laboratory in Waltham for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and bleaching-salts, which afterward was merged in the Newton chemical company, and he was its chemist until 1844. 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He devoted his attention to chemistry in its application to the manufacture and coloring of cotton goods.
York, 1843). Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Jr., wrote of him: "In point of time, originality, and ability, Dr. Dana stood deservedly first among scientific writers on agriculture in the United States."—

Napoleon Jackson Tecumseh, nephew of Samuel Luther and James Freeman, soldier, b. in Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Me., 15 April, 1822. He was gradu-

ated from Bowdoin in 1845, and was afterward appointed in the 7th infantry as second lieutenant, served on garrison duty in the south-west. During the Mexican war he served with distinction, and was present at many of the important engagements, being severely wounded in storming the entrenched camp of Cerro Gordo. He became captain on the staff and assistant quartermaster in March, 1845, and until 1855 served in garrison duty, principally in Minnesota.

From 1855 till 1861 he was a banker in St. Paul, Minn., and was brigadier-general of the militia from 1857 till 1861. During the civil war he accompanied the 1st Minnesota infantry as colonel to the front, becoming brigadier-general of volunteers in February, 1862, and attached to the Army of the Potomac. He served in the battles before Richmond, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. He commanded a brigade in Gen. John Sedgwick's division of Gen. Edwin V. Sumner's corps, and was severely wounded. He was commissioned major-general of volunteers in November, 1862, and was in command of the defences of Philadelphia during the invasion of Pennsylvania by the Confederate army in 1863. Afterward he joined the Army of the Gulf, and commanded the expedition by sea to the Rio Grande, landing at Brazos Santiago, and driving the Confederate forces as far as Laredo, Texas. He then successively commanded the army corps, the district of Vicksburg, the 16th army corps, the districts of west Tennessee and Vicksburg, and finally the Department of the Mississippi. In May, 1865, he resigned from the army and engaged in mining operations in the western states. From 1866 to 1871 he was general agent of the American-Russian commercial company of San Francisco, in Alaska and Washington, after which he became superintendent of railroads in Illinois, and in 1878 of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy railroad.

DANA, Judah, senator, b. in Pomfret, Conn., 25 April, 1797. He was the eldest son of Benja-
mom, the mother was the eldest daughter of Gen. Israel Put-

nam. His father, John Winchester, and the Rev.

Joseph, of Ipswich, were both grandsons of Benja-

min, the third son of Richard. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1789, studied law, and began practice, in 1798, in Fryeburg, then in Massachusetts. He was government attorney for Oxford county in 1803-7, judge of probate in 1811-22, judge of the court of common pleas from 1811 till 1823, judge of the circuit court, a delegate to the convention that framed the state constitution in Maine in 1819, and in 1823 was elected a member of the executive council. He was an adherent of the democratic party, and, on the resignation of Ether Shepley, was appointed U. S. senator, serving from 21 Dec., 1836, till 3 March, 1837.—His son, John Winches-
ter, of Maitland, Me., was b. in Jan., 1808; d. near Rosario, New Grenada, 22 Dec., 1867. He was for many years an active democratic politician in Maine, and from 1847 till 1850 was governor of the state. In 1833 he went to Bolivia as chargé d'affaires, was commissioned minister resident on 29 June, 1834, and held that post till 10 March, 1839. In 1861 he was again a candidate for governor of Maine, but was defeated. Soon afterward he went to South America, where he resided at the time of his death.

DANA, Stephen Winchester, clergyman, b. in Canaan, N. Y., 17 Nov., 1840. He was the son of a Congregational clergyman, and descended in the eighth generation from Richard, through Benjamin, the third son. He was graduated at Williams in 1861, taught in Hinsdale, Mass., for two years, and then studied theology in the Union theological seminary of New York in 1865, where he was afterward appointed in the 7th infantry as second lieutenant, served on garrison duty in the southwest. During the Mexican war he served with distinction, and was present at many of the important engagements, being severely wounded in storming the entrenched camp of Cerro Gordo. He became captain on the staff and assistant quartermaster in March, 1845, and until 1855 served in garrison duty, principally in Minnesota.

From 1855 till 1861 he was a banker in St. Paul, Minn., and was brigadier-general of the militia from 1857 till 1861. During the civil war he accompanied the 1st Minnesota infantry as colonel to the front, becoming brigadier-general of volunteers in February, 1862, and attached to the Army of the Potomac. He served in the battles before Richmond, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. He commanded a brigade in Gen. John Sedgwick's division of Gen. Edwin V. Sumner's corps, and was severely wounded. He was commissioned major-general of volunteers in November, 1862, and was in command of the defences of Philadelphia during the invasion of Pennsylvania by the Confederate army in 1863. Afterward he joined the Army of the Gulf, and commanded the expedition by sea to the Rio Grande, landing at Brazos Santiago, and driving the Confederate forces as far as Laredo, Texas. He then successively commanded the army corps, the district of Vicksburg, the 16th army corps, the districts of west Tennessee and Vicksburg, and finally the Department of the Mississippi. In May, 1865, he resigned from the army and engaged in mining operations in the western states. From 1866 to 1871 he was general agent of the American-Russian commercial company of San Francisco, in Alaska and Washington, after which he became superintendent of railroads in Illinois, and in 1878 of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy railroad.

DANA, Richard, jurist, b. in Cambridge, Mass., 7 July, 1699; d. 17 May, 1772. He was the third son of Daniel, who was the son of Richard, who came from England, settled in Cambridge in 1640, and died there about 1695. He was graduated at Harvard in 1718, studied law, practised in Marblehead and Charlestown, and then removed to Boston and became one of the leaders of the bar of Massachusetts. During the critical period of the Revolution he took a prominent part in the protests against the new and oppressive taxes imposed by the British parliament and the appointment of highly paid crown officials, and was a leader in the popular resistance to the usurpations of the British government. In Dec., 1745,czasado in the Boston town-meetings between 1768 and 1772, was chairman of the committee chosen by the town in 1765 to give instructions to the representatives in the general court with reference to the stamp-act and other new taxes, for the collection of which revenue officers had been sent over from England, and reported the instructions to the representatives of Boston on 20 Nov., 1767, and 8 May, 1770. He was a member of the association of the Sons of Liberty, and at the meeting of 17 Dec., 1769, administered to Andrew Oliver, secretary of the province, an oath bidden him not to execute the stamp-act. After the British soldiers fired on the people in the night of 5 March, 1770, he was appointed on a committee to investigate the incidents of the massacre and the order in which they occurred. He took down the remarks of the citizens who had heard threats from the soldiers some days previous to the tragedy, and who swore that the soldiers under Capt. Preston attacked the citizens with violence; that after some of the latter had been struck, young men and boys returned abusive language, and some threatened the soldiers with fire at the soldiers; that these fired into the crowd, killing and mortally wounding several persons, when there was no danger to themselves; and that therefore the firing could not have been in self-
defence, and was unjustifiable. (See Attucks,
Crispus.) Mr. Dana was at one time during the
ante-Revolutionary crisis a representative from Bos-
ton in the assembly, but he generally declined office,
devoting himself exclusively to his profession, ex-
cept when the call of patriotism impelled him to
take a public stand in the cause of liberty. The
letters of leading patriots contain mention of him
as a man of great value in the movement, and of
his death as a serious loss to the cause. He was in
the head of the Boston bar, and is more frequently
cited in Judge Story’s work on American precedents
than any other pleader except Judge Trowbridge,
whose sister he married in 1797. — His son, Francis,
jurist, b. in Charlestown, Mass., 18 June, 1749; d.
in Cambridge, Mass., 23 April, 1811, was graduated
at Harvard in 1762, studied law with Edmund Trow-
bridge, then regarded as the ablest lawyer in the
province, was admitted to the bar in 1767, and prac-
ticed in Boston. He devoted himself early to the
cause of colonial rights and popular liberty, joined
the association of Sons of Liberty, in whose discussions
he took a leading part, and became an active whig.
In 1769 he was counsel in the famous Lechmere
slave case. In 1773 he was associated with John
Adams in the prosecution in behalf of the Rhode
Island patriots in the matter of the Rome and
Moffatt, captured by the British ship Venus. On 1
June, 1774, the Boston bar sent an address to the
retiring governor, which Dana, though one of the
youngest of them, opposed with vigor. In Septem-
ber, 1774, he was the delegate from Cambridge to
the 1st provincial congress of Massachusetts. In
the beginning of April, 1775, he sailed for England
(where his brother Edmund was settled as a minis-
ter at Wroxeter), bearing confidential letters on
the critical state of colonial feeling from Josiah
Quincy, Joseph Warren, Dr. Samuel Cooper, and
other patriots. The next year, about 20 April, his
brother, who was allied by marriage with the Kinnard and Pulteney
families, came in contact with persons of politi-
ic influence in England, and in April, 1776, after
his return, he informed Washington that there was
no reason to expect peace from Britain. While in
England he began a correspondence with Richard
Price, and furnished him with information which
he embodied in his work in defence of the colonies
(London, 1776). In May, 1776, he was chosen by the
Massachusetts assembly a member of the executive
council, which united executive with legislative
functions, and was re-elected annually until
1780. In November, 1776, he was chosen a delegate from
Massachusetts to the continental congress, and
took part in framing the articles of confederation,
and was again sent to the congress of 1778, and
took charge of the committee charged with the
reorganization of the army. He remained in the
camp at Valley Forge with Joseph Reed, Govern-
neur Morris, and other members of the committee
from January till April, 1778, and, in consultation
with Gen. Washington, drew up the plan of annual
drafts that was submitted to congress, and then
returned to the commander-in-chief on 4 June, with
directions that he should proceed with it, with the
advice and assistance of Messrs. Reed and Dana,
or either of them. He served with Gouverneur
Morris and William H. Drayton on the committee
to the treaty negotiated with England, which he was
furnished in 1778, on whose report these overtures
were unanimously rejected, and the intended effect
of the peace commission frustrated. Gov. John-
stone, with whom he had become acquainted in
England, was one of the commission, and wrote to
him in the hope of securing his co-operation. This
letter, with others received by Reed and Robert
Morris, was transmitted to congress on 18 July.
On 29 Sept., 1779, Mr. Dana was appointed secre-
tary to the embassy of John Adams, who was ap-
pointed commissioner to negotiate treaties of peace
and commerce with Great Britain. He was dep-
utyed to Mr. Adams, on 13 Nov., 1779, in the French frigate
“Sensible.” They landed at Ferrol, Spain, and
reached Paris 9 Feb., 1780. When Adams, in conse-
quency of a diplomatic quarrel with Vergennes,
left Paris for Amsterdam on 27 July, Dana re-
mained in Paris until the commission of congress
(to Mr. Adams, and eventually to himself, to raise
loans in Europe) reached him on 12 Sept. He
then joined Adams in Amsterdam, and remained
with him till December. Returning to Paris, he
received, on 15 March, 1781, a commission from
Congress as minister to the court of St. Petersburg,
having been appointed to that post on 18 Dec.,
1780. He remained with Mr. Adams in Holland
from April till 7 July, when he left for St. Peters-
burg, journeying by way of Frankfort and Berlin. He
resided at the Russian court two years, where he
had frequent and friendly communications with
Count Ostermann, the foreign minister, but was
unable to secure the recognition of the independ-
ence of the United States. When, even after the
signature of the preliminaries of peace, the govern-
ment of the Emperor required a minister to receive
him as an accredited minister of an inde-
pendent and friendly power, he asked for his leave
from congress, and departed from St. Petersburg
on 4 Sept., 1783, sailing direct to Boston, where he
arrived in December. In January, 1784, he was
elected by the assembly a delegate to the conti-
nental congress, took his seat on 24 May, and was
appointed to represent Massachusetts on the com-
mittee of the states, which was vested with some
of the powers of congress during the recess, and
continued in session till 11 Aug. On 16 Jan., 1785,
Gov. Hancock appointed him a justice of the su-
preme court of Massachusetts. On 29 Aug., 1786,
he was elected a delegate to the Annapolis conven-
tion, which fixed the time and place for the Fed-
eral convention of 1787 that adopted the constitu-
tion of the United States. He was also elected a
delegate to this body on 9 April, 1787, but was
prevented from attending by his judicial duties
and the state of his health, which had been im-
paired by his residence in St. Petersburg. He was
chosen a member of the Massachusetts state con-
vention that met in January, 1788, to ratify the
Federal constitution. In that body, on whose de-
cision depended the fate of the Federal constitution,
a majority of the members were at first opposed to
the new form of government. Judge Dana labored
secure the ratification of the constitution with
John Hancock, Theophilus Parsons, and others, and
aided in obtaining a majority for its adoption on
6 Feb., 1788. On 29 Nov., 1791, after the death
of Judge Sargent, he was appointed chief justice
of Massachusetts, and held that office for fifteen
years, during which he took no active part in
affairs, except as a presidential elector in 1792 and
1800. On 5 June, 1797, President Adams ap-
pointed him a special envoy to the French republic,
with Cotesworth Pinckney and John Marshall;
but he was compelled, by the precarious state of
his health, to decline the appointment, which was
given to Elbridge Gerry. He retired from the
bench in 1806, and was succeeded by his friend,
Theophilus Parsons. He vigorously opposed Je-
ferson’s embargo in public speeches at Cambridge,
but seldom took part after that in public discus-
sions. He was one of the founders of the Ameri-
Can academy of arts and sciences, and interested
himself in enterprises for the benefit of the neighborhood of Boston. After his retirement he was frequently visited at his house by the old leaders of the Federal party who had been his associates in political life, and entertained the younger literary society of Cambridge. Judge Dana possessed a large fortune, chiefly in lands. He was a typical representative of the Federal gentry of New England, who looked upon themselves as the guardians of the people, and sought to preserve distinctions of birth and station. He possessed a high sense of honor and of public duty, was ardent and passionate in temperament, intolerant of timid or temporizing measures, of an active and energetic character, remarkable for his nervous and impressive eloquence, an acute and learned jurist, and an austere and dignified magistrate.

—Richard Henry, son of Francis, b. in Cambridge, Mass., 15 Nov., 1787; d. in Boston, 2 Feb., 1870, entered Harvard in the class of 1806, but took part in an insurrection of his class against the faculty, known as the "Rotten Cabbage Rebellion," in 1807. The memory of this disturbance is still commemorated in the name of the "Rebellion tree," standing on the college grounds. As a consequence of this revolt, he failed to complete his college course, although an excellent scholar; but fifty-eight years later he received his degree as of 1808. Removing to Newport, R. I., he continued his studies there for two years, then entered the law-office of his cousin, Francis Dana Channing, at Boston, and afterward went to Baltimore, Md., to familiarize himself with Maryland practice in the office of Robert Goodloe Harper. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1811, and settled in Cambridge, where he engaged in politics on the Federal side, and became a member of the legislature. In 1814 he joined the Anthology club, an association of gentlemen in Cambridge and Boston, including William Tudor, John Quincy Adams, and others, who had for some time conducted "The Monthly Anthology," an unsuccessful magazine. They now projected and began to issue "The North American Review," the first number of which appeared in May, 1815. Mr. Dana's first publications appeared in that periodical; among them were an "Essay on Old Times," and a criticism of Hazlitt's "Lectures on the English Poets," in which the writer boldly ventured to dispute the English critics' opinions. He also gave cordial recognition to Wordsworth's poems, an act of temerity which, in the then reigning taste for Pope, brought condemnation upon him. His association with Prof. N. T. Channing in the editorship of the "Review" was brought to a close in 1821. In 1821-2 he published in New York, in six numbers, with the aid of contributions from Bryant and Allston, "The Idle Man," a miscellany of stories, essays, criticisms, and poems, which had marked literary merit, but received little encouragement from the public, and was discontinued. His first poem, "The Dying Raven," written when he was thirty-eight years old, appeared in the "New York Review," then edited by Bryant. He brought out his first volume of "Poems" in Boston in 1827, which was well received by the critics and found a limited audience. Prof. John Wilson, in "Blackwood's Magazine," said of the leading poem: "We pronounce it by far the most powerful and original of American poetical compositions." In 1833 "Poems and Prose Writings" (Boston) was issued, containing additional poems and Dana's own contributions to "The Idle Man." A portion of this was republished in London in 1844 as "The Bucceaneer, and other Poems." Although his father had been a Unitarian, the son joined the Congregationalists in 1826, and wrote vigorously against Dr. Channing in "The Spirit of the Pilgrims" during the Trinitarian agitation in New England from 1825 till 1833. Subsequently he became an Episcopalian. In 1850 he brought out a new edition of "Poems and Prose Writings" in two volumes, including his essays and literary papers from the "North American Review," forming a complete collection of his works. His further literary efforts were confined to a course of lectures on Shakespeare, which he delivered in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, in 1839-40. The larger part of his career was spent in retirement from literary work, at his country-seat on Cape Ann (see illustration), and in Boston. For the first fifty years of his life he was an invalid, but after this he lived in health, and for a much longer time he was not only physically well, but maintained an intellectual vigor that remained unimpaired until within a few days of his death at the age of ninety-two. He had lived through the whole history of the United States under the constitution, and distinctly remembered the death of Washington. He was the last of his generation to achieve success in both prose and verse, and won high rank among the most vigorous American authors of the first half of the present century. He never became a popular writer, and his poetry is now little read; but it evinced decided qualities of imagination, reflection, and independence, without any noticeable gift of melody. His prose stories, "Tom Thornton" and "Paul Felton," are gloomy in tone, but show vivid imagination and contain brief passages of great excellence. His essay on Keans' acting, in "The Idle Man," and other of his critical essays, prove that he possessed a delicate, firm faculty of original criticism which, at the time when he wrote, was rare in the United States; and his place in the history of our literature should be measured by the important service that a mind like his was able to render in the general cultivation of public taste during the formative period. See "Homes of American Authors."
DANA

(New York, 1855), and "Bryant and his Friends"
(1886).—His son, Richard Henry, lawyer, b. in
Cambridge, Mass., 1 Aug., 1815; d. in Rome, Italy,
7 Jan., 1863, was, as he himself wrote, one who
had a strong passion for the sea, and, had he
consulted his inclination only, he would have en-
tered the American navy. But, influenced by his
father and other members of the family, he became
a student of Harvard university. Here he was ex-
posed to one of those difficulties which college facul-
ties put in the way of students by their misman-
agement, and Dana, like his father, was rusticated.
Returning to Harvard, he was compelled to sus-
pend his studies by an affection of the eyes, finally
graduating in 1837. In the mean time, for remedy,
recalling his early love of the sea, he resolved to
rough it on a Pacific voyage as a sailor, although
he had, of course, every facility for ordinary travel.
He accordingly shipped before the mast as a se-
man on the brig "Pilgrim," of Boston, for a voy-
age round Cape Horn to the western coast of
North America. During the cruise Dana performed
with cheerfulness and spirit the du-
ties of a common sailor, which he
bore handsomely described in his well-
known work, "Two Years Before the Mast." The man-
script was sent, in 1838, by the elder
Dana to Bryant, who offered it to
various New York publishers, and at
last, to the Harpers, who, with great
pride, said it was as good as "Robinson
Crusoe," sold it to the Harpers for $250.
The work was issued in early life, passing through numerous editions, being reprinted in Eng-
land, where the Board of admiralty adopted it for
distribution in the navy, and translated into sev-
eral continental languages. This personal narra-
tive of a sailor's life at sea, which is at once
truthful and accurate work of its character ever
published. "In reading it," says Mr. Whipple, "anybody can see it is more than an ordinary rec-
cord of a voyage, for there runs through the simple
and lucid narrative an element of beauty and power
which gives it the charm of romance." The work
was republished in 1869, with an additional chapter
giving an account of a second visit to California,
and of some of the persons and vessels mentioned in
the original edition. Mr. Dana studied law under
Judge Story, and was admitted to the bar of Massa-
echusetts in 1840, speedily attaining eminence as
an advocate. In 1841 he published a work on sea-
usages and laws, under the title of "The Sea-
man's Friend," which has been reprinted in Eng-
land as the "Seaman's Manual," and in 1859 an
account of a vacation trip, entitled "The Cuba
Trip or the Cuban Back." (Boston). He occasionally contributed to the "North American Review," the "Law Regis-
ter," and the "American Law Review," and he pre-
pared biographical sketches of his kinsmen, Prof.
Edward Channing and Washington Allston.
During the years 1859-70, he wrote articles round
the world. Six years later, by request of the family of the late Henry Wheaton, he en-
gaged in the preparation of a new edition of Wheat-
ton's "International Law" (Boston, 1860), bring-
ing up that standard work from 1848, when Mr.
Wheaton died, to the point where he thought he
had an opportunity, entailed upon him much subsequent trouble. Some of his original
notations were regarded with particular favor, and his notes on the neutrality laws of the
United States and Great Britain, by order of our government, to be used by the arbit-
trators in 1872. In 1866 Mr. Dana received the
degree of LL.D. from Harvard college, and he lec-
tured on international law in the Cambridge law-
school in 1866-77. He ran against Gen. Butler
in the Essex district in 1868, and was defeated.
This act on his part also led to subsequent annoyance.
In March, 1876, Gen. Grant nominated Mr. Dana minister to England as successor to Gen. Schenck.
At first there was no thought of any opposition,
and it was regarded by the public with peculiar favor, but personal and private feelings soon began
to exercise their influence. Great opposition to his
confirmation arose chiefly through the exertions of
Gen. Butler, who had not forgotten Mr. Dana's
encouragement against him as a candidate for congress,
and of William Wilcox, whose boat was pirated by
Mr. Dana had pirated the notes of his edition of
"Wheaton's International Law." It is unneces-
sary to review the dreary details of this literary con-
troversy. Mr. Dana complained that the charges
against him were made ex parte before the sen-
te committee, while he was at sea. Mr. Dana,
several London journals characterizing the affair
as "a paltry intrigue," it is sufficient to say that
if Mr. Dana erred in the matter, he did so uninten-
tionally. He undoubtedly felt the indignity as
deeply as it would be possible for any man to feel
it, and if he understood it to be wrong, he paid the penalty.
In 1878 Mr. Dana went abroad for the purpose of pursuing his studies
of international law, his intention being to publish an
exhaustive work on that subject. He spent much
time in Paris, and near the close of 1881 visited
Rome. He joined his friend Mr. Channing, among
American friends, was taken ill the following day,
and died of pneumonia, 7 Jan., 1882. Two days
later the beautiful American Episcopal church in the
Via Nationale was crowded with his country-
men, assembled to attend his funeral services. His
remains were interred in the Protestant cemetery at
Porte Pia, near those of the poets Keats and Shelley,
and a monument has since been erected to
his memory. Mr. Dana was a representative of the
best culture of his native state, and had acquired a
permanent reputation on both sides of the Atlantic.
He had taken part in many of the most conspicu-
os litigations of the last half-century, and it is
perhaps not too much praise to place him among
the great lawyers of the land. His death, following
closely on that of Mr. Lawrence, deprived the re-
jury of a restrained circle of erudite and polished
men. Mr. Dana never had the opportunity of being known in the national
councils of the country. Had he obtained a seat
in the senate, he would have met there few men with whose superiors in knowledge of public affairs, in comprehension of the principles of statesmanship, or in the ability to engage in their discussion.—Richard Henry, son of the preceding, b. in Cambridge, Mass., 3 Jan., 1831, was graduated at Harvard in 1847, being chosen class orator on law day in 1877. In the same year he received from President Hayes the nomination of secretary of legation at London, but declined the office. He married Miss Edith Longfellow, second daughter of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the poet, 8 Jan., 1878. While continuing the practice of law, he has been a regular contributor to the "Civil Service Record," besides writing occasionally for the press on questions of political reform.—Another son of Richard Henry, Edmund Trowbridge, b. in Cambridge, Mass., 29 Aug., 1818; d. there, 18 May, 1886, was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1838, and at Cambridge law-school in 1841. Subsequently he practised in partnership with his brother, Richard, in Boston for several years, when failing health compelled him to reside in Europe, where he continued the practice of law, he has been a regular able counsellor, and with his large and diversified experience he became one of the most prominent lawyers of New England. He entered at once into political life, and from 1872 till 1875 was a member of the legislature. In 1875 he was a delegate to the centennial congress, and was continued as such, by re-election until 1878. During his career in the national legislature he rendered much efficient service by his work on committees, and was the framers of the celebrated order of nomenclature. In 1887 he was appointed judge of the court of common pleas for Essex county in 1874, but, after taking the oath of office, almost immediately resigned, and in 1875 was appointed a commissioner to revise the laws of 1811. He was also destined to revise and publish the charters that had been granted in Massachusetts, and in 1812 was selected to make a new publication of the statutes. During the same year he was chosen a presidential elector. He was a delegate to the Hartford convention in 1814, and also to the Massachusetts constitutional convention in 1820, but declined serving on account of deafness. For fifty years he devoted his Sundays to theological studies, excepting during the hours of public worship, reading generally the Scriptures in their original languages. In 1829 he gave $10,000, which increased by $5,000 in 1831, to the foundation of the Dane professorship of law in Harvard law-school, requesting that his friend, Judge Joseph Story, should occupy the chair, which he did until his death. He published "A General Abrudgment and Digest of American Law" (9 vols., Boston, 1831). When the Republic of Colombia was established, he returned to the United States, and gave up his claims for money due for his services, for supplies provided by him for the Revolution of 1816, for expenses incurred by his three ships in the blockade of Cumana in 1821, for the use of his three ships in the blockade of Puerto Cabello and in guarding La Guaya, and for the expenses of a journey to the United States to raise funds for the sloop-of-war "Bolivar." The executive power of Colombia, gave him a vote of thanks, and in 1836 he received a decree that his name should have an honorable place as captain of the navy in the military list of the republic.—His son, Simon Bolivar Daniel Danels, was consul for Venezuela, stationed at Baltimore, Md., for many years.

DANE, Nathan, jurist, b. in Ipswich, Mass., 27 Dec., 1752; d. in Beverly, Mass., 15 Feb., 1835. He was graduated at Harvard in 1776, and, after studying law, was admitted to its practice and settled in Beverly. He was a member of the New England congress in 1787 for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio. It was adopted without a single alteration, and contains the emphatic statement "that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory." He also incorporated in this ordinance a provision against all laws impairing the obligation of contracts, which the convention that formed the constitution of the United States a few months afterward extended to all the states of the Union by making it a part of that constitution. In 1790 he was elected to the Massachusetts senate, and again elected in 1794 and 1796. He was appointed judge of the court of common pleas for Essex county in 1794, but, after taking the oath of office, almost immediately resigned, and in 1795 was appointed a commissioner to revise the laws of 1811. He was also destined to revise and publish the charters that had been granted in Massachusetts, and in 1812 was selected to make a new publication of the statutes. During the same year he was chosen a presidential elector. He was a delegate to the Hartford convention in 1814, and also to the Massachusetts constitutional convention in 1820, but declined serving on account of deafness. For fifty years he devoted his Sundays to theological studies, excepting during the hours of public worship, reading generally the Scriptures in

DANIELS, John Daniel, soldier, b. in Baltimore, Md., in 1786; d. there in 1856. He became a captain in the Colombian navy in 1818, and served the republican cause in South America as commander of a squadron, by fitting out vessels, and by his credit as a rich man. When the Republic of Colombia was established, he returned to the United States, and gave up his claims for money due for his services, for supplies provided by him for the Revolution of 1816, for expenses incurred by his three ships in the blockade of Cumana in 1821, for the use of his three ships in the blockade of Puerto Cabello and in guarding La Guaya, and for the expenses of a journey to the United States to raise funds for the sloop-of-war "Bolivar." The executive power of Colombia, gave him a vote of thanks, and in 1836 he received a decree that his name should have an honorable place as captain of the navy in the military list of the republic.—His son, Simon Bolivar Daniel Danels, was consul for Venezuela, stationed at Baltimore, Md., for many years.

DANE, John Wilson, arctic explorer, b. in Chicago, Ill., 30 Sept., 1849. He received his early education in the common schools of Chicago and Washington, entered the U. S. naval academy in 1866, was graduated in 1870, commissioned as ensign, 12 July, 1871, as master, 27 Sept., 1873, and as lieutenant, 22 March, 1879. He was on a surveying expedition in the North Pacific in the "Portsmouth" in 1873-4, took part in suppressing an insurrection in Honolulu, Hawaii, in 1875, and served on board the "Vandalia" during Gen. Grant's visit to Egypt and the Suez Canal. In 1879 he joined the arctic steamer "Jeannette" at Havre, France, and made the voyage to San Francisco, and thence through Bering straits into the Arctic ocean. The expedition left San Francisco, 8 July, 1879, under command of Lieut. George W. De Long. The vessel was beset in the ice-pack for twenty-two months. Lieut. Danenhower, who was second in command, suffered severely from ophthalmia, and was confined in a dark room most of the time. From the place where the steamer was crushed the party made a retreat for ninety-five days over the ice, dragging the ship's boats, and then sailed in the three boats, but were separated by a gale. The boat that Lieut. Danenhower commanded reached the Lena delta, where the crew were rescued by Tunguses. After landing, 17 Sept., 1881, while waiting for the return of native messengers sent out to find the crew, Danenhower made an ineffectual search on the delta for the crews of the other boats. With his crew he made the journey of 6,000 miles to Orenburg, leaving Engineer Melville to continue the search for the captain and his party, and arrived in the United States in June, 1882. He wrote "The Narrative of the Jeannette" (Boston, 1882).

DANFORTH, Charles, inventor, b. in Massachusetts about 1797; d. in Paterson, N. J., 22 March, 1876. He was educated and spent his early life in New England, where he made investigations into a counter-twister, spinning-engine, and a thriddle-frame. These inventions he successfully introduced, both in the United States and in England. Later he settled in Ramapo, N. Y., and there in
vented his cap spinning-frame, and also a bobbin and flyer. About 1800 he removed to Paterson, N. J., where he induced the firm of Godwin, Rogers & Co. to manufacture his spinners, and this led to a large business, which in time embraced other forms of machinery. Mr. Danforth acquired an interest in the firm, which became Charles Danforth & Co., in 1818, with the title of the Danforth Locomotive and Machine Company, of which he was president. He amassed a large fortune, and at the time of his death was considered more familiar with the details of cotton-spinning and manufacturing machinery for that purpose than any other person in the United States.

**DANFORTH, George Franklin, jurist, b. in Boston, Mass., 5 July, 1810. He was graduated at Union in 1840, and, after studying law, began practice in Rochester, N. Y., where he was eminently successful, and soon rose to the front rank of the profession. In 1876 he was the republican candidate for judge of the court of appeals of the state of New York, but was defeated by Robert Earl. Two years later he was again nominated for a similar office, and after being elected took his seat on the Supreme Court, in which he held office until 1868. Meanwhile he had also been made a judge of the superior court, and in 1881, with Daniel Gookin, Elisha Cooke, and others, opposed the acts of trade and asserted the charter rights of the country. During the witchcraft delusion in 1892 he showed his correctness of judgment by his firmness with which he condemned the proceedings of the court. His brother, Samuel, clergyman, b. in Framingham, Suffolk, England, in September, 1826; d. in Roxbury, Mass., 19 Nov., 1874, was graduated in 1849 at Harvard, where he was once appointed a tutor and then a professor. In 1840 he was invited by the Rev. Thomas Welde to become—with the Rev. John Eliot, whose numerous missionary engagements interfered with his ministerial labors—colleague pastor of the church in Roxbury. The call was accepted, and he was ordained on 24 Sept., 1850, and continued with this congregation until his death. His sermons were elaborate, judicial, and methodical. He showed great interest in astronomy, publishing a number of almanacs, and also "An Astronomical Description of the Northern Hemisphere," in which he maintained that a comet was a heavenly body moving in accordance with divine laws, and that the appearance was indicative of approaching misfortunes. His other publications are "An Election Sermon" (1670) and "The Cry of Sodom Inquired into, upon occasion of the Arraignment and Condemnation of Benjamin Goad for his Prodigious Villanies" (1674).—**John, son of Samuel, clergyman, b. in Roxbury, Mass., 8 Nov., 1690; d. in Dorchester, 20 May, 1750, was graduated at Harvard in 1777, and was for some time a fellow in that university. On 28 June, 1692, he was ordained as pastor of the Congregational society in Dorchester, and he continued with this charge until his death, receiving as his colleague the Rev. Jonathan Bowman in 1729. Mr. Danforth was a man of great learning, possessed an uncommon acquaintance with literature, and had a taste for poetry. He published a "Sermon at the Departure of the Rev. Joseph Lord and his Church for Dorchester, S. C." (1697); "The Right Christian Temper in every Condition, endeavored (as the Lord much desired to assist) to be brought forth and recommended" (1702); "The Vile Profanations of Prosperity by the Degenerate among the People of God"; "Fast Sermon at Boston" (1708); "The Blackness of Sins against Light, or Men's offering subsequent became partner in a bank-note engraving firm, was in 1850 merged into an American bank-note company, of which corporation he was vice-president at the time of his death. His work was characterized by extraordinary finish and exquisite delicacy of tint.

**DANFORTH, Thomas, colonial governor, b. in Framingham, Suffolk, England, 1622; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 5 Nov., 1699. He was the eldest son of Nicholas Danforth, and came with his father and brother, Samuel, to New England in 1634. Soon after his arrival in this country he acquired great influence in the management of public affairs. Bancroft speaks of him as the probable author of the report on natural and chartered rights, made by Simon Bradstreet, Increase Mather, John Norton, and others, in 1661. From 1650 till 1678 he was an assistant under the Massachusetts government, becoming in 1679 deputy governor. In the latter year he was elected president of the province of Maine, then independent of the colony of Massachusetts. He opened his court at York, and granted several parcels of land. The offices of deputy governor and president were held by him until the act of Union of 1664."
DANIEL

Violence to their Knowledge, a Sermon" (1710); "A Sermon on King Hezekiah's Bitterness and Relief" (1710); "Judgment began at the House of God and the Righteous scarcely Saved" (1716); "Two Sermons occasioned by the Earthquake, to which is added a Poem on Peter Thatcher, of Milton, and Samuel Danforth, of Taunton" (1727); also "Sermons and discourses, in a Parish or the Fraternal Intercessory Cry of Faith and Love: Setting Forth and Recommending the Primitive Mode of taking Leave," to which were annexed poems to the memory of Mrs. Anne Eliot, and John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians (Boston, 10 May 1763). And, as a clergyman, b. in Roxbury, Mass., 18 Dec., 1666; d. in Taunton, Mass., 14 Nov., 1727. He was graduated at Harvard in 1688, and subsequently became pastor of the Congregational church in Taunton. All of his contemporaries represent him as a person of great learning and as having influence among young people. During 1703 unusual attention to religion prevailed among his congregation, of which he gives an interesting account in three letters published in Prince's "Christian History." He also published a synodical Catechism (1710) and "An Election Sermon" (1714); and "An Essay concerning the Singing of Psalms" (1723).

Mr. Danforth left a manuscript Indian dictionary, a part of which is now in the library of the Massachusetts historical society. It seems to have been formed from Eliot's Indian Bible, as there is a reference under every word to a passage of Scripture.--Samuel, son of John, b. in Dorchester, Mass., 1696; d. in Cambridge, Mass., in 1777. He was graduated at Harvard in 1715, and became prominent in the Massachusetts colony. For several years he was president of the college, and in 1744 a judge of the inferior court of common pleas for the county, have accepted commissions under the act, by being sworn members of his majesty's council, appointed by said act, we therefore look upon them as utterly incapable of holding any office whatever." Mr. Danforth was distinguished for his love of natural philosophy and chemistry.--Samuel, son of the third Samuel, physician, b. in Cambridge, Mass., in August, 1740; d. in Boston, Mass., 16 Nov., 1857. He was graduated at Harvard in 1768, and studied medicine with Dr. Isaac Rand. At first he settled in Newport, but soon removed to Boston, where he acquired a valuable practice. During the Revolutionary war his professional pursuits were disturbed, and he was harshly treated by the whigs on account of his loyalty to Great Britain, but never he regained the influence of his patients. In all difficult medical cases his opinion was relied on as being the utmost effort of human skill. He practised with success until nearly eighty years of age, and increased his reputation by his chemical studies. Dr. Danforth was a member of the American Academy of arts and sciences, and from 1765 till 1798 was president of the Massachusetts medical society.

Thomas, son of the third Samuel, lawyer, b. in Massachusetts about 1742; d. in London, England, in 1823." He was graduated at Harvard in 1768, and was one of the addresses of Gov. Thomas Hutchinson. Subsequently he studied law, and became a councillor in Charlestown. He was the only lawyer in the town, as well as the only inhabitant, who sought protection from the parent country at the beginning of the Revolution. After being proscribed and banished, he departed for Halifax in 1776, and later took up his residence in England.

Daniel, Antony, clergyman, b. in Dieppe, France, in 1601; d. in Canada in 1648. He became a Jesuit at the age of twenty, and was sent to Canada in 1640, with Father Breton. He assisted the Indians of Cape Breton, but from July, 1634, till July, 1648, gave his attention exclusively to the Hurons. Although he made St. Joseph's his principal residence, he ministered to the entire tribe. When celebrating mass, on 4 July, he heard a confused noise, and, as soon as he had finished the service, he ran to the quarter from which the cries proceeded. He was at once surrounded by women and children, and learned that the village was being attacked by a hostile tribe while the warriors were absent. Father Daniel exhorted all who could, to escape to the woods, and endeavored to inspire those who were unable to do so, from sickness or age, with a sentiment of Christian heroism. He himself refused to escape, and, in order to gain time for his flock to reach the forest, he advanced toward the enemy, exclaiming, "Christ is in me." His calmness and daring, when they recovered from their astonishment, they shot their arrows at him and he fell to the ground, and, after lingering some time in agony, was despatched by an Indian.

Daniel, John Moncure, editor, b. in Stafford county, Va., 16 Oct., 1825; d. in Richmond, Va., 30 March, 1865. His father was the son of an eminent surgeon in the U. S. army, who married a daughter of Thomas Stone, of Maryland, signer of the Declaration of Independence. John Moncure was educated mainly by his father, and studied law with his brother Lucius, an editor. He did not complete his studies, his father's death rendering it necessary to earn a support for himself and aid his brothers. In 1845 he went to Richmond, where he obtained the place of librarian in a small public library, which, though it brought little money, supplied opportunity for indulging his passion for reading. The first exhibition of his prowess as a writer was on an agricultural monthly, "The Southern Planter," to which he attracted so much notice that he was invited to a place on the staff of a new democratic newspaper called the "Richmond Examiner," which speedily became the leading paper of the south. The brilliant invective of the paper led to his fighting several duels. Mr. Daniel's "democratic" principles were of the philosophical European school, and he was enabled to harmonize his pro-slavery radicalism with these by the adoption of Carlyle's theory (in "The Nigger Question"), which he interpreted as meaning that negroes were not to be considered as men in the same sense as whites. He was heretical in religious opinions, and his columns bore witness to much admiration for Emerson and Theodore Parker. He even published Parker's famous sermon on Webster in his paper. The literary character of the "Examiner" was very high. Mr. Daniel was a friend of Edgar A. Poe, whom he aided with money, and of whom he wrote a remarkable sketch in the "Southern Literary Messenger" of 1846. Poe's poems were revised for this paper. Mr. Daniel was perhaps the earliest apostle of the secessionists in Virginia. In 1853 he was appointed by President Buchanan minister to the court of Victor Emanuel, and while there he took high ground in demanding the same immunity for American missionaries as had been naturalized in the United States and visiting Sardinia as for any other American, and was indignant that Mr. Marye did not support him in--
Daniel was a rupture of diplomatic relations. He caused some scandal by escorting to a royal ball at Turin (on occasion of the betrothal of Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde) the Countess Marie de Solms (afterward Madame Ratazzi), who had not been invited. This matter was the subject of a correspondence between Cavour and his minister at Washington. Garibaldi returned to the American republic, which Daniel declined on the ground that it was contrary to the Monroedctrine! His social relations at this period were somewhat exposed for their impropriety by a friend in Richmond of a private letter in which he ridiculed the habits of the court, the letter having found its way to Turin. Nevertheless, Daniel passed more than seven agreeable years abroad. At the beginning of the civil war in America, sentiment was on the staff of Gen. A. P. Hill. His arm being shattered, he resumed editorship of the Richmond "Examiner." He attacked Jefferson Davis and Mr. Elmore (Confederate treasurer) with great severity, was challenged in 1864 by the latter, and met him in a duel, where he was unable to point his pistol on account of his wounded arm. He was shot in the leg in this duel. He predicted the collapse of the Confederacy, and died three days before it occurred. Frederick S. Daniel has printed privately a volume containing his brother's leading articles during the war, with a memoir of the man.

Daniel, John Reeves Jones, b. in Halifax county, N.C., about 1802; d. in Louisiana. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1821, studied law, and practised with success, sat in the legislature in 1849, and was elected attorney-general in 1857. In 1865 he was elected, as a democrat, to congress, and served continuously from 1 May, 1841, to 3 March, 1853. He afterward removed to Louisiana.

Daniel, Peter Vivian, jurist, b. in Stafford county, Va., 34 April, 1784; d. in Richmond, Va., 30 June, 1860. His father, Travers Daniel, was a son of Peter Daniel, who married a daughter of Raleigh Travers, of the Virginia house of burgesses. The residence of Travers Daniel, Crow's Nest, near the mouth of Potomac creek, was celebrated for its hospitality, and the family bore an important part in public affairs. Peter Vivian was graduated at Princeton in 1805, and studied law in the office of Edmund Randolph (of Washington's cabinet), whose daughter, Lucy Nelson Randolph, he married in 1811. He was chosen a member of the state council of Virginia in 1825, served as a member of the state senate in 1828, and was elected to the state legislature in 1832. He was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of 1830. He had been re-elected to the state legislature in 1836, and was elected to the U.S. senate in 1838. He was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of 1851, and was elected to the U.S. senate in 1854. He was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of 1854, and was elected to the U.S. senate in 1856. He was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of 1859, and was elected to the U.S. senate in 1860.

Daniel, William, jurist, b. in Winchester, Va., 26 Nov., 1838; d. in Lynchburg, Va., 28 March, 1873, was educated at Hampden Sydney college and at the University of Virginia, and while yet a youth was a lawyer of large practice and wide reputation for eloquence. He was elected to the Virginia house of delegates in 1857, served in the convention of 1861, and was elected to the house of delegates in 1862. He was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of 1860, and was elected to the U.S. senate in 1861. He was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of 1869, and was elected to the U.S. senate in 1870. He was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of 1876, and was elected to the U.S. senate in 1877.

Daniel, John Warlick, senator, b. in Lynchburg, Va., 5 Sept., 1842, received a classical education, and in May, 1861, volunteered in the Confederate army, and served throughout the war, rising to be major and adjutant-general of Early's division in the Army of
Northern Virginia. In 1865-'6 he studied law at the University of Virginia, and soon after entering upon practice gained a high reputation as an advocate. He has published "Attachments" (1860) and "Negotiable Instruments" (1876). He was elected to the state house of delegates in 1866, and to the state senate in 1876 and 1878. In 1876 he was chosen for Congress as a representative in Congress, and on 15 Dec., 1885, was chosen U.S. senator to succeed William Mahone, whose term expires 3 March, 1887.

DANIEL, William, candidate for the vice-presidency, b. on Deal's island, Somerset co., Md., 24 Jan., 1836. He was graduated at Dickinson college in 1848, and admitted to the bar in 1851. He was elected to the legislature in 1853, and introduced a bill similar to the Maine liquor law, was re-elected on the temperance issue by the American party, and on the completion of his term sent to the state senate a super-taxation bill. At the first session he resigned, and removed to Baltimore. He became an earnest anti-slavery republican, and in 1864 was a member of the State constitutional convention for the emancipation of the slaves. He was chosen president of the Maryland and Virginia alliance on its organization in 1872, and continued in that post in subsequent years. Through the efforts of that society and the energy and eloquence of its president, the Maryland option law was enacted, and adopted by thirteen counties of the twenty-three constituting the state. On 14 July, 1884, the alliance joined the national prohibition party. Mr. Daniel appeared at the head of the Maryland delegation in the prohibitionist convention in Pittsburg, Pa., acted as temporary chairman of the convention, and was nominated by it for vice-president of the United States. The St. Louis and Daniel ticket received 150,369 ballots, or 1:49 per cent. of the total popular vote.

DANIELS, William Haven, author, b. in Franklin, Mass., 15 May, 1836. He entered Wesleyan university, then travelled in Europe, became librarian in Northwestern university in 1866, and was professor of rhetoric in Illinois Wesleyan university in 1888-'9. He joined the Rock River conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1869, was a minister in Chicago, III., in 1870-'4, then at River Forest, went to Europe with Dwight L. Moody, the revivalist, in 1875, became superintendent in 1876, and since 1881 has devoted himself to literature, and to the work of an evangelist, to enter upon which he resigned his connection with the New England conference in 1885. He is the author of "D. L. Moody and His Work" (London and Hartford, 1875): "That Boy: Who shall Have Him?" (Cincinnati and London, 1878): "The Temperance Reform and its Great Reformers" (New York, 1878): "Moody, his Words, Work, and Workers" (1879): "The Illustrated History of Methodism in the United States" (1881): "Memorials of Gilbert Haven" (Cincinnati, 1880): and "A Short History of the People called Methodist." (London, 1882).

DANIELSON, Timothy, patriot, b. in Brimfield, Mass., in 1753; d. there, 19 Sept., 1791. He was graduated at Yale in 1756, and studied theology, but did not preach. He was chairman of the Hampshire county convention in September, 1774, and a delegate to the provincial congress that met at Concord in the following month. In May, 1774, being representative, he was chosen a member of the council, but his election was annulled by Gov. Gage. In February and May, 1775, he attended the provincial congress at Cambridge and Watertown. He commanded one of the twenty-five regiments of provincial militia organized under the act of May, 1775, but served the cause of independence chiefly in the legislative and oratorical field. In 1777 he was elected governor of Massachusetts. He was a member of the State constitutional convention of 1779, and afterward of the senate and executive council. In his last years he was chief justice of Hampshire county.

DANKS, Henry, b. in New London, Conn., in 1834. He removed with his parents to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and in 1850 went to Chicago, Ill. His first musical composition was inserted in Bradbury's "Jubilee," under the name of "Lake Street," and is well known. In 1856 his first song, arranged with piano-forte accompaniment, "The Old Lane," was published in Chicago, since which time he has issued several hundred. Two of them, "Silver Threads among the Gold" and "Don't be angry with me, Darling," have attained immense popularity, each selling to the extent of several thousand copies. The publishers paid the author thirty dollars for the copyright, and realized several thousands. From 1858 till 1861 Mr. Danks lived in Cleveland, Ohio, from 1861 till 1864 in Chicago, and from 1864 till 1871 in New York city. He has published books of anthologies that have met with deserved acceptance.

DAoust, Jean Baptiste, Canadian politician, b. in St. Eustache, Quebec, 18 Jan., 1817. After having been magistrate, commissioner, and municipal officer, he was elected by acclamation in 1854, for the Two Mountains constituency of Canada, in which he held his seat until the confederation of the provinces in 1867, when he was elected to the house of commons by acclamation. In 1872 he retired for a short time from political life. In 1876 he was re-elected to the house of commons by acclamation, being chosen for a second term. He was a member of the election in 1878, and again in 1882. He is a conservative.

D'A PONTE, Lorenzo, dramatist, b. in Ceneda, Italy, 10 March, 1749; d. in New York city, 17 Aug., 1838. He was for two years professor of rhetoric in the seminary of Porto Gruaro, and then removed to Venice. In 1803 he emigrated to the United States and settled in New York city, where for many years he gave private lessons in the Italian language and literature. In 1828 he was appointed professor of Italian in Columbia college. Besides his many plays, he wrote sonnets and translations from the Greeks, and also the above-mentioned books of elementary instruction in the Italian language. He published his own "Life" (3 vols., New York, 1828), and "History of the Florentine Republic and the Medici" (2 vols., 1833).

DARBY, John, educator, b. in North Adams, Mass., 3 Sept., 1814; d. there, 18 Oct., 1877. He was graduated at Williams in 1831, and remained there as an instructor till he accepted a professorship in Wesleyan female college at Macon, Ga. Afterward he became professor of mathematics at
DARBY, William. In 1845 he was obliged, on account of his health, to go to a warmer climate. He was connected with the educational departments of Georgia and Florida, was the founder of the Culloden female college, and afterward professor of natural science in Auburn college, Ala. In 1809 he was elected president of the Wesleyan university of Kentucky, but removed to New York city in 1812. He was a regular contributor to the religious press, and was the author of several educational and scientific works, including "Manual of Botany" (1841); "The Botany of the Southern States" (New York, 1855); and "Chemistry" (1860). In 1775 he was in Washington, D.C., Oct. 9, 1854. He was an officer under Gen. Jackson in Louisiana, and one of the surveyors of the boundary between the United States and Canada. With Theodore Dwight, Jr., he edited "The United States Gazetteer" in 1800. His works include "Geographical Description of Louisiana" (1816); "Plan of Pittsburgh and Adjacent Country" (1817); "Emigrant's Guide to the Western Country" (1818); "Tour from New York to Detroit" (New York, 1819); "Geography and Geology," 7th ed. (1850); a series of "Lectures on the Discovery of America" (1828); "Mennonica, a Register of Events from the Earliest Period to 1829" (Baltimore, 1829); and "Geographical Dictionary" (1849).

DARCEY, John S., physician, b. in Hanover, Morris co., N. J., Feb. 24, 1788; d. in Newark, N. J., Oct. 22, 1863. His father was a physician, and with him he studied and succeeded to his large practice. He was a member of the state legislature in 1825. In 1850 he opened a hospital for the care of Asiatic cholera in this country, and removed to Newark, N. J., and by his skill in the treatment of that disease, and his devotion to his patients and sympathy with their sufferings, attained a practice more extensive and existing that any other in the state, which finally impaired his remarkably vigorous constitution. In 1835-41 he was U. S. marshal for New Jersey. He exerted great influence in his party in the state, but was averse to holding office. On the incorporation of the New Jersey railroad company he was elected its president, and held the office till his death, a period of over thirty years. In 1849, his health failing, he made the overland journey to California, but his health was rather injured than benefited.

DARDEN, Miles, giant, b. in North Carolina in 1790; d. in Henderson county, Tenn., 23 Jan., 1857. He was seven feet six inches in height, and at his death weighed more than one thousand pounds. Until 1833 he was active, energetic, and able to labor, but from that time was obliged to remain at home, or be moved about in a wagon. In 1830 it required one and a half yards of cloth, one yard wide, to make him a coat. His coffin was eight feet long, thirty-five inches deep, thirty-two inches across the breast, eighteen across the head, and fourteen across the feet.

DARGEY, John, the grandson of English parents born in the New World, b. at Roanoke, Va., in August, 1857. She was the granddaughter of John White, governor of the colony sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh to found an agricultural state. The expedition sailed from Plymouth, England, 26 April, 1857, and reached the island of Roanoke, Virginia, in July of the same year. The mother of the child was the wife of one of her father's assistants. Virginia was born about a month after the arrival of the expedition. Nine days after her birth Gov. White sailed for England, and when he returned, a year later, all vestiges of the colony had disappeared. An inscription on the bark of a tree pointed to Croatan, a place supposed to belong to a friendly tribe of Indians, but Croatan was never found.

DARGAN, Clara Victoria, poet, b. near Winnsboro, S. C., about 1840. She was of French descent, and of a family whose wealth was lost in the downfall of the Confederacy. Her early education was very carefully conducted, and she was especially skilled in music. From 1852 till 1856 she resided with her family in Columbus, S. C. She began writing sketches and songs at the age of ten, and a year later produced a story that was much admired. Her first published poem was "Forever Thine," in the Charleston "Courant" in 1858, under the pseudonym of "Claudia." During the following year she wrote several stories for the "Southern Guardian," signed "Esther Chesney." In 1863 she edited the literary department of the "Edgefield Advertiser," and became a contributor to various other periodicals. After the close of the civil war she became a teacher in Yorkville, S. C. She is the author of "Rivers of Life," of life on the River Ashley, which originally appeared as a prize story in the "Southern Field and Fireside" (1868), and of another novel that obtained a prize and was published as a serial.

DARGAN, Edmund Spoon, jurist, b. in Montgomery county, N. C., 15 April, 1883; d. in Mobile, Ala., in November, 1870. He was the son of a Baptist minister of Irish descent, at whose death he was left without means. By his own exertions he obtained a fair knowledge of English, Latin, and Greek, although he was at work on a farm until he was well over twenty years of age. In 1892 he was admitted to the bar in 1829, went to Alabama, and taught three months in Washington, Autauga co. Here he was elected a justice of the peace, and filled the office for several years, meanwhile engaging in the practice of law. In 1830 he removed to Montgomery, and in 1834 was elected to be the bench of the circuit court of the Mobile district, and removed to Mobile. He resigned the office of judge in 1842, and in 1844 was elected to the state senate. He was also mayor of Mobile the same year. He resigned the seat of judge the following year, and was elected to congress, serving from 1 Dec., 1845, till 3 March, 1847. On the question of the northwestern boundary of Oregon he made an able speech, and offered some valuable amendments to the resolution of notice. He was the first proposer of the line of adjustment finally adopted on the settlement of the question with the British government. He declined a renomination, and in 1847 was elected to fill a vacancy on the bench of the supreme court of Alabama. In July, 1840, by the resignation of Justice Collier, he became chief justice of the supreme court. He resigned in December, 1852, and resumed the practice of law in Mobile. In 1861 he was a delegate to the State convention, and voted for the ordinance of secession. He also served for one term as a representative in the Confederate congress.

DARGAN, Theodore A., physician, b. in Sleepy Hollow, S. C., in 1828. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and received his early education in Darlington, S. C. He was graduated at the South Carolina medical college in 1844 at the age of twenty-one. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the Confederate service as surgeon, and served until the end. In 1839 he published a paper on the subject of "Typhoid Fever," which was extensively noticed.
DARKE, William, soldier, b. in Philadelphia county, Pa., in 1736; d. in Jefferson county, Va., 26 Nov., 1801. When he was four years old his parents removed to Virginia. At the age of nineteen he joined the army, and was with Braddock at his defeat in 1755. At the beginning of the Revolutionary war he was made a captain, and on the 3d of June he was taken prisoner at the battle of Germantown. Afterward he was colonel commanding the Hampshire and Berkeley regiments at the capture of Cornwallis. He was often a member of the Virginia legislature, and, in the convention of 1786, voted for the Federal constitution. In 1791 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel in a regiment of "levis," and commanded the left wing of St. Clair's army at its defeat by the Miami Indians on 4 Nov., 1791. He made two gallant and successful charges with the bayonet in this flight, in the second of which his youngest son, Capt. Joseph Darke, was killed and himself wounded, narrowly escaping death. He was afterward major-general of Virginia militia.

DARLEY, John, actor, b. in England in 1765; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1833. He made his first appearance on the American stage in Philadelphia in 1794, and afterward became a lieutenant of marines in the U.S. navy, but returned to the stage, and appeared at the Park theatre, New York, 20 July, 1801. He had a manly, well-proportioned person, and a handsome face, and, although not warmly attached to his profession, possessed great merit as a singer, and played Frenchmen and walking gentlemen well. His son, Felix Octavius Carr, artist, b. in Philadelphia, 23 June, 1822. At the age of fourteen he was placed in a mercantile house, but spent his leisure hours in drawing. Some of his humorous sketches attracted attention, and he received from the publisher of the "Saturday Museum" a handsome sum for a few designs, which encouraged him to devote his time to art. For several years he was employed by large publishing-houses in Philadelphia in producing the series of drawings for the "Library of Humorous American Works," which became very popular in the southern and western states. He removed in 1848 to New York, where he occupied himself in illustrating Irving's humorous writings. In 1856 he published a series of designs in outline from Sylvester Judd's novel of "Margaret," which met with such favor that he was commissioned by the American art union to illustrate in similar style "Rip Van Winkle" and "Sleepy Hollow." His elaborate outline drawings of these subjects led to his recognition, both at home and abroad, as a worthy successor of Retzsch and Flaxman. He declined an advantageous offer to settle in London, and applied himself assiduously to his art. In addition to illustrating James Fenimore Cooper's works, for which he furnished more than 500 designs, he was also engaged in the preparation of vignettes for bank-notes. He also illustrated Dickens's works and Simms's novels, and executed the "Massacre at Wyoming," and various Revolutionary pieces. Mr. Darley was elected a member of the Academy of design in 1852, became a member of the Artists' fund society, and was one of the early members of the American association of artists. In 1859 he appeared with his drawing of the wedding procession in Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish." Since then he has executed many large works, among which were four ordered by Prince Napoleon, viz.: "Emigrants attacked by Indians on the Plains," "The Village Blacksmith," "The Unwilling Laborer," and "The Repose." During the civil war he delineated many dramatic and characteristic scenes, including one representing "Dahlgren's Charge at Fredericksburg," and another representing "Sherman's March into the Sea." Some of the most elaborate figures and scenes on the government bonds and legal-tender notes of the national banks were designed by him. Toward the close of the war he visited Europe, added many more of the sketches to his portfolio, studied models in Rome, and made a large number of engravings, many of which appeared in periodicals. On his return to the United States he published "Sketches Abroad with Pen and Pencil" (New York, 1866), in which he furnished both letter-press and illustrations. His "Cavalry Charge at Fredericksburg, Va.," was exhibited at the Paris exposition. "His Return to Rome," in water-color, was at the Centennial exhibition of 1876. In 1875 he engaged in preparing 500 drawings to illustrate a "History of the United States" by B. J. Lossing. His later work consists of "Outlines to the 'Scarlet Letter' of Hawthorne, 1870, and twelve outline illustrations to the "Evangeline" of Longfellow, issued, not in lithograph print as heretofore, but in phototypes taken from the originals (1888), and "Illustrations to Shakespeare's Plays" (1888).

DARLING, Henry, clergyman, b. in Reading, Pa., 27 Dec., 1823. He was graduated at Amherst in 1842, studied theology in Union seminary, New York, in 1842–3, at Auburn in 1843–4, and was ordained by the presbytery of Columbia, 30 Dec., 1847. He first settled in Vernon, N.Y., then became pastor in Hudson in 1847–50, pastor of the Clinton street church, Philadelphia, in 1852–62, and permanent clerk of the Presbyterian general assembly in 1854–63. He was an invalid in 1861–3, after which he removed to Albany, and became pastor of the 4th Presbyterian church, where he remained until 1881. In that year he was elected president of Hamilton college. He presided as moderator to the general assembly in 1881. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him in 1880 by Union, and the degree of LL.D. by both Hamilton and Lafayette in 1881. In addition to many pamphlets and articles in periodicals, he has published "The Closer Walk" (Philadelphia, 1862), "Slavery and the War" (1863), "Conformity to the World" (1875), "Not Doing, but Receiving" (Albany, 1875).

DARLING, Noyes, agriculturist, b. in Woodbridge, Conn., in 1792; d. in New Haven, 17 Sept., 1846. He was educated at the American art union to illustrate in similar style "Rip Van Winkle" and "Sleepy Hollow." His elaborate outline drawings of these subjects led to his recognition, both at home and abroad, as a worthy successor of Retzsch and Flaxman. He declined an advantageous offer to settle in London, and applied himself assiduously to his art. In addition to illustrating James Fenimore Cooper's works, for which he furnished more than 500 designs, he was also engaged in the preparation of vignettes for bank-notes. He also illustrated Dickens's works and Simms's novels, and executed the "Massacre at Wyoming," and various Revolutionary pieces. Mr. Darley was elected a member of the Academy of design in 1852, became a member of the Artists' fund society, and was one of the early members of the American association of artists. In 1859 he appeared with his drawing of the wedding procession in Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish." Since then he has executed many large works, among which were four ordered by Prince Napoleon, viz.: "Emigrants attacked by Indians on the Plains," "The Village Blacksmith," "The Unwilling Laborer," and "The Repose." During the civil war he delineated many dramatic and characteristic scenes, including one representing "Dahlgren's Charge at Fredericksburg," and another representing "Sherman's March into the Sea." Some of the most elaborate figures and scenes on the government bonds and legal-tender notes of the national banks were designed by him. Toward the close of the war he visited Europe, added many more of the sketches to his portfolio, studied models in Rome, and made a large number of engravings, many of which appeared in periodicals. On his return to the United States he published "Sketches Abroad with Pen and Pencil" (New York, 1866), in which he furnished both letter-press and illustrations. His "Cavalry Charge at Fredericksburg, Va.," was exhibited at the Paris exposition. "His Return to Rome," in water-color, was at the Centennial exhibition of 1876. In 1875 he engaged in preparing 500 drawings to illustrate a "History of the United States" by B. J. Lossing. His later work consists of "Outlines to the 'Scarlet Letter' of Hawthorne, 1870, and twelve outline illustrations to the "Evangeline" of Longfellow, issued, not in lithograph print as heretofore, but in phototypes taken from the originals (1888), and "Illustrations to Shakespeare's Plays" (1888).
DARLING, William, physician, b. in Berwickshire, Scotland, in 1815. His early education was obtained at a private seminary, after which he went to the University of Edinburgh, where he obtained a prize by competitive examination for his proficiency in the classics. He studied medicine in the College of physicians and surgeons in New York city, and in 1838, was appointed physician to Bellevue hospital, and also took charge of some of the hospitals on Ward's island. His degree of M. D. was received in 1842 from the University of the city of New York, which also in a few weeks conferred upon him its degree of LL.D. In 1845 he was called to the professorship of demonstrator of anatomy, where he remained until 1853, when he became connected with the quarantine hospital, Staten Island. In 1855 he served as senior assistant surgeon in the emigrants' hospital, Ward's island. In 1856 he went to London, England, and, on 21 Nov. in that year, was admitted a member of the Royal college of surgeons of England. He remained in Europe ten years, most of the time in London, attending the lectures and clinics at the hospitals, as well as lectures at the College of surgeons, besides being a member of the Royal institute of arts, School of mines, etc. During the same period he also attended various lectures in Paris, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. On 14 June, 1866, shortly before his departure for the United States, he received the fellowship of the Royal college of surgeons. On his return to the United States he was appointed professor of anatomy in the University of New York, and in 1868 censor of the New York college of veterinary surgeons. In 1873 he was appointed professor of anatomy in the University of Vermont. He is a member of many medical societies, at home and abroad, and on 13 Nov., 1877, was elected correspondent of the Société d'anthropologie of Paris.

DARLING, William, Canadian merchant, b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1819; d. in Montreal, 1 Nov., 1885. He arrived in Canada in 1840, and, taking up his residence in Montreal, established an iron and hardware business, which ultimately became the wholesale firm of William Darling & Co. He actively promoted the commercial welfare of that city, and was for some years president of its board of trade, and also vice-president of the Dominion board of trade. He was largely instrumental in framing the insolvent act of 1875. During the Mackenzie administration he was appointed arbitrator on the Lachine canal claims, an office in which he was continued by Sir John A. Macdonald. He was a director of the Merchant's bank, and chairman of the Temporaries board of the Presbyterian church of Canada. In 1878 he was a candidate for a seat in the Dominion parliament, in the liberal interest, but was defeated.

DARBINGTON, William, scientist, b. in Birmingham, P., 29 April, 1875; d. in West Chester, P., 29 April, 1875. In his early years he was inclined to be a sailor, and his early education was received in the country school. He began the study of medicine at the age of eighteen, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1804. He studied languages and law for two years in Europe, and, being then a cabin's surgeon, for which (joining a military organization) he was disowned by the Society of Friends. A sketch of his voyage, under the title of "Letters from Calcutta," was published in the "Analectic Magazine." He returned to the United States in 1807, and for several years practiced medicine in West Chester. Here he entered into politics, wrote in defense of the policy of President Madison, and at the beginning of the war of 1812 aided in raising an armed corps in his neighborhood, and, after the destruction of Washington in 1814, was chosen major of a volunteer regiment. He founded anatheneum, and a society of natural history, of which he became the president. In 1813 he began a descriptive catalogue of plants growing around West Chester, with the title "Flora Ceterica" (1826), afterward enlarged as the "Flora Ceterica" (1837; new ed., 1850), containing a complete description and classification of every plant known in the county. He was a member of congress from 4 Dec., 1815, till 3 March, 1817, and from 6 Dec., 1819, till 3 March, 1835. In 1843 he edited the "Medical, philosophical, and historical papers," William Baldwin, with a memoir, entitled the work "Reliquiae Baldwiniana." In 1853 the name of Darlingtonica California was given, in his honor, to a new and remarkable variety of pitcher-plant found in California, in addition to which a number of rare plants were named in his honor by naturalists in Switzerland and America. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Yale in 1848, and in 1855 that of Doctor of Physical Science, by Dickinson college. He was a member of forty learned societies in America and Europe. In addition to the works noted above, he wrote "Pharmacology;" "Mutual Influence of Habits and Disease" (1804) and "Agricultural Botany" (Philadelphia, 1847).

DABRAH, Mrs. Lydia, heroine. Of her birth and early life nothing is known, except that she was a Quaker. During 1777, while the British army held possession of Philadelphia, the adjutant-general rented one of her chambers, a retired room, for private conferences. On 2 Dec. he went to her, required that the room be ready with fire and candles by seven o'clock, that her family retire to their beds, and that the utmost silence be kept regarding the visit. These minute directions excited her curiosity, and, divested of her shoes, she crept to the door, listened at the key-hole, and heard an order read for all the British troops to march out on the evening of the 4th and attack Washington's army, then at White Marsh, eight miles distant. Returning to her room, she feigned sleep when called by the officer, at the close of the meeting, that he might depart. Keeping the secret from her husband, she at an early hour in the morning informed the family that they were out of fire, and she would go to Frankfort outside of the British lines, and procure some. A pass was readily procured from Gen. Howe, and she was soon beyond the British lines, and, leaving her bag at the mill, hasted to the American army, walking in a snowy road for several miles. She met Lieut.-Col. Craig, who knew her, and, under a solemn pledge of secrecy regarding her agency, received the information that placed the American army on its guard. She returned to the mill, procured her flour, and went home. That night she watched the British troops departing, and when they returned she did not show to see those who, and the next evening the adjutant-general asked her to walk up to his room, locked the door, and inquired whether any of the family were up when he and the other officers met. She told them they had all retired. He then asked her very strange: I know you were asleep, for I knocked at your chamber-door three times before you heard me, yet it is certain that we were betrayed. I am entirely at a loss to imagine who gave Gen. Washington information of our intended attack. On arriving near his encampment, we found the enemy mounted, the troops under arms, and prepared at every point to meet us, and we have been compelled to march back like a parcel of fools."

D'ARUSMONT, Madam. See WRIGHT, Frances.
DAVISHELL, George, clergyman, b. in Stepney, Md., in 1780; d. in New York city in April, 1852. He was licensed as lay-reader at the age of twenty, and admitted to orders by Bishop White in 1805. He was in charge of several parishes in Maryland, was chaplain in the United States Navy during the War of 1812, and was a delegate to the general convention, and became rector of St. Peter's church, Baltimore. Mr. Dashiel was violently opposed to the election of the Rev. Dr. Kemp as suffragan bishop of Maryland in 1814, and with a small number of sympathizers began a schism in that church, by which (as he said) it was proposed to make "the evangelical part of the church a distinct body, and to enlarge its boundaries by admitting faithful men to labor in the work of the Lord." Attempts were made to get some one of the bishops to consecrate Mr. Dashiel for the purpose, but without success, and he was degraded for contumacy early in 1816. Some adherents of his in St. Peter's church endeavored to aid him in keeping possession of St. Peter's, but his loyal members of the church invoked the help of the courts to prevent his entry, and the judges disagreed, no result was attained. A new vestry was elected, and the difficulty was disposed of by choosing the Rev. Dr. Henshaw to be rector. Mr. Dashiel, however, as he could not get Episcopal orders, undertook to ordain ministers for what he called "The Evangelical Church" as the profession of his was the forerunner of the movement, half a century later, known as "The Reformed Episcopal Church," originated by Dr. Cummins, assistant bishop of Kentucky. Mr. Dashiel's movement lasted only a few years, and bore no fruit. He removed to a western town, and spent there most of the remainder of his life.

DASTON, Sarah, one of the later victims of the witchcraft delusion in Salem, b. about 1613. In January, 1693, when "the jails were full, 150 prisoners awaited trial, and 200 more were under accusation," the grand jury went into session, and dismissed more than half the complaints. Public feeling was changing, but the party of superstition desired one conviction. The victim selected was Sarah Daston, a woman eighty years old. In February, she was tried in Charlestown, and the common mind was disenchanted, and she was acquitted, while her persecutor, Minister Parris, was soon afterward driven from Salem.

DAUERCH, Louis, musician, b. in France in 1817; d. in Nancay, France, 16 Aug., 1878. He came to the United States when still a young man, and early earned the musical profession. He was for over six years organist of St. Ann's Roman Catholic church in New York, where he was at one time the proprietor of a music-store. He was the author of "Daucher's Mass" and several other works, and received the first prize for original composition at the Paris conservatory of music.

DAUILLA, Alonso de (dah-vee-lah), Spanish soldier, b. in Toledo in the latter part of the 15th century; d. in Guatitlan, Mexico, in 1536. On 16 Nov., 1518, he sailed from Santiago de Cuba in the Pacific coast, to the American Cortes as a lieutenant in Juan Velasquez's company. He assisted in the whole Mexican campaign, beginning in 1519 in Tabasco, and is said to have taken part in seventy battles. When Naranjo, sent by Diego Velasquez, jealous of Cortes, landed in Mexico and was defeated, Dauilla was commanded by Cortes to go to Hispaniola and ask of the audience of that island that he might not be hampered in his enterprise by further interference from Velasquez. He obtained a favorable result of his mission, and returned to Mexico on the day of the entry of Cortes after his victory of Panuco. To recompense Dauilla for this service, and also because he mistrusted him on account of his friendly relations with Bishop Fonseca, the president of the Indian council, Cortes, besides giving him a considerable landed estate and considerable money, made him governor of the village of Guatitlan. In 1522 Dauilla was commissioned by Cortes to carry to the emperor a tribute of 80,000 ounces of gold in bars obtained from the treasure of Montezuma. With Antonio de Quijones he left Vera Cruz on this mission, and with the aid of Dehesa they took six weeks to reach the Terceira islands. During their stay there to take stores, Quijones was killed in a brawl. Dauilla set sail for Spain, but his ships were captured by the French corsair "Jean Florin." As the French demanded a heavy ransom for him, he waited a long time prisoner, but won the friendship of the officer that guarded him, and was enabled to send the dispatches and letters received from Cortes to the emperor, who at the time was in Flanders. Later he escaped from prison and went to Spain, presenting himself at court, and returned to Mexico in 1528 with the appointment of treasurer of Yucatan; but in later years joined Cortes again in the capital.

DAULAC, Adam, b. in France in 1685; d. in Long Sault, Canada, in 1696. He was trained to the calligraphy in the professional office of his he was the forerunner of the movement, half a century later, known as "The Reformed Episcopal Church," originated by Dr. Cummins, assistant bishop of Kentucky. Mr. Dashiel's movement lasted only a few years, and bore no fruit. He removed to a western town, and spent there most of the remainder of his life.

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DAUVRAY, Helen, actress, b. in San Francisco, Cal., 14 Feb., 1839. Her true name is Gibson, and she was also known as "Little Neil," the California version of the English name. She resided in Virginia City, Nev., and made her first appearance on the stage in San Francisco, playing Eva in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Afterward she appeared as the Duke of York in "Richard III," as the child in "The Scarlet Letter," as Maida Heron, and in other roles. About 1849 she was announced as a child star, and her first tour, opening in the west, was made in蛋白戏, such as "Fidela," "No Name," and "Katy Did." She continued eastward, meeting with indifferent success, reached New York in June, 1870, appear-
DAVENPORT, Adolphus Hoyt, actor, b. in Stamford, Conn., 4 Aug., 1828; d. in New Orleans, La., 22 Oct., 1873. An early fondness for the stage influenced him to become an actor, and, transposing his name, which was Adolphus Davenport Hoyt, he became known as "Dolly Davenport." His first appearance as William Shakespeare's "Jocasta" at the Baltimore athenaeum during 1848, and his success was such that he was soon intrusted with the rôle of Claude Melnotte, which he played to Mrs. W. H. Russell's (now Mrs. John Hoey) Pauline. At the solicitation of his parents, he studied law with Homer Adams, of New York. After two years' preparation, he was admitted to the bar. But he soon reappeared on the stage, and played in Wallack's old theatre, for the benefit of David S. Palmer, as Box in "Box and Cox." Early in 1853 he appeared as Montano in "Othello," and as Capt. Charles in "Who Speaks First?" at the old Broadway theatre. His first appearance in Philadelphia was at the old Chestnut street theatre, and he was a member of the company during 1853-4. Subsequently he was a member of the Walnut street theatre's company, and played there during the remainder of the time that he acted in Philadelphia, and acted principally in southern cities. He was manager of the Mobile theatre during 1872, and was connected with Bidwell's academy of music.

DAVENPORT, Bennett Franklin, sanitary chemist, b. in Cambridge, Mass., 28 July, 1845. He was graduated at Harvard in 1867, then spent some time in the university in Tubingen, after which he graduated at Harvard medical college in 1871, and also at the College of physicians and surgeons in New York in 1871. After settling in Boston, he devoted his attention to the sanitary chem- istry. In 1879 he became professor of chemistry in the Massachusetts college of pharmacy, and in 1882 inspector of milk and vinegar to the city of Boston, and also analyst to the Massachusetts state board of health. In these capacities he has regularly submitted reports to the annual department of the Boston and State board of health. He has also prepared the semi-annual reports on foods and drugs in the Boston "Medical and Surgical Journal." Dr. Davenport is a member of the chemical societies of London, Berlin, and New York, and of other scientific bodies.

DAVENPORT, Edward Loomis, actor, b. in Boston, Mass., 15 Nov., 1814; d. in Canton, Pa., 1 Sept., 1877. He made his first appearance on the stage in Providence, R. I., in 1836, as Parson Will in "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," with Junius Brutus Booth as Sir Giles Overreach, a part in which Mr. Davenport afterward became famous. He then appeared in New York at the Bowery theatre, under the management of Thomas H. Hanlin, and in 1838 played first in Philadelphia, in the Walnut street theatre, as Count Montano in "The Honeymoon." But he appeared chiefly in Boston until 1847, when, with Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt, he visited England, appearing with her, on 6 Dec., 1847, at the Manchester theatre, as Claude Melnotte to her Pauline. While in England he reported William H. Barrow, Henry C. Jarrett, and Maud Smith, as Wallack, and William Wheatley. In 1859 he became manager of the Howard athenaeum, in Boston, and ten years later undertook the management of the Chestnut street theatre in Philadelphia.
ing 1878 he acted in Wood's museum, New York, and in 1875–6 played with great success the part of Brutus in a protracted engagement of "Julius Caesar" at Booth's theatre, New York. His last appearance in New York was also in Booth's theatre, where he played in "Daniel Druce." He was one of the most finished actors on the American stage, and possessed great versatility, being equally successful in tragedy and comedy. Her appointment of Fanny Elizabeth Vining, b. in London, 6 July, 1829, was the daughter of Frederick Vining, manager of the Haymarket theatre in London. Her professional education began with playing baby parts when she was but three years old. Subsequently she spent a few years at boarding-school, and then made her first appearance, in 1847, as Juliet, with G. V. Brooke as Romeo and her father as Mercutio. She continued to play leading juvenile parts at the Haymarket and Drury Lane theatres with Charles Kean, William Cecil Maclardy, and other distinguished actors, until her marriage with Mr. Davenport, on 8 Jan., 1849. Her first appearance in the United States was as Margaret Elmore, in "Love's Sacrifice," in the Broadway theatre, New York, on 11 Sept., 1854. Afterward she was associated with many of his touring engagements, and she has played in the principal cities of the United States. —Their daughter, Fanny Lilly Gipsy, b. in London, 10 April, 1850, was educated in the public schools of Boston, and made her first appearance at the Howard Athenæum as the child in "Metamora." In New Y. 7 Feb. 1857 she appeared first as King of Spain in "Faint Heart never Won Fair Lady," on 14 Feb., 1862, at Nicolò's Garden. Subsequently she acted at the Little Tren- mont theatre, Bos- ton, and in the south, where she played soubrette parts for a season. Afterward she played in the Arch street theatre, Phila- adelphia, then under the management of Mrs. John Drew, where she attracted the attention of Miss Min- tin Duly, who introduced her in New York at his Fifth avenue theatre in 1868. There she played Lady Gay Speaker in "London Assurance"; Rosalind in "As You Like It"; Nancy Sykes in "Oliver Twist"; Lady Teazle in "School for Scandal"; Lu and Fanny Ten Eyck in "Divorce"; the title-rôle in "Leah"; and Mabel Bowen in "Pique," a part in which she won great success, and which ran for 250 nights. She has made starring tours throughout the United States, frequently adding new parts to those previously played. In 1880 she played Olivia successfully in Philadelphia, and afterward brought out, in New York, Miss Anthony Dickinson's play of "An American Girl." She also introduced in New York Sarlov's "Feedorn," acting the title-rôle, and received much approba- tion for the magnificent manner in which the play was mounted. On 30 July, 1878, she married Edwin H. Price, an actor. —Another daughter, Blanche (Blanche Maria), b. in London, 11 July, 1852, was educated in the public schools of Boston, and in the convent of Notre Dame. In 1867 she played at the Boston museum, where she attracted attention by her singing, and afterward studied there under Smith in violin and voice. Under Min- nelli to cultivate her voice, and remained abroad six years, studying and afterward singing. She was a great favorite in Naples, as well as in Milan. She returned to America under Maurice Strakosch in October, 1879, and made her debut in opera in Philadelphia, but Minnelli soon told her how she was getting along in "Faust" with warm praise, both for her pure, clear soprano voice and her dramatic skill. She filled an engagement at Booth's in 1880. She sings in most of the Italian operas, her favorite being "La Traviata." —Father daughter, Lilly (Lily Antoinette), b. in Glasgow, Scotland, 2 Nov., 1854; in Philadelphia, 13 Jan., 1878. She made her first appearance in the Chestnut street theatre, Philadelphia, while her father was manager, and played juvenile parts there and elsewhere until 1875. She married Frank Thor, in 1874. —Another daughter, May (Marion Caroline), b. in Boston, 21 July, 1857, made her first appearance at the Chestnut street theatre, Philadelphia, under her father's management, in 1872, and has since played in ju- venile parts. In the winter of 1879 she filled an engagement with many of his touring companies, singing in "My Uncle's Will." She acted at the Boston museum, in the winter of 1880, as Lady Gwendoline Lotrus in Boucicaut's "Daddy O'Dowd," and Mary Edwinds in the "Ticket-of-Leave Man." She mar- ried William Seymour in 1882. —A son, Edgar Loomis, b. in Boston, 7 Feb. 1862, played with his sister Fanny in 1879 at the Grand Opera-house, New York, personating Thorsby Gilly in "Pique." —Another son, Henry George Bryant, b. in New York city, 19 Jan., 1886, has played at the Walnut street theatre in Philadelphia, and as Joseph Jefferson in the comedy of "Rip Van Winkle," and in 1879 he appeared at Wallack's theatre, New York, as Sir Joseph Porter in the juvenile "Pina- fore" troupe.

DAVENPORT, Franklin, senator, b. in Phila- delphia, Pa., d. in Woodbury, N. J., about 1829. He received an academic education, and, after studying law, was admitted to the bar, and practised in Woodbury. During the Revolutionary war he served as captain of the artillery in Col. Newcomb's New Jersey brigade, and for some time was under Col. Samuel B. Smith, a captain in the New Jersey line during the whiskey insurrec- tion in 1794, and marched with the troops to Pittsburg. Subsequently he became the first sur- rogation of Gloucester county, and was appointed U. S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resigna- tion of John Rutherford, serving from 19 Dec., 1798, till 3 March, 1799. He was then sent to con- gress, and served through the entire term from 2 Dec., 1799, till 3 March, 1801.

DAVENPORT, Henry Kallock, naval officer, b. in Savannah, Ga., 10 Dec., 1829; d. in Pranzes- bad, Bohemia, 18 Aug., 1872. He entered the navy as midshipman in February, 1838, and served on various vessels until 1844, when he was made passed midshipman and attached to the coast survey. Later he sailed on the "Columbia," and from 1849 till 1853 he served on the survey ship. After being promoted to lieutenant in December, 1852, he spent some time on sea duty in various squadrons, being present at the capture of the Barrier forts, Canton river, in 1856, and later on shore duty at the U. S. observatory in Wash- ington. During the Civil War he served at the "Cumberland," and was present at the engage- ment off Hatteras Inlet. From 1861 till 1864 he commanded the steamer "Hetzel," and was en-
The party reached their new home on 14 April, and on the following day, which was the Sabbath, Mr. Davenport preached under a large oak on "The Temptations of the Wilderness." In June of the following year "all the free planters" met in a barn for the purpose of holding a constitutional assembly. It was resolved that only church members should be jurors and assessors, and Davenport and his associates the "seven pillars" to support the civil government. His carefulness in regard to the admission of members to the church gave him also the keys of political power. When the regicides, William Goffe and Edward Whalley, were flying in 1660, he concealed them in his own house for more than a month, and delivered a sermon, for the purpose of enlisting sympathy in their behalf, from the text "Make thy shadow as the night in the midst of noonday, hide the outcasts, bewray not him that wandereth." He was in New Haven until 1667, when, on the death of John Wilson, he was invited to succeed him as pastor of the first church in Boston. This call he accepted, and was installed on 9 Dec., 1668. The "half-way covenant," which had been adopted by the synod held in Bos-
ton in 1665, proved in the plantation a source of trouble, and many had been baptized in their infancy, and who, on arriving at years of discretion, would recognize their covenant obligations, should be allowed to bring their children for baptism. This Mr. Davenport was unwilling to accept, and he vigorously opposed his execution; consequently some of the members withdrew from the first church, and were organized into the "Old South church." The controversy continued between the two churches for many years, but Mr. Davenport died of apoplexy soon after it began. His body was buried in the churchyard of the first church, and his friend, John Cotton. He published many sermons, theological tracts, and controversial pamphlets, and also "Instructions to Elders of the English Church." (1634): "Catechism containing the Chief Heads of Christian Religion" (1659); and "A Discourse about Civil Government in a New Plantation" (1675).—His son, John, b. in England in 1635; d. in Boston, Mass., 21 March, 1677, appears to have remained in England "in care of kind friends" until 1639, when he came to New Haven in one of the only two ships that ever arrived at that port. He received a dispensation from the church, and he was admitted a freeman in New Haven, and later appears to have been one of the judges in the courts of New Haven. He removed to Bos-
ton in 1668, and was register of probate in 1678-82, and also a merchant.—His son, John, clergyman, b. in Boston, 22 Feb., 1668; d. in Stamford, Conn., 5 Feb., 1731, was graduated at Harvard in 1687, and began preaching in 1690. Early in the following year he was invited to the church in Easthampton, L. I., but declined the offer, and in 1694 was ordained pastor of the church in Stamford, where he removed until his death. Prior to his settling in Stamford he appears to have taught the Hopkins grammar-school in New Haven, and he was a member of the corporation of Yale college from 1707 till 1731. —His son, Abra-
ham, lawyer, was born at New London, Conn., 29 Jan., 1708; d. there, 20 Nov., 1789, was graduated at Yale in 1732, and practised law in his native town. During the Revolution he was a staunch patriot, and served on the state committee of safety. He was a man of stern integrity and generous beneficence, and in times of scarcity and high price he poured out the product of his farm to the poor at less than the current value. For some time he was a member of the executive council of Connecticut, for twenty-
five years he was a member of the state legislature, and held the office of judge of the court of common pleas. When he was a member of the council in Hartford, on the dark day in 1780, it was proposed to adjourn, as some thought the day of judgment was at hand; but he objected, saying: "That day is either here or it is not; there is no cause of adjournment; if it is, I choose to be found doing my duty. I wish, therefore, that candles may be brought."—James, another son of John, clergyman, b. in Stamford, Conn., in 1730, d. in Hopewell, N. J., 1797, was graduated at Yale in 1732, and subsequently pursued his theological studies in New Haven. He is supposed to have preached first in New Jersey, and then was called to Southold, L. I., where he was ordained on 28 Oct., 1788. Soon after his settlement the revival known as the "Great Awakening," occurred, during which he was very active and successful. Subsequently he held services at Baskingridge, N. J., where likewise there was a revival, and in 1741 he visited Connecticut, preaching in various places, everywhere exciting great astonishment at the "sinking of Stong's hundred pence," and are said to have been converted by his first sermon. Thence he proceeded to Westerly, R. I., accompanied by the people in solemn procession, singing as they moved along the road. His zeal in effecting conversions, and the methods employed, were afterward the subject of much criticism. On the death of his brother, he went to the brethren, and later the assembly decided "that the behavior, conduct, and doctrines advanced by said James Davenport, do, and have a natural tendency to disturb and destroy the peace and order of this government." Yet further appears to the Assembly that the said Davenport is under the influence of enthusiastic impressions and impulse, and thereby disturbed in the rational faculties of his mind, and therefore to be pitied and compassionate, and not to be treated as otherwise he might be," until he was expelled from the colony, but shortly afterward appeared in Boston, where his erratic actions led to his arrest and imprisonment. In the trial that followed he was declared "nnon comus mentis, and therefore not guilty." His relations with the Southold congregation were severer by a council of ministers in 1742, and a curious document giving the reasons for such action was published. In March, 1743, he went to New London, by request of a company of his partisans, to organize them into a church. Here he continued his peculiar habits, destroying by fire "wigs, cloaks, breeches, hoods, gowns, rings, jewels, necklaces, and certain books," in order to "cure his people of their idolatrous love of worldly things." He was prostrated by a serious illness, and influenced to publish a retraction of his errors in the Boston "Gazette" in July, 1744. In September, 1746, he became a member of the New Brunswick presbytery, and two years later was transferred to the New York presbytery, preaching in various places. In 1750 he visited Virginia for his health, where his labors proved acceptable and successful. On his return, in October, 1754, as pastor of the Newside church of Hopewell and Maidenhead. During the same year he was moderator of the New York synod, and delivered the opening sermon, with the title "The Faithful Minister Encouraged." Mr. Davenport continued with this part until his death, and lies buried near Pennington, N. J. Whitefield speaks of him as "a sweet, pious soul."—John, son of Abraham, lawyer, b. in Stamford, Conn., 16 Jan., 1732; d. there, 28 Nov., 1830, was graduated at Yale in 1770, and was a tutor there during 1773-4. After studying law, he was admitted to the bar and practised in Stamford. During the Revolutionary war he served in the comissary department, and attained the rank of major. He was elected to congress as a federalist, and served continuously from Dec. 1776, till 9 March, 1787. James son of Abraham, lawyer, b. in Stamford, Conn., 12 Oct., 1758; d. there, 3 Aug., 1797. He was graduated at Yale in 1777, and served in the comissary department in the war of the Revolution. He was a judge of the court of common pleas, and a representative in Dec. 1786, till 3 Aug., 1797. He was a member of the corporation of Yale college from 1793 till 1797, and President Dwight says of him: "Few persons have been more, or more deservedly, esteemed than the Hon. James Davenport."

Davenport, Nicholas T., actor, b. in 1831; d. in Boston, Mass., 26 Aug., 1867. His real name was Deven, and his first appearance on the stage was in 1849, at the Chatham theatre, New York. In September, 1850, he made his first appearance in Philadelphia, at the Arch street theatre, as "Valaire," and "The Landed Gentleman." About one fifth of his life was spent in Boston, where he was connected with a theatre company that was organized in that city. He was a careful and conscientious actor, and maintained a good position in society by his talents and integrity. Mr. Davenport was the last of the great group of actors that flourished in Boston. He was a favorite of the audience, and was long a favorite in the theatre. He was a member of the cast in Boston harbor in July, 1845. He was killed by lightning—His grandson, Addison, jurist, b. in Boston, Mass., 8 Aug., 1760; d. there, 2 April, 1736. He was graduated at Harvard in 1689, visited England, Spain, and the West Indies, and, on his return to Boston, became register of that city for Suffolk county. He was one of the founders of Brattle street church in 1698. He was afterward successively clerk of the house of representatives, supreme court, and court of common pleas, was elected a member of the council, served as a representative in 1711-3, and was judge of the supreme court from 1715 till the time of his death.—His son, Addison, b. in Boston, Mass., 16 May, 1701; d. in London, England, 8 Sept., 1746, was graduated at Harvard in 1719, studied law, and was attorney-general from 1658 till 1662, but turned his attention to the ministry and went into lucrative orders. On his return he became minister of St. Andrew's church, Scituate, Mass., on 15 April, 1730, and remained until 15 April, 1737, when he was chosen assistant minister of the 1st Episcopal church in Boston (his church). From 15 April, 1737, until 8 May, 1740, when he was elected the first rector of Trinity church, Boston. On leaving Scituate he gave his house and land to the Society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts.

Davenport, Thomas, inventor, b. in Williamstown, Vt., 9 July, 1853. He was apprenticed at the age of fourteen to a blacksmith, and his opportunities for education were limited. In 1883 he began the study of electro-magnetism, and in 1885 exhibited
a rotary engine driven by electricity, at the Rensselaer institute in Troy, and the Franklin institute in Philadelphia. Late in the year he constructed a small circular railway driven by an electro-magnetic engine. Patents were secured, a company formed, and the manufacture of electro-magnetic engines, as a motive power, begun. But in New York city in 1837, by the dishonesty of its agent, the company became a victim of the fraudulent steam-engine, the repeated reversal of the magnetic poles producing a movement like that of a piston-rod, instead of the rotary motion hitherto employed. Patents were secured, engines manufactured, and he began the publication of a newspaper, "The Electro-Magnet," which was printed on press propelled by one of these engines. His experiments were so numerous and costly as to exhaust his resources, and in 1842 he returned with his family to his home in Brandon, Vt., and thence to Salisbury. In 1846 he turned his attention to the application of small circular railway driven by an electro-magnetic instruments. As applied by him, the impulsive and evanescent nature of the tone is changed at the will of the player into a full, perfect, and prolonged vibration. The caustic protecting this invention were prepared for filing in the U. S. patent-office when.Paravicino, Vice-Admiral Santiago Pontejos, and a large number of the nobility of Lima. After landing the government treasure and silver remittances of the Lima merchants in the port of Perú, he sailed for Tulcán to sail in search of the pirates, whom he met near the King's islands. On 8 June a spirited battle was fought, and the buccaneers were almost defeated, when the want of united action among the Spanish leaders gave the buccaneers an opportunity to escape.

DAVENPORT, William, philanthropist, b. in Culpepper county, Va., 12 Oct., 1770; d. in Walnut Fountain, Caldwell co., N. C., 19 Aug., 1859. About the close of the Revolutionary war he went with his father, Mr. Davenport, to the district of Mitchell county, N. C. He represented Burke county in the legislature in 1800, and was state senator in 1802. He was also justice of the peace, county surgeon, and a colonel of militia. Col. Davenport was the chief founder of Davenport female college, at Lenoir, N. C. He married the widow of Gen. Horace Greeley, Gordon, one of the heroes of King's Mountain.

DAVENPORT, William, soldier, b. in North Carolina; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 12 April, 1858. He was appointed captain in the 16th infantry, 28 Sept., 1812, and distinguished himself at Chippawa and Barren Ford. He was a 1st lieutenant of the 7th infantry, 16 Dec., 1833, lieutenant-colonel of the 1st infantry, 4 April, 1832, and was distinguished at the battle of Bad Axe, under Gen. Atkinson, in the Black Hawk war. He was brevetted colonel "for meritorious service in Florida." 7 July, 1838, was made colonel of the 6th infantry, 14 June, 1842, transferred to the 1st infantry in July, 1843, and resigned 31 Jan., 1850.

DAVENPORT, William, clergyman, b. in Kentucky in 1797; d. in Nebraska City, Neb., 24 June, 1869. He was a slave-holder in early life, but manumitted his slaves before 1834 and removed to Tazewell county, Ill., where he was pastor of the Christian denomination for over thirty years. In 1849 with his brother, The Reverend R. C. bishop, h. near Nantes, France, in 1761; d. in Rostrevor, K., in 1841. At the age of fourteen he was sent to a college by Oratorian priests, after which he entered the diocesan seminary of Nantes. He was ordained deacon in 1788, joined the Petulians, and, after the completion of the seminary of Issy, near Paris, was raised to the priesthood in 1783. Until 1790 he discharged the duties
of professor of philosophy and theology in the colleges of his order. During the next two years he was obliged to conceal himself from the terror-
ists. He was released for this country in 1792, and studied English during the voyage. Bishop Carroll sent him to superintend some missions in the lower part of Maryland. He was the first American priest to institute spiritual retreats for the benefit of the laity. In 1804 he was placed and appointed professor in Georgetown college, where he remained two years. In 1806, in compliance with the desire of the Sulpitians of Baltimore, he accepted a pro-
essorship in the theological seminary and college of St. Mary's. Though his health was impaired by his labors, he offered his services to Bishop Flaget, and accompanied him to the west in 1810. He es-
established the theological seminary of St. Thomas in Bardstown, Ky., and discharged the office of president, as well as attending several congrega-
tions in other parts of the state. Father David also introduced the Sisters of Charity into Kentuck-
y, founded a convent of the order, and was appointed their spiritual director by Bishop Flaget.
He was nominated bishop of Philadelphia, but de-
clined the honor. Yet when Bishop Flaget petitioned the pope, in 1817, to appoint him coadjutor of the diocese of Bardstown, he reluctantly ac-
cepted the place. In 1823 he obtained a charter from the legislature of Kentucky, raising the col-
lege he had founded to the rank of a university. Bishop David published a large number of works, chiefly controversial or religious, and translations from French. The most prominent of these were "Vindications of the Catholic Doctrine concerning the Use and Veneration of Images," "Address to his Brethren of other Professions," "On the Rule of Faith," "True Piety, or the Day Well Spent," and a Catholic Bible.

**DAVIDSON, William Pleater, actor, b. near Ludgate Hill, London, England, 17 April, 1814.**

He joined an amateur dramatic society, and made his first appearance, at Drury Lane theatre, in the minor part of James in "The Miller's Maid." He appears in "Nottingham in 1839," and visited London, on 26 Sept. of that year, in the "Haunted Tower." After acting in various parts of Great Britain, he settled in Manchester, and in 1850 came to the United States, where he made his first appearance in the old Broadway theatre, New York, as "Hamlet," the hero of the melodrama 184. He supported the popular stars of the day—Edwin Forrest, Gustavus V. Brooke, Julia Dean, Lola Montez, and others—and, after leaving the old Broadway theatre in 1855, made a tour through the country. He was a member of F. B. Conway's "star combination," and in 1863 was one of Mrs. John Wood's company at the Olympic theatre, where he remained two sea-
sons. He afterward took part in the Shakespearean revivals at Winter Garden theatre, and, in August, 1867, appeared as Eccles, in "Caste," at the new Broadway theatre near Broome street. He was at Daly's Fifth avenue theatre from 1866 till 1877, then travelled with Miss Fanny Davenport's company, and in 1879 was the original Dick Deadeye, in "Pinafore," at the Standard theatre. In 1885 he became a member of the Madison square theatre company. Davidson has played David in the Broadway theatre for one thousand parts during his career, and played them all with zeal, intelligence, and humor. Among his best parts, besides those already mentioned, are Bishopriggs in "Man and Wife," Old Harry in the "Belles Stratagem," Hardcastle in "She Stoops to Conquer," Crockett in "The Good and the Natural Man." In Shakespeare's comedies he has been successful as Caliban, Touchstone, Dog-

**Davidson, George, astronomer, b. in Not-
tingeham, England, 9 May, 1855.** He came to the United States in 1883, and was graduated at the Central high-school in Philadelphia in 1843, stand-
ing first in his class. While a student he had shown interest in scientific work, and had assisted Alexander D. Bache in his observations of the magnetic elements at Girard college. On his gradu-
ation he became the secretary of Prof. Bache, who had been appointed superintendent of the coast-
survey. In 1846-50 he was occupied in geodetic field-work, and in astronomy, serving in the dif-
ferent eastern states. In 1850 he went to Cali-
ifornia under the auspices of the coast-survey, and was for several years engaged in the determination of the latitude and longitude of prominent capes, bays, etc., and of the magnetic elements of the Pacific coast, re-
porting also upon the proper loca-
tions for lighthouses. In the years 1861-1864 he included a survey of Washington and Puget sounds, and he had charge of the main triangulation of New 

The Yolo base line, the longest yet attempted in trigonometrical operations, and the system of tri-
angulation directly connected therewith is called in his honor. In 1867 he moved ever one thou-
sand parts during his career, and played them all 

Davison's observatory in San Fran-
cisco, which was the first astronomical observatory on the Pacific coast of North America, and in 1869 brought the Pacific geodetic of the coast survey in telegraphic longitude connection with Green-
wich in Great Britain. His astronomical work includes the observa-
tion of the total solar eclipse under the 60th parallel, in 1869; determination of the 120th
was professor of Greek in Mount Zion college, Winnisboro, S. C., and in 1859 became principal of Carolina high-school, Columbia. In 1862–3 he was adjutant of infantry in Jackson's corps of Lee's army. He left the army in 1861, and lived two years in Washington, D. C., and in 1866 in New York city, where he was literary editor of the "Evening Post" in 1873, and American correspondent of the London "Standard," in 1873–8. He removed to Figulus, Dade co., Fla., in 1884, where he continued business, and was engaged in fruit-culture. In 1885 he was a member of the Florida constitutional convention. Mr. Davidson has published "Living Writers of the South" (New York, 1869); "School History of South Carolina" (Columbia, 1869; new ed., 1880); and "The Correspondent" (New York, 1880); and has edited "Lyrics and Sketches," by William M. Martin (1865), and "The Educational Year-Book" (1872). He has in preparation a "Dictionary of Southern Authors," and "Helen of Troy," a fiction of Homeric times.

**DAVIDSON, John Wynn, soldier, b. in Fairfax county, Va., 18 Aug., 1824; d. in St. Paul, Minn., 26 June, 1881.** He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1845, assigned to the 1st dragoons, and accompanied Gen. Kearny to California in 1846, in charge of a battery, during the Mexican war he served in the Army of the West, being present at the battles of San Pasqual, San Bernardo, San Gabriel, and Mesa. He was a scout in 1850, and was at the action of Clear Lake, 15 May, and at Russian River, 17 June, under Capt. Nathaniel Lyon. From this time until the civil war he continued on frontier and garrison duty. He fought the battle of Cieneguilla, New Mexico, on 30 March, 1854, against the Apache and Utah Indians, losing three fourths of his command, and, being himself wounded. He was promoted to captain on 20 Jan., 1855, to major on 14 Nov., 1861, and, serving in defence of Washington, was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers on 3 Feb., 1862. In the Virginia peninsular campaign of 1862 he commanded a brigade in Gen. Smith's division, and received two brevets for gallant conduct—that of lieutenant-colonel for the battle of Gaines's Mill, and that of colonel for Golding's Farm. He was also engaged at Lee's Mills, Mechanicsville, Savage Station, and Glendale. He commanded the St. Louis district of Missouri from 6 Aug., till 13 Nov., 1862, the Army of Southeast Missouri till 29 Feb., 1863, and the St. Louis district again till 6 June, co-operating with Gen. Steele in his Little Rock expedition and directing the movements of troops against Pilot Knob and Fredericktown, and in the pursuit of the enemy during Marmaduke's raid into Missouri. He led a cavalry division from June till September, commanded in the actions at Brownsville, Bayou Metre, and Ashley's Mills, Ark., and took part in the capture of Little Rock. He was made chief of cavalry of the military division west of the Mississippi on 26 June, 1864, and on 24 Nov. led a cavalry expedition into Texas. He was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army on 13 March, 1865, for the capture of Little Rock, and major-general for his services during the war. He was made lieutenant-colonel of the 10th cavalry on 1 Dec., 1866, was acting inspector-general of the Department of the Missouri from November, 1866, till December, 1867, and professor of military science in Kansas agricultural college from 1868 till 1871. He then commanded various posts in Idaho and Texas, and, in 1877–8, the district of Upper Brazos, Tex. On 26 March, 1879, he was made colonel of the 2d cavalry.
DAVIDSON, Lucretia Maria, poet, b. in Plattsburg, N. Y., 27 Sept., 1808; d. there, 27 Aug., 1825. Her father, Oliver Davidson, was a physician, and her mother, Margaret Miller, was an author. A volume of selections from Mrs. Davidson's writings was published, with a preface by Miss C. M. Sedgwick, in 1844, after the poems of her daughter had made them famous. Lucretia, when four years old, was sent to Plattsburg academy, where she learned to read and to form the Roman letters, and soon afterward her mother observed that her writing paper was disappearing strangely, and finally discovered a pile of little blank-books, containing artfully sketched pictures, with descriptions in poetry, all printed in Roman letters, turned and twisted in curious fashion. The child was so mortified at the discovery of what she had been doing that she burned all her work. She learned to write in her seventh year, and developed a great fondness for reading. Before she was twelve she had read much history, and the dramatic works of Shakespeare, Goldsmith, and Kotzebue, with many peculiar novels and romances. She continued to write poetry, and, when nine years old, composed an "Epitaph on a Robin," which is the earliest remaining specimen of her verse. She wrote poetry rapidly, when in the mood, but preferred to be alone while composing, often burning an unfinished piece that had been seen by others. She was fond of childish sports, but would often stop in the midst of them to write, when struck with an idea for a poem. When about fourteen years old she was allowed to attend a ball in Plattsburg, but, in the midst of her preparations, was found sitting in a corner writing verses on "What the World Calls Pleasure." Her mother's friends advised that pen and ink be kept from her, and, hearing of this, she voluntarily gave up her favorite pursuit for several months, till her mother, seeing that she grew melancholy, advised her to resume it. In October, 1824, a gentleman visiting Plattsburg saw some of her verses, and offered to give her a better education than her parents could afford. She was accordingly sent to Mrs. Willard's school in Troy, N. Y., but her studies terminated her health, and she returned home. After her recovery she was sent to Miss Gilbert's school in Albany, but remained there only about three months before she was taken home to die. Miss Davidson was a small, delicately formed brunette; "She had all the elements of personal beauty," wrote Mrs. Willard, "yet she was so shy that many a girl less perfectly endowed in that respect would be sooner noticed by a stranger." Her poetical writings include beside the numbers of pieces destroyed by her, 278 poems of various lengths. Among these are five pieces, of several cantos each. The poet Southey said of her: "In our own language, except in the cases of Chatterton and Kirke White, we can call to mind no instance of so early, so ardent, and so fatal a pursuit of intellectual advancement." Her poems are an author. The sketch by S. F. B. Morse, under the title "Amir Khan, and Other Poems" (New York, 1829; new ed., edited by her brother, M. O. Davidson, with illustrations by Darley, 1871). See a biography by Catharine M. Sedgwick in Sparks's "American Biographies," vol. vii. b. in Plattsburg, N. Y., 26 March, 1823; d. in Saratoga, N. Y., 28 Nov., 1888, had the same sensibility and precocity, and began to write at six years of age. At ten, while visiting in New York, she wrote, in two days, a drama entitled the "Tragedy of Alcantha," acted in it by her friends, taking the principal part. Notwithstanding her sister's fate, her intellectual activity was not restrained. Her poems were introduced to the world by Washington Irving, and the works of the two sisters were afterward published together (New York, 1830).—Their brother, Levi P., b. in 1817; d. in Saratoga, N. Y., 27 June, 1842, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1837, assigned to the 1st dragoons, and after serving on frontier duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and Fort Wayne, Indian Territory, was killed in the discovery of an enemy's camp in 1840. He wrote verses with elegance and ease.

DAVIDSON, Robert, educator, b. in Elkton, Md., in 1750; d. 18 Dec., 1812. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1771, appointed instructor there in 1773, and in 1774 was given the chair of history and geography. In the latter year he was also licensed to preach, and a year later was ordained by the second Philadelphia presbytery, becoming Dr. Ewing's assistant in the first church. In 1775 he composed a metrical dialogue, which was recited at commencement before the new Medical institution in Philadelphia, with which he retired to Delaware. In 1784 he was appointed vice-president of the newly organized Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., and given the chair of history and belles-lettres there, also acting as pastor of the Presbyterian church in Carlisle. He held this last-named position till his death, which occurred in 1797, and was followed by his tact in harmonizing the discordant elements in his congregation. In 1794 he preached twice before troops on their way to suppress the whiskey insurrection, and in 1799 delivered a eulogy of Washington. After Dr. Nibert's death in 1804, Dr. Davidson discharged the duties of president of the college till 1809, when he resigned. He had a high reputation as a scholar, but was especially fond of astronomy, and invented an ingenious cosmosphere or compound globe. He was also a skillful draughtsman, and was the composer of several pieces of scientific notation. In 1791 he published an "Epitome of Geography, in Verse," for the use of schools (1794); "The Christian's A, B, C," or the 119th psalm in metre, each stanza beginning with a different letter (1811); and a "New Musical Translation of the Psalm," with musical notations (1812).—His son, Robert, clergyman, b. in Carlisle, Pa., 23 Feb., 1808; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 6 April, 1876, was graduated at Dickinson college in 1828, and at Princeton theological seminary in 1831. He was pastor of the second Presbyterian church in Carlisle. Among the latter year became president of Transylvania university there. After his resignation in 1842 he held
pastorates in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1843–59, New York city in 1860–64, and Huntington, L. L., in 1864–9, removing to Philadelphia in the latter year. Mr. Davidson was for a quarter of a century a member of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, was permanent clerk of the general assembly in 1845–50, and in 1869 was a delegate to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in Scotland, in Edinburgh.

DAVIDSON, Thomas, philologist, b. in the parish of Deer, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 25 Oct., 1840. He was graduated at the University of Aberdeen in 1860, being a first graduate and Greek prizeman. From 1860 till 1865 he was rector of the grammar (Latin) school of Old Aberdeen, and from 1865 till 1886 master in several English schools, spending his vacations on the continent. In 1886 he removed to Canada, to occupy a place in the London collegiate institute. In the following year he came to the United States, and, after spending some months in Boston, removed to Louis, where, in addition to work on the New York “Round Table” and the “Western Educational Monthly,” he was classical master in the St. Louis high-school, and subsequently principal of one of the branch high-schools. In 1879 he removed to Cambridge, Mass. For some years he represented Greece especially in Greece and Italy. In the former country he devoted himself mainly to archeology and modern Greek, in the latter to the study of the Catholic church, of scholastic philosophy, of Dante, and of Rosmini. For studying the Catholic church unsatyzedly, he opened to life a chiefdom by the Princess Caroline of Sayn-Wittgenstein and Cardinal Hohenlohe, who offered him a pension in his episcopal palace at Albano, and also in the villa D’Este at Tivoli. His interest in Thomas Aquinas having come of ages of the pope through Bishop (now Cardinal) Schiaffino, he was invited to the Vatican, where the holy father suggested that he should settle in Rome and aid his professors in editing the new edition of St. Thomas. For more than a year he lived at Domodossola, in Italy, and engaged in the Institute of charity founded by Rosmini, has its novitiate. Here he produced the work that first brought Rosmini to the notice of English-speaking students: “The Philosophical System of Antonio Rosmini-Serbati, translated, with a Sketch of the Author’s Life, Bibliography, Notes, and Illustrations” (London, 1859). At the same time he wrote essays on classical subjects, mainly archeological, published under the title “The Parthenon Frieze and Other Essays” (London, 1882). He also translated “Rosmini’s Psychology” (3 vols., London, 1884). In 1880 he occupied a villa in Capri, and there translated Rosmini’s “Anthropology.” Mr. Davidson has been a frequent contributor to periodicals, and delivered courses of lectures, before the Lowell institute in Boston and elsewhere, on modern Greece, on Greek sculpture, etc. He was mainly instrumental in persuading the Fellows of the New Life,” which has branches in London and New York. He speaks French, German, Italian, and modern Greek. Besides the works named, Mr. Davidson has published “The Fragments of Parmenides,” in English hexameters, with introduction and notes (St. Louis, 1869); “The Origin of the Dargon,” from the German of W. H. J. Bleek (New York, 1869); “A Short Account of the Niobe Group” (New York, 1874); “The Place of Art in Education” (Boston, 1889); “Giordano Bruno, and the Relation of his Philosophy to the army after the battle at Cambrai, and the hand-Book to Dante, from the Italian of Scartazzini, with Notes and Additions” (Boston, 1887).

DAVIDSON, William, soldier, b. in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1746; killed at the battle of Cowan’s Ford, N. C., 1 Feb., 1781. His father removed with his family to Brunswick county, N. C., in 1750, and William, the youngest son, was educated at Queen’s museum, afterward Liberty hall, Charlotte. At the beginning of the Revolution he was appointed major in one of the first regiments raised in North Carolina, and was in the engagements at Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. In November, 1779, he was detached to re-enforce the army of Gen. Lincoln in the south, at which time he commanded his regiment with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In an engagement with a party of loyalists, near Caiston’s Mill, a ball passed through his body; but he took the field eight weeks later, with the rank of brigadier-general conferred on him by the state of North Carolina, and exerted himself to interrupt the progress of Cornwallis. Detached by Gen. Greene on 31 Jan., 1781, to guard the wagon ford chosen by Cornwallis for his night passage of the Catawba, Gen. Davidson posted himself on the bank of the river with 250 men. The British army forced its way across, reserving its fire until it had reached the bank, when the militia fled. Gen. Davidson was the last on the field, and was prostrated by a wound through the breast. Congress voted $500 for a monument to him, but it has never been erected. Davidson college, N. C., is named in his honor, and his sword hangs in one of its halls.

DAVIE, William Richardson, soldier, b. in Egremont, near Whitehaven, England, 20 June, 1756; d. in Camden, S. C., 8 Nov., 1820. He came to this country with his father in 1763, and was adopted by his uncle, Rev. William Richardson, who lived near the Catawba, in South Carolina. Young Davie was graduated at Princeton, in the autumn of 1776, after serving with a party of his fellow-students as a volunteer in the vicinities of New York during the summer of that year. He then began to study law in Salisbury, N. C., but was commissioned lieutenant of a newly organized company of cavalry, in the winter of 1779, and, succeeding to the command of the troop, joined Pulaski’s legion and rose to the rank of major. At the battle of Stono Ferry, 12 June, 1779, he received a severe wound in the thigh, and on his recovery returned to Salisbury, resumed his studies, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1779. In the winter of 1780 he raised a body of cavalry, spent in its equipment the last shilling of the estate bequeathed to him by his uncle, and with this force protected the southwestern part of the state from the attacks of the British in South Carolina. He fought in the battles at Hanging Rock and Rocky Mount, did good service in saving the remnant of the army after its defeat at Camden, and on 5 Sept., 1780, was appointed colonel commanding the cavalry in North Carolina. He surprised the
enemy at Wahab’s plantation, and when Cornwallis entered Charlotte, N. C., he withstood three charges by Tarleton’s squadron, in the presence of the whole British army, and then retired in good order. In 1781 Col. Davie, yielding his hopes of gaining additional honor in the field, accepted, at the urgent request of Gen. Greene, the post of commissary-general of the southern army, and, by his zeal, influence, and skill, raised it to a high position, and, added much to the success of the military operations that followed. After the war he settled at Halifax, N. C., in the practice of his profession, and, by his sagacity and eloquence, soon rose to eminence. He served many terms in the legislature, and was a member of the convention that framed the Federal constitution, favoring the equal representation of the states in the national senate, and the taking into account of the slaves in assigning representatives to the south. His name does not appear as a signer of the document, as he was called home by illness but he was one of its most earnest defenders in the North Carolina convention that followed. He drew up the act for establishing the University of North Carolina, which, after much opposition, was passed in 1789, and was active in its formation and support. As architect of its buildings, the choice of professors, and the arrangement of studies, received his personal attention. He was influential in securing the cession of the present state of Tennessee, was three times a commissioner to settle boundary disputes between North and South Carolina, and in 1794 was made major-general of militia. He was elected governor of the state in 1799, but before the close of his term was sent by President Adams, with Oliver Ellsworth and William V. Murray, on a special embassy to the French government, the result of which was the cession and purchase of the cession of New Orleans for $15,000,000. President Jefferson appointed him to treat with the Tuscara Indians in 1802. In 1803 he was an unsuccessful candidate for congress, and after his defeat he withdrew to his farm at the Catawba river, S. C., where he spent the rest of his days, declining a further commission. The New South was in 1813 on the point of falling heir. He was a man of commanding appearance and dignified yet affable manners. See his life, by Fordye M. Hubbard, in Sparks’s ‘American Biographies.’

DAVIES, Charles, mathematician, b. in Washington, completed college, Conn., 22 Jan., 1798; d. in Fishkill Landing, N. Y., 17 Sept., 1876. When a boy he removed with his father to a farm in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., then an unsettled part of the state. He entered the U. S. military academy in December, 1813, graduating in December, 1815, and was assigned to the light artillery. After brief service in New England garrisons, he was transferred to the engineer corps in 1816, and ordered to duty at West Point, but resigned on 1 Dec., 1816, and became principal assistant professor of mathematics and natural and experimental philosophy. He was made full professor of mathematics on 1 May, 1823, and held the office till 31 May, 1837, when he was forced to resign by ill-health consequent upon overwork in preparing his mathematical text-books. A trip to Europe for his health, and the loss of his chair of mathematics in Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., holding it from 1839 till 1841, when he was again forced to resign by threatened illness, and was appointed paymaster in the U. S. army, with the staff rank of major. He served as treasurer of the U. S. Mint in 1862, and in 1848 became professor of mathematics and philosophy in the University of New York. In the following year he retired to Fishkill Landing, on the Hudson, that he might have leisure to complete his series of textbooks. After teaching in the Normal school at Albany, he was made professor of higher mathematics in Columbia college, 18 May, 1857, and in June, 1865, emeritus professor. His works, which are distinguished by plainness and close logical arrangement, include an entire series of textbooks in his difficult science, extending from a primary arithmetic to the higher mathematics, and including, in addition to Legendre’s “Geometry” (1840) and Bourdon’s “Algebra” (1851). Among his more advanced works are “Descriptive Geometry” (New York, 1855); “Surveying and Navigation” (1855); “Elements of Algebra” (1851); “Logic and Utility of Mathematics” (1851); and a “Mathematical Dictionary,” written in conjunction with his son-in-law, Prof. William G. Peck, of Columbia (1854). His last work was a treatise on “The Measuring System” (1870).—His brother, Henry Eugene, b. in Black Lake, near Ogdensburg, N. Y., 8 Feb., 1805; d. in New York city, 17 Dec., 1881, spent his early years upon his father’s farm, and, after receiving a course of non-school education, the erection of buildings, the choice of professors, and the arrangement of studies, received his personal attention. He was influential in securing the cession of the present state of Tennessee, was three times a commissioner to settle boundary disputes between North and South Carolina, and in 1794 was made major-general of militia. He was elected governor of the state in 1799, but before the close of his term was sent by President Adams, with Oliver Ellsworth and William V. Murray, on a special embassy to the French government, the result of which was the cession and purchase of the cession of New Orleans for $15,000,000. President Jefferson appointed him to treat with the Tuscara Indians in 1802. In 1803 he was an unsuccessful candidate for congress, and after his defeat he withdrew to his farm at the Catawba river, S. C., where he spent the rest of his days, declining a further commission. The New South was in 1813 on the point of falling heir. He was a man of commanding appearance and dignified yet affable manners. See his life, by Fordye M. Hubbard, in Sparks’s ‘American Biographies.’

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the battle of Corinth on 3–4 Oct., and commanded the district of Columbus, Ky., in 1863–3, that of Rolla, Mo., in 1863–4, that of Namath, Kansas, in 1864–5, and that of Wisconsin from April till June, 1865. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers on 11 July, 1865, and shortly afterward returned to New York city. He has published "Cosmology: or Mysteries of Creation," an analysis of the law of descent, 1858; "Adam and Ha-Adam" (1859); "Genesisc Discovered" (1860); "Answer to Hugh Miller and Theoretical Geologists" (1861); "How to make Money, and How to keep it" (1866); and "Appeal of a Leyman to the Committee on the Revision of the English Version of the Holy Scriptures, to have Adam and Ha-Adam restored to the English Genesis where left out by former Translators" (1875).—Henry Eugene's son, Henry Eugene, lawyer, b. in New York city, 2 July, 1838, was educated at Harvard, Williams, and Columbia, where he was graduated in 1857. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice. He entered the army in April, 1861, as a captain in the 5th New York volunteers, became major in the 2d New York cavalry in July, and subsequently its colonel. He was made brigadier general of volunteers on 16 Sept., 1863, and served with distinction in the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac till the close of the war. He was brevetted major general of volunteers, 1 Oct., 1864, given his full commission on 4 March, 1865, and commanded the middle district of Alabama till his resignation on 1 Jan., 1866. He was public administrator of New York city in 1866–9, assistant district attorney of the southern district of New York in 1870–2, and since 1873 has been engaged in law practice.

DAVIES, Robert, merchant, b. in Charlottetown, Prince Edward island, 4 May, 1845. He was educated at the Central academy and Prince of Wales college, Charlottetown, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. He was solicitor-general of his native province in 1868, and again in 1872–3, was the leader of the opposition in the legislative assembly until September, 1876, when he became premier and attorney general, which portfolios he retained till 1879, when his administration resigned. He was elected to the local legislature in 1872, and re-elected from time to time to the general, and was re-elected to the lower house of the dominion parliament in 1886. He was elected to the representation of Queen's county, Prince Edward island, in the dominion parliament, and still (1896) represents that constituency. He was counsel for the tenantry of Prince Edward island, before the land commission, presided over by the Right Hon. C. E. Childers, which sat at Halifax, N. S., in 1877, under articles of the Washington treaty. He is a liberal.

DAVIES, Marianne, musician, b. in New England about 1736; d. in London in 1792. She was the elder of two sisters, both of whom made a European reputation as musicians. They were daughters of a Welshwoman, whose husband, a Welshman, had achieved some distinction as a performer on the harpsichord and piano, but about 1762 acquired much greater repute for her skill on the harmonica or musical glasses, which had then been recently improved by Franklin. She was subsequently compelled to relinquish her profession on account of the plain. A woman's nerves of constant playing upon the harmonica. This was so frequent a result of its use that it was banished from many continental towns by official prohibition.—Her sister, Cecilia, a soprano vocalist, b. in London, England, 3 July, 1736, visited Europe in company with Marianne with whom she always resided. Her first public appearance was made at the concert-room, Dean street, Soho, London, 28 April, 1766. After a successful career in the English metropolis, Cecilia and Marianne left England in 1780, and visited Paris and Vienna. While they were in the latter city Metastasio wrote, and Hasse composed the music for, an ode that was sung by Cecilia, accompanied by Marianne on the harmonica. In a letter dated 16 Jan., 1774, the poet describes the beautiful tone of the instrument to the Duke of Brunswick in which Cecilia assimilated her voice to it, making it difficult to distinguish the one from the other. From Vienna the sisters went to Milan, where the younger appeared with great success, in 1771, in the opera of "Ruggiero," by Metastasio and Hasse. Cecilia was the first English-speaking woman to visit in 1747, and Italians accorded the rank of prima donna, bestowing on her the sobriquet "l'Inglese," and admitting her to be the superior of any Italian singer of that time, except Gabrielli. Cecilia afterward sang in Florence, and returned in 1779 to London, where she appeared in several successful operas. Her voice is described as being deficient in both power and volume, but she possessed a neat and facile execution. She revisited Florence, and sang there until 1784, when she once more returned to England, and retired from the stage after the death of her sister. About 1817 she published a collection of six songs by Hasse, Jommelli, Galuppi, and others. She lingered until her ninety-sixth year, borne down by the accumulated weight of years, disease, and poverty.
eighteen months before his death. He was a fine pulpit orator, and published numerous sermons, a collection of which appeared after his death (London, 1767) and passed through several editions, both in this country and in Great Britain, one of which (3 vols., New York, 1851) contains an essay on the "Life and Times of Davies" by the Rev. Dr. Grove. The books were written to merit, including an elegy on his old preceptor, Samuel Blair. His son, William, leaving Princeton college in 1765, entered the army, became inspector-general under Steuben in 1778, and enjoyed the friendship of Washington. He was afterward in the auditor's office, in Richmond, Va.

DAVIES, Thomas, clergyman, b. in Kinton, Herefordshire, England, 21 Dec., 1736; d. in New Milford, Conn., 12 May, 1796. His grandfather, John Davies, emigrated from England about 1740, and settled at Davies Hollow, then a part of Litchfield, Conn., but now in the town of Southbury, Conn. He was the first Episcopalian in the town, and by his efforts the present parish of St. Michael's was organized in 1745. He gave it a tract of land, and contributed largely to the erection of a church. This is the first church in the present St. Michael's church, Litchfield. Thomas was graduated at Yale in 1758, and ordained by the bishop of Canterbury on 23 Aug., 1761. He then returned to this country with a commission from the Society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, to the new parishes of Roxbury, Sharon, New Preston, New Fairfield, and Litchfield. Here he labored zealously, holding occasional services also in other towns. Though he met with many obstacles from the intolerance of the times, he overcame them by his prudent and calm manner of conducting affairs. The Episcopal church in that part of the state was largely due to his labors. The church at New Milford and several others were built under his care.

DAVISS, Joseph Hamilton, lawyer, b. in Bedford county, Va., 4 March, 1774; killed in the battle of Tippecanoe, 7 Nov., 1811. He accompanied his parents in 1779 to Kentucky, where they settled first in Lincoln county and then near Danville. Young Daviss received his education in an academy at Harrodsburg, becoming an excellent classical and mathematical scholar, and afterward pursued his studies in the study of law. He served for six months as a volunteer in the Indian campaign of 1793, and then studied law. In 1795 he was admitted to the bar and, settling in Danville, entered on a career that made his name a household word in the west. Being a federalist, he was excluded from any hope of political advancement, and consequently devoted himself to his profession and attained a high position at the bar. His eccentricities made him famous. Instead of "riding the circuit," he used to shoulder his rifle and range the woods from town to town; and he usually appeared in court in a hunting costume. In 1799 he acted as second to John Rowan in a duel in which Rowan's antagonist was killed, when both principal and seconds fled to avoid prosecution. Daviss was for some time a fugitive; but, after having been in the Union military service, he appeared in court as his counsel, and secured his acquittal. It is said that he was the first western lawyer that ever argued a case in the U. S. supreme court. He came to Washington in a dilapidated hunting uniform, gained an important suit, and returned home by land, without much expense. About this time he married a sister of Chief Justice Marshall, and afterward became U. S. attorney for Kentucky, in which capacity, on 3 Nov., 1806, he moved for an order requiring Burr to appear and answer to a charge of levying war against a nation with which the United States was at peace. The judge overruled the motion; but Burr appeared in court next day and requested that the motion be granted. After this was accomplished, Burr, with his counsel, Henry Clay, Peter Kembly, and the other witnesses upon whom the prosecution relied could not be brought into court, and it was impossible to sustain the charges. This event almost entirely destroyed the popularity of Davies, which even the subsequent revelation of Burr's plot could not fully restore. In 1811 he joined the army of General William H. Harrison as major of Kentucky volunteer dragoons, and served in the campaign against the northwestern Indians. In the battle of Tippecanoe, seeing that an exposed angle of the line was likely to give way before a determined assault, he led a cavalry charge at the head of the savages at that point. The manoeuvre was completely successful, but Maj. Daviss fell, shot through the breast. Counties in Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and Missouri have been named for him. He published "A View of the National Conduct concerning the Conspiracy of 1806" (1807).

DÁVILA, Gil González (dah-vee-lah), Spanish-American author, b. in Ávila, Peru, in 1570; d. in Madrid, Spain, in 1638. He was an attendant of Cardinal Deza at Rome, studied there, and returned to Spain, where he published several works that met with public approval, and was appointed prebendary of the cathedral of Salamanca, chronicler of Castile, and in 1612 chronicler of Spanish America. His publications include "Historia de las antigüedades de Salamanca" (1606); "La vida de Don Alonso Torquemada" (1611); "Teatro de las grandes de Madrid" (1625); "Vida de rey de Castilla Don Enrique III." (1688); "Teatro de las iglesias de España" (1640); and "Teatro de las iglesias de las Indias Occidentales, sus arzobispado y obispado y cosas memorables" (2 vols., 1640-49). He left unpublished works, including "La vida de Felipe III." He was the first to write the ecclesiastical history of Spanish America.

DÁVILA, Népmuceno, naturalist, b. in Castro Urdiales, Spain, in 1774; d. in the Republic of Mexico in 1847. He was born in Madrid in May, 1774, and devoted his whole energy to the foundation of a convent for his order. In 1619 he became a novice at the Convent of Cortina, and finally a priest in 1620. He was the leader of the expedition in 1620, and devoted his whole energy to the foundation of a convent for his order. In 1619 he acquired for $5,000, from the Count of Cortina, the title-deed of the ground on which afterward the convent of San Augustin was built, which to-day is occupied by the National library. But he did not live to see his work finished, as in 1640 he was thrown, by order of the Inquisition, into its dungeons, on a charge of sorcery, and died after seven years of incarceration and torture. Dávila was a close student of natural history, especially the Mexican fauna, and wrote several treatises, of which the most notable one is "Afinidades entre algunas plantas y los mamíferos." The principal cause of his imprisonment was, besides his advanced ideas about the sensibility of plants and the intelligence of animals, regarding as dangerous existing between them, the finding in his cell of many dried and stuffed animals, and collections of plants, as Dávila devoted his leisure to studies of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. He wrote also the following works, which have never been published, but which were preserved at the National library of Mexico: "Un año de caza en Sierra Madre," "Los Amigos del Pacífico," "Los Fósiles de la Mesa Central," and "Los Paquidermos de América."
DÁVILA, Pedro Franco, Spanish-American naturalist, b. in Guayaquil in 1713; d. in 1785. He went to Paris in 1748, and there formed an extensive cabinet of natural history, which, under his management, became one of the finest in Europe. He belonged to the Royal society of Madrid, the Royal society of London, and the societies of Berlin and Paris. His catalogue of his cabinet is held in high estimation.

DÁVILA Y PADILLA, Agustín, Mexican historian, b. in the city of Mexico in 1562; d. in 1604. He was a Dominican lecturer on philosophy and theology in the colleges of Puebla and Mexico, and became archbishop of Santo Domingo in 1601. He visited Rome and Spain to represent the Dominicans of Mexico, and was appointed preacher of the king, Philip III. He left several works, including "Historia de la Provincia de Santiago de México de la orden de Predicadores," and "Historia de las antigüedades de los indios.

DAVION, Antony, clergyman, b. in Isigny, Normandy; d. in New Orleans in 1727. He was educated in the seminary of the Foreign missions, Paris, and after his ordination embarked for Quebec, where he established a church in Quebec, and continued a year in this place. In the early part of 1700 he went to the Mississippi, and in July reached Biloxi. He then labored among the Tonica tribe, but after a time was compelled to take refuge in a French fort. In 1704 the Tonica were destroyed by Mobile, where he was stationed, begging him to come back to them, and he returned. He was allowed to preach without interruption, but, finding them deaf to his appeals, he destroyed their temple and quenched their sacred fires. He was at once compelled to fly from the village; but the Tonica had become much attached to him, and invited him to return again. He made few converts among them, although he persuaded the chief to be baptized in 1716 and to wear European costume. On leaving the Tonica he went to New Orleans.

Davison, John, spiritualist, b. in Orange county, N. Y., 11 Aug., 1828. His youth was passed in hard labor, and with little education, owing to the extreme poverty of his parents. In 1843 Mr. Levinton, of Poughkeepsie, is said to have developed him in extraordinary clairvoyant powers. Although quite uninstructed, it was said that he was able to discourse fluently upon medical, psychological, and general subjects. On 7 March, 1844, he fell into a trance, which lasted sixteen hours, during which time he asserted he conversed with spiritual beings and received instructions as to his future teaching from the interior state. In November, 1845, while clairvoyant, he dictated to the Rev. William Fishbough, in New York, his first work, "The Principles of Nature, her Divine Revelations, and a Voice to Mankind." This book contains a wide range of subjects, and rejects any especial authority in the teachings of the Bible. Mr. Davis has been more successful as a writer than as a lecturer, and has been principally instrumental in promoting the movement of "Spiritualism." The philosophical and theological portions of his writings are interspersed with startling assertions concerning things in heaven and earth which admit of no verification. These works are "The Great Harmonia" (3 vols., New York, 1850-51); "Philosophy of Spiritual intercourse" (1851); "The Present Age and Inner Life," a sequel (1854; 3d ed., Boston, 1870); "The Approaching Crisis," a review of Dr. Bushnell on Spiritualism (New York, 1853); "The Penetration" (Boston, 1856); "The Magic Staff" an autobiography (New York, 1857); "The Harbingers of Health" (1862); "Appetites and Passions" (Boston, 1863); "The World's True Redeemer" (1868); "Principles of Nature" (2d ed., 1868); "Morning Lectures" (1866); "Tale of a Physician" (1867); "Stellar Key to the Summer Land" (1867); "Arabia" (1868); "Memoranda of Persons, Places, and Events" (1868); "The Fountain, with New Jets of Meaning" (1870); and "Mental Diseases and Disorders of the Brain" (New York, 1871).

DAVIS, Asahel, antiquary, b. in Massachusetts in 1791. He published an address on "The Discovery of America by the Northmen" (1840), and "Ancient America and Researches of the East" (New York, 1847).

DAVIS, Benjamin Franklin, soldier, b. in Alabama in 1822; d. at Beverly Ford, Va., 9 June, 1865. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1854, and distinguished himself in both the infantry and cavalry service in New Mexico. In 1862 he became colonel of the 8th New York cavalry. He was instantly killed while commanding a brigade at the battle of Beverly Ford.

DAVIS, Caroline E., author, b. in Northwood, N. H., in 1831. Her maiden name was Kelly, and under that name she first gained reputation. She resided in Exeter, N. H., until her marriage in 1867, when she removed to Andover, Mass. She has written a large number of books for children, school libraries, founded on her experience as teacher in a mission-school. Her works include "The Child's Bible Stories" (4 vols.); "Little Sermon Talks"; "No Cross, No Crown"; and many other attractive books for children.

DAVIS, Charles, lawyer, b. in Mansfield, Conn., 1 Jan., 1789; d. in Vermont in 1863. His ancestors were Puritans, who had emigrated from England early in the 17th century and settled in Mansfield, where his father resided until 1792, when he removed to Rockingham, Vt. He was graduated at Middlebury College in 1811, studied law under Mr. Chipman, of Middlebury, and in 1814 was admitted to the bar. During his residence there he became engaged in the exciting political subjects connected with the war of 1812-5, and for some years edited the Vermont State, a paper favoring that war. He always advocated the duty of defending the country, however, and often served in the militia. In 1816 Judge Davis removed to Barton, Orleans co., and in 1818 to Waterbury, Conn. He settled in Danville in 1828, and was elected state's attorney for the county of Caledonia, which office he held seven years, and was re-elected in 1838. In 1841-5 he was U. S. district attorney of Vermont, and in 1845 was elected judge of probate for the district of Caledonia, and re-elected in 1846. A bill was passed in that year for the election of an additional judge of the superior court, and the place was offered to him. His opinions were published in the 19th and 20th volumes of the "Vermont Reports." He was chosen to be a representative in the state legislature, although the majority of the town were opposed to the Whig party, of which he was a leading member. His works are "The Great Harmonia," "Philosophy of Spiritual intercourse," "The Present Age and Inner Life," "The Approaching Crisis," and other tracts.

DAVIS, Charles Augustus, merchant, b. in New York in 1795; d. there, 27 Jan., 1867. For many years he was in the iron trade with Sidney Brooks, and in a letter to Haleck, written from Athens, he says: "I do not know how I can go back to business and pig iron in John street." He was well versed in commercial and financial affairs, and
wrote brilliantly and intelligently upon those subjects. The "Peter Sibers Letter" and "Major Jack Downing's Letters" (New York, 1834), first published in the "Commercial Advertiser," detail his interviews with President Jackson and the plans for overthrowing the U.S. bank. For many years, his house in New York was the resort of the poet Halleck and other of the Knickerbocker writers.

**DAVIS, Charles Henry Stanley,** physician, b. in Goshen, Conn., 4 March, 1840. He received his medical degree at the University of Maryland and at the medical-school of the New York university, where he was graduated in 1865. He studied afterward in the hospitals of New York and Boston, Paris and London, and settled in Meriden, Conn. He was a member of the Connecticut state legislature in 1873, 1884, and in 1885. He has travelled extensively in Europe, and has studied hospital practice in London and Paris. He was one of the founders of the American philological society in 1864, and was its first corresponding secretary and its vice-president. He is a member of numerous medical and historic societies, among which is la Société d'Anthropologie of Paris, has contributed to many of the medical and scientific periodicals of this country and of Europe, and was the editor of the first volume of the "Boston Medical Register," 1865. He has published a "History of the Waters of Nantucket," in the course of which he discovered the "new south shoal" and several smaller shoals directly in the track of vessels sailing between New York and Europe, and of coasting vessels from Boston. These discoveries were thought to account for several wrecks and accidents before unexplained, and called forth the special acknowledgments of insurance companies and merchants. He became commander in June, 1854, and was given the "St. Marys," in the Pacific squadron, during 1857-9, after which he was appointed superintendent of the "American Nautical Almanac." He has filled this place in 1849-56, and the existence of the "Almanac" was largely due to his efforts. In November, 1861, he became captain, and during that year was a member of the board of officers of the squadron, and was a chief of staff and fleet-officer. In May, 1862, he was appointed flag-officer of the Mississippi flotilla, succeeding Andrew H. Foote in that capacity. Soon after his arrival, the Confederate fleet lying below Fort Pillow, consisting of eight iron-clad steamers, four of which were fitted up as rams, steamed up for an engagement. The flotilla was quickly put in motion to receive them, and, after an action lasting about an hour, three of the Confederate gun-boats were disabled, and the fleet retreated under the guns of Fort Pillow. Subsequently (5 June) the fort was abandoned. Three days later the flotilla moved down the river near Memphis, and again engaged the Confederate fleet. A running fight ensued, in which all the Confederate vessels were either captured or destroyed, except the "Van Horn." After the engagement Capt. Davis received the surrender of Memphis, then joined Admiral Farragut, and was engaged in operations around Vicksburg, and in expeditions up the Yazoo river. He was commissioned commodore in July, 1862, and became chief of the bureau of navigation in Washington, and was made rear-admiral, to date from February, 1863. In 1865 he was appointed superintendent of the naval observatory in Washington, and in 1867 commanded the South Atlantic squadron. He returned to Washington in 1868, and, after being
made a member of the light-house board, became comptroller of the " receptor navy-yard," but later resumed his old place of superintendent of the naval observatory. He was a member of numerous scientific societies, and in February, 1877, was elected a member of the National academy of sciences. Admiral Davis, during his connection with the commission to study the laws of tidal action, and published a "Memoir upon the Geological Action of the Tidal and other Currents of the Ocean," in the "Memoirs of the American Academy." (Boston, 1849), and "The Law of Deposition of the Flood Tide; its Dynamical Action and Office." (Washington, 1842). He contributed various translations and articles on mathematical astronomy and geodesy to periodicals, and was the author of an English translation of Gauss's "Theria Motus Corporum Celestium." (Boston, 1869). His son, Charles Henri Francis, officer, b. in Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 1845, was graduated at the U.S. naval academy in 1864, and served in the Mediterranean squadron till 1867, meanwhile becoming ensign and master in 1866. From 1867 till 1870 he was on the "Winnipesaukee," the Atlantic squadron and from 1872 till 1874 on the Pacific. He received his commission as lieutenant in March, 1868, and became a lieutenant-commander in December of the same year. From 1875 till 1885 he was engaged principally in astronomical work, at first in the naval observatory in Washington, and then in expeditions for the determination of longitude by means of the submarine cables from Europe to the Atlantic islands and the eastern coast of South America during 1877-9; in India, China, and Japan during 1881-2, and on the western coast of South America during 1883-4. In 1885 he was made commander and given the training-ship "Saratoga." His investigations have been published by the government, and are entitled "Chronometer Rates as affected by Temperature and other Causes." (1877); with Lieut.-Com. Francis M. Greene, "Telegraphic Determination of Longitudes, embracing the Meridians of Lisbon, Madeira, Porto Grande, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres, with the Latitudes of the Several Stations." (1880); "Telegraphic Determination of Longitudes in the Indian Ocean." (1882); and with Lieut. John A. Norris, "Telegraphic Determination of Longitudes in Mexico and on the West Coasts of Central and South America." (1885).

DAVIS, Daniel, soldier, d. 17 Sept., 1814. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of New York voluneteers, 29 June, 1812, and brigadier-general in 1814. He was killed at the head of his brigade in the sortie from Fort Erie.

DAVIS, David, jurist, b. in Cecil county, Md., 9 March, 1815; d. in Bloomington, Ill., 26 June, 1886. He was graduated at Kenyon college, Ohio, in 1832, studied law in Massachusetts, and went through a course at the law-school of New Haven, removed to Illinois in 1835, and was admitted to the bar, after which he settled in Bloomington. He was elected to the state legislature in 1844, was a delegate at large in 1845, and again in 1861, resigning in October, 1862. He was an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln, and rode the circuit with him every year. He was an active opponent of the convention that nominated Mr. Lincoln for the presidency in 1860, accompanied him on his journey to Washington, and in October, 1862, was appoint

ed a justice of the supreme court of the United States. After President Lincoln's assassination Judge Davis was an administrator of his estate. In 1870 he held, with the minority of the supreme court, that the acts of congress making government notes a legal tender in payment of debts were constitutional. In February, 1872, the National convention of the labor reform party nominated him as its candidate for president, on a platform that declared, among other things, in favor of a national currency "base" on the faith and re sources of the nation," and interchangeable with 3-56 per cent. of the government, and demanded the establishment of an eight-hour law throughout the country, and the payment of the national debt "without mortgaging the property of the people to enrich capitalists.

In answer to the letter informing him of his nomination, Judge Davis said: "I desire to thank the convention for the unexpected honor which they have conferred upon me. The chief magistracy of the republic should neither be sought nor declined by any American citizen." His name was also used before the Liberal Republican convention at Cincinnati the same year, and received 924 votes on the first ballot. After the regular nominations had been made, he determined to retire from the contest, and so announced in a final answer to the labor reformers. He resigned his seat on the supreme bench to take his place in the U. S. senate on 4 March, 1877, having been elected by the votes of independents and democrats to succeed John A. Logan. He was reelected in the senate as an independent, but acted more commonly with the democrats. After the death of President Garfield in 1881 Judge Davis was chosen president of the senate. He resigned his seat in 1883, and retired to his home in Bloomington, where he resided quietly till his death. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Williams college, Beloit college, and the Wesleyan university at Bloomington.

DAVIS, Edwin Hamilton, archaeologist, b. in Ross county, Ohio, 22 Jan., 1811. He was educated at Kenyon college, and was graduated at Cincinnati medical college in 1888. He practiced in Chillicothe till 1885, when he was called to the chair of materia medica and therapeutics in the New York medical college. Dr. Davis was for a time one of the conductors of the "American Medical Monthly." He has given much attention to the subject of American antiquities, aided Charles Whittlesey in explorations of ancient mounds in 1836, and from 1845 till 1847, assisted by Ephraim G. Squier, he surveyed nearly one hundred groups of works, and opened two hundred mounds at his own expense. He gathered the largest collection of mound-relics ever made in this country, which now forms part of the collection of Blackmore's museum in Salisbury, England.
second collection of duplicates, with the results of subsequent collecting, is now in the possession of the American museum of natural history, New York. The results of his extensive explorations are embodied in “Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley,” which formed the first volume of the collection of the Smithsonian Institute to knowledge (1848). This work was characterized by the distinguished Swiss archaeologist, A. Morlot, in a paper before the American philosophical society in 1863, as being “as glorious a monument of American science as Bunker Hill is of American history during the spring of 1834 Dr. Davis delivered a course of lectures on archaeology before the Lowell institute in Boston, which were repeated in Brooklyn and New York.—His son, John Woodbridge, civil engineer, b. in New York city, 18 July, 1854, after some experience in connection with railroad surveying parties, was graduated with the degree of B. E. at Columbia college school of mines in 1878. While an undergraduate he published “Formula for the Calculation of Railroad Earthwork and Average Haul” (New York, 1878), which, after its publication, was adopted as a text-book in six engineering schools in the United States. During 1879 he published in “Van Nostrand’s Engineering Magazine” a series of mathematical papers devoted to original solutions of engineering calculations. The material of these papers has since been incorporated into the text-books on engineering, mechanics, and mathematics. His method for calculating land surveys has been introduced in the principal treatises on that subject, and is now used in lieu of older methods for determining areas of land. For several years after graduation he was professionally occupied, and then established and became principal of the Woodbridge school in New York city, which has for its special purpose the preparing of students for technical schools.—

Joseph Slocum, brother of Edwin Hamilton, lawyer, b. inPickaway county, Ohio, 21 Nov., 1812; d. in Mount Vernon, Ohio, 21 Dec., 1884. He was graduated at Kenyon in 1835, and, after studying at the Cincinnati law school, was admitted to the bar in 1837. Mr. Davis settled in Mount Vernon, and the practice of his profession in connection with Columbus Delano. He was twice elected to the county court, and held other offices, both national and local. He was mayor of Mount Vernon for several terms, and paymaster in the U. S. army during 1864-5.—Werter Renick, another brother, clergyman, b. in Circleville, Ohio, 1 April, 1815, was educated at Kenyon college, and received the degree of M. D. from the College of medicine and surgery in Cincinnati. Subsequently he became a minister in the Methodist church, and entered the Ohio conference in 1835. He then filled various pastorate in West Virginia and Ohio until 1853, when he was transferred to the Missouri conference and stationed at St. Louis. In 1854 he became professor of natural sciences in McKendree college, where he remained until 1858, acting as president during his last year at that institution. He was president of the 18th Kansas cavalry, and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel to raise and organize the 18th Kansas cavalry in 1862, of which he became colonel, and continued in command of that regiment until the close of the war. Dr. Davis was a member of the first state legislature of Kansas, and also held the office of superintendent of public instruction in Douglas county. He was a member of the general conferences of 1868, 1872, and 1880, and a delegate to the Ecumenical Methodist conference in London, and to the Centennial conference held in Baltimore, Md., in 1884. He edited, in 1859, “The Kansas Message,” the first paper published in Baldwin City, and has published several sermons.

DAVIS, Emerson, clergyman, b. in Ware, Mass., 15 July, 1798; d. in Westfield, Mass., 8 June, 1866. He was graduated at Williams in 1821, and took charge of the academy at Westfield until the following year; in 1834 Dr. Davis delivered a course of lectures on archaeology before the Lowell institute in Boston, which were repeated in Brooklyn and New York. His son,—

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finally in East Hampton. His father was a farmer, shoemaker, and tanner. Henry was prepared for college at Clinton academy, and was graduated at Yale in 1796, when he accepted a tutorship in Williams, which he held till January, 1798, going in that year to Sonora, Conn., in order to study theology with Dr. Charles Backus. In July of the following year he was licensed to preach by the Association of Tolland county, and shortly afterward appointed tutor in Yale, where he remained until 1808. In 1806 he was called to the professorship of Greek in Union, and after spending the next few years there, became president of Middlebury, and was ordained at the same time. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Union, and the Greek professorship again offered him, which he declined. He was appointed president of Hamilton college, where he remained until his resignation in 1813. He was active in establishing the theological seminary at Auburn, and the American board of commissioners for foreign missions. After his resignation, Dr. Davis published a "Narrative of the Embarrassments and Decline of Hamilton College" (1818). He also published many sermons and addresses.

His son, Thomas T., lawyer, b. in Middlebury, Vt., 22 Aug., 1810; d. in Syracuse, N. Y., 2 May, 1873, was graduated at Hamilton college in 1831. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Syracuse in 1834. He was counsel of the proprietors of the manufacturing establishments of that city, and took an active interest in railroad and mining enterprises. In 1862 he was elected to congress, and re-elected in 1864. After that date he resided in Syraucuse, devoting himself to his law practice.

Davis, Henry Winter, statesman, b. in Annapolis, Md., 16 Aug., 1817; d. in Baltimore, 30 Dec., 1865. His father, Rev. Henry Lyon Davis, of the Protestant Episcopal church, was the president of St. John's college, at Annapolis, and of St. Ann's parish. He lost both offices on account of his Federal political convictions. In 1861, he moved to Wilmington, Del., leaving his son with Elizabeth Brown Winter, an aunt, who possessed a noble character, and was rigid in her system of training children. The boy afterward went to Philadelphia, and was instructed under his father's supervision.

In 1827 the family returned to Maryland and settled in Anne Arundel county. Here Henry Winter became much attached to field-sports, with an old fowling-piece upon his shoulder, burning much powder and returning with a small amount of game. The insight into slavery that he thus gained affected him strongly. He said after years: "My familiar association with the slaves, while a boy, gave me great insight into their feelings and views. They spoke with freedom before a boy what they would have repressed before a man. They were far from indifferent to their condition; they felt wronged, and sighed for freedom. They were attached to my father, and loved me, yet they habitually spoke of the day when God would deliver them." He was educated in Alexandria, and at Kenyon college, where he was graduated in 1837. His marriage in 1838 with a few slaves to be divided between himself and his sister, but he would not allow them to be sold, although he might have pursued his studies with ease and comfort. Rather than do this he obtained a tutorship, and, notwithstanding these arduous tasks, not without suffering, became president of the University of Virginia, which he entered in 1839. The expenses of his legal studies were defrayed with the proceeds of some land that his aunt had sold for the purpose. He began practice in Alexandria, Va., but first attained celebrity in the Episcopal convention of Maryland by his defense of Dr. H. V. D. Johns against the accusation of Bishop Whittingham for having violated the canon of the Episcopal church in consenting to officiate in the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1830 he removed to Baltimore, where he held a high social and professional position. He was a prominent whig, and known as the brilliant orator and controversialist of the Scott canvass in 1852. He was elected a member of congress for the 3d district of Maryland (part of Baltimore) in 1854, and re-elected in 1856. He was principal of the University of Maryland "decorated him with its censure," as he expressed it on the floor of the house; but he declared to his constituents that, if they would not allow their representative to exercise his private judgment as to what were the best interests of the state, "you may send a slave to Congress, but you cannot send me." After the attack on the 8th Massachusetts regiment in Baltimore in 1861, Mr. Davis published a card announcing himself as an "unconditional union" candidate for congress, and conducted his campaign almost entirely amid a storm of reproach and abuse, but not defeated, but receiving about 6,000 votes. When Mr. Lincoln was nominated in 1860, Mr. Davis was offered the nomination for vice-president, but declined it; and when the question of his appointment to the cabinet was agitated, he urged the selection of John A. Gilmer in his stead. He was again in congress in 1863-5, and served as chairman of the committee on foreign affairs. Although representing a slave state, Mr. Davis was conspicuous for unsleeping fidelity to the Union and advocacy of emancipation. He heartily supported the administration, but deprecated the assumption of extraordinary powers by the executive, and denounced congress as cowardly for not authorizing by statute what it expected that department to do. He early favored the enlistment of negroes in the army, and said, "I would not consent to have a musket on the shoulder." In the summer of 1865 he made a speech in Chicago in favor of negro suffrage. Mr. Davis was denounced by politicians as impractical. He used to say that he who compromised a moral principle was a scoundrel, but that he who would not compromise would be a fool. Mr. Davis possessed an unusually fine library, and was gifted with a good memory and a brilliant mind, which was united with many personal advantages. Inheriting force and scholarship from his father, he had received
also a share of his mother's milder qualities, which
won many friends, although, to the public, he
seemed stern and dictatorial. At his death con-
gress met apart a day for the commemoration of
his public services, an honor never before paid to
an ex-member of congress. He published a book enti-
tled "The War of 1812" (Baltimore, 1853). His col-
clected speeches, together with a eulogy by his col-
league, John A. J. Cresswell, were published
in New York in 1867.

DAVIS, Isaac, patriot, b. in 1748; d. in Concord,
Mass., 1775. He was captain of the Ac-
ton minute-men, and led them against the British
at Concord bridge, saying: "I have not a man that
is afraid to go." He was killed by the first volley.
Bancroft describes him as "stately in his person,
a man of few words; earnest even to solemnity."
His body, with those of two of his company, was
brought to his home and laid in the bedroom of
his wife, from whom he had parted only a few
hours before. The three men "were followed to
the village graveyard by a concourse of the neigh-
bors from miles around." Mrs. Davis lived to a
great age. When she was over ninety, "the United
States in congress bethought themselves to pay
honors to her husband's martyrdom."

DAVIS, Isaac, lawyer, b. in Northborough,
Mass., 2 June, 1779; d. in Worcester, Mass., 1
April, 1848. He was educated in a private school,
studied law, and began the practice of his profes-
sion in Worcester, Mass., where he soon rose to
eminence. He was mayor of Worcester for three
years, and for eleven years a member of the Massa-
chusetts senate. Mr. Davis was a zealous promoter
of the abolition cause. He was a member of the
board of trustees of Brown university in 1838, and a fellow in 1851. For forty years he was
president of the board of trustees of the Worcester
academy, and for some time was an active member
of the Massachusetts board of education. He has
received the degree of LL.D.

DAVIS, Jefferson, statesman, b. in that part of
Christian county, Ky., which now forms Todd
county, 3 June, 1808. His father, Samuel Davis,
had served in the Georgia cavalry during the Revo-
lation, and, when Jefferson was an infant, removed
with his family to a place near Godville, Wilkin-
son co., Miss. Young Davis entered Transylvania
college, Kentucky, but left in 1824, on his appoint-
ment by President Monroe to the U. S. military
academy. On his graduation, in 1828, he was as-
signed to the 1st infantry, and served on the fron-
tier, taking part in the Black Hawk war of 1831.

He was promoted to first lieutenant of dragoons
on 4 March, 1833, but, after more service against
the Indians, abruptly resigned on 30 June, 1835,
and having married, after a romantic elopement,
the daughter of Zachary Taylor, then a colonel in
the army, settled near Vicksburg, Miss., and became
cotton-planter. Here he pursued a life of study
and retirement till 1843, when he entered politics in
the midst of an exciting gubernatorial canvass. He
was chosen an elector on the Folk and Dallas ticket
in 1841, and in a subsequent canvass, and in 1845 was sent to congress, taking his seat in December of that year. He at once took an ac-
tive part in debate, speaking on the tariff, the Ore-
gon question, and military matters, especially with
reference to the preparations for war with Mexico.
On 6 Feb., 1846, in a speech on the Oregon ques-
tion, he spoke of the "love of union in our hearts," and,
spoking of the battles of the Revolution, said: "They form a monument to the common
glory of our common country."
charge of the organization and equipment of the surveying parties sent out to examine the various routes proposed to the states; that the acceptance of the appropriation for the extension of the capital. Mr. Davis left the cabinet at the close of President Pierce’s term in 1857, and in the same year entered the senate again. He opposed the French spoliation bill, advocated the southern route for the Pacific rail, and continued to contest the doctrine of the sovereignty of the states, often encounters Stephen A. Douglas in debate on this question. After the settlement of the Kansas contest by the passage of the Kansas conference bill, in which he had taken a chief part, he wrote to the people of his state that it was “the true takingsall of which we can demand.” Mr. Davis was the recognized democratic leader in the 36th congress. He had made a tour of the eastern states in 1858, making speeches at Boston, Portland, Me., New York, and other places, and in 1859, in reply to an invitation to attend the Webster birthday festival in Boston, wrote a letter denouncing “partisans who avow the purpose of obliterating the landmarks of our fathers,” and containing strong Union sentiments. He had been frequently mentioned as a democratic candidate for the presidency in the ensuing election of 1860, though his friends announced that he did not desire the nomination. Before congress met, in the autumn of 1860, Mr. Davis was summoned to Washington by members of President Buchanan’s cabinet to suggest some modifications of the forthcoming session. The suggestion was made, and were adopted. In the ensuing session Mr. Davis made, on 10 Dec., 1860, a speech in which he carefully distinguished between independence, which the states had achieved at great cost, and the Union, which had cost “little time, little money, and little effort.” He was appointed on the senate committee of thir-teen to examine and report on the condition of the country, and, although at first excused at his own request, finally consented to serve, accepting the appointment in a speech in which he avowed his willingness to make any sacrifice by the impending struggle. The committee, after remaining in session several days, reported, on 31 Dec., their inability to come to any satisfactory conclu- sion. On 10 Jan., 1861, Mr. Davis made another speech there in the controversy on the right of secession, denying that of coercion, and urging the withdrawal of the garrison from Fort Sumter. Mississippi had seceded on 9 Jan., and on 24 Jan., having been officially informed of the fact, Mr. Davis withdrew from the senate and went to his home, having taken leave of his associates in a speech in which he defended the cause of the south, and, in closing, begged pardon of all whom he had ever offended.

Before he reached home he had been appointed by the convention commander-in-chief of the army of Mississippi, with the rank of major-general; but on 16 Feb., 1861, he exchanged this office for that of president of the Confederate states, to which the provisional congress at Montgomery had elected him on 9 Feb. He selected for his cabinet Robert Toombs, of Georgia, as secretary of state; Leroy P. Walker, the inveterate advocate of the secession of the South Carolina of South Carolina, secretary of the treasury; Stephen R. Mallory, of Florida, secretary of the navy; Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, at- torney-general; and John H. Reagan, of Texas, postmaster-general. The last time continued in the same capacity as the Confederate states, as the Confederate states, maintained its existence. Toombs, Walker, and Memminger were succeeded by others. In his in- augural address Mr. Davis asserted that “necessity, not choice,” had led to the secession of the southern states; that the acceptance of the appropriation for the extension of the capitol. Mr. Davis left the cabinet at the close of President Pierce’s term in 1857, and in the same year entered the senate again. He opposed the French spoliation bill, advocated the southern route for the Pacific rail, and continued to contest the doctrine of the sovereignty of the states, often encounters Stephen A. Douglas in debate on this question. After the settlement of the Kansas contest by the passage of the Kansas conference bill, in which he had taken a chief part, he wrote to the people of his state that it was “the true takingsall of which we can demand.” Mr. Davis was the recognized democratic leader in the 36th congress. He had made a tour of the eastern states in 1858, making speeches at Boston, Portland, Me., New York, and other places, and in 1859, in reply to an invitation to attend the Webster birthday festival in Boston, wrote a letter denouncing “partisans who avow the purpose of obliterating the landmarks of our fathers,” and containing strong Union sentiments. He had been frequently mentioned as a democratic candidate for the presidency in the ensuing election of 1860, though his friends announced that he did not desire the nomination. Before congress met, in the autumn of 1860, Mr. Davis was summoned to Washington by members of President Buchanan’s cabinet to suggest some modifications of the forth-coming session. The suggestion was made, and were adopted. In the ensuing session Mr. Davis made, on 10 Dec., 1860, a speech in which he carefully distinguished between independence, which the states had achieved at great cost, and the Union, which had cost “little time, little money, and little effort.” He was appointed on the senate committee of thir-teen to examine and report on the condition of the country, and, although at first excused at his own request, finally consented to serve, accepting the appointment in a speech in which he avowed his willingness to make any sacrifice by the impending struggle. The committee, after remaining in session several days, reported, on 31 Dec., their inability to come to any satisfactory conclu- sion. On 10 Jan., 1861, Mr. Davis made another speech there in the controversy on the right of secession, denying that of coercion, and urging the withdrawal of the garrison from Fort Sumter. Mississippi had seceded on 9 Jan., and on 24 Jan., having been officially informed of the fact, Mr. Davis withdrew from the senate and went to his home, having taken leave of his associates in a speech in which he defended the cause of the south, and, in closing, begged pardon of all whom he had ever offended.

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and fourteen Union prisoners were selected by lot and held as hostages for the safety of the condemned men. The latter were ultimately put on the laws of warfare, and Mr. Davis of the National government, and subsequently a cartel was adopted for the exchange of prisoners, which remained in force till its suspension in 1864, caused by disagreement as to the status of negro soldiers. In November, 1861, a presidential election was held in the Confederate States, and Mr. Davis was chosen president for six years without opposition. In his message to the provisional congress at its last session, 18 Nov., 1861, he briefly sketched the situation at the close of the first year of the war, alluding to the Confederate successes, the contest for the possession of Kentucky and Missouri, and to the "Trent" affair. (See Wilkes, Charles.) He urged the construction of another railroad line through the Confederacy, asserting the improvement of the south in military means and financial condition, and the inefficiency of the blockade, and said: "If it were indeed a rebellion in which we were engaged, we might find ample vindication for the course we have adopted in the scenes which are now being enacted in the United States." The first congress under the permanent constitution met in Richmond, on 18 Feb., and Mr. Davis was inaugurated on 22 Feb. The Confederacy had just met with its first serious reverses in the fall of Forts Henry and Donelson; but in his inaugural, after a vindication of the right of secession, Mr. Davis indulged in many favorable hopes. "The final result in our favor, he said, 'is not doubt; it has sunk under the immense load of debt which they have incurred. . . . In the heart of a people resolved to be free, these disasters tend but to stimulate to increased resistance. In his short messages of 25 Feb. and 15 Aug., he sought to improve the measures for the improvement of the Confederate forces. The result of the reverses in the early months of the year, to which had now been added the capture of New Orleans, began to show itself in a growing opposition to Mr. Davis's administration, which up to this time had seemed one, but universally popular, and this opposition increased in force up to the latest days of the war. One of the first acts of the congress was to pass a sweeping secession law, to which Mr. Davis reluctantly assented. This was stoutly resisted in some quarters, and led to the break in correspondence between Mr. Davis and Gov. Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, who disputed the constitutionality of the measure. Congress also authorized the suspension of the habeas corpus act for ten miles around Richmond, and the formation of a military police, for the alleged reason that the government was continually in danger from the presence in Richmond of National spies, and the consequent plots and intrigues. Mr. Davis was present with Gen. Lee at the battle of Fair Oaks on 31 May, and, after the wounding of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in that engagement, assigned Lee to the command of the Army of Northern Virginia, having previously, on 13 March, charged him, "under the direction of the president, with the conduct of military operations. During a visit to the army in the western depot, in Dec., 1862, Mr. Davis, in an address to the Mississippi legislators, defended the secession law and declared that in "all respects, the Confederacy was better prepared for war than it was a year previous." The proclamation of emancipation by President Lincoln, on 1 Jan., 1863, affected the 23 Dec., 1862, Mr. Davis a retaliatory proclamation, dated 23 Dec., 1862, in which, after reciting, among other acts, the hanging of William B. Mumford for tearing down the United States flag at New Orleans, after the city was captured by the National forces, Gen. Benjamin F. Butler was accused of forgery, it was ordered that all commissioned officers serving under him, as well as any found serving in company with slaves, should be treated as robbers and criminals deserving death. These threats, however, were generally disregarded, though reported by the legislation of the congress. In his message of January, 1863, Mr. Davis announced his intention of turning over National prisoners for prosecution in state courts, as abettors of servile insurrection; but this proposition was rejected by congress, and provision made for their trial by military tribunals. The two long messages sent by Mr. Davis to congress in 1863 consist largely of discussions of the position of foreign powers, especially Great Britain, with reference to the war. The one dated 7 Dec. announces the fall of Vicksburg and Fort Pillow, and expresses "the compulsory reduction of the currency to the amount required by the business of the country," together with other measures for improving the finances, which had become hopelessly depreciated. They had never been on a sound basis, and the currency had declined in its value from one cent to one dollar. In April, 1863, in compliance with a request of the Confederate congress, Mr. Davis issued an address to the people of the south, in which he drew the happiest conclusions as to the success of the Confederacy, from the way in which, in the face of the worst of obstacles, it had established and disciplined armies. "At no previous period of the war," said he, "have our forces been so numerous, so well organized, and so thoroughly disciplined, armed, and equipped as at present." The district of United States property of Vicksburg and Vicksburg—coming in the face of this assertion, and the state of the currency just mentioned, embodied the opposition party in all parts of the Confederacy fiercely to assail the administration. Mr. Davis was held responsible for the advance into Pennsylva nia, and the inactivity in appointing Pemberton to command in the west. Charles G. Mem minger, secretary of the treasury, resigned, and his place was filled by George A. Trenholm; but the new secretary was unable to stop the depreciation of the currency. The lack of coin in the country, the "yellow fever" in the south, and the spirit of speculation fostered by the enormous issues of paper money, hastened the financial ruin of the Confederacy. Food, too, was scarce. Kentucky and Tennessee, whence had come most of the meat supplies, were lost to the Confederacy, and the army was on half-rations. At this time there was a clamor against the commissary-general, Col. Northrop. A committee of the Confederate congress investigated the matter and exonerated him; but the opponents of the administration have continued to hold him, and Mr. Davis through him, responsible for the scarcity of food in the Confederacy, and therefore, indirectly, for much of the sufferings of Union prisoners during the war. The exchange of prisoners had been interrupted for some time by the refusal of the Confederate government to recognize negroes as national prisoners, and after many futile attempts to arrive at an understanding with the National government, "We offered," says Mr. Davis ("Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," vol. ii., p. 601), "to the United States government their sick and wounded, without regard to race," but was "turned down." The year 1864 opened with Confederate successes in Florida, the southwest, and North Caro-
lina; and Mr. Davis, in his message of 2 May, said: "The armies in northern Virginia and Tennessee still oppose, with formidable barrier to the progress of the invader." That progress, however, was not long to be stayed. By an order issued on 17 July, 1864, Mr. Davis removed Gen. Joseph E. Johnston from the command of the army opposed to Gen. Sherman in Georgia. The cause and alleged grounds of this removal have not yet ceased to be subjects for controversy, being asserted by Mr. Davis's opponents that personal reasons influenced him against an officer with whom he had never been very friendly, while his supporters, denying this, fully justify the act. The reasons given in a Joint Gen. Cooper's and brief dispatch were, that Gen. Johnston had "failed to arrest the advance of the enemy to the vicinity of Atlanta, and expressed no confidence that he could defeat or repel him." In answer to which Gen. Johnston wrote: "I assert that Sherman's army is much stronger, compared with that of Tennessee, than Grant's compared with that of northern Virginia. Yet the enemy has been compelled to advance much more slowly to the vicinity of Atlanta than to that of Richmond and Petersburg, and penetrated much deeper into Virginia than into Ga., a permission John B. Hood, successor of Gen. Johnston, was obliged to evacuate Atlanta on 1 Sept. Mr. Davis then visited Georgia and endeavored to raise the spirits of the people there, and to restore harmony between the Confederate and state governments. Gen. Breckinridge, who had opposed the conscription act, continued to be hostile to the administration, notwithstanding an interview with Mr. Davis in which the latter tried to convince him that his complaints were unjust. He reviewed and addressed Hood's army on 18 Sept., and afterward, in speeches at Macon, Augusta, and elsewhere, strove to inspire the people with the spirit of renewed resistance, and to persuade them that an honorable peace was impossible. As is evident from the tone of these and other speeches, the peace party in the south was daily gaining strength. Besides those who really desired peace, there were others who hoped that a rejected attempt to treat with the federal government might fire the south with indignation. As early as 30 Dec., 1863, Gov. Zebulon B. Vance, of North Carolina, had written to Mr. Davis urging negotiation. The latter, in his answer, dated 27 June, 1864, made unsuccessful attempts to communicate with the authorities at Washington, and concluded that another would be undesirable. In January, 1865, however, after an interview with Francis P. Blair, Jr., who had gone to Richmond, unofficially, in the hope of bringing about peace, Mr. Davis agreed to send three commissioners to confer with the national government. The result was an unsatisfactory meeting on a steamer in Hampton Roads. On the return of the commissioners public meetings were held, at which there seemed to be a return of the enthusiasm of the early days of the war. Peace with the independence of the south was now seen to be impossible, and the horrors of subjugation by the north were painted in gloomy colors by the speakers. Mr. Davis, always an able and impressive speaker, made what was the best argument of the speeches of his life. But this outburst of enthusiasm was only temporary. The evacuation of Atlanta had been followed by Sherman's march to the sea, and Hood's disastrous campaign in Tennessee. Gen. Hood himself said, in speaking of it, when taking leave of his army on his return to Atlanta, "It is my responsibility for its conception." These reverses, however, with Grant's steady advance on Rich-

mond, and, above all, the re-election of President Lincoln, had produced a growing conviction in the south that defeat was inevitable. The Confederate congress that met in November, 1864, was outspoken in opposition to the administration, and in January, 1865, the Virginia delegation urged a change in the cabinet, expressing their want of confidence in its members. As a consequence of this, James A. Seddon, then secretary of war, sent in his resignation.

In his last message to congress, dated 13 March, 1865, Mr. Davis, while acknowledging the peril of the Confederacy, asserted that it had ample means of meeting the emergency. On Sunday, 2 April, 1865, while seated in his pew in St. Paul's church, Richmond, he was handed a telegram from Gen. Lee, announcing the latter's speedy withdrawal from Petersburg, and the consequent necessity for the evacuation of the capital. That evening, accompanied by his personal staff, members of the cabinet, and others, he left by train for Danville. On his arrival there he issued, on 5 April, a proclamation of which he afterward admitted, "viewed by the light of subsequent events, it may fairly be said it was over-sanguine. In it he said: "Relieved from the necessity of guarding particular points, our army will be free to move from point to point, to strike the enemy in detail far from his base." Danville was abandoned in less than a week, and after a conference at Greensboro, N. C., with Gens. Johnston and Beauregard, in which his hopes of continuing the war met with little encouragement, he went to Charlotte, where he heard of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. His wife had preceded him with a small escort, and it was just after he had overtaken her, while encamped near Irwonsville, Ga., that the whole party were captured, on 10 May, by a body of cavalry under Lieut.-Col. Pritchard. He was taken to Fort Monroe, and kept in confinement for two years.

On 21 Sept., 1865, the U. S. Senate called on the president for information on the subject of his trial, and in response reports were submitted from the secretary of war and the attorney-general, their substance being that Virginia was the proper place for the trial, and that it was not yet possible peacefully to hold a U. S. court in that state. On 12 Oct., in reply to a letter from President Johnson, Chief-Justice Chase said that he was unwilling to hold court in a district still under martial law. On 10 April, 1866, the judiciary committee of the house of representatives reported that there was no reason why the trial should not be proceeded with, and that it was the duty of the government to investigate, without delay, the facts connected with Lincoln's assassination. On 8 May, 1866, Mr. Davis was indicted for treason by a grand jury in the U. S. court for the district of Virginia, sitting at Norfolk under Judge Underwood, the charge of com-
plicity in the assassination of the president having been dropped. On 5 June, at a session of the court held in Richmond, James T. Brady, one of Mr. Davis's counsel, urged that the trial be held without delay; but the government declined to proceed on the indictment, urging the importance of the trial and the necessity of punishing the conspirators. He admitted the prisoner to bail. On 13 May, 1867, he was brought before the court at Richmond on a writ of habeas corpus, and admitted to bail in the amount of $100,000, the first name on his bail-bond being that of Horace Greeley. Mr. Davis was two months in prison for contempt of court. The interest taken in him during his imprisonment, and their prevalent idea that he was to suffer as a representative of the south, rather than for sins of his own, and was "a nation's prisoner," had made him more popular there than he had been since the first days of the war. An enthusiastic reception at Richmond he went to New York, then to Canada, and in the summer of 1868, visited England, a Liverpool firm having offered to take him as a partner, without capital. This offer, after investigation, was declined, and, having visited the Continent, he returned to New York. In 1868 he never brought to trial, a "volte face" being entered by the government in his case in December, 1868, and he was also included in the general amnesty of that month. After his discharge he became president of a life insurance company at Memphis, Tenn., in 1872. Mr. Davis was bequeathed to his estate, where he has since quietly resided, giving much of his time to literary pursuits. In June, 1871, in a speech at a public reception in Atlanta, Ga., he said that he still denied to the principle of state sovereignty was as confident of its final triumph, and was "not of those who 'accept the situation.'" In 1876, when a bill was before the house of representatives to remove all the political disabilities that had been imposed on those who took part in the insurrection, James G. Blaine offered an amendment exempting Jefferson Davis, and supported it by a speech in which he accused Mr. Davis of being "the author of the gigantic murders and crimes at Andersonville." Senator Benjamin H. Hill, of Georgia, spoke in reply, defending Mr. Davis from this charge. Again, in 1878, Mr. Davis secured passage of a bill to pension veterans of the Mexican war, the adoption of an amendment to that effect being largely the result of a speech by Zachariah Chandler. In October, 1884, at a meeting of Frank P. Blair post, of the Grand Army of the Republic, in St. Louis, Gen. William T. Sherman asserted that he had seen letters and papers showing that Mr. Davis had abandoned his state-rights doctrines during the war, and had become practically a dictator in the south. Mr. Davis, in a letter to a newspaper, denied the charge, and Gen. Sherman then replied with these words: "Washington papers that, in his view, substantiated it. On 28 April, 1886, Mr. Davis spoke at the dedication of a monument to Confederate soldiers at Montgomery, Ala., and was enthusiastically received. The eulogy preceding this page is a view of his early home in Mississippi.

Two biographies of Mr. Davis have been written, both by southern authors, which illustrate the extremes of southern opinion. That by Frank H. Alfriend (New York, 1889) represents those who are friendly to Mr. Davis, while that by Edward A. Pollard, with the subtitle "Secret History of the Confederacy" (Philadelphia, 1869), holds him responsible for all the disasters of the war. Mr. Pollard, who was an editor of the Richmond "Ex-
20th army corps into the fight at Stone river, and for his bravery was recommended by Gen. Rose-
crans for major-general. In 1864 he commanded the Georgia campaign and in the march through Georgia. In
1865 a brevet major-generalship was given him, and he was made colonel of the 32d infantry, 23 July,
1866. He afterward went to the Pacific coast, and afterwards to the Atlantic coast, where he
served as major-general of the Army of the Pacific, and in 1869, after the death of Gen. Canby by the
Mocoe Indians in northern California, took command of the forces operating against them, and
compelled them to surrender.

DAVIS, John, clergyman, b. in Sandridge, Eng-
land, about 1350; d. at sea, near the coast of Mal-
acca, in December, 1605. He went to sea at an early
age, and in 1585 was given command of an expedi-
tion for the discovery of a northwest passage to
India. He sailed from Dartmouth on July 6, 1585,
with the "Sunshine," of fifty tons, and the "Moon-
shine," of thirty-five men, manned by twenty-three and
seventeen men respectively. He sailed as far
north as 60° 40', entering the strait that has since
borne his name, and, finding no hindrance to his
progress, concluded that he had discovered the north-
west passage, but was obliged by stress of weather and want of water to return on the 20th of
Sept. On 7 May, 1586, he sailed again from Dart-
mouth with the "Sunshine," the "Moonshine," the "Mermaid," of 100 tons, and the "North Star," a
pinch of ten tons. At the end of July the crew of the "Mermaid" became discontented and put back
for England, and the "Sunshine" and the "Mermaid"
were lost. It is believed that Davenport's party had
been sent to explore eastward of Greenland. Capt.
Davis pursued the voyage alone, and, after
reaching a point not as far north as in his first
voyage, but about as far west, returned to England,
arriving on the 20th of Jan. 1587. He sailed again from Dartmouth with the "Elizabeth," the
"Sunshine," and the "Helen," a smaller vessel. He
took the same course as before, and was con-
firmed in his belief that he had found the passage;
but, not having provisions for a long voyage, he was
obliged to return to England. Notwithstand-
ing his discovery of the entrance to Baffin bay, there
was no new expedition in quest of the north-
west passage till that of Waymouth, fifteen years
later. In 1591 Davis accompanied Cavendish on
his second and very disastrous voyage to the South
sea, and on the English expeditions to the South
Indies as a pilot, and in the last was killed, while
serving under Sir Edmund Michbourne, in an
engagement with the Japanese in the straits of Malacca. He is said to have been the inventor of
a quadrant for taking the sun's altitude at sea,
which preceded Hadley's sextant. He published "Se-
aman's Secrets," a treatise on navigation (Lon-
don, 1594), and "The World's Hydrographical
Descriptions" (1595), in which the arguments of Sir
Humphrey Gilbert, showing the probability of a
northwest passage to China, are in part repeated.
See "Voyages and Works of John Davis, the Navi-
gator," by Capt. Albert A. Markham, published by
the Hakluyt society (London, 1880).

DAVIS, John, clergyman, b. in Pennepek, Pa.,
10 Sept., 1721; d. in Harford county, Md., in 1806. He
was the son of John Davis, who migrated to Mary-
lard the same year, and became pastor of Winter
Chureh in Harford county, the first permanently
established church of his denomination in the
state. His labor extended into Balti-
more and Frederick counties, and into the city of
Baltimore, in which he obtained guarantees and the tradition of religious freedom in
Maryland, his zeal in spreading a form of faith
that was new in the community subjected him to
intimidation and violence, but before his death he
had established flourishing churches in Baltimore,
Frederick City, and other places.

DAVIS, John, clergyman, b. in New Cochity
countv, Del., in 1737; d. in Ohio, 13 Dec., 1772. His
father came from Wales in 1710, and was made pas-
tor of the Baptist church in Willsburg, New-
castle. The son was graduated at Philadelp-
bia college, and, while supplying his father's pul-
pit after the death of the latter, attracted attention
by his eloquence, and was called to the pastorate of
the 2d Baptist church in Boston, Mass. He was
appointed agent of the Baptists of the colony, to
represent their grievances to the executive legis-
lature, and then in force in Massachusetts, and took the ground
that the charter granted religious equality, and
that Congregationalism was not the established re-
ligion of the commonwealth. When, after receiv-
ing the representations of the grievance committee,
the general court passed a new certificate he re-
quiring that certificates issued to Baptists should
state that they were "conscientiously" of that faith,
the committee, of which he was the head, decided
not to accept the act in that form. In 1772 his
health failed, and he returned in July to Delaware,
then undertook a journey down the Ohio, and died in the wilderness below the present
site of the city of Wheeling, W. Va.

DAVIS, John, jurist, b. in Plymouth, Mass., 25
Jan., 1761; d. in Boston, Mass., 14 Jan., 1847. He
was graduated at Harvard in 1781, and for a time was a tuto-
er in the family of the lawyer John Otis, a
stable, studied law, and began practice at Plymouth in
1786. At the convention of 1788, which adopted the
Federal constitution, he was the youngest dele-
gate, and he survived all the others. He was for
several years a member of the Massachusetts legis-
lature, and in 1795 was elected to the state sen-
ate. On 22 June of the same year he entered on
the office of comptroller of the U. S. treasury, and served till 1
July, 1796. He was then appointed district attor-
ney for Massachusetts, and in 1801 U. S. district
judge in the same state, in which he remained to
the end of his life. He was a scholar in various departments of knowledge, and espe-
cially eminent for his acquaintance with the history
and antiquities of New England. In 1813 he de-
livered an address on "The Landing of the Pil-
gresses" before the Historical Society of New
which he was president from 1818 till 1843. He
published an edition of Morton's "New England
Memorial," with copious and valuable notes (Bos-
ton, 1820); a "Eulogy on George Washington";
and "An Attempt to Explain the Inscription on
Dighton Rock." See a memoir by Thomas Kim-
cutt in "Archaeologia Americana."
a conspicuous part in the debates as an advocate of protection for American industry, replying to the free-trade arguments of southern statesmen in speeches that were considered highly effective. He supported the positions of the protective theories. A declaration in one of his speeches, that James Buchanan was in favor in reducing the wages of American workingmen to ten cents a day, was the origin of the epithet "ten-cent Jimmy," which was applied to that statesman by his political opponents for several years. A short speech against the sub-treasury, delivered in 1840, was printed during the presidential canvass of that year as an electioneering pamphlet, of which more than a million copies were distributed. He was again elected U.S. senator, and served from 24 March, 1845, till 3 March, 1853, but declined a re-election, and died suddenly at his home. He opposed vigorously against the war with Mexico. In the controversy that followed, over the introduction of slavery into the U.S. territories, he earnestly advocated the exclusion of slavery. The Wilmot proviso received his support, but the compromise acts of 1850 encountered his decided opposition. He enjoyed the respect and confidence of his constituents in an unusual degree, and established a reputation for high principles that gained for him the popular appellation of "honest Davis."—His wife, who was a sister of George Bancroft, the historian, died in Worcester, Mass., 24 Jan., 1872, at the age of eighty years.—His son, John Chandler Bancroft, diplomatist, b. in Worcester, Mass., 29 Dec., 1822, was graduated at Harvard in 1840, studied law, and began practice. On 31 Aug., 1849, when Mr. Bancroft left the English court, he succeeded John R. Brodrick as secretary of legation, and acted as charge d'affaires during the absence of the minister, Abbot Lawrence. He was reappointed for the two succeeding years. He resigned on 30 Nov., 1852, was American correspondent of the London "Times" from 1854 till 1861, and during that time practised law in New York city. In 1868 he was elected to the New York legislature, and on 25 March, 1869, was appointed assistant secretary of state, which post he resigned in 1871 to act as agent of the U.S. government before the Geneva Court of arbitration on the Alabama claims. On 24 Jan., 1873, he was reappointed assistant secretary of state. While in the department of state he acted as arbitrator in a dispute between Great Britain and Portugal. In 1871 he was a member, and the secretary of the high commission that concluded the treaty of Washington. He resigned his place on receiving the appointment of minister to the German empire. After his return to Berlin, in 1877, he was made a judge of the U.S. Court of claims in Washington, D.C., and served from January, 1878, till December, 1891. In November, 1892, he was again appointed to the same post, and on 5 Nov., 1893, became reporter of the U.S. supreme court. He has published "Diplomatic and Sub-Treasury Justice" (Worcester, 1847); "The Case of the United States laid before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva." (Washington, 1871); "Treaties of the United States, with Notes" (revised ed., 1873); and voles. 109-118 of "United States Reports." Another son, Samuel Bancroft, b. in Worcester, Mass., 19 April, 1857; drowned at sea, 19 Oct., 1870, was graduated at Williams in 1845, and afterward studied in Germany. He taught in the Worcester high-school for a year, and was settled as pastor of the Unitarian society in Westport, Mass., 1871. In 1876, he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1854, and went to Chicago in 1855. He was mustered into the United States service in 1862 as lieutenant-colonel of the 11th Illinois cavalry. He served with conspicuous gallantry in Stoneman's pursuit of the Confederates after their retreat from Fredericksburg in April, 1862, and in the autumn distinguished himself at Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, where he was in command of the Union cavalry, and led them, on the night of 14 Sept., 1862, through the enemy's lines to Harpers Ferry, Pa., capturing an ammunition-train on the way. He was promoted colonel, 5 Jan., 1864, and at the close of the war was brevetted brigadier-general. After returning to Chicago, he was elected city attorney. He was lost on the steamer "Cambria" in the voyage to Europe.—His other son, Andrew Bancroft, (w. Mass., 16 Sept., 1851, studied in the universities of Heidelberg, Berlin, and Paris. After holding various posts in the department of state and the diplomatic service, he was appointed clerk to the court of Alabama claims in 1874. He practised law in Washington the next year and was assistant counsel for the United States before the Franco-American claims commission in 1881. On 7 July, 1882, he became assistant secretary of state, and while holding that office was several times acting secretary. On 29 Jan., 1883, he was appointed judge of the U.S. court of claims.—Another son, Horace, manufacturer, b. in Worcester, Mass., 16 March, 1831. He was graduated at Harvard in 1849, and, after beginning the study of law, went to California in 1852, and engaged in manufacturing. He represented San Francisco in Congress from 1877 to 1881. He contributed a paper to the American antiquarian society on the "Like-lihood of an Admixture of Japanese Blood on the Northwest," which was afterward published separately. He also published "Dolor Davis, a Sketch of Life that and that of those Institutions," in the Johns Hopkins series (Baltimore, 1885).—Another son, Andrew McFarland, antiquarian and author, b. in Worcester, Mass., 30 Dec., 1833. He was graduated at the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard university in 1854, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. After practising a short time in Massachusetts he went to California, and was for several years a partner of his brother in the manufacturing business. He published articles in the "Overland" and "Atlantic Monthly" magazines, presented a paper on his "Journey in Mexico," "Switzerland, and Portugal," and "The Chronicles of the United States," and contributed to Justin Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America" the chapter on "Louisiana and Canada" and that on "Border Warfare during the Revolution."
was chosen professor of law at the University of Virginia. He died from a pistol-shot wound at the hands of a refractory student, whom he was compelled to unmask for an alleged usurpation of his ex-coparrester to the university leg. Among his publications are a treatise on "Estates Tail, Executory Devises, and Contingent Remainders under the Virginia Statutes modifying the Common Law"; "Treatise on Criminal Law, and Guide to Justices of the Peace" (1838); and a treatise on "The Right of Congress to pass Laws expressly and especially for the Protection of Domestic Manufacturers."

DAVIS, John Lee, naval officer, b. in Carlisle, Sullivan Co., Ind., 3 Sept., 1835. He entered the U. S. service as a midshipman on 9 Jan., 1841, was warranted passed midshipman on 10 Aug., 1847, and, while serving as acting lieutenant, commanding one of the boats of the "Preble," of the East India squadron, he boarded a piratical Chinese junk off Macao in November, 1849, with another officer and sixteen men, and captured the vessel and crew. He was commissioned lieutenant on 15 Sept., 1847, was attached to the Gulf squadron in 1861, and, as executive officer of the "Water Witch," took part in engagements with the Confederate ram "Manassas" at the head of the Mississippi passes and the squadron at Pilot Town on the same day, 12 Oct., 1861. He was commissioned commander on 16 July, 1862, and attacked Fort McAllister on 19 Nov., when his vessel was pierced by a solid shot below water. The leak was stopped temporarily, and after the action the vessel was taken on shore and patched at theiful of the tide. He again engaged the fort on 27 Jan. and 1 Feb., 1863, and on 28 Feb., when the privateer "Nashville" was destroyed. On 19 March he sank the blockade-running steamer "Georgia" when she attempted to enter Charleston harbor. He was transferred to the coast survey, to the ironclad "Montana," and took part in the engagements with Forts Sumter, Gregg, Moultrie, and Battery Bee, in the beginning of September, 1863, and in the attacks on Fort Sumter on 5, 9, 10, and 11, and on Fort Moultrie on 10 Nov., 1863. In 1864-5 he commanded the steamer "SIR WILLIAM," of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, which towed the powder-boat "Louisiana" from Norfolk to Fort Fisher in December, and engaged that fort on 24 and 25 Dec., 1864, 13 and 14 Jan., 1865; Fort Anderson, in January, 1865; Fort Fisher, on 18 Feb.; and Fort Strong on 20 and 21 Feb., on which last occasion the vessel was struck under the water-line, but the leak was kept under till dark, and then effectually stopped. He was commissioned commander on 25 July, 1866, promoted captain on 14 Feb., 1873, and was a member of the light-house board in 1876, and of the board of inspection in 1882. He was appointed commodore on 4 Feb., 1883, commanded the Asiatic station in 1883-4, and on 30 Oct., 1885, received his commission as rear-admiral, and was in November, 1886, relieved of his command of the Asiatic squadron.

DAVIS, John W., statesman, b. in Cumberland county, Pa., 17 July, 1799; d. in Carlisle, Ind., 22 Aug., 1859. He received a classical education, studied medicine, and was graduated at the Baltimore medical college in 1821, removing in 1823 to Carlisle, Pa., for medical practice. He was a member of the Indiana house of representatives, being chosen speaker in 1832. In 1834 he was appointed a commissioner to negotiate a treaty with the Indians. He was elected to congress by the democrats, and served from 7 Dec., 1835, till 3 March, 1837, was re-elected and again served from 1839 till 1841, and from 1843 till 1847. During his last term he was speaker of the house of representatives, having been elected 1 Dec., 1845. He was U. S. commissioner to China in 1848-50, and governor of Oregon in 1854-5. He was a member of Congress, and was a member of the University of Virginia committee to keep up the university law. Among his publications are a treatise on "Estates Tail, Executory Devises, and Contingent Remainders under the Virginia Statutes modifying the Common Law"; "Treatise on Criminal Law, and Guide to Justices of the Peace," published in 1838; and a treatise on "The Right of Congress to pass Laws expressly and especially for the Protection of Domestic Manufacturers."

DAVIS, L. Clark, journalist, b. near Sandusky, Ohio, 25 Sept., 1835. He was educated in the common schools, and early turned his attention to journalism, becoming a correspondent of various Philadelphia papers. In 1869 he assumed the management of the Philadelphia "Inquirer," which he has held ever since. To his efforts are due the first passage of laws for regulating the admission of the insane into asylums in Pennsylvania, and the amelioration of their condition. Mr. Davis has been a contributor to magazine literature since 1867, has written many short stories and essays on the dramatic art, and has also published "The Stranded Ship" (New York, 1869).—His wife, Rebecca Harding, author, b. in Washington, Pa., 24 June, 1831, passed her early life in West Virginia, and first attracted attention as a writer by her "Life in the Iron-Mills," published in the "Atlantic Monthly" in 1861. To the same periodical she contributed, a few months later, "A Story of To-Day," published in her own column, under the title of "Margaret Howth" (1861). In 1883 she was married and went to reside in Philadelphia. In 1869 she became an editorial writer on the staff of the New York "Tribune." In addition to sketches, stories, and editorial work, she has published "When West Meets East," "Philadelphia," "At the London "Times," signing his letters "The Genevese Traveller." He was associated with Philip Freneau in the publication of the "Timepiece and Literary Companion" in New York city, which was begun on 15 Sept., 1777, and ceased on 90 Aug. of the following year. From the year before Burr's death Davis was his only intimate friend and associate. He published "Memoirs of Aaron Burr, with Miscellaneous Correspondence" (New York, 1809-7), and edited Burr's "Private Journal during his Residence in Europe" (1839).

DAVIS, Nathan Smith, physician, b. in Greene, Chenango Co., N. Y., 9 Jan., 1817. He was graduated at the medical college in Fairfield, N. Y., in 1837, established himself in practice at Binghamton, contributed notable papers on the nervous system to medical journals, and was instrumental in establishing the National medical association, of which he was president in 1864-5. He removed to New York in 1847, assumed the editorship of the "Annalist" in 1848, and in 1849 went to Chicago, III., to take the chair of physiology and pathology in the recently founded medical school. In 1855 he assumed charge also of the department of practice of medicine. He assisted in organizing a state and city medical association, and was one of the principal founders of Mercy hospital. His connection with the medical college continued until he assumed the editorship of the Chicago "Medical Examiner" in 1860. He also conducted
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for more than twenty years the "Northwestern Journal," of which he was editor in 1855. He was one of the founders of Northwestern University, the Chicago academy of sciences, and the Washingtonian home for the reformation of inebriates, of which he was chosen president. This office he resigned, and also gave up the editorship of the "Northwestern Journal" in 1863, when he was appointed editor of the "Journal of the American Medical Association." In May, 1886, he was elected president of the International medical congress. In the Chicago medical college, the medical department of the Northwestern university, he assumed the professorship of the principles and practice of medicine and of clinical medicine, and is also dean of the faculty. His principal published writings are an "Essay on the Philosophy of Medicine": "Medical Education and Reform": "Remedial Value and Proper Use of Alcoholic Drinks": "History of Medicine in the United States": "An Experimental Inquiry concerning the Functions of Assimilation, Nutrition, and Animal Heat": "Clinical Lectures" (1879); the chapter on "Bronchitis" in the "American System of Practice of Medicine"; "Lectures on the Principles of Practice of Medicine" (Chicago, 1850), and an article on "Insanity from Acute and Chronic Alcoholism" in the "Hand-Book of Medicine" (New York, 1886).

DAVIS, Nelson Henry, soldier, b. in Oxford, Worcestershire, Mass., 29 Sept., 1828. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1846, and assigned to the 3d infantry. He served in the war with Mexico, received the brevet of 1st lieutenant for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco, and was also at the siege of Vera Cruz, the battle of Chapultepec, and the capture of the capital of Mexico. He was promoted 1st lieutenant 8 June, 1849, and then served on the frontier, being engaged in several actions while on the Sierra Nevada expedition of 1849-50, and taking part in the Rogue river expedition of 1853. He was made major on 8 March, 1859, at the battle of Bull Run, and from 4 Sept. to 12 Nov., 1861, was colonel of the 7th Massachusetts volunteers. He then became major and assistant inspector-general, and served with the Army of the Potomac, the autumn of 1863, receiving the brevet of lieutenant colonel of cavalry at Gettysburg. He was then transferred to New Mexico, was brevetted colonel 27 June, 1865, for his services against the Apache Indians, and also received the brevet of brigadier-general for his services in the civil war. He was inspector-general of the district of New Mexico in 1868, of the department of Missouri in 1868-75, was on a tour of inspection till 1876, and then became inspector-general of the division of the Atlantic. He was commissioned brigadier-general on 11 March, 1885, and retired on 20 Sept.

DAVIS, Noah, jurist, b. in Haverhill, N. H., 10 Sept., 1818. He was educated at Albion, N. Y., whither his parents removed in 1823, and in the seminary at Lima, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1841, and practised in Gaines, and then in Buffalo. In 1844 he formed a partnership with S. B. Smither, with which he practised in Albion for fourteen years, until he was appointed, in March, 1857, a justice of the New York supreme court, to which office he was subsequently twice elected. After serving for two years as judge, he resigned in November, 1858, having been elected as a Republican to the National house of representatives. He served in congress from 4 March, 1869, till 20 July, 1870, when he resigned, having been appointed by President Grant U. S. attorney for the southern district of New York. He resigned that office on 31 Dec., 1872, being elected a justice of the New York state supreme court for the term expiring in December, 1887. The trial of the case of Edward Stokes for the murder of Fisk, and that of William Mitchell for malfeasance in office, were held before him soon after he took his place on the bench. He was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for each of the twelve counts of the indictment; but, two years later, the court of appeals decided that this cumulative sentence was contrary to law. In 1874 he became presiding judge of the court. In January, 1887, he was retired from the bench, and resumed practice. On his retirement, he said: "It is my nature to form strong convictions, and sometimes I express them too strongly, but neither by speech nor silence have I ever designed to injure any suitor or his counsel. In searching the record of my judicial life I can find no entry that I ever decided any cause or matter contrary to my then convictions of right." A committee of lawyers presented Judge Davis's portrait by Daniel Twedt to the supreme court.

DAVIS, Noah Knowles, educator, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 15 May, 1830. He was graduated at Mercers college, Ga., in 1849, and then spent several years in Philadelphia, chiefly in the study of chemistry. While here he edited the "Model Architect" and the "Carpenter's Guide." In 1853 he became professor of natural science in Howard college, Marion, Ala., and in 1859 principal of the Judson female institute at the same place. In 1868 he was elected president of Bethel college, Russellville, Ky. In 1874 he was called to the chair of moral science of the university of Y. From 1881 to 1883 David Davis is the author of "The Theory of Thought, a Treatise on Deductive Logic" (New York, 1880); and has contributed to various reviews. He has received the degree of LL. D. In religious profession Dr. Davis is a Baptist, and is prominent and active in the councils of that denomination.

DAVIS, Paulina (Ward), reformer, b. in Bloomfield, N. Y., 7 Aug., 1813; d. in Providence, R. I., 24 Aug., 1876. She married Francis Wright, of Utica, N. Y., in 1838, and after his death became in 1849 the wife of Thomas Davis, of Providence, R. I., who was a member of congress in 1838-55. For thirty-five years she labored zealously to promote the rights of women, established "The Una," the first woman-suffrage paper, wrote a history of woman-suffrage reform, and gave lectures in the principal cities of the United States.

DAVIS, Reuben, lawyer, b. in Tennessee, 18 Jan., 1813; d. in Columbus, Miss., 15 Dec., 1873. He studied medicine, and after a few years' practice abandoned that profession for the study of law. He removed to Aberdeen, Miss., and was prosecuting attorney for the 4th judicial district from 1835 till 1839. He was appointed judge of the high court of appeals in 1842, but resigned after four months' service. He served, in the war with Mexico,
as colonel of the 2d regiment of Mississippi volunteers. He was a member of the state house of representatives from 1855 till 1857, when he retired and entered the Confederate army as brigadier-general, commanding a brigade of Mississippi militia in Kentucky. He resumed his law practice, and, while defending a prisoner in the St. Louis Court House, was killed by the prosecuting attorney after a verbal altercation.

DAVIS, Richard Bingham, poet, b. in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1790. He was educated at Columbia, but was not graduated. He pursued the business of his father, wood-carving, until 1796, when he became editor of the “Diary,” a daily gazette published in New York, for which he wrote about one year. He then engaged in mercantile business. In appearance he is said to have been somewhat like Oliver Goldsmith, and in manner and person, as well as in speech. His poems are expressions of personal sentiment tinged with melancholy. They were collected and published by the “Calliopene Society,” of which he was a member (New York, 1807). An “Ode to Imagination” shows his attachment to the poetical works of Wordsworth. He was born in the “Street,” his humor. He was also a contributor to the “Drone Papers,” published in the “New York Magazine,” for which he wrote a well-drawn character-sketch of himself, under the name of “Martlet.”

DAVIS, Sylvanus, pioneer, d. in Boston in 1704. In June, 1659, he bought a tract of land of the Indians in Damariscotta, Maine. He resided for some time at Sheepscott, was severely wounded while making his escape from Fort Arowse, and captured by Indians in August, 1676. He accompanied Maj. Walron’s expedition early in 1677, when he became and resided in Falmouth, where he owned land, in 1680. He commanded Fort Loyal, Falmouth, and after five days’ defense was obliged to surrender it to the French and Indians in May, 1690. He was married to Imitte, and exiled four months later. He was a counselor in 1691-2. His account of the conduct of the war is preserved in the Massachusetts historical collections.

DAVIS, Thomas Frederick, clergyman, b. in Wilmington, N. C., 8 Feb., 1804; d. in Camden, S. C., 2 Dec. 1895. He was educated at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, in 1823, studied law, and practised, but subsequently studied theology, and was ordained deacon in Wilmington by Bishop Ives, 27 Nov., 1831, and priest by the same bishop in Pittsboro, 16 Dec., 1832. He officiated in Pittsboro while in deacon’s orders, became rector of St. James’ church, Wilmington, and St. Luke’s church, Salisbury, N. C. In November, 1846, he removed to South Carolina, and became rector of Grace church, Camden. He was elected bishop of the diocese, and consecrated in St. John’s chapel, New York, 17 Oct., 1855. Bishop Davis received the degree of D. D. from Columbia college in 1853, and the same year from the University of North Carolina.

DAVIS, William Bramwell, physician, b. in Cynthiana, Ky., 1822. He emigrated to the United States from Wales. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1852, and in 1853 at Miami medical college, where since 1873 he has been professor of therapeutics. During the civil war he was surgeon of the 187th regiment of Ohio volunteers, and surgeon at the Fort Edward military hospital in Cincinnati. He has been identified with many of the public offices of that city, as well as the medical and educational associations. In 1872 he travelled in Europe. Some of his principal publications are “Report on Vaccination” (Ohio state medical society, 1857); “Constitution of Life Insurance” (Cincinnati medical society, 1875); “Vaccino-Syphilis and Animal Vaccine” (1876); “Intestinal Obstruction” (1880); “Progress of Therapeutics” (1881), and “The Alcoholic Question” (1880).

DAVIS, Woodbury, jurist, b. in Stanchfield, Me., 25 July, 1818; d. in Portland, 15 Aug., 1871. At an early age he removed with his parents to Brooks, Waldo co., where he was educated. He studied law in Belfast, began to practice his profession in Portland, and was elected a judge of the supreme court. In 1846 he was appointed postmaster of Portland, and relinquished law practice. Judge Davis took an active interest in the temperance reform, and was instrumental in shaping the legislation of the state upon that question. He was an anti-slavery man, and one of the founders of the republican party. He contributed many articles on political and legal subjects to the newspapers of his native state, to the New York “Independent,” and to various periodicals, and published “The Beautiful City,” a religious book (New York, 1859).

DAVES, Henry, 1790-1870, “Consumus, b. in Cummington, Mass., 30 Oct., 1816. He was graduated at Yale in 1839, became a teacher, and edited the Greenfield “Gazette,” and subsequently the Adams “Transcript.” He was admitted to the bar in 1842, and served in the legislature from 1848 till 1850, when he became a member of the state senate. He was a member of the Constitutional convention in 1833, and attorney for the western district of Massachusetts, continuing until 1857, when he was elected to congress, and served as a member of the committee on Revolutionary claims. He remained in congress by successive re-elections until 1873. In 1866 he was a delegate to the Loyalists’ convention in Philadelphia, and in 1875 he succeeded Charles Sumner in the senate, and was re-elected in 1884 and 1887. He has been chairman of the committee on ways and means, has served on committees on public buildings and grounds, and inaugurated the measure by which the completion of the Washington monument was undertaken. He is the author of many tariff measures, and assisted in the construction of the wool and woollen tariff of 1868, which was the basis of all wool and woollens from that time until 1883. He is also a member of the committees on appropriations, civil service, fisheries, Revolutionary claims, and Indian and naval affairs. He was appointed on a special committee to investigate the Indian disturbances in the Indian territory, upon which he made a valuable report. The entire system of Indian education due to legislation was created by Mr. Dawes. Among the important bills of his authorship passed are the severalty bill, the Sioux bill, and the bill making Indians subject to
DAWES, Thomas, patriot, b. in Boston, 5 Aug., 1781; d. there, 2 Jan., 1809. He was a mechanic, and had received a common-school education. During the controversy with Great Britain he was made colonel of the Boston regiment in 1773, serving until 1778. He often presided at the town-meetings of Boston. He was a member of the house and of the senate, as well as state councillor, and also a member of the Academy of arts and sciences.

—His son, Thomas, jurist, b. in Boston, 8 July, 1757; d. there, 22 July, 1825, was graduated at Harvard in 1777. He was a member of the convention of 1780 and of that which adopted the Federal constitution in 1789. He was judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts from 1792 till 1803, judge of the municipal court from 1803 till 1826, and judge of probate until his death. His literary productions were popular, and his Witticisms proverbial. He published an "Oration" (July, 1787), an "Oration on the Boston Massacre," and the "Law Given on Mount Sinai" (1777). He was a member of the academy of arts and science. His son, Rufus, poet, b. in Boston, 26 Jan., 1803; d. in Washington, D. C., 30 Nov., 1836, entered Harvard in 1820, but was refused a degree, owing to his supposed participation in a breach of discipline. He resented this accusation, which was afterward proved to be unjust, by publishing a satirical poem on the faculty. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar, but never practised. He contributed poems to the "United States Literary Gazette," published in Cambridge, and conducted for a time a weekly paper in Baltimore, called the "Emblem." He published "The Valley of the Nashaway, and other Poems" (1830); "Geraldine," a composition resembling "Don Juan" in form and treatment (1839); "Athens of Damascus," a tragedy founded on the siege of Damascus by the Turks, A. D. 684 (1839); "Nero: an Ode on a poet's love and life" (1840); an "Ode on the Death of Walter Scott;" also several songs and poems, some of which were sung at the laying of the corner-stone of Bunker Hill monument. Mr. Dawes held a government office in one of the departments in Washington during the latter years of his life. He was a Swedesborough, and frequently preached.

DAWES, William, patriot of Lexington. He was despatched to Lexington, with Paul Revere, on 18 April, 1775, and rode through Roxbury, Revere going by way of Charlestown. In the morning of 19 April the message from Warren reached Adams and Hancock. Revere and Dawes, joined by Samuel Prescott, from Concord, rode forward, calling the inhabitants. At Lincoln they were surprised by a party of British officers, and both Dawes and Revere were seized and taken to Lexington, where the British made his separate McConnelsville, Ohio, 8 Jan., 1845. In 1856 he removed with his parents to Newport, Wis., where he received a common-school education. After studying law at Fox Lake, Wis., he was admitted to the bar in 1871. He was engaged in mercantile business until 1877, and since that time has practised his profession. He was a member of the Nebraska constitutional convention in 1875, and was chosen a U.S. senator from that state in 1876. He was chairman of the Republican state central committee of Nebraska from 1878 till 1880. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago, and was a member of the National Republican committee for Nebraska for a term of four years. Since 1875 he has been trustee and secretary of Doane college at Crete, Neb. He was elected governor of Nebraska in 1882 (re-elected 1884 and 1888); and also

DAWSON, Benjamin Franklin, physician, b. in New York city, 28 June, 1847. He studied at Columbia, served in the last year of the civil war as assistant surgeon in the U. S. army, and was graduated at the College of physicians and surgeons in 1866. He then established himself in New York, making a special study of obstetrics and diseases of women and children. He invented a new galvanic battery for galvano-caustic surgery in 1876, the superior qualities of which have done much to advance that branch of surgery. In 1883 he founded the "American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children," which he edited until 1874. Among his publications are a translation, in conjunction with Prof. Joseph Kamener, of Kloob's Pathological Anatomy of the Female Sexual Organs (1842 and 1846); and of Barnes' "Obstetric Operations," with additions (1870); and several monographs entitled "The Use and Comparative Merits of the Bichloride of Methyline as an Anaesthetic (1874); and "Relations between Alimentation and the Gastro-intestinal Diseases of Infants and Young Children" (1875).

DAWSON, George, journalist, b. in Falkirk, Scotland, 14 March, 1813; d. in Albany, N. Y., 17 Feb., 1883. Though without the advantages of early schooling, he obtained an education through his own exertions. At five years of age he was brought to New York, where he lived with his mother, who had eleven places in a printing-office in Niagara county, N. Y. In 1826 he removed to Rochester and found employment in the office of the "Anti-Masonic Inquirer," edited by Thurlow Weed. In 1830 he accompanied Mr. Weed to Albany, where he became foreman in the office of the "Evening Journal." From 1836 till 1839 he was editor of the Rochester daily "Democrat," and from 1839 till 1843 of the Detroit daily "Advertiser," when he returned to Rochester and resumed the editorial charge of the "Democrat." In 1846 he became associate editor of the Albany "Evening Journal," and, on Mr. Weed's retirement in 1862, assumed control of the paper as senior editor and proprietor, remaining in that relation until 1877. He was postmaster of Albany from 1861 till 1867. In 1850 he travelled in Europe. Though ardently devoted to the republican party, Mr. Dawson was far above the narrow partisan. He was an able and zealous advocate of all patriotic and philanthropic enterprises, and especially of free schools. He was a devout Christian, especially active in the benevolent works of the Baptist church to which he belonged. He gave much time and attention to the subject of Sunday-school missions, in connection with which he was teacher, superintendent, and lay preacher. He was the author of "The Pleasures of Resigning," New York, 1876.

DAWSON, Henry Barton, b. in Gosberton, Lincolnshire, England, 8 June, 1821. He came with his parents to New York in 1834. In 1840 he began contributing to the daily press, and in 1843-6 devoted his evenings to the editorship of the "Crystal Point," a temporary paper. His first historical composition was a "History of the Park" and its vicinity, which was published in the "Corporation Manual" (1855). In 1838 he began the publication, in serial form, of his "Battles
of the United States by Sea and Land," and became involved in a controversy concerning the merits of Gen. Israel Putnam. The controversy was carried on by correspondence in the Hartford "Post," and attracted much attention, and the legislature of Connecticut took special action on the subject. The letters were subsequently published in book-form, and copies were sold as high as $50. In 1802 Mr. Dawson made a complete list of every public library in the United States, and published a list of subscribers of monies for the municipal purposes of New York during the occupation of that city by the British army, 1776 to 1783, from the original vouchers. In 1868 he edited the "Pielorialist," the distinguishing feature of his work being the restoration of original text and the rejection of unauthorized mutilations. Its publication called forth an attack by John Jay and James A. Hamilton, and a long controversy ensued, which was afterward reprinted in a volume entitled "Current Fictions Tested by Uncertain Facts" (1874). In 1865 he became editor of the "Gazette," a democratic newspaper published in Yonkers. The first page of the paper was occupied by historical and bibliographical material. Judge Nelson, of the U. S. supreme court, once ordered a case to be re-argumented, and when the time came, it was found that had appeared in the "Gazette" after the case had been argued, might be judically admitted as authorities. In 1880 he was appointed editor of the "Historical Magazine," which in 1877 he enlarged to double its previous size. He is a member of many learned societies, and has published before them a large number of papers. He has published in book-form "Battles of the United States by Sea and Land" (New York, 1868); "The Pielorialist" (1863; 3d ed., 1864); "Current Fictions" (1874); "Recollections of the Jersey Prison-Ship," by Capt. Thomas Dring, one of the Prisoners," from the original manuscript (1863); "Rutgers against Waddington" (1866); and "Westchester County in the Revolution" (1888).

DAWSON, John, statesman, b. in Virginia in 1782; d. in Washington, D. C., 30 March, 1814. He was graduated at Harvard in 1782, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He was a presidential elector on the Washington ticket in 1792, a member of the Virginia legislature, and a representative of congress from Virginia for nine consecutive terms. From 1807 to March, 1814, he was a member of the United States Senate, and was a member of the House of Representatives 1807-1809. In 1814 he was a member of the American Association for the Promotion of Science, and in 1820 he was a member of the American Philosophical Society. He was a member of the United States Senate from 1807 to 1814, and was elected again in 1814. He was the author of the Homestead bill of 1864. In 1855 he was appointed governor of Kansas, but declined the office. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1844, 1848, 1860, and 1868.

DAWSON, John Littleton, lawyer, b. in Uniontown, Pa., 7 Feb., 1819; d. there, 18 Sept., 1870. He was educated at Washington college, studied law, and was admitted to the bar, practising first in Brownsville, Pa. In 1845 he was appointed U. S. district attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania. He was a member of congress from 1851 till 1855, and was elected again in 1857. He was the author of the Homestead bill of 1854. In 1855 he was appointed governor of Kansas, but declined the office. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1844, 1848, 1860, and 1868.

DAWSON, Sir John William, Canadian geologist, b. at Pictou, Nova Scotia, 13 Oct., 1820. His father came from the north of Scotland early in the century and settled at Pictou. The son received his early training at the college of Pictou, and, having finished his course there, entered Edinburgh university, returning to Nova Scotia after passing a winter in study. So early, as his tenth year he manifested that love of science which subsequently became his chief characteristic, and while prosecuting the regular course of study at Pictou college he made extensive collections in the natural history of his native province. In 1842 he accompanied Sir Charles Lyell on his scientific tour in Nova Scotia, made several original discoveries in paleontology, and followed up his investigations by studies of the carboniferous rocks of Nova Scotia, on which he contributed two important papers to the Geographical Society of London. In 1846 he returned to Edinburgh university, studying practical chemistry and other subjects. In 1850 he was appointed superintendent of education for Nova Scotia, an office which he held for three years. He also aided materially in establishing a normal school in Nova Scotia, and in regulating the affairs of the University of New Brunswick, as a member of the commission appointed for that purpose. In connection with these labors he published elaborate reports on the schools of Nova Scotia, and a hand-book entitled "Scientific Contributions toward the Improvement of Agriculture." In 1855 he became principal and professor of natural history in McGill college, Montreal. When Prof. Dawson was appointed, the medical department of the college alone was in a flourishing condition, but soon after he assumed the management all the other departments became prosperous. In 1857 he secured the establishment of McGill normal school for the training of Protestant teachers, became its principal, and lectured in it on natural science until 1870. In 1858 he established a school of civil engineering, which was discontinued in 1868 by an act of the legislature, but which he revived in 1871 as the department of practical and applied science in connection with the college over which he presided. Dr. Dawson was elected a fellow of the Geological Society of London in 1854, and of the Royal society in 1862; was elected president of the American association and of the Royal society of Canada in 1882, and of the British association in 1886. He was created a companion of the order of St. Michael and St. George in 1882, and knighted in 1885. In 1852 he discovered the Dendrerpeton acadianum, Pupa retusa, and other fossil reptiles, and in 1864 the Esox canadensis, the most important of his geological discoveries. This fossil had been before noticed by Sir William Logan, but Dr. Dawson, to whom he submitted his specimens, was the first to demonstrate its foraminiferous character and to describe its structure. Hitherto the Laurentian rocks had been regarded as devoid of life, and were known as the ocean, but Dr. Dawson now substituted the name ocean. When the theory of evolution was gaining ground among men of science, Dr. Dawson strongly opposed the extreme view, and he has always shown an aversion to those scientific hypotheses which seem to threaten the foundations of religious faith. In a course of lectures delivered in New York in 1874-5 he contended that the discoveries of modern science, so
far as they are facts, harmonize completely with the sacred record. In 1883 Dr. Dawson travelled in Egypt and Syria. His numerous scientific publications include: "The Formation of Gypsum," "Boulder Formation," "The Renewal of Forests destroyed by Fire," "Mode of Accumulation of Coal," and "On the Triassic Red Sandstone of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island." He has published in book-form "Hand-Book of Geography and Physical Science of North America" (1855); "Archaea, or Studies of Creation in Genesis" (1859); "Air-Breathers of the Coal Period"; "Notes on the Post-Pliocene of Canada" (1875); "The Story of the Earth and Man" (New York, 1875); "Science and the Bible" (1876); "The Dawn of Life" (1875); "The Origin of the World" (1877); "Fossil Men and their Modern Representatives" (1878); "The Change of Life in Geological Time" (1880); "Chain of Life" (1884); and "Egypt and Syria" (1885).—His son, George Mercer, Canadian geologist, b. in Pictou, Nova Scotia, 1 Aug., 1849, was educated at McGill college and at the Royal school of mines, London, gaining at the latter the Edward Forbes medal in palaeontology and the Murchison medal in geology, and being graduated as B. S. M. in 1872. In 1872 he made a geological and naturalist's tour in connection with Her Majesty's North American boundary commission, and since then has been assistant director of the geological survey of Canada. He has travelled extensively in British Columbia, the Canadian northwest, and in Europe, in connection with the investigations of the house of representing the general assembly of Manitoba and the Indian commissioner of the northwest in concluding a treaty with the Sauleux tribe of the Ojibway Indians. He resigned the charge of the Dawson route on becoming a candidate for Algoma, for which he was returned at the general election for Ontario in 1875. He resigned his seat in the local legislature, and was elected for Algoma for the Canadian parliament in 1878, and again in 1882. Mr. Dawson has done much to improve his constituency and to ameliorate the condition of the Indians, and in parliament has advocated the formation into a separate province of the great region between the 81st to the 95th meridian—i. e., from French river to the Lake of the Woods.

DAWSON, William C., senator, b. in Greene county, Ga., 17 Jan., 1798; d. in Greensborough, Ga., 5 May, 1856. He was graduated at Franklin college in 1816, and completed his law studies in Litchfield, Conn. In 1818 he was admitted to the bar, and settled in Greensborough, where he was successful as a jury lawyer. He was clerk of the house of representatives of the general assembly of the state for twelve years, and several times senator and representative in the legislature. He was a member of congress from 1836 till 1842, being chairman of the military committee and of the committee on claims. He was appointed judge of the Ocmulgee circuit in 1848, and U. S. senator from 1849 till 1855, serving on important committees, and speaking on many questions of national interest. He published "Laws of Georgia" (1831).

DAY, George Edward, author, b. in Pittsfield, Mass., 19 Dec., 1811; d. in New York, 6 May, 1888, at Yale theological seminary in 1888, when he became assistant instructor there until 1840. From 1840 till 1851 he was settled as a pastor in Marlboro and Northampton, Mass. He was professor of biblical literature in Lane theological seminary, and major of the 9th infantry, 15 May, 1861. He was appointed professor of the Hebrew language, literature, and biblical theology in the theological department of Yale. He edited the "Theological Eclectic" from 1863 till 1871, when it was united with the "Bibliothenica Sacra." He has translated Van Oosterse's "Titus," in Lane's "Commentary," and also Van Oosterse's "Biblical Theology of the New Testament." He was a contributor to Smith's "Bible Dictionary," and has published articles in periodicals and "Reports on the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb" (1845 and 1861).

DAY, Horace, b. in Concord (now Day), Saratoga co., N. Y., 8 Dec., 1822; d. in Providence, R. I., 21 May, 1875. At five years of age he was set to work in a cotton-mill in Hope, R. I., and for several years his time was occupied alternately in the cotton-mill and at school. He studied theology, and in 1846 was ordained and entered upon his first pastorate in Grafton, Mass., where he remained till 1850. While serving in various other places he became connected in 1849 with the "Morning Star" as assistant editor. He was also a contributor. He was a pastor for sixty years, and died at the age of fifty-five years. He visited Europe in 1857 and 1866. In December, 1866, he

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Aug., 1867. He was graduated at Yale with high honor in 1795. When Dr. Dwight was appointed president of that college, Mr. Day was invited to be his successor as head-master in Greenfield school, where he remained one year. The following year he became a tutor at Williams, where he remained until 1799, when he was ordained as a clergyman. He began to preach as a candidate for the ministry, but before taking charge of any parish was elected to the professorship of mathematics and natural philosophy at Yale, in 1801, but was not able to enter upon these new duties until 1803. He was professor of the latter office he held until his resignation in 1846. Having previously studied theology, Dr. Day was ordained the same day that he was inaugurated president. In 1817 he received the degree of L.L. D. from Middlebury, in 1818 the degree of D. D. from Yale, and the latter also from Harvard in 1831. His learning and talents, united with kindness of heart and soundness of judgment, secured the respect of his pupils as well as their affection. He published an "Algebra" in 1814, which passed through several editions, of which the latest was issued in 1838, by the joint labors of himself and Prof. Stanley. He wrote also "Men of Superiorities and Solids" (1814); "An Examination of President Edwards' Inquiry as to the Freedom of the Will" (1814); "Plane Trigonometry" (1816); "On the Self-Determining Power of the Will, or Contingent Volition" (1838; 2d ed., 1849); and occasional sermons. He contributed papers to the "American Journal of Science and Arts," the "New Englander," and other periodicals. An address commemorative of his life and character was published, by his friend and relative, Prof. Kingsley (New Haven, 1884).

Henry Noble, clergyman and author, nephew of the second Jeremiah, b. in New Preston, Conn., 4 Aug., 1806, was graduated at Yale in 1828, and was tutor there from 1831 till 1844. He then traveled for fifteen months in Europe, and in 1836 was appointed pastor of the 1st Congregational church in Waterbury, Conn., where he remained until 1840. He was professor of rhetoric and homiletics in Western reserve college, Ohio, from 1840 till 1898. During that time he was engaged in the management of the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad, and for ten years, that, with three important connecting railroads (two of which he was president) occupied his time. In 1858 he became president of Ohio female college, where he remained his resignation in 1864. Prof. Day has published "The Art of Eloquence" (New Haven, 1844; revised ed., Cincinnati, 1890); "Fundamental Philosophy from Krug" (Hudson, Ohio, 1849); "The Art of Rhetoric" (Hudson, 1850; revised under the name of the "Art of Discourse," New York, 1867); "A Course of Book-keeping" (1881); "The Logic of Sir William Hamilton" (1883); "Elements of Logic" (New York, 1887); "The Art of Composition" (1867); "The American Speller" (1880); "Introduction to the Study of English Literature" (1889); "The Young Composer" (1870); "Logical Praxis" (New Haven, 1872); "The Science of Aesthetics" (1872); "The Elements of Psychology" (New York, 1876); "The Science of Ethics" (1876); "Outlines of Ontological Science, or a Philosophy of Knowl-

dge and of Being" (1878); "The Science of Thought," (1886); and "The Elements of Mental Science" (1886). He has received the degree of D. D. from Farmer's college, Cincinnati, and that of L.L. D. from Ingham university of New York, and also from the State university of Iowa.—Another Day. Another is the name of a novel by Mrs. Sarah P. Conn, 6 July, 1777; d. in Hartford, 1 March, 1855, was graduated at Yale in 1797, studied law at Litchfield, and from September, 1798, till September, 1799, was a tutor in Williams college. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1799, and began practice in 1817, when he was appointed assistant secretary of the state of Connecticut, and in 1810 secretary, an office which he retained until 1855. In May, 1815, he became associate judge of the county court of Hartford, acting in this capacity, with the exception of one year, till May, 1823, when he was made chief judge of that court, and so continued until June, 1833. He was a judge of the city court of Hartford from 1818 till 1831, and one of the committee to prepare the statutes of 1821, and also of 1822 and 1824. He reported the last of the court of errors from 1805 till 1853, which were published in twenty volumes. He also edited several English law-books, amounting altogether to forty volumes, in which he introduced notices of American decisions, and also of later English cases. He was an original member of the "American Law Register," a periodical of which he was president from 1839 until his death.

Day, Mahlon, publisher, b. in Morristown, N. J., 27 Aug., 1790; d. at sea, 27 Sept., 1854. He acquired a competence as a bookseller in New York city, and for fifteen years before his death devoted all his life to charitable and educational objects. He was a member of the Society of Friends. He was lost in the wreck of the steamship "Arctic" off Cape Race, Newfoundland.

Day, Samuel Stearns, missionary, b. in Leeds county, Canada, in 1808; d. in Cortland, N. Y., in October, 1871. He was graduated at the Hamilton literary and theological institution (now Madison university) in 1835, was ordained, and sailed for India, landing at Calcutta in February, 1836. He went to Vizagapatam, and in 1837 to Madras, in order to help himself to his family. He then traveled for a year, and was appointed to the Telagus, a large and intelligent race of Hindoos, numbering about 14,000,000, and occupying the country between Orissa and Madras, removed to Nellore, the centre of his field, in 1840, and labored zealously among the Telugus for eighteen years. He made a short visit to the United States in 1845, and returned to India. He could not endure the climate of the Madras coast, and was compelled to return to his native country in 1863. Where he toiled alone in the east and without apparent results, several churches and schools are now established for the education and training of native missionaries.

Day, Thomas, English author, b. in London, 22 June, 1748; d. 28 Sept., 1789. He studied law, but never practised, having inherited a large fortune. He sympathized with the American patriots, and advocated their cause. Having adopted the peculiar social views of Rousseau, he selected two girls from a foundling hospital, with the intention of educating them and making one of them his wife, but the experiment did not succeed. He is the author of "The Dying Negro," written in conjunction with Mr. Bicknell (1773): "The Devoted Legion," a poem against the war with America (1779); "The Desolation of America," a poem (1777); "Reflections on the Present State of England and the Independence
of America" (1782); "Letters of Marius" (1784); "History of Sandford and Merton," his best known book (1785–9); and other works.

1 DAYAN, Charles, lawyer, b. in Amsterdam, N. Y., 16 July, 1777. His early life was spent on a farm, and he received a public-school education and became a teacher. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised at Lowville. He was a member of the state senate in 1827–9, being president the second year; acting clerk of the board of supervisors in 1828, and as such was president of the court of errors. He was elected to congress from New York as a democrat, serving from 5 Dec., 1831, to 2 March, 1833. He was a member of the state house of representatives in 1833–8, and was district attorney for Lewis county from 1840 to 1845.

2 DAYE, Stephen, the first printer in the English-American colonies, b. in London in 1611; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 22 Dec., 1688. In connection with the founding of Harvard college in 1638, the first printing-press was established in this country. Through the instrumentality of the Rev. Joseph Glover, a wealthy non-conformist minister, a press and material were shipped from England, accompanied by Mr. Glover and Thomas Daye, whom he had engaged in London. Daye was supposed to be a descendant of John Daye of the most eminent family of early English printers. On the passage over Mr. Glover died, but Daye duly entered upon the work, set up the press, and, by direction of the magistrates and elders, in January, 1639, printed the "Freeman's Oath," which was the first issue of the colonial press. It was claimed that Daye had served an apprenticeship in London; but his deficiencies as a compositor, indicated by errors of punctuation and spelling, by the division of monosyllables by a hyphen at the end of lines, and similar technical blunders, lead to the presumption that, though bred a printer, he had been chiefly accustomed to press-work, in which he was more successful. The second work printed was an almanac, made by William Pierce, mariner (1639); then the Psalms, "newly turned into metre, for the edification and comfort of the saints" (1640). He also printed "Catechism of the Body of Liberties," containing one hundred laws of the colony (1641; 2d ed., 1648), which were ordered to be sold in quires at three shillings each. Daye was superseded in the management of the press, in 1649, by the appointment of the magistrates and elders, although no reason was ever given for their action, of Samuel Green as printer. The general court of Massachusetts, in October, 1641, showed a due appreciation of Daye's thirteen years' work by granting him 300 acres of land for "being the first that sett upon printing."

3 DAYTON, Amos Cooper, physician and clergyman, b. in Plainfield, N. J., 4 Sept., 1813; d. in Perry, Ga., 11 June, 1885. He was graduated at the Medical College of New York city in 1844, and soon removed to the south in search of health. He was at first a Presbyterian, but became disgusted with his church relations, and in 1852, while residing in Vicksburg, Miss., having adopted Baptist views, united with that denomination. Henceforth he was distinguished for his controversial writings. Besides being associate editor of the "Tennessee Banner," he was the author of two religious novels, "Theodosia" and "The Infidel's Daughter." The first had a wide circulation.

4 DAYTON, Elias, Revolutionary officer, b. in Elizabethtown, N. J., in July, 1737; d. there, 17 July, 1807. He began his military career by joining the British forces, and fought in the "Jersey blues" under Wolfe at Quebec. Subsequently he commanded a company of militia, with which he marched on an expedition against the northern Indians. He was a member of the committee of safety at the beginning of the Revolutionary war, and in conjunction with William Alexander, Lord Stirling, commanded a party which captured a British transport off Elizabethtown (July, 1775). About 1777 he served as colonel of the 3d New Jersey regiment, and aided in suppressing the mutiny of the New Jersey line in 1781. He was made brigadier-general in 1788, and was in active service during the entire war, taking a prominent part in the battles of Springfield, Monmouth, Brandywine, and Yorktown. He had three horses shot under him; one at Germantown, one at Springfield, and one at Crosswick's Bridge. After the war he served several terms in the legislature of his native state, and was made major-general of militia, and member of the Continental congress from 1787 till 1788. Upon the formation of the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati, Gen. Dayton was elected president, which office he held until his death. His son, Jonathan, statesman, b. in Elizabethtown, N. J., 16 Oct., 1790; d. there, 9 Oct., 1824, was graduated at Princeton in 1776, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He entered the Continental army, and was appointed paymaster of his father's regiment, 26 Aug., 1776. He held other commissions during the war, was in many battles, and at Yorktown had command under Lafayette. He was for a few years a member of the New Jersey House of representatives, and its speaker in 1790. He was a delegate from New Jersey to the convention that framed the Federal constitution in 1787. He was elected to congress from New Jersey in 1791, and re-elected for three consecutive terms, being speaker during the two last congresses, and serving till 3 March 1799. He was elected U. S. senator from New Jersey, and served from 2 Dec., 1800, to 3 March 1803. He was arrested for alleged conspiracy with Aaron Burr, but was not tried. He received the degree of LL. D. from Princeton in 1798.
Daza, Hilarion (da-thal), Bolivian statesman, b. at Sucre, in 1840, of humble parentage, partly Indian. The name of his father, a Spaniard, was Grosoli, but the son adopted his maternal family name, Daza. When eighteen years of age he volunteered in the army of the liberals. Subsequent successful revolutions brought him into notice, and won him the patronage and confidence of Melgarejo. To explore the courses of the rivers Pilcomayo and Bermejo, flowing into the Paraguay, numerous fruitless expeditions have been organized; and in one of these, during the brief lull in political strife that marked the dictatorship of Melgarejo, the year 1857 found young Daza second in command, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was conspicuous in January, 1871, in league with his colonel, Juan Granier, against his former friend and patron. On the deposition of Melgarejo, Daza, at the head of his regiment of cuareros, held in check the turbulent factions at La Paz, for which services he was rewarded by President Morales with further promotion and the portfolio of war. As minister and general he succeeded in maintaining order after the death of Morales in 1872, and insured the peaceful accession of the constitutional successor. In the same year he supported the candidature of Bolivian, and on the death of the latter became himself a candidate for the presidency against Salinas (the civil candidate), Obidias, and Vasquez (the representative of the Corral party). When the elections were over a dispute arose as to the majority; and Daza, it is contended, seized the office as his right, and was inaugurated on 4 May, 1876. His government was popular, and troubled with as few revolutions as that of any of his predecessors. At the beginning of the war with Chile, 1 March, 1879, he set out at the head of his troops, leaving the government in charge of Señor Guerra, minister of foreign affairs. Of Daza's part in this war Markham says: "The Bolivian army under his command, 4,000 strong, arrived at Tacna, in Peru, on 30 April, but in the short duration of his chiefship of his forces, was unable to advance from Arica to take the invaders in the rear while they were engaged with the army of Tarapaca. Daza began his march from Tacna with 3,000 men, loitered three days at Arica, started again on 11 Nov., and on the 12th marched over fifteen miles of sandy desert to the little river Victoria. He advanced one more march to the defile of the river Camarones, but there stopped again, and on 16 Nov. abandoned the work he had undertaken, leaving the army of Tarapaca to its fate, and returned to La Paz he heard at Arica, in the Dictatorship of Daza, on 1896 he was nominated by the newly formed republican party for vice-president. In March, 1857, he was made attorney-general for the state of New Jersey, and held that office until 1861, when President Lincoln appointed him minister to France, where he remained until his death. His son, William Lewis, who graduated at Princeton in 1858, and practised law in Trenton, was appointed by President Arthur minister to the Netherlands.

DEALY, Patrick Francis, clergyman, b. in New York, of Irish parentage, in 1836. He was educated in the grammar-schools of New York city, and afterward entered St. John's college, Fordham. After teaching in Fordham and in the Jesuit college of Montreal, he was sent to Europe to finish his theological studies. He continued his ecclesiastical course in France, and afterward in Rome, but, owing to the danger of disturbances there in 1889, was sent by his superiors to the University of Innsbruck. He returned to the United States in 1888, and was appointed professor of rhetoric in St. John's college, Fordham. He was afterward rector of the church of St. Francis Xavier, New York. During his confessorship the church was completed, principally through his instrumentality. He was selected by Cardinal McCloskey to take charge of the first pilgrimage that ever left America for Rome, and was treated with great distinction by the pope and cardinals. He founded the Xavier Union in 1871, and took a prominent part in the formation of the Catholic union, a body consisting of the leading Catholics of the state, which watches over Catholic interests. He was appointed their spiritual director by Cardinal McCloskey, and was the medium of communication between them and the general. On his appointment as rector of Fordham college in 1880, the representative Catholics of New York petitioned the general of the order to allow him to remain in the city, as the numerous societies with which he was connected would suffer by his absence. This was refused, but he was allowed to continue his work with the Xavier and Catholic unions. Father Dealy did much for the development of St. John's college, Fordham. He founded four scholarships of the yearly value of $400, open to competitors without distinction of creed, and established a special scientific course. He was a member of the executive council of the historical societies of New York and Brooklyn, principally on the early history of New York.

DEAN, Amos, lawyer, b. in Barnard, Vt., 16 Feb., 1803; d. 26 Jan., 1888. He was graduated at Union in 1822, studied law, and on his admission to the bar formed a partnership of long continuance with Azor Tabor, and soon attained a high reputation for his legal attainments. In 1833 he projected the Young men's association of Albany, of which he was a lifelong friend and supporter, and in 1854 delivered before its convention, a work which was published. He prepared numerous treatises on law subjects, which have been recognized as standard works. In 1851, on the organization of the law-school, he was a member of the faculty, and he had also filled the chair of medical jurisprudence in the Albany Medical College, and in 1839. He is the author of "Lectures on Phrenology" (1835); "Manual of Law" (1838); "Philosophy of Human Life" (Boston, 1888); "Medical Jurisprudence" (1854); and "Bryan and Stratton's Commercial Law" (New York, 1861). He left unfinished an elaborate work, the "History of Civilization" (7 vols., Albany, 1869-70).
DEAN, Gilbert, jurist, b. in Pleasant Valley, Dutchess co., N. Y., 14 Aug., 1819; d. in Poughkeepsie, 12 Oct., 1870. He was graduated at Yale in 1841. Afterward he studied law, was admitted to the bar in Connecticut, and in May, 1844, in New York. He practiced in Poughkeepsie in 1844-53, and then removed his office to New York city. He was chosen to congress from the districts composed of Dutchess and Putnam counties, and served from 1851 till 1853; was re-elected for a second term, but resigned to accept the office of justicer of the supreme court of New York, to which he was appointed by the governor, in June, 1854, to fill the unexpired term of Seward Barculo, deceased. He served on the bench almost eighteen months, and was during the last year (1855) one of the judges of the court of appeals.

DEAN, James, educator, b. in Windsor, Vt., 26 Nov., 1776; d. in Burlington, Vt., 20 Jan., 1849. He was descended from James Dean, of Stonington. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1800, was a tutor in the University of Vermont in 1807-9, and a professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in 1809-10. In 1810 he was appointed professor in Dartmouth till the supreme court decided in favor of the old college, and the new ceased to exist, when he resumed his place in the University of Vermont, holding it from 1821 till 1854. He published a "Gazetteer of Vermont" (1836), and an address delivered on his induction as professor (1810).

DEAN, John Ward, author, b. in Wiscasset, Me., 13 March, 1815. His youth was spent in Portland, Me. From 1839 till 1849 he resided in Providence, R. I., and since then in and near Boston. He has filled for many years various offices in the New England genealogical society, to whose "Register" he has contributed valuable papers. Among the papers edited by him for the society is a curious piece of ancient writing, "A Declaration of Remarkable Providences in the Course of My Life, by John Dane, of Ipswich, 1898." In May, 1870, Mr. Dean was chosen president of the Prince society, of which he was one of the founders; and he has also been recording secretary of the American statistical association. He has accumulated an amount of historical knowledge such as few men possess. He has edited the first and a portion of the second volumes of the first series, and one number of the fourth volume of the second series, of the "Historical Magazine." He is the author of "Memoir of Rev. Nathaniel Ward," with notices of his family (Albany, 1888); and "Memoir of Rev. Michael Wigglesworth" (Albany, 1871); has published pamphlets, and has also edited the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register."

DEAN, Julia, actress, b. in Pleasant Valley, N. Y., 22 July, 1830; d. in New York city, 6 March, 1896. She was the daughter of Julia Drake, an actress, who married Thomas Fosdick for her first husband, and later Edmund Dean, a well-known manager of Buffalo and Rochester theatres. Her education for the stage was accomplished under his direction. She made her stage debut as Ellen in "The Lady of the Lake," during 1845, in Louisville, Ky. Later in the same year she filled an engagement at the Bowery theatre, New York, and appeared as Julia in "The Hunchback." Her success was flattering, and in November, 1846, she played the same part at the Arch street theatre, Philadelphia. In 1855 she married Dr. Arthur Hayne, of Charleston, S. C. In May, 1856, she sailed for San Francisco, and after an absence of nearly two years returned to the east with the proceeds of a very successful tour. She was divorced from her husband, on the ground of his failure to support her, and in 1860 married James Cooper, of New York. Her last appearance in New York was in October, 1867. She excelled in juvenile tragedy and high comedy parts.

DEAN, Paul, clergyman, b. in Bernard, Vt.; d. in Framingham, Mass., 18 Jan., 1849. In 1806 he was ordained pastor of the Universalist society in Barre, Vt. He was pastor of the Hanover street church, Boston, Mass., from 1818 till 1823, and of the Bulfinch street church from May, 1823, till May, 1840. The denomination was known as "Restorationists," and in 1838 changed its name and has since been Unitarian. He was afterward settled over a Unitarian congregation at Easton, Mass. He published "Lectures on Final Restoration" (1839), and sermons and addresses.

DEAN, William, missionary, b. in Eaton, N. Y., 21 June, 1807. He graduated at the Hamilton literary and theological institution (now Madison university) in 1833, and in the same year was ordained to the Baptist ministry, and sailed from Boston for Siam to engage in missionary work with the American Board. In 1842 he transferred his labors to Hong-Kong, where he remained until 1845, when he returned to spend a year in this country. He resumed his work in Hong-Kong in 1847, and continued it until 1862, when he once more took up his residence in Bangkok. He retired from active work, to spend the closing days in this country. His long, honorable, and fruitful service as a missionary has few parallels. He has received the degree of D. D. His publications, mainly translations, are all in the Chinese language. They embrace "The New Testament" (Canton, 1847; formerly issued as the first issue being printed by Chinamen from wooden blocks); "Revision of the Pentateuch" (1858); "Commentary on Matthew" (1859); "Commentary on Genesis" (1868); "Commentary on Mark" (1870); "Commentary on Matthew" (1870); Stow's "Daily Manna," and smaller tracts.

DEANE, Charles, author, b. in Biddeford, Me., 10 Nov., 1813. He is descended from Walter Deane, one of the first settlers of Taunton, Mass. He was educated at a classical school and at Thornton academy, in New Hampshire. He was at the age of twenty-five years of age he went to Boston, where for twenty-five years he was a merchant. He retired from business in 1864, and became a resident of Cambridge. Mr. Deane acquired a taste for the study of American history many years ago, and his collection of books is among the most valuable in New England relating to its early history. In 1856 he received the degree of LL. D. from Bowdoin. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society, and of the chief historical and kindred societies of the country. Among his publications are "Some Notices of Samuel Gorton" (1860); "The Plymouth Patent" (1854); "Bibliography of Gov. Hutchinson's Publications" (1857); "Wingfield's Discourse of Virginia" (1860); "Letters of Phillis Wheatley" (1864); Smith's "True Relation" (1866); "Reminiscences of John Goddard's Mappe Monde" (1867); "Memoir of George Livemore" (1869); and "The Forms in issuing Letters-Patent by the Crown of England" (1870). Several of these (and others not here enumerated) originally appeared in the publications of the Massachusetts historical society, or in the "Chronicles of America." Mr. Deane has edited Gov. Bradford's "History of Plymouth Plantation" (1856) and Bradford's "Dialogue, or Third Conference," between old men and young men (1870), and several volumes of the Collections and Proceedings of the
Massachusetts historical society, of which body he is the recording secretary.

DEANE, James, Indian missionary, b. in Groton, Conn., 20 Aug., 1748; d. in Wesertown, Oneida co., N. Y., 10 Sept., 1833. He was gradu-ated at Groton School 1773-4, and in 1774-5 he was a missionary to the Canadian Indians, and he afterward employed by congress to pacify the northern Indians, a work for which he was peculiarly fitted, being familiar with their language, having been, when twelve years of age, associated with Mr. Sibley and Mr. Mesly, a “Knights of the Sword of the Nations.” During the Revolutionary war he was commissioned as a major, and served as an Indian agent and interpreter at Fort Stanwix. He was taken prisoner by the Indians, and would have been killed but for the pleadings of their women. At the close of the war the Oneidas granted him a tract of land two miles square, near Rome, Oneida co., which he afterward exchanged for a tract in Wesertown, whither he removed in 1786. He was for a long time a judge in Oneida county, and held other offices of trust. Deansville was named in his honor. He wrote an essay on Indian mythology, which is lost.

DEANE, James, naturalist, b. in Coleraine, Mass., 14 Feb., 1801; d. in Greenfield, 8 June, 1858. He passed his early life on his father’s farm, and in 1807 removed to Greenfield. He, after writing for four years in a lawyer’s office, he studied medi- cine. He was graduated as M. D. in 1831, and practised from that date until his death. In the spring of 1835 he discovered fossil footprints in the red sandstone of the Connecticut valley, and, having called the attention of scientific men to the fact, his investigations were afterward extended by Prof. Edward Hitchcock and others. American geologists were soon convinced of the genuineness of the footprints; but those in England were skeptical until a box of impressions, with a com- munication, had been sent by Dr. Deane to Dr. A. Mantell, by whom they were placed before the Geological society of London. At the time of his death he was about publishing an illustrated work embodying the results of twenty-four years of geological study and labor, which has since been issued by the Smithsonian Institution. He contrib- uted frequently to Silliman’s “Journal” and the Boston “Medical and Surgical Journal,” and was the author of a paper on the “Hygienic Con- dition of the Survivors of Ovariotomy,” in which he favored the morality of the operation.

DEANE, John H., lawyer, b. in Canada. He removed to the United States at an early age. He entered Rochester university, but in 1862 left college and enlisted as a private soldier in defence of the Union. He was captured at the battle of Gettysburg, and was for some time confined in a Confederate prison. After being exchanged, he entered the navy and served until the close of the war. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in the city of New York. Mr. Deane has been especially distinguished for his gift to literary institutions under the control of Baptists. To Rochester university he has given $100,000, besides considerable sums to the Roches- ter theological seminary and to Vassar college.

DEANE, Samuel, clergyman, b. in Mansfield, Mass., 30 March, 1784; d. 9 Aug., 1894. He was graduated at Brown in 1803, and in 1810 became pastor of the second church at Scituate, Mass., a charge which he retained for twenty-four years. He published “The Populous Village,” a poem (1828); a “History of Scituate” (1831); and a number of sermons and short poems.—His nephew, William Reed, antiquary, b. in Mansfield, Mass., 21 Aug., 1809; d. there, 16 June, 1871, was en-gaged many years in mercantile life in Boston, and also contributed largely to the Unitarian and the secular press. He wrote valuable articles for the “New England Register” and “The Historical Magazine,” and was thoroughly acquainted with the early history of New England. He published genealogical his- tories of the Deane (in 1849), Leonard (1851), and Watson (1864) families, and also edited “Madam Bovary” and “Little Women.” He died at New York, 26 June, 1898. He was one of the earliest members of and held various offices in the New England historic-genealogical society.

DEANE, Silas, diplomatist, b. in Groton, Conn., 24 Dec., 1737; d. in Deal, England, 23 Aug., 1788. He was graduated at Yale in 1758, and, engaging in mercantile pursuits at Wethersfield, Conn., took a leading part in the movements that led to the outbreak of the Revolution. He was sent as a delegate from Connecticut to the Continental con- gress, 1774-8. In 1776 he was ordered to France as a secret diplomatic and financial agent, where he made arrangements for securing substantial aid from that country, and, with Dr. Franklin and Arthur Lee, negotiated treaties of amity and com- merce between France and the United States that were signed in Paris, 6 Feb., 1778. He also personally obtained the services of Lafayette, De Kalb, and other foreign officers. These contracts were subsequently made the basis of charges against him by congress on the ground of ex- travagance, and he was recalled in consequence of the resolution passed 21 Nov., 1777. Reaching Philadelphia in 1778, he found that many re- ports had been circulated to his discredit. These seem to have originated with his late colleague, Arthur Lee, who had quarrelled with him in Paris, but Deane had warm friends in Jay and Adams, the latter defending him in his mission to France. After a heated controversy with influential members of congress, and being required by that body to make a full statement of his financial transactions in France, he was com- pelled to return to that country to procure the requisite papers. There he found that the publication of certain of his private despatches had embittered the French government against him, and he was thus forced to retire to Holland, whence he passed over to England, where he died in great poverty, estranged from his native land and feeling that he had been unjustly dealt with. In 1842 congress vindicated his memory by dec- iding that a consider- able sum of money was due him, and directed its payment to his heirs. Deane published, under the control of his defence, “Letters to Hon. Robert Morris” (New London, 1784); “An Address to the Free and Independent Citizens of the United States of North America” (Hartford and London, 1784); and “Paris Papers, or Mr. Silas Deane’s Late Inter- cepted Letters to his Brother and other Friends” (New York, 1871).
DEARBORN, Benjamin, inventor, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1755; d. in Boston, 22 Feb., 1838. He served an apprenticeship as a printer, and afterward opened an academy for girls. About 1790 he removed his school to Boston. In 1784, under the signature of "A Friend of Industry," he wrote an article for "The New Hampshire Gazette," in which he first suggested the employment of convicts for labor. He was the inventor of the spring balance.

DEARBORN, Henry, soldier, b. in North Hampton, N. H., 23 Feb., 1751; d. in Roxbury, Mass., 6 June, 1829. After studying medicine, he began his practice at Nottingham Square in 1772. He employed his leisure in the study of the art of war, he set out on the day after the battle of Lexington for Cambridge, at the head of sixty minute-men, reaching that place early the next day. On his return he was appointed captain in Stark's regiment, and subsequently took part in the battle of Bunker Hill, where he covered the retreat of the American forces. In September he accompanied Arnold's expedition to Canada, but was for some time seriously ill. He recovered in time to assist in the attack on Quebec, 31 Dec., where he was made prisoner. He was released on parole in 1776, and exchanged in March, 1777, when he was appointed major in Scammell's regiment. He fought in the battles of Stillwater, Saratoga, Monmouth, and Newtown, distinguishing himself at Monmouth by a successful charge. In 1781 he joined Washington's staff as deputy commissary general, with the rank of colonel, and served at the siege of Yorktown. In June, 1784, he took up his residence at Monmouth, Me. He was chosen brigadier-general of militia in 1787, and major-general in 1789. In 1789 he was appointed U. S. marshal for Maine. He was a consistent democrat, and re-elected to the 4th, serving from 1789 till 1797. President Jefferson appointed him secretary of war, which office he occupied from 1801 till 1809. In the latter year President Madison gave him the composition of the port of Boston, which place he filled until appointed senior major-general in the U. S. army, 27 Jan., 1812, and assigned to the command of the Northern Department. He succeeded in capturing York (now Toronto) on 27 April, 1813, and Fort George on 27 May following. On 6 July he was recalled, on the ostensible ground of impaired health, but really in consequence of being charged with political intrigue, and placed in command of the city of New York. His request for a court of inquiry was not granted. He served from 7 May, 1822, till 30 June, 1824, as minister to Portugal, where he suffered his resignation, which was accepted. He then settled at Roxbury, Mass., where he spent the remainder of his life, paying annual visits to his farm in Maine. In person he was large and commanding, frank in his manners, and remarkable for his integrity. He published an address which he delivered on his resignation, and wrote a journal of his expedition to Canada, imprisonment in Quebec, and other adventures. His son, Henry Alexander Scammell, lawyer, b. in Exeter, N. H., 3 March, 1788; d. in Portland, Me., 29 July, 1851. He was graduated at William and Mary college in 1808, and studied law with Judge Story in Salem, Mass., where for a short time he practised. He succeeded his father in 1812 as collector of the port of Boston, filling that office until 1829. He superintended the forts at Portland, and was appointed brigadier-general of militia, commanding the defences of Boston harbor, in 1812. He was a member of the State constitutional convention of 1820, of the state house of representatives in 1829, and of the state senate in 1830. He served in congress from 5 Dec., 1831, till 2 March, 1833, and acted as delegate from Massachusetts from 1834 till 1845, when he was removed for loaning the state arms to the state of Rhode Island, to be used in suppressing the Dorr rebellion. He also served as mayor of Roxbury, Mass., in 1847-51, being re-elected annually. He was a strenuous advocate of internal improvements, the construction of the Great Western railroad of Massachusetts and the tunnelling of Hoosac mountain being largely due to his labors. He was fond of horticulture and landscape gardening, and the cemeteries of Roxbury and Mount Auburn owe much to his taste. He in a considerable degree conducted a busy public life, and his literary activity was very great, although but few of his works have been published. Among these are "Memoir on the Black Sea, Turkey, and Egypt," with charts (3 vols.). "Boston, Its Internal Improvements and Commerce of the West" (Boston, 1839); and "History of Navigation and Naval Architecture" (2 vols.). His manuscript remains include a "Diary;" a "Life of Maj.-Gen. Dearborn;" "Life of Com. Bainbridge;" "Life of Jesus Christ;" and "Writings on Horticulture." See "Address on Henry Dearborn," by Daniel Goodwin (Chicago, 1884).

DEARBORN, Nathaniel, engraver, b. in 1786; d. in South Reading, Mass., 7 Nov., 1852. He was one of the earliest engravers on wood in Boston, and published "The American Text-Book for the Letters" (Boston); "Boston Notions; an Account of That Village from 1630 to 1847" (1845); "Reminiscences of Boston, and Guide through the City and Environs" (1851); and "Guide through Mount Auburn" (1857).

DEARING, James, soldier, b. in Campbell county, Va., 25 April, 1840; d. in Lynchburg in April, 1895. He was a great-grandson of Col. Charles Lynch, of Revolutionary fame, who gave his name to the summary method of administering justice now known as "Lynch law," through his rough-and-ready way of treating the tories. He was graduated at Hanover, Va., academy, and was appointed a cadet in the U. S. military academy, but resigned in 1861, to join the Confederate army when Virginia passed the ordinance of secession. He was successively lieutenant of the Washington artillery of New Orleans, captain of Latham's battery, major and commander of Denny's artillery battalion, and colonel of a cavalry regiment from North Carolina, and was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general for gallantry at the battle of Plymouth. He participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, of the Army of Northern Virginia and the Army of the Potomac. On the retreat of the Confederate forces from Peters burg to Appomattox Court-House, he was mortally wounded near Farmville in a singular encounter with Brig.-Gen. Theodore Read, of the National army. His body was brought back to the head of their forces, on opposite sides of the Appomattox, at High Bridge, and a duel with
DEAS.

DE BHAQUIÈRE.

pistols ensued. Gen. Read was shot dead, but Gen. Dearing lingered until a few days after the surrender of Lee, when he died in the old City hotel at Lynchburg, Va.

DEBECQ, James, painter, b. in Philadelphia in 1818; died insane. His maternal grandfather was Ralph Izard, the South Carolina patriot. He showed an early talent for art, and studied under John Sanderson in his native city, and in the schools of the National Academy of Design, New York. In 1840 he visited the "far west" of that day, and spent several years at St. Louis in the successful practice of his profession. He was a man of decided ability; but mental derangement cut short his career many years before his death. Among his more important pictures that have become widely known through engravings are "The Turkey Shoot," "Walking the Chalk," "Long Jake," "The Wounded Pawnee," "Indian Guide," "A Group of Sioux," "Hunters on the Prairie," and "The Last Shot." His "Council of the Shawnees at North Bend" portrays an incident in the life of Gen. George Rogers Clarke.

DE AYOLAS, Juan. See AYOLAS.

DE BAR, Benedetti, actor, b. in London, England, 5 Nov., 1812; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 14 Aug., 1877. He made his début at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, in 1830, and in 1832 ran away to the United States in 1834, appearing the following year at the St. Charles theatre, New Orleans, as Sir Benjamin Backbite in the "School for Scandal." In 1837 he opened the old National theatre in New York city, and in 1839 played the old St. Louis theatre, after appearing in many cities of the west. In 1840 he played successfully in New York and London, and in the same year returned to New York, where he played at the Bowery theatre. In 1843 he became stage-manager for Hamblin at the Bowery, in 1846 purchased the Bowery theatre, New York, retaining it for three years, and afterward went on a four years' starring tour, playing in the principal cities of the United States. In 1858 he became proprietor of the St. Charles theatre, New Orleans, and in 1856 of the St. Louis theatre, leasing it in 1857, when he bought it and tenanted it in the Grand opera house of that city. After the death of Backett the dramatic stage lacked a great Falstaff until Mr. De Bar undertook its representation, making a specialty of this character, which others had adopted and soon relinquished. His appearance in Bon Breen in this character, after his success in the west and south, was a dramatic event of note. He acquired a large fortune, being successful both as an actor and manager.—His wife, Florence, b. in Philadelphia in 1828, made her début in 1839 as a danseuse at the Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia. Her maiden name was Valle. She travelled with Fanny Ellsler, and at the old Park theatre in 1848 played the "French Spy." She retired from the stage in New Orleans in December, 1857.

DE BEGNIS, Giuseppe, opera-singer, b. in Lugano, Switzerland, d. in New York city in August, 1849. He began his vocal studies at the west of seven years, and sang soprano till he was nearly fifteen, when his voice broke. He then studied for a comedian, and later resumed lessons as a baritone vocalist. He made his first appearance as an opera-singer in Milan in 1840 and had sufficient success to decide his continuance as a performer on the lyric stage. In 1816 he married the noted prima-donna and famous beauty, Signorina Ronzi. They sang throughout Italy with great success, and in 1819 made their first appearance at the Italian opera in Paris, remaining three seasons. In 1821 they performed in London, and thereafter in the various capital cities of Europe, in concerts and operas. About 1845 De Begnis came to the United States, appearing frequently in New York city in concerts and operas with only moderate success. His voice had lost its freshness, and his style seemed antiquated. He was still notable as one of the purest and most natural of Italian buffo singers; but that kind of vocalist was not appreciated in this country. In the old Rossini comic operas among the flexible and suave accompaniment were altogether remarkable. His countenance was severely marked by small-pox; but in his make-up for performance he gave no evidence of facial disfigurement. Disappointed in his reception by the American public, he longed to return to the scenes of his early success; but the horrors of sea-sickness and hazards of the voyage prevented. He died of cholera, not without means, but neglected and almost forgotten.

DE BERDT, Dennis, colonial agent, b. early in the 18th century; d. in England, about 1771. He was a London merchant, with extensive commercial connections in this country. About November, 1766, when the colonial legislature of Massachusetts dismissed Richard Jackson from its service, the house elected the honest and aged Dennis de Berdt as its own particular agent. From this time he lived in Philadelphia, being a friend to colonial liberty, dated the revolt of the American colonies, and his correspondence and advice conformed to the opinion. Samuel Adams divined the evil designs, now so near their execution, and instructed De Berdt to oppose the establishment of a bill of attainder in the colonies, as useless for protection and dangerous to liberty. "Certainly," said he, "the best way for Great Britain to make her colonies a real and lasting benefit is to give them all consistent indulgence in trade, and to remove any sense of the contrary; that their liberties are in danger. While any act of parliament is in force which has the least appearance of a design to raise a revenue out of them, their jealousy will be awake." The closing of the affairs of Mr. De Berdt's firm in England, which was found in 1765 and had made the fortune of Mr. De Berdt, and the merchant ship taken by Joseph Reed, a young colonial visitor to England, who had practised law in the New Jersey courts, and later had held, as his first political appointment, the office of deputy secretary for the province of New Jersey. He had visited England in 1763-5, and in his success in the west and south, was a dramatic event of note. He acquired a large fortune, being successful both as an actor and manager.—His wife, Florence, b. in Philadelphia in 1828, made her début in 1839 as a danseuse at the Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia. Her maiden name was Valle. She travelled with Fanny Ellsler, and at the old Park theatre in 1848 played the "French Spy." She retired from the stage in New Orleans in December, 1857.

DE BERRY, Edmund, politician, b. in Mount Gilead, N. C., 14 Aug., 1787; d. there, 12 Dec., 1859. He received a public-school education and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a member of the state legislature, with occasional intermissions, from 1806 till 1828, and was elected to congress as a whig, serving from 1829 till 1831. He was defeated when a candidate for re-election, but was elected again in 1837 and served from 1838 till 1845, and was again in congress from 1849 till 1851.

DE BHAQUIÈRE, Peter Boyle, Canadian statesman, b. in Dublin, 27 April, 1784; d. in Yorkville (now a part of Toronto), 23 Oct., 1860. He was the youngest of four children, with sufficient success to decide his continuance as a performer on the lyric stage. In 1816 he married the noted prima-donna and famous beauty, Signorina Ronzi. They sang throughout Italy with great success, and in 1819 made their first appearance at the Italian opera in Paris, remaining three seasons. In 1821 they performed in London, and thereafter in the
its chancellor, but subsequently resigned. He was also a member of the Anglican synod.

DE BOLT, Rezin A., jurist, b. in Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1823; received a common school education and worked on a farm till his seventeenth year, when he was apprenticed to a tanner. After serving his time he followed his trade for a few years, but in the mean time studied law, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1856. He removed to Missouri in 1858, and began the practice of law. He was appointed school commissioner of Grundy county in 1859, and re-elected to the same office in 1860, serving until the beginning of the civil war. He entered the National service in 1861 as captain in the 23d Missouri infantry, was captured at the battle of Shiloh, 6 April, 1862, and held as prisoner until the following October. In 1863 he resigned his commission on account of impaired health, and resumed his profession, but in 1864 re-entered the army as major in the 44th Missouri infantry, and was mustered out of service in August, 1865. He was elected judge of the circuit court for the 11th district of Missouri in November, 1868, which office he held until his election as a representative from Missouri in the 44th congress, closing his connection with the bar.

DE BONNE, P. A., Canadian jurist, b. about 1750. He was a nephew of the French governor of Canada, Marquis de la Jonquière. He was a member of the executive council in 1784, and also of the legislative assembly, in which he opposed Mr. Chauveau, to mention one only. He eventually became leader of the Canadian party in the house, and displayed great ability as a debater; but, as his expressions were objectionable to the assembly, he was dismissed from the house by a simple vote of its members. He was also a judge in Lower Canada, and was a member of the judiciary who held a seat in the house.

DEBORRE, Preudhomme, soldier. He was a French officer, who had seen thirty-five years of European service, and was given a commission in the American army by the French government. Of that year he commanded a brigade in Sullivan's attack on Staten Island. At the battle of the Brandywine, on 11 Sept., Gen. Deborre claimed the post of honor on the right wing of the army; but Sullivan would not yield this to him, and when Deborre charged the French, the enemy, the former made a long and circuitous march for the purpose of outranging him, which did not accomplish its object, and in consequence of which his brigade was not formed for action when the battle began. Deborre's brigade was the first to give way before the British attack. His insubordination was made the subject of a congressional inquiry, and he resigned his commission. He was unpopular in the army, and totally unfit to command American troops.

DE BOW, James Dunwoody Brownson (debow) (1805-1830), of Charleston, S. C., 10 July, 1830; d. in Elizabeth, N. J., 27 Feb., 1837. He was employed in a commercial house for seven years, was graduated at Charleston college in 1848, and in the following year was admitted to the bar. He had a predilection for scientific science and literature, and was also a French clergymen. He was a contributor to the "Southern Quarterly Review," of which he became editor in 1844. His elaborate article on "Oregon and the Oregon Question" attracted wide attention in the United States and England. He died in France, on 22 March, at the occasion of a debate in the French chamber of deputies. In 1845 Mr. De Bow withdrew from its editorship and removed to New Orleans, where "De Bow's Commercial Review" was established by him, and attained immediate success. In 1848 he became professor of political economy and statistical statistics in the University of Louisiana, and was one of the founders of the Louisiana historical society, since merged into the Academy of science. He left the university about 1850 to assume charge of the census bureau of Louisiana, holding the office for three years, during which he wrote a vast mass of statistical matter relating to the population and products of the state, and the commerce of New Orleans. President Pierce appointed him superintendent of the census in 1858, and he performed the duties of this office two years, continuing to edit his "Review." He devoted himself almost wholly to political economy, writing extensively on commercial statistics and finance, and contributing articles on American topics to the eighth edition of the "Encyclopedia Britannica." He delivered various lectures on literary, agricultural, and commercial associations. Apart from his literary pursuits he was one of the most industrious men of his time, and, notwithstanding his delicate organization and frequent ill health, his public lecturing and executive duties were apparently unabated. He was a specialist in the material and intellectual interests of the south, and was a member of every southern commercial convention subsequent to that of Memphis in 1845, and was president of the Knoxville convention of 1857. During the civil war his "Review" was necessarily suspended, but, in the event of peace, pen were employed in advocacy of the Confederacy, previous to which he had uttered bitter denunciations against the northern states and their institutions. After the overthrow of the Confederacy his views changed, he admitted the superiority of the free-labor system of the northwest to the slave-labor system of the south, and urged the legislatures of the southern states to encourage immigration. His "Review" was first resumed in New York city, and subsequently in Nashville, Tenn. He was author of an "Encyclopedia on the Trade and Commerce of the United States" (2 vols., 1833), and "The Industrial Resources and Statistics of the Southwest," compiled from his "Review" (3 vols., New York, 1853). He collected and prepared for the press, in 1854, a greater part of the material for the three quarto volumes which he compiled the octavo volume entitled "Statistical View of the United States," being a compendium of the Seventh Census (that of 1850), of which 150,000 copies were ordered by congress (Washington, 1854). He was also author of "The Southern States, their Agriculture, Commerce, etc." (1856), and edited a work on mortality statistics.

DE CAMP, John, naval officer, b. in New Jersey in 1812; d. in Burlington, N. J., 28 June, 1873. He was appointed to the navy from Florida in October, 1825, and served on the sloop "Vandalia," of the Brazil squadron, in 1830. He was promoted to passed midshipman in 1833, was in the West India squadron till 1837, and commissioned lieutenant in 1838, and served on the frigate "Constitution" along the coast of Africa in 1854. He was commissioned commander in 1855, and served on the navy-yard, New York, as inspector, and as commander of the store-ship "Relief." He commanded the steam sloop "Iroquois" at the attack upon Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and the capture of New Orleans (April, 1862), and participated in many actions, including Vicksburg, while in command of the "Wissahickon." He was commissioned captain in
1862, and was in the South Atlantic squadron in 1863-4. He was promoted to the rank of commodore in 1866, commanded the receiving-ship "Potomac" in 1868-9, and was retired in 1870 with the rank of rear-admiral.

DECAMPO, Gonzalvo, R. C. archbishop, b. in Madrid, Spain; d. in Lima, Peru, in 1817. He was successively canon of Seville, archdiocetic laborer of Nieblas, and bishop of Cadiz, and in 1614 was consecrated archbishop of Lima. He wrote a treatise on the government of Peru, which has not been printed, and published a work entitled "Carta pastoral á todos los curas de almas de su arzobispado."

DECANESOREA, Indian orator, b. about 1640. He was a chief of the Onondagas, one of the Six Nations. Attending the conference at Albany, held in 1679 with the agent of Virginia, he, with other chiefs, presented the claims of the Indian people. It was said of the speakers, by those who were present at the conference, that they all "had great fluency of words, and much more grace in manner than any man could expect among a people entirely ignorant of the liberal arts and sciences." And of Decanesore it was said that he had "a graceful elocution that would have pleased in any part of the world."

DECACUR, Stephen, naval officer, b. in New York, N. Y., d. in Frankford, near Philadelphia, 14 Nov., 1808. His father was a native of Rochelle, in France, and an officer in the French navy, who had emigrated to the United States, and married an American lady. Stephen was captain of a merchantman at an early age, and during the Revolution commanded the privateers "Royal Louis" and "Fair American," gaining distinction by the capture of English vessels. He was appointed post-captain in the navy on 11 May, 1783, at the beginning of hostilities with France, and in the "Delaware," twenty guns, cruised on the American coast and in the West Indies, and captured the French privateers "Le Croyable" and "Marquis." He commanded a squadron of thirteen vessels on the Guadeloupe station in 1800, and after his discharge from the service, under the peace establishment of 1801, engaged in business in Philadelphia. His son, Stephen, naval officer, b. in Sennepr[U]x, France, 1 Jan., 1779; d. near Bladensburg, Md., 23 March, 1829. He made a voyage with his father in 1787. At the age of seventeen he was employed by Messrs. Gurum and Smith, of Philadelphia (who were agents for the navy), and went to New Jersey to superintend the getting out of the keel-pieces for the frigate "United States," in which ship he was launched, and which he successfully commanded in the war of 1812-5. Through the aid of Com. Barry, he obtained a warrant as midshipman, dated 30 April, 1798, and was placed on board the frigate "United States." He was at that time nineteen years of age, well informed for his age, chivalrous in temper, courteous in his deportment, and adding grace of manner to an attractive person. While attached to the frigate "United States" under Com. Barry, Decatur cruised in the West Indies, capturing several French privateers that were preying upon American commerce, and having a hand in the capture of the self-masted frigate "Almaviva." On one occasion the "United States" chased the French privateer "L'Amour de la Patrie," of six guns, which vessel, in attempting to escape, received a twenty-four-pound shot through the side, from the "United States." She at once shortened sail and surrendered, and Decatur was sent in a boat to take possession. When he got alongside, "L'Amour de la Patrie" was sinking fast, and the crew, stripped of their clothing, were assembled at the side, begging to be taken into the boat. As it was impossible to take on board sixty men, Decatur ordered the French captain to put his helm up and run down to the frigate as the only chance of saving the crew. This was done, and though the vessel sank when within fifty yards of the "United States," the crew overboard were saved to a man. Decatur became a good officer and an excellent sailor. A contemporary said he was a man of an age, an officer of uncommon character and rare promise, one not equalled in a million. Just at the time this remark was made, the cry "Man overboard!" rang through the air, and the two boats were called away. Without hesitation, Decatur sprang from the mizen-chains, and in a few moments his muscular arms were holding the drowning man above the waves, which he continued till the boats reached the spot; when he passed the nearly dying youth into one of the boats, and then climbed in himself. It is of such men that heroes are made, and the one Decatur saved, while himself gaining celebrity, lived to see his preserver attain a fame unsurpassed by that of any officer of his time in the American navy. In 1820 the "United States" was commissioned lieutenant. He sailed again with Com. Barry when he conveyed the commissioners to France. On the return of the "United States" she was laid up for thorough repairs. Decatur obtained orders to the "Norfolk," of eighteen guns, as commander Thomas Cochrane, and in September, 1800, again joined his old ship the "United States." When the French war was ended, and the treaty of peace between France and the United States had been ratified by the senate on 3 Feb., 1801, and promulgated by the president, congress passed a law directing the sale of the whole navy except six ships, and discharging from the service all but nine of the twenty-eight captains, all of the commanders, and all but thirty-six of the one hundred and ten lieutenants. Stephen Decatur was one of those selected to remain in active service. His brother James also remained as a midshipman, while the gallant commander (the elder Decatur) resigned his commission and returned to private life. The discharge of the officers and crews was no sooner effected than the pacha of Tripoli, though the United States paid him yearly tribute, most faithfully and shamefully, felt slighted because our government had presented a fine frigate to the day of Algiers, and had sent him none; and also because one of the ministers of the bey of Tunis had received $40,000 from the United States, whereas he (the pacha) had received but little more. On 10 May, 1801, the impudent pacha declared war against the United States, cut down the American flag-staff, and began hostilities against the Ameri-
can merchant marine, at that time totally unprotected. A squadron of four vessels, under the command of Com. Richard Dale, was fitted out, and Decatur joined the "Essex," one of the squadrons, being selected by Capt. Bainbridge to fill the important place of first lieutenant when he had been ordered to remain in the United States, performing effective service in restraining the Barbary powers from molesting American vessels, and conveying American merchantmen safely into the Atlantic, the "Essex" sailed for New York on 17 June, 1802, reaching that port on 23 July. Decatur joined Capt. James Barron, and sailed again for the Mediterranean. He was transferred to the command of the "Norfolk," of eighteen guns, and afterward to the schooner "Enterprise," of twelve guns, under Capt. Preble. The latter, hearing of the loss of the "Philadephia" off Tripoli by striking on a reef, sailed in the frigate "Constitution" for that place, taking Decatur with him. On 23 Dec. Decatur captured the ketch "Mastico" off Tripoli, which vessel was named the "Intrepid," and afterward was used to destroy the "Philadelphia," then moored under the guns of Tripoli, the Tripolitans having succeeded in getting her afloat and taking her into the harbor. Decatur volunteered for this service, left Syracuse in midwinter, and arrived off Tripoli, 16 Feb., 1804, and, with a picked crew of officers and men, sailed into the harbor, boarded the "Philadelphia," and carried her. Then the order was given to set fire to her, and in ten minutes she was ablaze. Decatur and his crew escaped to the "Intrepid," and made their way out of the harbor amid the rapid firing and falling shot of 141 guns. The "Philadelphia" was totally destroyed. Admiral Nelson pronounced this the "most daring act of the age." In the subsequent attack on Tripoli, Decatur took charge of a division, and greatly distinguished himself in taking vengeance on the Tripolitans for the death of his brother James. He received his commission as a captain, in reward for his gallant services in destroying the "Philadelphia," on 22 May, 1804. He served at Tripoli during the war, and in September was appointed by Preble to the command of the "Constitution," from which he was afterward transferred to the "Philadelphia." Peace between Tripoli and the United States having been concluded, 3 June, 1805, Decatur returned home, laid up the "Congress," and was received most enthusiastically throughout the country. In February, 1806, he was appointed a member of the court-martial that tried Com. James Barron for surrendering the "Chesapeake" to the British man-of-war "Leopard." Decatur was next appointed to command the "Chesapeake." This was during the time that the embargo was laid on British commerce. He was afterward ordered to the frigate "United States," in which ship, in 1810, he hoisted his broad pennant as commodore of the southern station. This command was held by him when war began between England and the United States in 1812. Putting to sea, he soon fell in with the British squadron which he captured after a short, sharp action, in which the enemy's ship was completely dismantled and much cut to pieces. Jury-masts were rigged, and the "Macedonian" brought safely into port. In the spring of 1814 Decatur took command of the frigate "Peacock," and subsequent to the capture of the "Peacock," the "Hornet," and the store-ship "Tom Bowline." He left his squadron in New York to escape the British blockade; but, having grounded in going to sea and injured his vessel, he decided to return to port for repairs, but fell in with four British frigates, to which the "President" was obliged to surrender after a most obstinate resistance, in which one frigate, the "Endymion," was so cut up as to be obliged to haul out (or she drifted out of action). The "President" was not surrendered until she was surrounded by the three other frigates—the "Majestic," the "Pomone," and the "Tenedos"—and when her decks had the appearance of a slaughter-house. She had twenty-five killed and sixty wounded—one quarter of her crew. While the war of 1812 was in progress, the day of Algiers began to capture American merchantmen; and, when peace was established, the United States fitted out two squadrons to punish Algiers for her treachery and the violation of her treaty. Decatur was given the command of one squadron and Bainbridge of the other. On Decatur's arrival in the Mediterranean, he captured the Algerine frigate "Mashouda," forty-six guns, flag-ship of Admiral Rais Hammidah, after a brave resistance. He also captured, subsequently, the Algerine frigate "Estitio." He arrived off Algiers on 28 June, 1815, where peace was concluded on terms very favorable to the United States. It was stipulated that the United States should never pay tribute to the day of Algiers, and all Christian captives were to be released. This treaty and the demands of Decatur gave the death-blow to that cruel system which for centuries, to the shame of Christendom, had elevated the Barbary powers into baseful importance. Decatur next went to Tunis and demanded indemnity from the bey for violating treaty stipulations, which demand was conceded. He then made a similar demand on the sultan of Tripoli, and for the release of Neapolitan and Danish prisoners, all of which was granted, thus ending forever the pretensions of the Barbary powers. For this Decatur received the thanks of all Europe; and, on the assembling of congress in December, 1815, President Madison began his message with the highest eulogy on his success against the Barbary states. Decatur arrived in Washington in January, 1816, and was appointed navy commissioner with Commodores Rodgers and Porter, in which office he gave all his zeal, skill, and experience in building up the young navy of the republic. While attached to the board of navy commissioners Decatur made some remarks of a censorious nature against Com. Barron, which the latter objected to, and which Decatur refused to retract, though he disclaimed any intention to be insulting. A long correspondence ensued, in which Decatur did all that an honorable man could do to remove unfavorable impressions from Com. Barron's mind, but nevertheless the latter challenged Decatur. The meeting occurred at Bladensburg, 23 March, 1820, Capt. Elliott being Barron's second, and Com. Bainbridge Decatur's. When the word "fire" was given, Barron fell, wounded in the hip, where Dea-
DeCosta, Benjamin Franklin, clergyman, b. in Charlestown, Mass., 10 July, 1831. He was graduated at the Biblical Institute, Concord, N. H., in 1855, and went to Canada in 1864. His paternal ancestors were Huguenots, who took refuge in England in 1685 upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes. In early life he was a printer. In 1825 he engaged in the study of Swedenborgian theology under the Rev. Thomas Worcester, of Boston, at the time he was superintendent of the publication of the "New Jerusalem Magazine" in that city, the first three numbers of which he set in type and printed with his own hands. Subsequently, by the assistance of a friend, he was enabled to enter Yale, where he was graduated in 1830, and, at the suggestion of the same friend, he began the study of theology in London, to qualify himself for the Swedenborgian ministry. During the two years passed in England he supported himself by his labor as a journeyman printer. His theological studies were continued in Baltimore, and he first preached, on the "Paramount Importance of Spiritual Things," in that city in 1838, and was afterward reprinted in London. After a year of pastoral labor in Bedford, Pa., he went to London, and studied under the Rev. Samuel Noble. On returning to this country he became pastor in Cincinnati, 1833-39, and conducted a periodical called "The Precursor." He subsequently preached in Philadelphia, 1838-45, Baltimore, 1845-50, and New York. In his later days he devoted much attention to mechanical contrivances and inventions of his own. He rendered valuable service to the periodical literature of his church, and issued several volumes of sermons on the fundamental doctrines of Swedenborg. He published also "Freedom and Slavery in the Light of the New Jerusalem," "Sermon illustrative of the Doctrine of the Lord" (Philadelphia, 1841); "History of Lectures delivered at Charleston, S. C." (1841); and "The New Churchman Extra" (1 vol.), a treatise devoted to polemics and church history in the United States and Europe.

DeCoufres,AMES, Canadian journalist, b. in Windsor, Nova Scotia, about 1836. He was educated in his native place and in Halifax. He went to California in 1852, and to British Columbia in 1858, in which year he founded the "British Colonist" newspaper, which he owned and edited from that date until 1863. In 1870 he founded the "Daily Standard," and was its editor and proprietor until 1872, when he retired. The same year he formed an administration in British Columbia, and held the portfolio of president of the executive council (without salary) from the date of the formation of the government until he retired from local politics in 1874, in consequence of the operation of the act against dual representation. Mr. De Cosmos was the first in British Columbia to advocate the introduction of responsible government into the colony, the first to recommend the union of British and Vancouver Island, and the first in the legislature to support the union of British Columbia with the Dominion, and was subsequently instrumental in securing the unanimous acceptance of the terms of union made with Canada. He represented the Vancouver island assembly after the union of that island with British Columbia, and sat in the legislative council almost uninterrupted from 1867 till 1871. In 1871 British Columbia was united to Canada, and Mr. De Cosmos was elected to both the local assembly and the Canadian parliament. He was re-elected to the Dominion parliament in 1872, and again in 1874 and 1878.

DECOULANGES, Richard, clergyman, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 29 March, 1798; d. 20 Nov., 1864. His paternal ancestors were Huguenots, who took refuge in England in 1685 upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes. In early life he was a printer. In 1825 he engaged in the study of Swedenborgian theology under the Rev. Thomas Worcester, of Boston, at the same time superintending the publication of the "New Jerusalem Magazine" in that city, the first three numbers of which he set in type and printed with his own hands. Subsequently, by the assistance of a friend, he was enabled to enter Yale, where he was graduated in 1830, and, at the suggestion of the same friend, he began the study of theology in London, to qualify himself for the Swedenborgian ministry. During the two years passed in England he supported himself by his labor as a journeyman printer. His theological studies were continued in Baltimore, and he first preached, on the "Paramount Importance of Spiritual Things," in that city in 1838, and was afterward reprinted in London. After a year of pastoral labor in Bedford, Pa., he went to London, and studied under the Rev. Samuel Noble. On returning to this country he became pastor in Cincinnati, 1833-39, and conducted a periodical called "The Precursor." He subsequently preached in Philadelphia, 1838-45, Baltimore, 1845-50, and New York. In his later days he devoted much attention to mechanical contrivances and inventions of his own. He rendered valuable service to the periodical literature of his church, and issued several volumes of sermons on the fundamental doctrines of Swedenborg. He published also "Freedom and Slavery in the Light of the New Jerusalem," "Sermon illustrative of the Doctrine of the Lord" (Philadelphia, 1841); "History of Lectures delivered at Charleston, S. C." (1841); and "The New Churchman Extra" (1 vol.), a treatise devoted to polemics and church history in the United States and Europe.

DeCoudres, Louis, brass-founder, b. in 1789; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 16 Dec., 1872. He was apprenticed at the age of thirteen to James P. Allaire, who was carrying on a small brass and bell foundry. At this establishment the brass castings were made for McQueen, who had a machine-shop, and did the work for Robert Fulton, in applying his steam-engine to the first paddle-wheel boat, "the Clermont," for the Hudson river. Several years later Mr. Allaire established his steam-engine works in Cherry street, New York, which became famous for the number and character of the engines it supplied to the early steam-
boats. Mr. De Coudres continued with Mr. Allaire more than half a century, some of the time as superintendent of the iron foundry, and all of the time in charge of the brass-casting department, in which art his reputation was pre-eminent. This branch of the Allaire works possessed for many years almost a monopoly in bell-casting. The first great fire-alarm bells put up in the City Hall park were cast under the supervision of Mr. de Coudres.

DEEMS, Charles Force, clergyman, b. in Baltimore, Md., 4 Dec., 1830. He was graduated at Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., in 1859, and entered the Methodist ministry in New Jersey. Soon afterward he became general agent for the American Bible Society in North Carolina. In 1841 he accepted the professorship of logic and rhetoric in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, holding this office five years, after which he was for one year professor of natural sciences in Randolph-Macon college, at Ashland, Va. Returning to North Carolina, he was stationed as Methodist pastor at New Berne, and in 1850 was a delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, which met in St. Louis. While there he was elected to the presidency of Greensboro Female College, and became, in 1852, president of the Centenary college, at Jackson, La. He chose the former, and served till 1854, from which time he was engaged in the regular pastorate till 1858. Afterward he was the presiding elder of the Wilmington and New Berne districts of the North Carolina Conference. At the close of 1863 he went to New York, was occupied for a time in literary pursuits, and subsequently established the Church of the Strangers, of which he is still (1887) the pastor. He was at one time president of Rutgers female college, New York city. He has been the president of the department of Christian studies of Christ College philosophy since 1891, and is now (1887) editor of "Christian Thought," a monthly magazine. He has also edited Frank Leslie's "Sunday Magazine," and five volumes of "The Southern Methodist Pulpit," and compiled three volumes of "Annals of Southern Education." He has been awarded the degree of D. D. from Randolph-Macon college, and that of LL. D. from the University of North Carolina. Besides the publication of several volumes of sermons, and many addresses, he has been a frequent contributor to periodical literature, and is the author of "Trinity of Peace and other Poems" (New York, 1840); "Life of Rev. Dr. Clarke" (1840); "Devotional Melodies" (1842); "Twelve College Sermons" (1844); "The Home Altar" (1850); "What Now!" (1853); "Weights and Wings" (1874); "A Scotch Verdict in Re-Evolution" (1876); and "The Light of the Nations" (1886), in which the author does not attempt to present the biography of Christ, but takes the records of the evangelists who write about the man Jesus, the Son of Mary, as he would the narratives of the classic authors, and strives to represent the consciousness of Jesus without reference to theological conclusions. He has written with considerable force in opposition to the doctrine of evolution.

DEERING, Nathaniel, author, b. 25 June, 1791; d. near Portland, Me., in 1881. His grandfather was among the first to engage in the毛皮 trade, and the enterprise Portland owes so much of its early prosperity. Mr. Deering studied at Phillips Exeter academy, and was graduated at Harvard in 1810. He entered the counting-house of Ass Capp, in Portland, but soon relinquished business pursuits for the study of the law, and in 1818 was admitted to the bar in Boston, and practised in Canaan, and afterward in Milburn (now Skowhegan), Me. It was while Mr. Deering was living at Canaan that Lydia Maria Child wrote a well-known epigram upon his name:

"Whoever was the young lawyer at C. Will surely have prospects most cheering, For what must his person and intellect be, When even his name is N. Deering?"

He returned to Portland in 1836, devoted himself to literary pursuits, and was for some time editor of a political paper, the "Indepent Statesman." While still at Milburn he published "Carabasett," a tragedy founded upon the story of the massacre of Father Rasle and the Norridgewock Indians by the British in 1720. This work was followed by "The Clairvoyants," a comedy, which has been several times produced upon the stage in Boston and Portland. His miscellaneous writings include humorous tales of "down-east" life. His most finished play is "Bozzaris," a tragedy (1851).

DE FOREST, John William, author and soldier, b. in Humphreysville (now Seymour), Conn., 31 March, 1826. He attended a college, but pursed independent studies, mainly abroad, was a student in Latin, and became a fluent speaker of French, Italian, and Spanish. While yet a youth, he passed four years travelling in Europe, and two years in the Levant, residing chiefly in Syria. Again, in 1850, he visited Europe, making extensive tours through Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Greece, and Asia Minor. From that time until the civil war began he wrote short stories for periodicals, having already become an author of several books. In 1861, as captain of the 12th Connecticut volunteers, and served constantly in the field till January, 1865, taking an active part under Gen. Weitzel and Banks in the southwestern states, and under Gen. Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley, leaving the army with the brevet of major. Graphic descriptions of battle-scenes in Louisiana, and of Sheridan's battles in the valley of the Shenandoah, were published in "Harper's Monthly" during the war by Maj. De Forest, who was present on all the occasions thus mentioned, and was fortunate enough, while experiencing forty-six days under fire, to receive but one trifling wound. He was one of only two or three American literary men that laid down the pen for the sword. From 1865 till 1868 he remained in the army as adjutant-general of the veteran reserve corps, and afterward as chief of a district under the Freedman's bureau. Since then he has resided in New Haven, except when travelling in Europe. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Amherst college in 1856. Besides essays, a few poems, and about fifty short stories, numerous military sketches, and book-reviews, most of which were anonymous, he, in 1876, contributed to the "Atlantic Monthly" a short serial story, entitled "The Lauson Tragedy." He has published "The History of the Indians of Connecticut, from the
Earliest-known Period to 1850 " (Hartford, 1853); " Oriental Acquaintance," a sketch of travels in Asia Minor (New York, 1856); "Witching Times" (New York, Unidentified edition); "The Portable Grandfather," a novel (Boston, 1859); "Miss Ravenel's Conversion " (New York, 1867); "Overland " (New York, 1871); "Kate Beaumont " (Boston, 1872); "The Wetherell Affair " (New York, 1873); " Honest John Van " (New Haven, 1875); "Josephine Van " (New York, 1875); "Pegleg the Mischief " (1876); "Trene Vane " (1877); "Trene, the Missionary " (Boston, 1879); "The Oddest of Courtships, or the Bloody Chasm " (New York, 1881).

DEFREES, John D., politician, b. in Sparta, Tenn., 8 Nov. 1851; d. in Berkeley Springs, West Va., 19 Oct. 1882. In 1818 he was apprenticed to his father a printer in Ohio, and at the same time began to study law. He was admitted to the bar of Indiana in 1836, having removed to that state a few years before to establish a newspaper in conjunction with his brother. He was soon elected to the legislature, and was several times re-elected. In 1844 he resigned his seat in the state senate, and bought the "Indiana State Journal," a weekly paper published at Indianapolis. He removed there and made that paper a daily, which he carried on for a time. In 1848 he sold the paper and was united with the Republican, and in 1856 became the first chairman of the republican state committee, which place he occupied until 1860. Mr. Defrees was a friend of many leading politicians, among whom were Clay, Crittenden, Webster, and the members of the Senate, regarded him as an adroit politician. President Lincoln appointed him to the office of government printer, which he filled for many years.

DEGOLLADO, Santos (day-gol-yah-do), Mexican general, b. in Mexico, 30 July 1819; d. in June, 1861. He had a good education, but little is known of his life until he became prominent at the beginning of 1854 by revolting against the then powerful dictator, Santa Anna, and, together with Epitacio Huerta and Truebit, he raised the city of Puebla. He organized an army about 2,000 strong, at the head of which he marched resolutely toward the city of Mexico, issuing on the way a proclamation, adopting the principles of the "Plan de Ayutla," issued on 11 March, by Gen. Juan Alvarez, who joined him. After engagements with the troops of the dictator and the fleet of the latter (16 Aug., 1856), Gen. Alvarez was proclaimed president, and Degollado with the liberal army entered the capital, 15 Nov., 1855. Degollado belonged to the liberal party, and with Juarez, Lerdo de Tejada, Leon Guzman, and Ezequiel Montes, devoted all his energy to the success of the principles proclaimed at Ayutla, and was one of the deputies who signed the new Federal constitution, 5 Feb., 1857. During the ensuing troubles of the reactionary or church party, headed by Miramon, he was in the field again in all of the liberal government represented by Juarez and commanded the constitutional forces at the unsuccessful battle of Tacubaya, 11 April, 1859, against the reactionary army under Leonardo Marquez. In the same year he was elected governor of Michoacan, which office he filled until 1861, when serious political complications called him to the capital of the republic. Notwithstanding the final defeat of Miramon's forces at the battle of Calpulalpan, 22 Dec., 1860, and his subsequent flight from the country, the church party rose again, and forces under Zulapa, Marquez, and Negrete threatened the government, and Degollado hastened to tender his services, but in the meanwhile he had been again elected to congress. When in June, 1861, his friend, Melchor Ocampo, was taken prisoner by the French, Gen. Cagiga, and, on the road to Morelia, was assassinated at Tepeji by order of Marquez, the government, indignant at this new outrage, took active measures, and Degollado asked of congress permission to take the field against the rebels. Impatient of the arrival of a convoy commanded by Gen. O'Horan, he left the city at the head of 150 men, and, in the dense woods called Monte de las Cruces, met the enemy under command of Galvez and Buiron, who were in ambush. After a desperate fight of several hours, his ammunition was exhausted, his troops scattered, and Degollado taken prisoner. He was robbed and dragged away on foot, when suddenly Galvez's voice was heard, and Degollado was assassinated by his captors.

DE GROOT, Albert, captain, b. on Staten Island about 1810. He was taken into service by Cornelius Vanderbilt, and soon rose to the rank of captain, commanding some of the principal boats on the Hudson. He erected the Prescott House, on Broadway, in 1857, and constructed the steamer "Jenny Lind." During the war he built the steamers "Eudora" and "Hercules," for the command of President Lincoln, and was engaged in the purchase of the navy, he was active in promoting the erection of the Vanderbilt bronzes, and presented to the printers of New York the statue of Benjamin Franklin, which stands in front of the "Times" and "Tribune" buildings.

DE HAAS, John Philip, painter, b. in Holland about 1736; d. in Philadelphia, 3 June, 1786. His ancestors were an ancient family of northern France. In 1750 he removed with his father to the United States, settling in Lancaster county, Pa. He was assigned in the del Fiehn war, and took part in Bouquet's battle with the Indians at Busby Run, near Pittsburgh, 5 and 6 Aug., 1763. In 1776 he was appointed colonel of the 1st Pennsylvania regiment. He served in Canada and at Ticonderoga, and after the battle of Long Island was promoted to brigadier-general. In 1777 he went to Philadelphia, where he spent the latter years of his life. His son served as ensign in his own regiment.

DE HAAS, William Frederick, marine painter, b. in Rotterdam, Holland, in 1830; d. in Faysal, Algeria, 16 April, 1885. He was a native of Rotterdam, and at the age of 16 left the city, emigrated to New York in 1854, and devoted himself to painting coast-scenery. He exhibited at the National academy, New York, in 1867, "Sunrise on the Susquehanna ;" in 1875, "Fishing-Boats off Mt. Desert, " "Boon Island, Coast of Maine," and "Midsummer Noon, Birdehead Beach ;" in 1876, "The Lower Harbor of Halifax " and "Eveing at Halifax ;" in 1877, "Naragansett Pier."-His brother, Maurice Frederick Hendrick, b. in Rotterdam in 1832, studied at Rotterdam and the Hague, and went to London in 1851, where he painted in water colors for a year. He made many sketches on the English and Dutch coast, and in 1857 was appointed artist to the Dutch navy. The subjects of his earlier pictures are chiefly from the English Channel and French coast. Among his pictures are: "Among the Ruins of Jersey, a Day," "After the Wreck," in 1859 he removed to New York, where he was elected an associate to the National academy in 1863, an academician in 1867, and was one of the original members of the American society of painters in water-colors. Among his friends in the country, the church party rose again, and forces under Zulapa, Marquez, and Negrete threatened the government, and Degollado
ing Ship," "Off the Coast of France," "Sunset at Sea," "The Breaking up of a Storm at Star Island," "The Beach at West Hampton," "Early Morning on the Coast of the Barrier Island," "Drifted Ashore in a Fog," "Long Island Sound by Moonlight," "The Shipwreck," "Moonrise and Sunset," "Dundee Cove, Isle of Wight," "Sunset at Cape Ann," "A Marine View, Scarborough," and "The Rapids above Niagara." He was appointed major of the 1st New Jersey battalion, 7 Nov., 1775, and lieutenant-colonel in 1778. Before the close of the war he resigned his commission and resumed law-practice at Morristown. One of his two brothers was also engaged in the service as aide to Gen. Wayne, and fell at Fort Lee in 1780. Colonel De Hart was eminent as a lawyer, and possessed much wit and humor. He was president of the St. Tammany society in 1755. His son, William Chetwood, sol. br. b. in New York state in 1800; d. in Elizabethtown, N. J., 7 Dec., 1746; d. in Morristown, N. J., 16 June, 1801. He practised law before the Revolution. He was appointed major of the 1st New Jersey battalion, 7 Nov., 1775, and lieutenant-colonel in 1778. Before the close of the war he resigned his commission and resumed law-practice at Morristown. One of his two brothers was also engaged in the service as aide to Gen. Wayne, and fell at Fort Lee in 1780. Colonel De Hart was eminent as a lawyer, and possessed much wit and humor. He was president of the St. Tammany society in 1755. His son, William Chetwood, sol. br. b. in New York state in 1800; d. in Elizabethtown, N. J., 2 April, 1848, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1820, and became a lieutenant of ordinance. He served on ordinance duty until 1829, and later as engineer, and was sent to the Philippines in 1832-3. He was also a member of the American Philosophical Society and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He died in Philadelphia, 1 Feb., 1853.

DE HAVEN, Edwin J., arctic explorer, b. in Philadelphia in 1819; d. there, 2 Oct., 1885. He was a whaling captain when only two years of age, and after thirty-six years of naval service was placed upon the retired list on account of his impaired vision. His last cruise was completed in 1857, when he resigned. He served in Wilkes's exploring expedition from 1838 till 1842, and commanded the first expedition fitted out by the government with the Grinnell, of New York, to search for Sir John Franklin. It consisted of two small vessels—the "Advance," of 140, and the "Rescue," of 90 tons. This expedition, of which Dr. Kane has written so graphically, left New York, 24 May, 1838, and was absorbed in the 22d of December in the circle of the latter ship. On his return, Lieut. De Haven was employed in the coast survey, and in the national observatory under Lieut. Maury.

DEHON, Theodore, P. E., bishop, b. in Boston, Mass., 8 Dec., 1778; d. in Charleston, S. C., 8 Aug., 1817. He graduated at Harvard in 1795, with the highest honors. He studied theology under the Rev. Dr. Parker, rector of Trinity church, Boston, officiating during that time as lay reader at Cambridge and Newport, R. I. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Boss in Newburyport, Mass., 24 Dec., 1797, and early in January, 1798, entered upon the duties of rector of Trinity church, Newport. He was ordained priest, 9 Oct., 1800. In 1822-3 he visited the south for the benefit of his health, and, after his return home, received urgent invitations from two episcopal provinces, preferring to retire to the city, which were declined. In 1808 he was a deputy from the eastern diocese to the general convention, held in Baltimore, Md. The next year he accepted the rectorship of St. Michael's church, Charleston, and in 1810 removed thither. He was elected bishop of the diocese in February, 1812, being consecrated on 15 Oct. He was present at the general convention held in Philadelphia in May, 1814, and also at that held in New York in May, 1817. On his return to Charleston he was struck with the yo-yo, and died tranquilly and hopefully. His mortal remains were buried in the chancel of St. Michael's church. Bishop Dehon published a number of Episcopal charges and sermons. After his death a selection from his discourses was published, which met with a large sale (London, 1821). He published "History of New York," New York, 1823; "Notes on Niagara," New York, 1823. He was a member of the Kansas House of Representatives in 1857-8, and again in 1859-60, and during the former period was elected speaker. He was subsequently mayor of Lawrence, and treasurer of the University of Kansas. At the beginning of the war he was made colonel of the 1st regiment of Kansas volunteers. He was promoted to brigadier-general, 29 Nov., 1862, but resigned in August of the year following. In 1864 he was commissioned major-general of Kansas militia. He was killed by being thrown from a carriage.

DE KAY, James E., East India pilot, b. in Lisbon, Portugal, in 1792; d. in Oyster Bay, L. I., 21 Nov., 1851. He studied medicine at Edinburgh, and there took his degree as a physician. On his return to the United States he married a daughter of Henry Eckford, the naval architect, whom he subsequendy accompanied to New York, where he was appointed superintendent of the naval yards at Constantinople. Dr. De Kay also became intimate with his brother-in-law, Joseph Rodman Drake, Fitz-Greene Halleck, William Cullen Bryant, and other men of mark in literature and science. He was instructed by Mr. Eckford in negotiations with Brazil and other South American powers, relative to the ships of war that had been ordered by the latter. Upon returning to this country, he settled permanently at Oyster Bay, L. I., devoting himself to the study of natural history and to the New York press as an amateur of Courts-Martial. In 1847 he served in the war with Mexico under Gen. Scott, and was lieutenant-governor of Puebla.

DEKAY, George Washington, soldier, b. in Pine Grove, Schuylkill co., Pa., 30 Nov., 1826; d. near Tucson, Arizona, 11 April, 1884. He received a common-school education, removed to Kansas, and "grew up with the state." He was a member of the Kansas house of representatives in 1857-8, and again in 1859-60, and during the former period was elected speaker. He was subsequently mayor of Lawrence, and treasurer of the University of Kansas. At the beginning of the war he was made colonel of the 1st regiment of Kansas volunteers. He was promoted to brigadier-general, 29 Nov., 1862, but resigned in August of the year following. In 1864 he was commissioned major-general of Kansas militia. He was killed by being thrown from a carriage.

DE LAHUN, Theodore, P. E., bishop, b. in Boston, Mass., 8 Dec., 1778; d. in Charleston, S. C., 8 Aug., 1817. He graduated at Harvard in 1795, with the highest honors. He studied theology under the Rev. Dr. Parker, rector of Trinity church, Boston, officiating during that time as lay reader at Cambridge and Newport, R. I. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Boss in Newburyport, Mass., 24 Dec., 1797, and early in January, 1798, entered upon the duties of rector of Trinity church, Newport. He was ordained priest, 9 Oct., 1800. In 1802-3 he visited the south for the benefit of his health, and, after his return home, received urgent invitations from two episcopal provinces, preferring to retire to the city, which were declined. In 1808 he was a deputy from the eastern diocese to the general convention, held in Baltimore, Md. The next year he accepted the rectorship of St. Michael's church, Charleston, and in 1810 removed thither. He was elected bishop of the diocese in February, 1812, being consecrated on 15 Oct. He was present at the general convention held in Philadelphia in May, 1814, and also at that held in New York in May, 1817. On his return to Charleston he was struck with the yo-yo, and died tranquilly and hopefully. His mortal remains were buried in the chancel of St. Michael's church. Bishop Dehon published a number of Episcopal charges and sermons. After his death a selection from his discourses was published, which met with a large sale (London, 1821). He published "History of New York," New York, 1823; "Notes on Niagara," New York, 1823. He was a member of the Kansas House of Representatives in 1857-8, and again in 1859-60, and during the former period was elected speaker. He was subsequently mayor of Lawrence, and treasurer of the University of Kansas. At the beginning of the war he was made colonel of the 1st regiment of Kansas volunteers. He was promoted to brigadier-general, 29 Nov., 1862, but resigned in August of the year following. In 1864 he was commissioned major-general of Kansas militia. He was killed by being thrown from a carriage.

DE KAY, James E., East India pilot, b. in Lisbon, Portugal, in 1792; d. in Oyster Bay, L. I., 21 Nov., 1851. He studied medicine at Edinburgh, and there took his degree as a physician. On his return to the United States he married a daughter of Henry Eckford, the naval architect, whom he subsequently accompanied to New York, where he was appointed superintendent of the naval yards at Constantinople. Dr. De Kay also became intimate with his brother-in-law, Joseph Rodman Drake, Fitz-Greene Halleck, William Cullen Bryant, and other men of mark in literature and science. He was instructed by Mr. Eckford in negotiations with Brazil and other South American powers, relative to the ships of war that had been ordered by the latter. Upon returning to this country, he settled permanently at Oyster Bay, L. I., devoting himself to the study of natural history and to the New York press as an amateur of Courts-Martial. In 1847 he served in the war with Mexico under Gen. Scott, and was lieutenant-governor of Puebla.

The results of his researches are contained in five volumes of the "Survey" (1848-9). Besides these, he is the author of "Travels in Turkey" (New York, 1833).—His brother, George Coleman, naval officer, b. in New York city in 1802; d. in Washington, D. C., 31 Jan., 1849. He was prepared for college, but ran away to sea. He became a skilled navigator, and, having been built into the national navy as assistant to the master of the "Caeque," commanded by Capt. Manson, that vessel was captured, though twice the size of De Kay's, and much more heavily armed. When returning to Buenos Ayres in June, 1828, his brig, the "Brandtzen," was driven inshore in the river Plata by a Brazilian squadron. He scuttled the vessel to prevent her capture.
swam ashore with his crew, and on reaching Buenos Ayres was made commodore. After the peace he delivered a corvette to the port for Henry Eckford, a commodore in the Ottoman ship-yards. Returning to New York, De Kay married in 1838 Janet, only child of Joseph Rodman Drake, the poet. In 1847 he took the U.S. frigate "Macedonian" to Ireland with supplies for the famine-stricken from the famished masses; having exercised himself to secure the passage of an act of congress permitting a government vessel to be so employed. See "Outline of the Life of Com. George C. De Kay" by Fitz-Greene Halleck (New York, 1847).—George Colemain's son, Joseph Rodman De Kay, soldier, b. 21 Oct., 1806; d. in New York city, 9 June, 1886, served with credit during the civil war on the staffs of Generals Mansfield, Pope, and Hooker, and won the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for gallantry in several battles.—Another son of George Colemain, George Colemain, soldier, b. 24 Aug., 1842; d. in New Orleans, 27 June, 1862, left his studies in Dresden, Saxony, in 1861, returned to the United States, and entered the National service as lieutenant of artillery, and afterward was on the staff of General Thomas W. Hahn, and bore a mortal wound in flight with bushwhackers at Grand Gulf.—Another son of George Colemain, Sidney, soldier, b. 7 March, 1845, ran away from school in the second year of the civil war and joined the 71st New York volunteers. He was afterward made lieutenant in the 8th Connecticut, and served on the staffs of Generals B. F. Butler, Devens, and Terry, and received the brevet of major. After the war he went to Crete to assist the Greeks against the Turks.—Another son, Charles, author, b. in Washington, D. C., 23 July, 1848, has published "The Bohemian Girl" (1876); "The Desperado" (1880); "Vision of Nimrod" (1881); "Vision of Esther" (1882); and "Love Poems of Louis Barnaval" (1883). His best known story is "Mannatha."

DE KOVEN, James, clergyman, b. in Middleton, Conn., 18 Sept., 1801; d. in Racine, Wis., 19 March, 1859. He was graduated at Yale in 1826, and at the General theological seminary in 1854, was ordained priest in 1855, and became rector of the church of St. John Chrysostom, Delafield, Wis., and principal of St. John's hall, the preparatory department for Nashotah theological seminary. In 1899, the church of St. John, and his instrumentality, was merged in Racine college. Mr. De Kovent becoming the warden. He was a leader in the high-church movement in the west, and inaugurated radical changes in the management and discipline of the college. He introduced the Oxford cap and gown in 1861, to be worn both by students and professors; inaugurated the confering a gold tassel to be worn by the student that attained the highest proficiency; invited from England a celebrated teacher of church-music, and established the first Episcopal -supplied choir west of New York city. He was prominent in all matters of church education, and a leader in the diocesan and general conventions. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him in 1862 by Hobart. In 1873 he lacked but a few votes of being elected bishop of the blind, was expelled for having sent a letter to the questions at issue between the high and low church parties of New England, and Dr. De Kovent was the candidate of the former, being put forward as one of the most powerful orators of the Episcopal pulpit. But more general attention was attracted to him by an address delivered in the convention of 1874. The controversy between the high and low church parties had then assumed a bitter antagonism, and threatened a serious dis- sension if not a final division. The address in question was entitled "The Episcopalian and the Baptist," and Dr. De Kovent was perhaps in consequence elected bishop of Illinois, but was not confirmed by the dioceese. In the year following, his name was again proposed for a bishopric, but was subsequently withdrawn by his friends, there being no hope of a majority, and his influence continued his work as an educator in building up the institution at Racine. By his efforts a commodious edifice was erected for the college chapel, 200 acres of adjoining land was purchased, and costly buildings were put in as extensions and connections to those already standing; until the present pediment was nearly completed. In 1878 he was called to be an assistant rector of Trinity church, New York, but declined. A short time before his death he was elected rector of St. Mark's, Phila- delphia, but had not time to act upon it. He was noted for his kindly courtesy, his genial humor, and his brilliant conversational powers. In the pulpit he displayed many of the best qualities of the sacred orator. His death was caused by slipping on the ice in a lonely place, on his way from the station to the college, and breaking his leg. The weather was cold, and he lay for several hours before it was known and any help reached him. He was the author of several stories for boys and "Sermons Preached on Various Occasions," pub- lished since his death, with a preface by the Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D. New York Times.

DE KROFFT, James Charles Philip, naval officer, b. in the District of Columbia, 12 Jan., 1826; d. there, 29 Oct., 1885. He was appointed midship- man from Illinois in 1841, and attached to the frigate "Congress," in the Mediterranean squadron. During the Mexican war he took part in the first attack on Alvarado in 1846. He was commissioned lieutenant, 15 Sept., 1855, and detailed to the command of the frigate "Niagara" in 1860, in which vessel he was present at the assault on Fort McCrae, one of the defenses of Pensacola, the following year. In 1862-24 he was attached to the navy-yard at Washington, and commanded the steamer "Conemaugh," Western Gulf-blockading squadron, in 1864-6, during which period he as- sisted in the operations against Fort Powell, Mo- bile bay. Commissioned as commander in 1868, and as captain in 1871, he was in charge of the department, and as captain of the "Hartford," as chief of staff of the Asiatic station, and had charge of the Washington and Philadelphia navy-yards. He was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral in June, 1885.

DE KROFFT, Sarah Helen, author, b. near Rochester, N. Y., 26 Oct., 1818. Her maiden name was Aldrich. She obtained a good education by teaching in winter and attending school in summer for seven years. Her attainments included French, Italian, and the higher mathematics. She was graduated at Lima, N. Y., and married Dr. William De Krofft, of Rochester, who died on his wedding-day of injuries received in falling from a carriage. Within the month following she awoke one morning to find her sight entirely gone. She spent a year or two at the New York institution for the blind, with but little success. She then went to Paris, and became a student, and while there began to write for newspapers and periodicals. In 1850 she published a collection of letters under the title "A Place in the Memory," nearly 200,000 copies of which have been sold. She has travelled extensively in the United States. About 1865 she added Latin to the list of her ac- quisitions, and a few years later entered the lecture-
field with a discourse on "Darwin and Moses," which has been repeatedly delivered in the principal cities, and many of the larger villages, of New York. His most striking achievement is "Little Jacky," a true story of a blind boy (New York, 1871). She has never recovered her sight.

DELAFIELD, John, merchant, b. in England, 16 March, 1748; d. in New York city, 3 July, 1824. Soon after coming of age he emigrated to this country. Mr. Delafield was one of the book passers and bore letters of marque, and captured a French vessel. Mr. Delafield volunteered in the action, and shared the prize-money to the extent of $100. He landed in New York city, 5 April, 1783, and found himself especially welcomed as the bearer of a manuscript copy of the text of the treaty of peace, which had been handed him at the moment of sailing by an official in the British service. The conditions of peace were known, but the text had not yet been made public in England; and, although the official copy had been forwarded, the "Vigilant" had outstripped as far as the government despatches by some days. After several experiments, Mr. Delafield established himself in New York as a merchant. He was exceptionally successful, retiring in 1786 one of the wealthiest men in the country. Six months afterward he was at the head of the private underwriters of the city. Time brought reverses, as both the French and the English were striving to sweep American commerce from the seas. While many of the private underwriters were obliged to suspend, Mr. Delafield was among those who paid every loss, but only by sacrificing his entire capital and mortgaging his real estate. He was a founder and director of the Mutual insurance company, established 15 June, 1787, that being the first company organized to take risks against fire in the city of New York after the Revolution. On 30 Jan., 1792, he was appointed a director of the branch of the U. S. bank, and was afterward elected to the same office. He was one of forty gentlemen who subscribed $10,000 each, and founded (1 Feb., 1796) the United insurance company, also adding his name to its stock. He went on for many years. His summer residence on the East river, opposite Blackwell's island, known as "Sunswick," built in 1791, was one of the largest and best-appointed private houses near New York. Mr. Delafield had nine sons and three daughters. Two of his sons were physicians. His son John, banker, b. in New York city, 32 Jan., 1786; d. 22 Oct., 1853, was graduated at Columbia in 1802, and immediately obtained employment as confidential clerk and supercargo. A few years later, having embarked in the shipping business, and being on board one of his own vessels, he was driven by stress of weather into the harbor of Corunna, Spain, and witnessed the storming of that city by the French. On the night of 17 Jan., 1808, the enemy having opened fire on the shipping, the captain, W. H., and Mr. Delafield put to sea with a family of noble Spanish refugees in addition to his crew. Although short of provisions and almost in a sinking condition, the vessel was brought safely to London. There he established himself as a banker, 1806-10. During the war of 1812-14 he was in the navy, but in the absence of relatives in England, he was permitted to continue his business, with the privilege of travelling fifteen miles around Ulbbridge, where he had a country seat, and to the city of London. His large fortune was suddenly swept away in a financial crisis, and it was then that his friend, Washington Irving, dedicated to him the graceful story entitled "The Wife," published in the "Sketch-Book." In 1830 he returned to New York and served as cashier and president of the Phœnix banking bank from 1829 till 1833 when he resigned to accept the presidency of the New York banking company. Mr. Delafield was the first president of the New York philharmonic society, which for several years met at his house. He also suggested the plan, and was an original member, of the Musical fund society. He greatly aided in establishing the New York university, and expended time and money in reviving the New York historical society. However deeply engaged in similar pursuits, or in business, he still found leisure to devote to the embellishment of his country seat at Hell Gate, and to the art of marvellous beauty. Owing to the repudiation of their obligations by some of the western states, the New York banking company was forced to suspend, and for a second time Mr. Delafield found himself suddenly impoverished. The remainder of his life was devoted to agriculture, his favorite occupation. He purchased a large estate, "Oaklands," near Geneva, N. Y., and removed there in 1842. Before many years his was known as the model farm of the state. He was one of the first to advocate among the farmers of the state the practical analysis of the soil, scientific drainage, and the value and uses of various kinds of manure. A description of his farm is given in the "Transactions" of the New York state agricultural society for 1847, pp. 200-211, of which association he was for several years chosen president. He was the first president of the State agricultural college, another Joseph, scientist, b. in New York city, 22 Aug., 1790; d. in New York city, 12 Feb., 1875, was educated at Yale in 1806, studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1811. He was appointed lieutenant in the 4th regiment, New York state militia, in 1810, and captain of drafted militia in 1812. At the close of the latter year he was commissioned in the U. S. service as a captain in Hawkins's regiment, and promoted to be major of the 49th infantry, 15 April, 1814, but resigned at the close of the war. He went under the 6th and 7th articles of the treaty of Ghent, for settling off the northern boundary of the United States, and had command of the parties in the field from 1831 till 1838. Both the president and congress formally acknowledged with which Maj. Delafield had discharged his duties. During his sojourn in the north, he began the formation of the collection of minerals that for many years ranked as one of the best in private hands in the country. Maj. Delafield was a member of many scientific associations, both in the United States and in Europe. He served as president of the New York lycceum of natural history from 1827 till 1866, when he declined a re-election, and was a member of the society for fifty-two years. In 1830 Maj. Delafield built at his country seat on the Hudson, in the southern part of Ulbbridge, a b. in "Sunswick," now a part of Long Island City, N. Y., 19 July, 1792; Henry d. in New York city, 15 Feb., 1875; William d. in New York city, 20 Nov., 1853. They were prepared to enter Yale, but their father yielded to their desire to begin business at once. A few years later the firm of H. & W. Delafield was founded, dealing at first with England, then
with China, India, and South America, and in the end almost exclusively with the West Indies. Both the brothers held many positions of trust and responsibility in business corporations. Henry, during the reign of the Emperor Souloquen, acted as consul for Hayti. Both brothers served as volunteers during the war of 1812.—Edward, physician, was born in New York Nov. 17, 1812; d. there, 13 Feb., 1875, was graduated at Yale in 1832, and at the College of physicians and surgeons in 1815. He served as a surgeon in the U.S. army in 1814. In 1817 he sailed for London, studied under Sir Astley Cooper and Dr. Abernethy, and passed several months in the hospitals of Paris. In 1820, in connection with Dr. J. Kearny Rodgers, he founded the New York eye and ear infirmary, of which institution he was attending surgeon until 1850, and consulting surgeon until 1870. He soon afterward entered into partnership with Dr. Pettingill, the last immediately found himself possessed of a large and lucrative practice. In 1834 he was appointed one of the attending physicians of the New York hospital, and in 1835 became professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in the College of physicians and surgeons. He never resigned his professorship in 1836 for account of his increasing private practice. In 1842 he organized the society for the relief of widows and orphans of medical men, serving as its first president. He was a founder (1865) and first president of the New York ophthalmological society, and in 1858 was chosen president of the College of physicians and surgeons, remaining at its head until his death. From 1858 he was the senior consulting physician of St. Luke’s hospital, and from its establishment in 1857 senior consulting physician of Dr. Pettingill’s hospital. He was president of the medical board. From its foundation in 1854 he served as president of the medical board of the Nursery and child’s hospital. At the organization of the Roosevelt hospital, in 1867, he became a member of the board of governors, and was afterward chosen president. Retaining the office during his life.—Francis, physician, son of Edward, b. in New York city, Aug. 3, 1841, was graduated at Yale in 1860, and at the College of physicians and surgeons in 1863. He was attached for a time to the house staff of Bellevue hospital, and studied medicine in Paris and London. In 1864 he filled the following among other offices: surgeon in the New York eye and ear infirmary, and physician and pathologist to the Roosevelt hospital (1871); physician to Bellevue hospital (1874); adjutant professor (1875), and subsequently (1882) professor, of pathology and the practice of medicine in the New York college of physicians and surgeons; consulting physician to Bellevue hospital (1885); and (1886) first president of the Association of American physicians and pathologists. He has written: "Manual of Physical Diagnosis" (1870); "Hand-book of Post-Mortem Examinations and Morbid Anatomy" (1872); "Studies in Pathological Anatomy" (1882); and "Hand-book of Pathological Anatomy" (1885).—Richard, military engineer, son of John, senior; b. in New York city, 1 Sept., 1798; d. in Wash-ington as 1st lieutenant, and in 1839 was made captain. From 1819 till 1836 he was employed in the construction of the defences of Hampton Roads, as superintending engineer on the fortifications in the vicinity of the Mississippi, and those on or near Delaware river and bay. Promoted to the rank of major in 1838, he was appointed superintendent of the U.S. military academy at West Point, where he remained for seven years, and subsequently held the office from 1856 till March, 1861, when he was relieved, at his own request. From 1846 till 1855 he superintended the defences of New York harbor and the Hudson river improvements, with the exception of ten months, when he acted as chief engineer of the Department of Texas. During the Crimean war (1856-60) he was ordered to Europe in company with Capt. (after- ward Maj.-Gen.) McClellan and Maj. Mordecai to report on any changes that had been made in modern warfare. His elaborate report was printed by congress in 1860. He was made lieutenant-colonel in 1861, colonel in 1863, brigadier-general and chief of engineers in 1864, and received the brevet rank of major-general, 18 May, 1865, "for faithful, meritorious, and distinguished services in the engineer department during the rebellion." He was retired 8 Aug., 1866, his name having been borne on the army register for over forty-five years. He rendered valuable service to the government during the civil war, on the staff of Gov. Morgan, of New York (1861-62), in the reorganization and equipment of the state forces. From 1864 till 1870 he was on duty at Washington as commander of the engineer corps, and in charge of the bureau of engineers of the war department, and served as inspector of the military academy, as member of the light-house board, and of the commission for the improvement of Boston harbor. He was also one of the regents of the Smithsonian institution.

DELAMATER, John, physician, b. in Chatham, N. Y., 18 April, 1787; d. in Cleveland, Ohio, 28 March, 1867. His family (the De Moitres) was of French origin, his ancestors being Huguenot exiles, who found refuge in Holland. His father removed to Duaneburg, N. Y., then in Albany county, where he received a good education for those days, and at the age of nineteen was licensed to practise medicine. He entered into partnership with his uncle, Dr. Dorr, of Chatham, but in 1815 established himself in Sheffield, Mass., and during a residence of eight years in that place his professional ability began to be recognized. In 1833 he was invited to a professorship in the Berkshire medical institute, Pittsfield, Mass., and in 1847 a new medical school was opened by the regents of the state of New York at Fairfield, Herkimer co., Dr. Delamater was assigned to a leading place in its faculty. After residing there eight years he removed to Willoughby, Ohio, having previously visited Cincinnati, where he delivered a course of lectures. Having labored in the Medical institute at Willoughby about six years, he removed in 1849 to Cleveland, where he spent the remainder of his
life. He took part in the establishment of the Cleveland medical college, located at Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Geneva, and other colleges throughout the country, and at his death left the manuscript notes of over seventy different courses on almost every branch of medical science. He was an inaccessible student, gifted with a clear mind, a never-failing memory, and a remarkable command of language, and it is doubtful whether, as a college lecturer, he has ever been surpassed in this country. As a consulting physician, his opinions took high rank. In 1860 he resigned his work in connection with the college, and was made professor emeritus, at the same time receiving the degree of L.L.D. He subsequently delivered fifty lectures, taking the place of a member of the faculty called away on duties arising from the civil war, which was his last appearance in public.

DE LANCY, Etienne (Stephen), merchant, b. in Caen, France, 24 Oct., 1663; d. in the city of New York, 18 Nov., 1741. Having been compelled, as a Protestant, to leave France on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (18 Oct., 1685), he escaped into Holland. Deciding to become a British subject and emigrate to America, he crossed to England and took the oath of allegiance to James II. He landed in New York, 7 June, 1686. His mother had given him, on his departure from Caen, a portion of the family jewels. He sold them for £300, became a merchant, and amassed a fortune of £210,000. He married Anne, second daughter of Stephanus van Cortlandt, 23 Jan., 1700. He took a prominent part in public affairs, representing the fourth ward of New York as alderman in 1691–93, and was a member of a assembly for twenty-four years. While sitting in the latter body he gave his salary, during one session, to purchase the first town-clock erected in New York: and with the aid of his partner imported and presented to the city the first fire-engine that had been brought into the province. Mr. De Lancy was buried in the family vault in Trinity church, New York. The three sons that left descendants are mentioned below. His eldest daughter married Sir Peter Warren, K. C. B. The De Lancy house, which is now (1887) the oldest building in the city of New York, was erected in 1700 by Etienne, upon a piece of land given to him by his father-in-law. Mr. De Lancy resided there until he erected a larger house at the present site of his church, which was removed about 1792 to build the City hotel. The site is now occupied by the "Boreel Building." The old house was then converted into a store. At Stephen de Lancy's death, in 1741, it passed to his youngest son, Col. Oliver de Lancy (the Brig.-Gen. De Lancy of the Revolution). Retiring from mercantile life, Oliver de Lancy sold it to Samuel Frances (or Francis, as commonly spelled), a mulatto of French origin, who bought it to establish a tavern, which he named the "Queen's Head," in honor of the new Queen Charlotte. Five years later Frances transferred it to John Jones, who only remained till 1767, when Bolton and Sigell succeeded and kept it till February, 1770. Bolton remained alone till May, 1770, when Samuel Frances (or "Black Sam," as he was called) took it, and held it till the Revolution, during which he was in the service of the British army. He sold it to Mr. Floy, who kept it, first in one room, with its five windows front, that, in 1788, Washington bade farewell to the officers of the Army of the Revolution. Since 1776 many centennial celebrations have been held in the old hostel. Originally it had two stories, with a hip-roof, and raised cornices and balustrades; since 1830 it has been a small Holland brick, with heavy timbers, in the old Dutch style.

James, chief justice and lieutenant-governor of the province of New York, eldest son of the preceding, b. in New York city, 27 Nov., 1700; d. there, 30 July, 1760. He was graduated at Cambridge, England, and subsequently studied law in the Inner Temple, London. Having been admitted to the bar, he returned to New York toward the close of 1725, and soon became prominent in public life. He was made a member of the provincial council in 1729, and in 1731 was appointed second judge of the supreme court. The year previous he had been placed at the head of a commission to frame a new charter for the city of New York. The instrument then prepared, known as "the Montgomerie charter," was rejected by the legislature. De Lancy, who, for his services, was presented with the freedom of the city, he being the first person upon whom that honor was conferred. In 1733, on the removal of Chief Justice Lewis Morris, Judge De Lancy was appointed in his stead, and he retained the office during the remainder of his life. In 1746 occurred a contest between Gov. Clinton and the assembly regarding the former's salary. As the chief justice espoused the popular side in the controversy, he gained the ill-will of the governor, which soon developed into active hostility on the part of the legislature. Clinton, believing De Lancy a danger to his plans, procured a commission from the king bearing date 27 Oct., 1747, appointing De Lancy lieutenant-governor. Instead of delivering it to him as ordered, Clinton pocketed it and wrote an urgent letter to the minister not only advising its withdrawal, but demanding De Lancy's removal from the chief justiceship. With neither of these requests did the home government comply; but Clinton maintained his hostile attitude, and it was only after his own superseded, and the death by suicide of his successor, that he finally delivered the delayed commission (October, 1758). On 19 June, 1754, Gov. De Lancy convened and presided over the first congress ever held in America, a congress of delegates from all the colonies, held by direction of the English government for the purpose of a conference on defence and on the establishing of a church. At this congress that Benjamin Franklin proposed a plan for the union of the colonies by act of parliament. On 31 Oct., 1754, Gov. De Lancy granted the charter of King's (now Columbia) college; but so great was the opposition of the Presbyterians that he kept it in his possession until May of the following year before delivering it to the new corporation. About the same time he attended a council of the governors of the different colonies,
held at Alexandria, Va., to concert measures with Gen. Braddock against the French. In September of the same year (1755) Sir Charles Hardy arrived and assumed the functions of governor, the lieutenant-governor returning to the bench. Twenty-two months later, however, Sir Charles, who was at the English navy, having asked for active employment, sailed (2 July, 1757) from New York in command of an expedition against Louisburg, leaving De Lancey again the ruler of the province, which he remained till his death, three years later. Gov. De Lancey was a man of great independence of character, and his death and personal influence, and was undoubtedly one of the ablest of the provincial rulers of New York. Unfortunately, he did not escape the criticisms of his contemporaries. Gov. De Lancey left three sons, two of whom are mentioned below. Of his four daughters, one, Anne, married Judge Thomas Jones, the historian.

James, soldier and political leader, eldest son of the preceding, b. in New York city in 1732; d. in Bath, England, in 1800. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and he entered the army on his return to New York at the beginning of the French war, and was in the New York expedition under Sir William Johnson, and commanded the detachment that, aided by a small re-enforcement under Col. Massey, defeated the French force sent to sueor Fort Niagara, and compelled the surrender of that work the day following. He also served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Abercombie in the expedition against Ticonderoga in 1758. On succeeding to his father's estate in 1769, and thus becoming the richest man in America, he took a prominent part in public affairs. He was a member of the assembly in 1769 and 1770, and was a leader of the conservative party, refusing a seat in the convention lest it might hamper his freedom of action. He was the author of the resolution (adopted 25 March, 1775) ordering that a petition be sent to the king, a memorial to the lords, and a remonstrance to the commons, demanding redress of the grievances of the colonists. These were subsequently presented by Edmund Burke, but contemptuously refused and voted down. The remonstrance to the commons was drafted by James De Lancey. In May, 1775, he sailed for England to urge the views of the assembly of New York on the American government. But he was unsuccessful, and, as hostilities had meantime begun, he decided to remain abroad, and in the following year sent for his family. He never returned to this country. His immense estates were confiscated and he was banished, for voting against the resolutions of the congress of 1774. When, in 1788, parliament finally passed an act partially compensating the loyalists for their losses, De Lancey was chosen by those from New York to act as their representative in the board of agents, and he became, after Sir William Pepperell, its most active member. Of his five children, his two sons (one of whom was in the British navy, the other in the army) died bachelors. His eldest daughter married Sir Jukes Granville Clifton, Bart.—John Peter, soldier, brother of the preceding, b. in New York city, 20 July, 1731; d. in Mamaroneck, N. Y., 30 Jan., 1808. He was educated in England, entered the British army in 1771 as ensign, and was promoted to be captain of the 18th regiment of foot. During a portion of the Revolutionary war he served, by special permission, as major of the regiment of Pennsylvania loyalists, and was present at the battles of the Brandywine and Germantown, and at the capture of Pensacola. At the close of the war he returned to his regiment, and was successively stationed in the island of Jersey and at Gibraltar. Resigning from the army, he returned to the United States in 1789, and resided until his death at Mamaroneck.—William Heathcoat, bishop of western New York, son of the preceding, b. in Mamaroneck, N. Y., 8 Oct., 1797; d. in Geneva, N. Y., 5 April, 1865. His education, beginning at the village schools in Mamaroneck, was continued at the academy of New Rochelle under Messrs. Waite and Staples, was continued at private school of the Rev. Seth Hart, at Hempstead, L. I., and at that of the Rev. Dr. Lewis Ernst Eizenbroad, at Jamaica, L. I. He founded and personally supported the school at the place where he was graduated in 1817. He studied divinity under the Rev. John Henry Hobart, then bishop of New York, and was ordained deacon on 28 Dec., 1819, and priest, 6 March, 1822. As deacon he was chosen by the vestry of Grace church, N. Y., in the spring of 1820, to take temporary charge of that parish, and served till January, 1821, when the Rev. Dr. Wainwright was elected rector. Mr. De Lancey was immediately chosen by the vestry of Trinity church, N. Y., for three months, to fill the vacancy caused by Dr. Wainwright's absence on his campaign of 1816. In 1821 he was called to St. Thomas's church, Mamaroneck, a parish he had founded while in Yale, with the aid of his father and Peter Jay Munro, and served it for ten months without salary, also aiding in securing the erection of a church edifice. In March, 1822, as soon as he was ordained priest, Mr. De Lancey went to Philadelphia, on the invitation of the venerable Bishop White, at the suggestion of Bishop Hobart, to become the former's personal assistant in the three united churches the two Christ churches, St. Peter's and St. James. Thus began that intimate friendship with Bishop White which was only terminated by the death of the latter in the summer of 1838, a friendship so marked that Bishop White called him his adopted son, and consulted with him privately on all matters of importance, and the confidence of that venerable prelate to so great an extent as he, and no man knew directly from the bishop so many of the details of the history of the inception and progress of the Protestant Episcopal church from the close of the Revolutionary war to the year 1824. He died Mr. De Lancey on 8 March, 1828, was unanimously elected by the vestry of the three united churches in Philadelphia one of the assistant ministers of the parish, the other two being the Rev. James Abercrombie, D. D., and the Rev. Jackson Kemper, D. D. In May, 1823, he was chosen secretary of the Convention of the diocese of Pennsylvania, and was annually re-elected till 1830, when he declined further re-election. In the same year (1823) he was chosen secretary to the house of bishops, and re-elected by them to the office in 1826. In 1827 he was called to St. Thomas's church, and the wonderers coming to Philadelphia to deliver the call in person. But he deemed it his duty to remain where he was. In the same year, though but not quite thirty years of age, Mr. De Lancey was unanimously elected provost of the University of Pennsylvania, which had somewhat declined. At the request of Bishop White and Horace Binney, Mr. De Lancey, though he much preferred to continue in his chosen profession, accepted the office. This was that old "college in Philadelphia" founded by Benjamin Franklin, to which the noted men of that day. He also received (in 1827) the degree of D. D. from his alma mater, being the youngest person upon whom, to that time, that honor had been conferred. He remained
provost five years, and, having brought the university back to a prosperous condition (taking it with 21 students and leaving it with 125), resigned, to resume his professional duties. In 1838, he was elected (the three united churches being separated in that year) assistant minister of St. Peter's church, Philadelphia, with the reversion of the rectories. The death of Bishop White, who was continued rector of all three. That same year Dr. De Lancey was rector of St. Peter's until 1839, when, upon the division of the diocese of New York, then embracing the whole state, he was selected bishop of western New York. In 1848, Dr. De Lancey continued rector of St. Peter's until 1839, when, upon the division of the diocese of New York, then embracing the whole state, he was elected bishop of western New York. He was born in New York, that half of the state west of a north-and-south line just east of the city of Utica. He was consecrated at Auburn in the new diocese on 7 May, 1839, Bishop Griswold, of Connecticut, being the consecrator, assisted by Bishop George W. Doane, of New Jersey, and Bishop Henry R. Onderdonk and Benjamin T. Onderdonk, of Pennsylvania and New York respectively. Bishop De Lancey removed to Geneva, New York, nearly the centre of the new diocese, and the seat of Geneva college, where he resided during his episcopate. At that date, 1839, there was not a railroad in the state of New York west of Utica, except a horse-line with wooden rails between Syracuse and Auburn, nor did a railroad reach Geneva until late in 1841. His labors, therefore, in travelling continually over so large a territory, by horse-power only, during the latter part of his term of office, were extremely arduous. In 1852 Bishop De Lancey and the bishop of Michigan were sent by the house of bishops as delegates to the celebration in London of the 150th anniversary of the Society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts in connection with the visitation from the Archbishop of Canterbury. This was the first time the American church was ever represented officially in England, and the first time that American bishops took part officially with Anglican bishops in the public services in St. Paul's cathedral and Westminster Abbey. On this occasion the degree of D. C. L. was conferred by the University of Oxford upon Bishop De Lancey. He had previously spent a year (1855-56) in Europe, and in 1859 he again went there on account of his wife's health, and travelled extensively. During this visit he was invited by the Archbishop of Canterbury to assist as a consecrator in the consecration of an English bishop for British Columbia, in Westminster Abbey, the first time an American bishop ever united in the consecration of an English bishop. The legislation of the American church was to四十-six years of his episcopate, and her institutions as a whole, notably that of the General theological seminary, bear the impress of his judgment, his foresight, his influence, and his firm and decided, yet always courteous, character. He first proposed the adoption of the presbytery system in the American church, and the change in the organization of the General theological seminary, which, though it did not occur till nearly twenty years after his death, has resulted, though in a slightly different manner, in making it practically a diocesan institution. To him we owe the existence of Geneva (now Hobart) college, the endowment that saved it from extinction being the result of his personal influence and labor with the vestry of Trinity church, and also the founding of De Vaux college at Niagara, and the Training school at Geneva. He was the first to persuade with and his advice to his personal friend, Judge De Vaux, and the latter to his individual exertions in raising the funds. In the grounds of the latter stands a fine stone church, erected after his death by friends in Philadelpia and western New York, as his monument. He was nearly six feet high, of graceful mien and commanding presence, united with the most courteous manners and great vivacity, and was one of the most agreeable of men. He was a most eloquent and forcible speaker, and few clergyman could have had the services of so influential a churchman, and, addresses, and a few miscellaneous pamphlets, Bishop De Lancey published no other works.—Edward Floyd, lawyer, eldest son of William Heathcoke, b. in Mamaroneck, N. Y., 28 Oct., 1821, was educated at the University of Pennsylvania and at Hobart college, being the first graduate of the latter institution in 1843. He attended the law-school of Harvard in 1844-5, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1846, beginning to practice in the city of New York, where he has since resided. He has held various charitable and religious enterprises. He is president of the Mamaroneck Medical Society, a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, of the American Historical Association (1880-81). In 1879 he was elected domestic corresponding secretary of the New York historical society, which office he still holds. He has edited Jones's "History of New York during the Revolutionary War" (New York, 1879), and the "Secret Correspondence of the New York Convention of 1878" (1880-1). In 1884 he was the author of "Motive of the Hon. James De Lancey, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New York" (Albany, 1851), and vol. iv., "Documentary History of New York" (1851); "The Capture of Fort Washington the Result of Treason" (New York, 1877); "Memoir of James W. Beekman" (New York, 1879); "Maurice of William Allen, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania" (Philadelphia, 1879); "Origin and History of Manors in the Province of New York" (New York, 1886); and "History of Mamaroneck, N. Y." (New York, 1886).—Peter, member of assembly, second son of Etienne, b. in New York city, 26 Aug., 1705; d. in West Farms, Westchester co., N. Y., 17 Oct., 1770. He was a man of great wealth and influence, and sat in the New York assembly from 1750 till 1768, when he declined re-election in favor of his second son, John. He had six sons, several of whom are mentioned below. Of his five daughters, Alice married Ralph Izard, the South Carolina senator, and Susan became the wife of Col. W. Hardman System, a system appointed in New York after the peace of 1783.—Stephen, lawyer and loyalist, son of the
preceeding, b. in the city of New York about 1740; d. in Annapolis, Nova Scotia, in 1801. In 1765 he was commissioned a deputy in the city and county of Albany, which latter then comprised all of the province west of Hudson river, and north of Ulster county. Later he was also recorder of the same city, and several times served as a commissioner to treat with the Indians. He was a member of the convention of New York, 1775. On June 26, 1776, he was dining with the mayor and a number of loyalists in celebration of the king's birthday, when he and others were seized by the Revolutionary party and thrown into prison. A few days later they were taken to Hartford, Conn., where they remained "the victims of the charge of "disaffection," until liberated, on 22 Dec. by order of Gov. Trumbull. De Lancey did not take up arms, but remained in New York until 1783, when he removed to Annapolis, Nova Scotia, where in 1786 he was made a member of the council.

John, lawyer, brother of the preceding, b. in the city of New York about 1741; d. there in 1829. He was the third sheriff of Westchester county in 1769, and succeeded his father as sheriff of Westchester county, 1776-8. He was a member of the general committee of one hundred (May, 1776), and of the provincial council for the city of New York in 1775-6. He was not attainted of treason, nor was his property confiscated. James, soldier, brother of the preceding, b. in West Farms, Westchester Co., N. Y., 1729. He served in Annapolis, Nova Scotia, in 1800. He succeeded his brother, John, as high sheriff of his native county in 1770, and served till 1776. He took no part in the Revolution till 1777, when Gov. Tryon commissioned him captain of a troop of light-horse of fifty men, called the "30th" regiment of the colonial militia, and selected from the Westchester militia regiment, then commanded by Col. Hewlett. At their head he began those rapid and successful raids within the enemy's lines in Westchester and Connecticut that made him famous. He succeeded Hewlett as colonel of the regiment (then called the "30th"), after Hewlett's death, 1778. He was twice taken prisoner as a combatant, twice taken prisoner as a prisoner of war, and his troop was twice captured. Many plans to this end were laid by Washington and his generals; but the alertness, dash, and courage of his leader always served to bring them to naught. At the close of the war he returned to Nova Scotia, having been attainted and his estate confiscated by the act of 1779. After his arrival in Nova Scotia, he was appointed member of the council, in which body he sat for several years. By many biographical writers (notably Sabine) he has been confounded with his cousin, Daniel, described during the Revolution as a soldier and loyalist, brother of the preceding, d. in Madison county, N. Y., in 1855. He was the youngest son of Peter, ran away from home to join the British army, and received a commission as adjutant in 1798. He was killed at the battle of White Plains, N. Y., after the war, he resided in the city of New York and in Poughkeepsie, subsequently removing to Madison county.

Oliver, soldier, youngest son of Etienne, b. in New York city, 16 Sept., 1706; d. in Beverley, Yorkshire, England, May 9, 1753. He was originally a merchant, being a member of the firm founded by his father. He early took an active part in public affairs, and was noted for his decision of character and his personal popularity. He represented the city of New York in the assembly in 1736-90, and in 1775. On June 26, 1776, he was dining with the mayor and a number of loyalists in celebration of the king's birthday, when he and others were seized by the Revolutionary party and thrown into prison. A few days later they were taken to Hartford, Conn., where they remained "the victims of the charge of "disaffection," until liberated, on 22 Dec. by order of Gov. Trumbull. De Lancey did not take up arms, but remained in New York until 1783, when he removed to Annapolis, Nova Scotia, where in 1786 he was made a member of the council.

In the attack on Fort Ticonderoga, 8 July, 1758, he supported Lord Howe, and was near that officer when he fell mortally wounded. In November of the same year he served in New York again voted him its thanks for his services, and also as a member of the regiment of light-horse of fifty men, called the "30th" regiment of the colonial militia, and selected from the Westchester militia regiment, then commanded by Col. Hewlett. At their head he began those rapid and successful raids within the enemy's lines in Westchester and Connecticut that made him famous. He succeeded Hewlett as colonel of the regiment (then called the "30th"), after Hewlett's death, 1778. He was twice taken prisoner as a combatant, twice taken prisoner as a prisoner of war, and his troop was twice captured. Many plans to this end were laid by Washington and his generals; but the alertness, dash, and courage of his leader always served to bring them to naught. At the close of the war he returned to Nova Scotia, having been attainted and his estate confiscated by the act of 1779. After his arrival in Nova Scotia, he was appointed member of the council, in which body he sat for several years. By many biographical writers (notably Sabine) he has been confounded with his cousin, Daniel, described during the Revolution as a soldier and loyalist, brother of the preceding, d. in Madison county, N. Y., in 1855. He was the youngest son of Peter, ran away from home to join the British army, and received a commission as adjutant in 1798. He was killed at the battle of White Plains, N. Y., after the war, he resided in the city of New York and in Poughkeepsie, subsequently removing to Madison county.

Stephen, lawyer and soldier, eldest son of the preceding, b. in New York city about 1740; d. in Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 1798. He was educated in England, and practised law in New York before the Revolutionary war. He was major during the war, and was also colonel of the "30th" regiment of the colonial militia, and selected from the Westchester militia regiment, then commanded by Col. Hewlett. At their head he began those rapid and successful raids within the enemy's lines in Westchester and Connecticut that made him famous. He succeeded Hewlett as colonel of the regiment (then called the "30th"), after Hewlett's death, 1778. He was twice taken prisoner as a combatant, twice taken prisoner as a prisoner of war, and his troop was twice captured. Many plans to this end were laid by Washington and his generals; but the alertness, dash, and courage of his leader always served to bring them to naught. At the close of the war he returned to Nova Scotia, having been attainted and his estate confiscated by the act of 1779. After his arrival in Nova Scotia, he was appointed member of the council, in which body he sat for several years. By many biographical writers (notably Sabine) he has been confounded with his cousin, Daniel, described during the Revolution as a soldier and loyalist, brother of the preceding, d. in Madison county, N. Y., in 1855. He was the youngest son of Peter, ran away from home to join the British army, and received a commission as adjutant in 1798. He was killed at the battle of White Plains, N. Y., after the war, he resided in the city of New York and in Poughkeepsie, subsequently removing to Madison county.
vessel bound for Portsmouth, N. H., where he died and was buried a few days after his arrival.—Sir William Howe, soldier, only son of the preceding, b. in New York on 20th July, 1715, in consequence of wounds received at the battle of Waterloo. He was educated in England, and early entered the British army. He served with great distinction under Wellington in Spain, and was several times honorably mentioned in his dispatches. At the close of the war he served in the Night of the Bath. When Napoleon landed from Elba, Wellington, in forming his staff, insisted on having De Lancey appointed as his quartermaster-general.

The officer really entitled to the promotion was Sir William's brother-in-law, Sir Hudson Lowe; but, as Wellington had conceived a dislike for him, he refused to accept that officer in that capacity. The military authorities, however, insisted on his appointment, and it was only when Wellington made the promotion of De Lancey a sine qua non of his acceptance of the supreme command that the former yielded. Six weeks before the battle of Waterloo, Sir William married the daughter of Sir James Hall, of Dunglass, the Scotch scientist. His bride accompanied him on the continent. On the second day of the battle Sir William was knocked from his horse by a spent ball, and it was at first supposed that he had been instantly killed. Thirty-six hours afterward he was discovered still alive and in his senses, but incapable of motion, although without any visible wound. Notwithstanding the skill of the surgeons, he soon succumbed to his injuries nine days after the battle.—Oliver, Jr., soldier, brother of the preceding, b. in New York city in 1752; d. in Edinburgh, Scotland, 3 Sept., 1822. He was educated in England, and entered the 14th dragoons, as cornet, in 1766. As May, 1773, he was appointed captain to the 17th light dragoons, in which he remained for forty-nine years, rising through every grade, and succeeding the first Duke of Newcastle as its colonel, 20 May, 1795. In 1774 he was sent to America with despatches for the commander-in-chief, and orders to proceed to New York and recruit horses for the regiment. Having discharged his commissions, he joined his comrades on their arrival at Boston, 34 May, 1775, and in the following month witnessed the engagement on Bunker Hill. On the landing of Howe at Gravesend bay in August, Oliver took command of a detachment of the 17th, captured an American patrol, and seized the pass through the Long Island hills, which enabled the British general to turn the American left and win the battle of Long Island. On the evening of the 29th of the same month Sir William Erskine, with the 17th light dragoons and the 71st foot, about 700 men in all, surprised and seized at Carpenter's house, Jamaica, L. I., Gen. Woodhull and many of his men. The general, who tried to escape under cover of the night, being discovered by the sentries getting over a board fence, was cut down, severely wounded in the head and arm, and only saved from instant death by the interference of Capt. De Lancey. He, however, died of the injuries then received, in spite of careful nursing, on the 30th of the following month. In 1776, Troup, 17 Jan., 1776, before the committee of the New York convention, it is declared that Woodhull said he surrendered to Oliver De Lancey, and that after the delivery of his sword the latter struck him; and that others of the party, following his example, cut and hacked him in the manner he then was." On this sole authority rests the charge against De Lancey, first made public in 1844. On the other hand, William Warne swore before the New York committee of safety, on 14th April, 1815, in consideration of his most prominent services, that "one of the light-horsemen told him that he had taken Gen. Woodhull in the dark in a barn, and that before he would answer, when he spoke to the general, he had cut him on the head and both arms." These are the only statements made under oath that refer to the meeting at the manse, and it is asserted that "one of the testimony is to the effect that De Lancey, by his interference, saved Woodhull's life. The two families were related, and one of the great-grandsons of the American general to-day bears the Christian name of De Lancey. In 1777-78 De Lancey served with his regiment in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, being promoted major, 3 June, 1778, and deputy quartermaster-general in the South Carolina expedition. He was present at the siege of Charleston. In 1781 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and appointed adjutant-general in America, in 1780, to succeed Maj. Andr. After the conclusion of hostilities he was made the head of a commission to settle the accounts of the war. In 1794 he was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, and subsequently colonel. After being a deputy-adjutant-general, he was appointed barrack-master general of the office which he held for ten years. On 3 Oct., 1794, he was named major-general, in 1801 lieutenant-general, and in 1812 general. He sat for many years in parliament as a representative of Maidstone. Gen. De Lancey died on 10 Nov., 1816. He died while on a visit to his sister, Lady Dundas.

Delano, Amasa, traveller, b. in Duxbury, Mass., 21 Feb., 1783; d. in 1817. His father, Samuel, was a soldier in the old French war, and an earnest patriot in 1776. Amasa enlisted in the army in 1777, but was compelled by his father to leave on account of his youth. He afterward served in the militia, and in 1779 sailed one cruise in the privateer "Mars." He became a sailor on a merchantman in 1781, and in 1788-6 assisted his father in his trade of ship-building. His first voyage as commandant was made in 1786 in a vessel belonging to his uncle. He afterward made many voyages to all parts of the world. In 1810 the authorities of St. Bartholomew, West Indies, tried to seize his ship, the "Pereverance," for an alleged violation of the revenue laws, but he put to sea under fire of the batteries and escaped. He published a work entitled "Narrative of Voyages and Travels" (Boston, 1817).

Delano, Columbus, congressman, b. in Shoreham, Vt., 5 June, 1800. He removed to Mount Vernon, Ohio, in 1807, was educated at the common schools, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1811. He practised at Mount Vernon, and became eminent as an advocate and criminal lawyer. He was a delegate in 1860 to the National republican convention at Chicago which nominated Lincoln andHamlin. In 1862 he was colonel general of Ohio in 1861, and was a member of the Ohio house of representatives in 1863, and was elected a member of congress from that state in 1844, 1864, and 1866. He was a delegate in 1864 to the National republican convention at Baltimore, which nominated McClellan and Hamlin. In 5 March, 1869, he was appointed by President Grant commissioner of internal revenue, and while he held office reorganized the bureau, thereby increasing the receipts over 100 per cent in eight months. He succeeded Jacob D. Cox as secretary of the interior in October, 1870, a position that he retained till 1875. Mr. Delano has for many years.
been one of the trustees of Kenyon college, Ohio, which conferred on him the degree of LL.D., and in connection with which he has endowed a grammar school called Delano hall.

DELAUN, John Ferris, diplomatist, b. in New York city, 24 April, 1815; d. there, 14 Feb., 1885, was the son of John F. Delaune, an old New York shipping-merchant, who left a large fortune as a son was graduated at Columbia in 1833, studied law, and was admitted to the bar, but never practiced. After residing in New York for over twenty years he went abroad, and, when he had passed five years in travel, was attached to the American legation at Vienna. In 1866 he was made a war of the legation, a place that he re-ained until 1888, when he resigned, owing to his office being abolished. While in Vienna he made a large and curious collection of brio-a-brac, clocks, pictures, and statuary. He returned to New York in 1884, and a commission in lunacy was soon afterward appointed to take charge of his affairs, on account of his mental incapacity. By his will, made in 1866, he left an estate worth about $600,- 000, and a subsequent codicil provided for the endowment of a Delaune institute for the relief of the insane. An act was brought for the construction of the will, and judgment declaring the invalidity of that trust was rendered in February, 1877.—His brother, Isaac Clason, lawyer, b. in New York city, 27 Oct., 1817; d. there, 17 July, 1886. He was graduated at Columbia in 1844, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He was elected to congress from New York as a fusionist, and served from 4 July, 1861, till 3 March, 1863.

DELAUNE, Joseph, publisher, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 20 Dec., 1777; d. there, 31 May, 1824. He early opened a bookstore in Philadelphia, and in 1812, was a leading figure in the city. In 1813 he published "Epitome Historiae Sacrae," and in 1813 began the serial publication of his "Repository of the Lives and Portraits of Distinguished Americans," a series of engravings with biographical notices. Subsequently he exhibited his gallery of portraits in the largest cities of the Union.

DESAUNE, J., educateur, b. in Côtes du Nord, France, in 1812; d. in Paris in 1849. He studied theology in the seminary of St. Brieux, and after his ordination was appointed assistant in the cathedral there. In 1839 he resolved to devote himself to the American mission. On reaching New York he received charge of the missions of St. Patrick's, St. Peter's, and St. Mary's, in Davies county, and in 1842 was appointed pastor of Madison. In the latter town he established the order of the Sisters of Providence, and built an academy for them. He also opened a school for boys. In the summer of 1846 he became president of St. Mary's college, Louisville, Ky., which he conducted for two years. His success was so pronounced that he was invited in 1849 to take charge of a similar institution in Rochester, N. Y., but was compelled to abandon the enterprise by illness, and went to Europe.

DELANEY, Edward Cornelius, reformer, b. in Schenectady county, N. Y., in 1793; d. in Schenectady, 15 Jan., 1871. He was a wine-merchant, and acquired a fortune. At one time he owned the largest store in Albany, and built a large house, which he erected. In 1828, in company with Dr. Eliphalet Nott, he formed the State temperance society in Schenectady, and entered with zeal into the cause of temperance reform, devoting his ample means to its promotion, spending much of his time traveling, and writing, and employing others in all these ways to further the cause. He met with great opposition in this work. In 1833 he wrote to the Albany "Evening Journal," charging an Albany brewer with using filthy and dangerous water for making the brewer prosecuted him for libel, and the trial, which took place in 1840 and attracted wide attention, occupied six days, and resulted in a verdict for Delavan. After this, several similar suits that had been begun against him for damages aggregating $800,000, were abandoned. Mr. Delavan had the proceedings of this trial printed in pamphlet-form for distribution as a tract. He procured, about 1840, several drawings of the human stomach when discussed by the use of alcoholic drinks, from post-mortem examinations made by Prof. Sewall, of Washington D. C. These he had engraved and printed in colors, and made very effective use of them. He also published for years, at his own expense, a periodical advocating, often with illustrations, the temperance cause; this was subsequently merged in the "Journal of the American Temperance Union," to whose funds he was a most liberal contributor. He had trained himself to public speaking, and became an efficient advocate of the cause he had so much at heart. Mr. Delavan presented to Union college a collection of shells and minerals at $400. He lost a large part of his property a few years before his death. He published numerous articles and tracts, and "Temperance in Wine Countries" (1880).

DE LA VEGA, GarciIaso. See GARCILASO.

DELAWARR, or DELAWARE, Thomas West, Lord, governor of Virginia, d. at sea, 7 June, 1618. He succeeded his father as third Lord Delawarr in 1602, and in 1609 was appointed governor and captain-general of Virginia. He arrived at Jamestown, 9 June, 1610, with three ships, after a voyage of three months and a half. His commission from Perring Watton, published with the courage of the colonists, had been re-duced almost to despair, owing to privation, disci-pline, government, and his judicious and energetic management soon restored order and industry. He established a post at Riquotou (now Hampton), at the mouth of James river, and built two forts, which he named Henry and Charles, in honor of the king's sons. Being ill, in March, 1611, he embarked for Nevis, in the West Indies; but, having been driven north by opposing winds, they entered the mouth of a large river, called by the natives Chickokochki, but which received the name of Delaware in his honor. He then sailed for England; but in April, 1618, urged by the council to return in consequence of the oppressive rule of Argall, he sailed again for Virginia, but died on the voyage. He expended large sums in establishing the colony of Virginia, and was universally regarded as a noble and philanthropic man. The present Earl Delawarr, Reginald Windsor Delawarr, is his direct descendant. He published "A True Relation to the Council of Virginia" (1611; reprinted, 1858).
DE LEON, David Camden, surgeon, b. in South Carolina in 1832; d. in Santa Fé, New Mexico, 5 Sept. 1872. He was educated in his native state, and graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1836. He entered the U. S. army as assistant surgeon on 21 Aug., 1838, served in the Seminole war, and was then stationed for several years upon the western frontier. At the beginning of the Mexican war he was put in command of the forces west of the Rio Grande, and was present at most of the battles in the campaign against Mexico, and entered that city when it surrendered. For these services, as well as for gallantry in action, where he several times took the place of commanding officer in 1847, had his name engraved on the tablet in the hospital at Santa Fé. De Leon twice received the thanks of congress, but was again assigned to frontier duty in Mexico, on the ground of his great energy and hardihood. He was promoted to surgeon, with the rank of major, on 29 Aug., 1838, and on 18 Feb., 1841, resigned his commission and was placed at the head of the medical department of the Confederate army. At the close of the war he went to Mexico, but after a year's residence in that country he returned to New Mexico, where he had been stationed for many years, and owned property, continuing in prominent business and dealing in the same line of business on which he had been trained in France, include "Essai sur la liberté" (New Orleans, 1847); "Etudes sur les passions" (1849); "Quelques mots sur le nationalisme," translated into English (1854); "Fève jaune," a treatise on the epidemic of 1846 (1859); "Le roi coton" and "Confédérate et Cie" (1874); "Une épidémie de fièvre jaune qui a régné à la nouvelle Orleans et dans les campagnes," a work of much learning and careful research (1868); "L'école du peuple," a one-act comedy in verse; "Les chroniques Indiennes" (1877); and a memoir on the history of the Mexican expedition to California. Delagadillo, Diego (del-gah-deel-yo), Spanish judge, b. in Granada, Spain, in the latter part of the 15th century; d. there in 1533. He was graduated as a lawyer at the university of Alcalá, and in 1537 appointed judge of the first audience or supreme court of New Spain. He left Seville in August, and landed at Vera Cruz on 6 Dec., 1538. Two other judges having died during the voyage, Delagadillo and Ortiz de Mattienzo alone founded the audience in the city of Mexico. He appointed himself several repartimientos, and re-organized the system of giving the Spanish coat of arms to all the Indians in the country. He issued a decree for the extermination of the Indians, and caused a great number of them to be killed. His name was noted in the infected province. He was appointed to the bishopric of Oaxaca, which he held for several years, and during his time there he was noted for his cruel treatment of the Indians. He was a great friend and assistant of Father Bartolomé de las Casas, the great protector of the Indians, and gave him much valuable information for his "Historia de Indias" and other writings. His writings were published in the chapter of Santo Domingo, Mexico. DELINIERES-BREMONT, Jacques Antoine Marie, Spanish viceroy, b. in Niort, France, 6 Feb., 1756; d. in Buenos Ayres, 28 Aug., 1806. He entered the service of the order of Malta and afterward the Spanish navy, where he was appointed to the rank of captain, and during the war with Great Britain was sent on a mission to South America. When Buenos Ayres was captured in June, 1806, by the English under Beresford, Deliniers collected a force and marched against the conquerors, who capitulated 12 Aug., with a loss of 3,041 killed, 1,200 prisoners, 700 muskets, 20 guns, and 3 standards. After Montevideo had been recaptured by the British forces under Auchmuty, 3 Feb., 1807, Deliniers was attacked by them in the vicinity of Buenos Ayres, driven within its walls, and besieged by an army of 10,000 men under Gen. Whitelock; but he defended the city valiantly, caused great losses to the British, took on 5 July, 1,000 prisoners, forced them to raise the siege, and soon afterward, in consequence of the capitulation of 7 Jan., 1807, was able to return to the church and the bishops. To make himself popular among the Spanish colonists and the natives, he founded Antequera (now Oajaca), quelled a dangerous revolt of the Indians in that province, imported the mulberry-tree and the silk worm in 1586, being the first to introduce the olive-tree in the following year. In the mean while his acts of maladministration had reached their utmost, when Cortés returned from Vera Cruz, 15 July, 1531, and resolved to put an end to the whole audience, and the judge were in accord, and intended to depose Cortés; but Archbishop Lumárraga succeeded in checking them. The audience was called to answer before other courts; 123 suits were begun, and Delgadillo, like the other members of the audience, was sentenced to lose all his regalia, and was placed in the Audiencia. He returned to Spain, and retired to his native city, where a severe illness, brought on by his troubles, ended his life. DELGADO, Pedro (del-gah-do), Spanish missionary, b. in Burgos, Old Castile, in 1487; d. in the city of Mexico in 1532. He was about the length of the higher Castilian nobility, and had great influence at the court of Queen Isabella. Young Delgado was sent to Valladolid to study, but, being out of health, returned home. Some time afterward he entered a Dominican convent at Salamanca, where he studied arts and theology, and on being ordained priest, went at once to Ocaña with Father Juan Hurtado, where they founded a convent and college, which is still a school for Spanish missionaries. Father Betanzos took him to New Spain in 1520, and Delgado was appointed prior of the Dominican convent in the city of Mexico, and provincial of his order in 1538. He was the first master of novices and preacher-general in that province, and took much interest in the conversion and instruction of the Indians, whose language he learned in order to preach and teach among them. He was the best friend and assistant of Father Bartolomé de las Casas, the great protector of the Indians, and gave him much valuable information for his "Historia de Indias" and other writings. Charles V., having been informed by Ocaña, sent him to Spain in 1538, and he remained there until his death. Deliniers was appointed Bishop of Charcas, Peru, but he declined the appointment, preferring to continue his work in Mexico, where he remained for the rest of his life, devoting himself entirely to literary and scientific teaching and to charity. He published works in the chap-
given the title of Count of Buenos Ayres, and ordered to return to Europe, but retired to Men- donna. His death, in 1782, was a great loss to Buenos Ayres, and soon compelled Cisneros to abdicate; but when Delinius, at the head of 2,000 men, whom he had collected, marched upon the capital to re-establish the royal authority, he was defeated and captured by the revolutionists, and he died in Buenos Ayres.

DELETT, James, member of congress, b. in Ire- land in 1788; d. in C liable, Ala., 21 Dec., 1848. His parents emigrated from Ireland and settled in South Carolina when he was a boy. He was gradu- ated at the college of South Carolina in 1810, studied law in Columbia, was on the bench in 1818, and was for a time a commissioner in equity. In 1817 he removed to Alabama and settled in C laibre, Monroe co., where he distin- guished himself as a lawyer, and by speculation in land became wealthy. He was appointed a judge of the circuit court, and frequently represented his county in the state legislature. He was a repre- sentative in congress from Alabama from 1839 till 1841, and again from 1843 till 1845.

DELLIUS, Godfredus, clergyman, b. in Hol- land; d. in Amsterdam, Nov. 2, 1703. His father was a merchant and he was educated in the theological seminary of Leiden, and from 1700 to 1703 was pastor to the Dutch church in Stockholm, Sweden. He was a member of the Dutch States-General, and died in Amsterdam.

DELLIUS, Peter, a farmer, b. in Amsterdam, 1679, was a member of the Amsterdam town council, and a director of the East India Company. He was a member of the Dutch States-General, and died in Amsterdam.

DELMAR, Alexander, political economist, b. in New York city, 9 Aug., 1836. His father was a native of New York and white a New York lawyer, and his mother was a native of New York. Delmar was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, and became a lawyer in 1854, and became financial editor of "Hunt's Merchants' Magazine," and of several New York papers. He established the "Social Science Review," and was its editor in 1864-6. He was called upon to organize the U. S. bureau of statistics in 1866, was its director in 1867-8, and in 1867 became president of the Washington statistical society. He is the author of "Gold Money and Paper Money" (New York, 1863); "Treatise on Taxation"; "Essays on Political Economy" (1869); "The National Banking System" (1865); "Statistical History of the United States" (1867); "What is Free Trade?" (1868); "Letter on the Finances" (1869); "The Suppressed Report" (1869); and "The Re- sources, Productions, and Social Condition of Egypt" (1874).

DELMONTE, Felix Maria, Dominican lawyer, b. in Santo Domingo city, Dominican Republic, about 1810. He was educated in his native city, where he was admitted to the bar. He was a member of La Trinitaria, a secret society founded by Duarte to free the country from Haytian rule. Delmonte had been active in the government of the republic, and has been married to a member of the Dominican congress. He has published "Las virgenes de Galindo," an historical tale in verse; "El Mendigo," a drama; "Ozema," a drama; and many lyrical poems. Several of his poems are included in the "Poesas Contemporaneas" (Madrid), and in the "Lira Quisequeyana." (Santo Domingo).

DELMONTE Y TEJADA, Antonio, b. in Santiago de los Caballeros, Santo Domingo, in 1783; d. in 1861. He took part against the revolted slaves of Haiti, and was afterward admitted to the bar in 1805 in Santo Domingo city, but emigrated to Cuba, where he spent the rest of his life. He published "Historia de Santo Domingo," the story of the island from the discovery until the present day (2 vols., Havana).

DE LONG, George Washington, explorer, b. in New York city, 22 Aug., 1844; d. in Siberia, 30 Oct., 1881. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Brooklyn. He was appointed an acting midshipman at the U. S. naval academy in 1861, graduated in 1865, and was noted to be eligible for his next rank, lieutenant, 12 March, 1868; lieutenant, 20 March, 1889; and lieutenant-commander, 1 Nov., 1879. He served in the European squadron in 1865-6 and 1873-4, in the South Atlantic fleet in 1870, on the North Atlantic station in 1874, and was executive officer of the school-ship "St. Mary's," off New York city, in 1875-8. On 1 March, 1871, he married Miss Emma J. Wotton, the ceremony taking place on the U. S. steamer "Shenandoah," in the harbor of Havre, owing to the impracticability of complying with French laws as to marriage on French soil. In 1873 he was serving on the "Juniiata," which, commanded by Capt. D. L. Brain, was ordered to search for the missing arctic steamer "Polaris" and its crew. Supplementary to the movements of the "Tigress" in the north water of Baffin's bay, Capt. Brain thought search along the coast of the Arctic very important, and detached Liet. De Long with the steam launch "Juniiata." He left Upernivik, 2 Aug., with Liet. Charles W. Chipp and seven others, crossed Melville bay in a steam launch thirty-two feet long, and reached a point less than ten miles from Cape York, but was compelled to return to the ship by the landing or further pursuing the search. From Oc- tober, 1873, till 1878, Liet. De Long served as ex-
executive officer on the school-ship “St. Mary’s.” The “Jeanette” (which, as the “Pandora,” had made two arctic voyages under Sir Allen Young) was purchased by James Gordon Bennett, Jr., and strengthened and fitted out at his expense for a three years’ voyage of exploration via Bering strait. By special act of congress the government assumed authority, while Mr. Bennett met the expense. The “Jeanette” sailed from San Francisco, under Lieut. De Long’s command, 8 July, 1879. The equipage numbered thirty-three, including five officers of the navy. Touching at Unalaska, St. Michael’s, and St. Lawrence bay, De Long proceeded to Cape Serdze Kamen, Siberia, to search for Nordenskiold, who left before his arrival. Steaming northward and taking the pack, the “Jeanette” was beset, 5 Sept., 1879, off Herald island, in about 71° 35’ N., 75° W. The vessel never escaped the pack, and, after drifting over 600 miles to the northwest, in a devious course, making twice the distance, was crushed by the ice in 77° 15’ N., 135° E., 13 June, 1881. Lieut.-Com. De Long and his party were thus adrift in the polar sea 130 geographical miles from the new Siberian islands, and over 300 from the nearest point of the mainland of Asia, having started southward with his party, and reached Bennett island, 28 July, and Thule island (one of the new Siberian group), 20 Aug., 1881. The party had made this rugged journey so far alternately by sledge and boat. From this point they proceeded in boats, under the command respectively of De Long, Lieut. Chipp, and Chief Engineer George W. Melville. Chipp’s boat was with eight men, in a gale on 12 Sept., off the Lena delta; but Melville, with nine others, reached, through one of the eastern mouths of the river, a small village on the Lena. De Long, Dr. Ambler, and thirteen others reached the main mouth of the Lena, 17 Sept., having travelled about 2,800 miles, and reached the main-land at a point 500 miles distant from their lost ship. Obliged by new ice to abandon their boat and travel overland, they proceeded slowly up the Lena, much embarrassed by sick and helpless men and their cumbersome records. On 9 Oct. they could go no farther. Two men, sent forward by De Long to obtain relief, survived, but the others perished of exposure and starvation within twenty-five miles of a Siberian settlement. De Long’s diary, written up to the last day, shows that he and two others were living on 30 Oct. at Nerses and Nindere, the men sent forward by De Long, fell in with natives on 22 Oct., and with Melville, 29 Oct., at Belun. Melville pushed his search, without success, northward to the extremity of the Lena delta in November, and, renewing his search in March, 1882, found the dead bodies and the records of the expedition on the 29th of that month. By direction of the U. S. government, the remains of De Long and his unfortunate companions were brought to his native city, where they were interred with distinguished honors on 22 Feb., 1884. De Long’s monument is in the highest latitude in Asiatic seas, and the discovery of Jeanette, Henrietta, and Bennett islands, appear at first to be meagre and inadequate results from so long and disastrous a voyage. But to the positive results must be added negative discoveries; for before De Long’s name is first the thought of Wrangel land shrank, from a continent supposed to extend from the confines of Asia to Greenland, into a small island. But the hydrographical conditions of the 30,000 square miles of the polar ocean charted by De Long clearly indicate the character of the 50,000 other square miles of area to the south, where doubtless a shallow sea exists, with occasional small islands of no great size. When Wrangel island proved to be an inconsiderable land, De Long’s expedition was doomed to comparative failure, and Bering strait was closed as a road to high latitudes; for without a protecting coast no vessel can hope to navigate the polar seas. The valuable hydrographic, magnetic, and meteorological observations of the expedition still remain inaccessible and undiscovered (1887), although ten times the amount necessary for their proper publication is the result of the observations of the expedition, with the result fortunately of illustrating Commander De Long’s many admirable qualities as an officer and a man. The court of inquiry, in its findings, said officially: “Special commendation is due, particularly, to Commander De Long for the high qualities displayed by him in the conduct of the expedition.” De Long’s journals have been edited by his widow, under the title “The Voyage of the Jeanette” (Boston, 1883), and the story of the search is to be found in Melville’s “In the Lena Delta” (Boston, 1886). DELORME, Louis, Canadian lawyer, b. in Montreal, 29 Dec., 1824. He was educated at St. Sulpice college, Montreal, and at the College of St. Hyacinthe, studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Lower Canada in 1847. He represented St. Hyacinthe in the Legislative Assembly from 1870 to 1878, and was the first to propose the money-order system between the United States and Canada. He was appointed clerk of the legislative assembly of the province of Quebec in May, 1879. DELVALLE or DEL VALLE, Aristóbolo (del-val-yay), b. in Buenos Ayres in 1847. He was graduated at the university of his native city, and began practice at the bar in 1860. He identified himself with the national autonomous party, was soon acknowledged as one of its leaders, and elected in 1874 senator for the province of Buenos Ayres. He was re-elected for several terms, and distinguished himself as an orator and defender of the autonomy of the provinces against encroachments of the Federal power. In 1875 his party nominated him for governor of the province, but he was defeated. In 1879 he again ran, in a most favorable state of the American-Argentine relations, and was elected. Delvalle continues one of the most influential members of the Federal senate. He has published “Introducción al derecho administrativo” (Buenos Ayres).
DEMAREST, David D., clergyman, b. in Harrison, Bergen co., N. J., 30 June, 1819. He was graduated at Rutgers in 1837, and at the New Brunswick theological seminary in 1840, and entered the ministry of the Reformed Dutch church. After holding pastorates in Catskill, Flatbush (Ulster co.), New Brunswick, and Hudson, he became, in 1845, professor of pastoral theology and sacred rhetoric in New Brunswick seminary. He received the degree of D. D. from Princeton in 1857. Dr. Demarest has published sermons and addresses, and "History and Characteristics of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church" (New York, 1850); "Practical Theology," (ibid., 1851); "Entigino about the Hackensack," a paper read before the Huguenot society of America, 13 April, 1885 (New Brunswick, 1886). He was also one of the editing committees of the "Centennial of the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church in America" (New York, 1885), and has contributed largely to the "Christian Intelligencer," and to other magazines and reviews.

DEMAREST, John, clergyman, b. in New Bridge, N. J., in 1763; d. in 1837. When a boy, he was taken prisoner by a drunken Hessian trooper, who laid aside his pick handle and thus escaped. A boy under his direction and thus escaped. He studied under Dr. Solomon Froeligh, and was licensed as a minister in the Reformed Dutch church in 1789. He owned the farm at Tappan where Maj. John André was buried. In August, 1821, the British government, at the request of Mr. Demarest, who afterward returned to Europe, and thus escaped. The Duke of York, uncle of Queen Victoria, was on board, and was entertained by Mr. Demarest, who afterward received from the duke a gold-lined snuff-box, made from the cedar-tree whose roots had been found entwined with his skeleton. André's sisters sent him a silver communion service, designed for the use of a Roman Catholic priest, under a mistaken idea that such was his character. Mr. Demarest returned the service, with explanations, and it was replaced by a large silver cup, appropriately inscribed. Dr. Demarest was elected to the Reformed church, with Dr. Solomon Froeligh, in 1822, and was suspended in 1824.—His grandson, James, b. in Williamsburg, L. I., 28 June, 1833, was graduated at Union in 1852, and at New Brunswick seminary in 1856, and has held pastorates in Newark, N. J., Chicago, III., and Kingston and Port Field, N. Y., and has published numerous sermons, including "Duty of the Reformed Church in the Future as foreseen by its Course in the Past" (in Centennial Discourses, 1870). The Union college gave him the degree of D. D. in 1877.

DEMNIER, or DEmmNER, Jean Nicolas (day-men-yay), French statesman, b. in Franche-Coïme in 1751; d. in Paris in 1814. He was deputy to the états généraux in 1789. He took also a prominent part in the deliberations of the constituent assembly, which elected him to serve on the legislative committee. When the assembly dissolved, Demnier, foreseeing the reign of terror, left France in 1791. He came to New York, where he remained five years, and on his return was made a senator by Consul Bonaparte in 1800. Labeled as a "traitor of the American cause"; "Esprit des usages et des coutumes des differents peuples" (3 vols., 1776-80); "Essai sur les états unis" (1786); and "L'Amérique indépendante" (4 vols., 1790).

DEMERS, Jérôme (de-merz), Canadian educator and chemist, b. in Québec city, Canada, 1 Aug., 1774; d. in Quebec, 17 May, 1833. He was educated at the seminary of Quebec, where he finished his classical course in 1798, and his theological course in 1798. On 24 August of the latter year he was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic church. He became director of the Seminary of Quebec on 10 Aug., 1800, and was its superior in 1815-21, 1824-30, and 1836-43, following the rule of the seminary, which permits the same person to hold the office only six years in succession. Father Demers became vicar-general in 1825. During his connection with the seminary, a period of over fifty years, he taught, successively or at the same time, physics, chemistry, astronomy, architecture, philosophy, and theology. He was distinguished as an orator, pulpit orator, and writer, and much to promote a taste for natural philosophy and the fine arts. He published "Institutiones Philosophicae" (Quebec, 1835), and left manuscript treatises on physics, astronomy, and architecture.
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er recruited especially for Gen. Butler's New Orleans expedition. After the passage of the forts his regiment was the first to reach New Orleans, and was engaged in the capture of the custom-house. Col. Deming was on detached duty, acting as mayor of the city from October, 1862, till February, 1863. He then resigned, returned home, and in April, 1863, was elected to Congress as a Republican, and served two terms, being known as a lawyer and a statesman, and as an early life he had been a member of the New York legislature, and chairman of that on expenditures in the war department. In 1866 he was a delegate to the Loyalists' convention in Philadelphia, and from 1868 till his death was U. S. collector of internal revenue for his district. Mr. Deming was one of the most eloquent public speakers in the United States, a gentleman of fine culture and of refined literary taste. He published translations of Eugene Sue's "Mysteries of Paris" and "Wandering Jew" (1840), a eulogy of Abraham Lincoln, delivered by invitation of the Connecticut legislature in 1865, "Life of Ulysses S. Grant" (Hartford, 1869), and various addresses.

DEMING, William, the first maker of wrought-iron cannon, b. in 1730; d. in Mifflin, Cumberland co., Pa., 19 Dec., 1830. He was employed in the Revolutionary army, and contributed two wrought-iron cannon to the New York Arsenal. During the war one of these was captured by the British at the battle of the Brandywine, and is still preserved in the Tower of London. These singular pieces of ordnance are described as being "made of wrought-iron staves, hooped like a barrel, with bands of the same material, excepting that there were four layers of staves, breaking joints, all of which were finally bound together, and then boxed and breeched like other cannon." The first gun was made at Middlesex, Pa., the second was begun at Mount Holly Springs, Pa., but in the patriotic blood with which they could find no one to assist him, on account of the heat, which is said to have been so great as to have melted the lead buttons on his coat, it was not completed. The British are said to have offered a large sum of ready money and a stated annuity to any one who would instruct them in the process of manufacture; but the sturdy artisan was not to be seduced from his allegiance. Although he had striven to serve the republic, with traditional ingratitude it refused to compensate him until near the close of his long career.

DEMPSTER, Peter ( dubious), Canadian R. C. bishop, b. in Montreal, 20 July, 1743; d. in Longueil, 17 Jan., 1806. He was parish priest of Longueil, and vicar-general of the diocese of Quebec. During the invasion of Canada by Arnold and Montgomery, in 1775, he was busy in preventing the Canadians from joining the invaders. As Bishop of Quebec, he was often in danger on the route from the United States to Canada, the British authorities suggested his presentation as coadjutor bishop of Quebec, but, feeling that his presence at Longueil would be useful to them in case of another invasion from the United States, they persuaded him to reside there. He was consecrated at Montreal in 1794, and in 1797 Bishop Hubert resigned the see of Quebec in his favor. Bishop Denaut was accused of subserviency to those in power; but on a noteworthy occasion, he showed firmness of character. As soon as he succeeded to the bishopric he found the aid of a coadjutor necessary. Both the people and the clergy wished the cure of Quebec, Joseph Octavius Plessis, to be appointed. The Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, was then holding court in Quebec, and at this time was on an intrigue with a married woman in the neighboring village of Beauport. The parish priest of this town secretely favored the liaison, and, to reward his complaisance, the young prince used every effort to have him appointed coadjutor bishop. Bishop Denaut insisted on the choice of Plessis, who had been elected by the clergy, and declared that they neither should nor would hold another election. In presence of this unexpected resistance, the Canadian government withdrew their candidate, and Bishop Denaut then retired to Longueil, where he spent the remainder of his life.

DENGLER, Frank, sculptor, b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1836. He went abroad while young, studied in the Munich academy of fine arts, and received there in 1874 a silver medal for his group of "Sleeping Beauty." He was then an instructor in modelling in the Boston museum art school, but resigned in 1877 on account of failing health, and removed to Covington, Ky., and afterward to Cincinnati. Among his works are "Azoo and Melda" (1877), an ideal head of "America," and several statues in the "New World".
death was the result of a fall on the stage in Indianopolis, Ind. She had been married four times. — The deceased, a well known actress, was also a popular actress. They resembled each other in person, manner, and ability, and for a time were quite popular in melodramatic characters.

DENIO, Hiram, jurist, b. in Rome, N. Y., 21 May, 1799; d. in Utica, N. Y., 5 Nov., 1871. After a brief course at Kolin, he was admitted to study law in his seventeenth year, was admitted to the bar in 1821, and began practice in Rome. He was district attorney in 1825–34, and in 1826 removed to Utica. He was circuit judge for the fifth circuit in 1834–8, and in 1838 formed a law partnership with Ward Hunt. In January, 1838, he was appointed United States Marshal, a vacancy on the bench of the court of appeals, and twice afterward was elected to the same office, serving till 1866. He had also been bank commissioner and clerk of the supreme court, and from 1838 till his death was a trustee of Hamilton college, which afterward conferred on him the degree of LL. D. Judge Denio was a democrat, but voted for Abraham Lincoln, and supported the war measures of the government. He was considered one of the ablest jurists that ever sat on the bench of the circuit court. He published "Hope of Cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court and in the Court for the Correction of Error" (3 vols., 1845–50), and with William Tracy prepared an edition of the Revised Statutes of New York (2 vols., 1853).

DENIS, Ferdinand, French explorer, b. in Paris, 13 Aug., 1798; d. in 1874. He travelled several times through America, once for five years, 1816 till 1821. He was appointed librarian of the Ste. Geneviève library in Paris in 1801, and held this place till nearly the time of his death. He was the author of the institution of America, the most notable of which are "L'histoire du Brésil" (1823); "Les voyages de Malouet dans les forêts de la Guyane," and a contributor to the Brazilian review, "Cororographia Bresilica."
heavy artillery. He has written a great number of poems and articles for periodicals, and is author of the following works: "The Upper Institution," "The Globe Institution," "The Daily Tar and Life and Labors of Rev. Jabez S. Swan" (New Haven, 1879); "History of the First Rhode Island Cavalry"; "Westerly and its Wonders for Two Hundred and Fifty Years"; "Picturesque Narragansett Sea. Illustrated by New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket"; "History of the Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery Regiment": and "Picturesque Rhode Island."—His brother, John Ledyard, educator, b. in Stonington, Conn., 19 Sept., 1826. His education was received at the Connecticut literary institution and at Worcester academy, and he established the Mystic river academy. Settling in Norwich, Conn., in 1855, he became subsequently secretary and treasurer of the Henry Bill publishing company, and president of the Connecticut Baptist education society. He received the degree of A. M. from Brown in 1855. He is the author of a "Pictorial History of the Wars of the United States," and has edited an "Illustrated History of the New World," in English and in German.

**DENISON, George Taylor,** Canadian lawyer, b. in London, England, 30 May, 1837. He was educated at Upper Canada college, Toronto, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He served as a volunteer in the rebellion of 1837, participated in the siege of Navy Island, and was one of the officers that obtained the information which led to the capture and destruction of the steamer "Caroline." In 1848 he was appointed to the command of a cavalry troop (raised by his father, Lieut.-Col. G. T. Denison), now known as the governor-general's body-guard, and in 1855 took an active part in organizing the militia under the new law passed that year, which was the foundation of the present military system of Canada. He organized the Toronto field battery, and in 1860, at the request of Sir Edmund Head, the governor-general, organized the queen's own rifles.—His son, George Taylor, b. in Toronto, 31 Aug., 1839, was educated at Upper Canada college, and is an LL. D. of Toronto university. He was gazetted to the active militia in 1855 as a cornet, was made a major in 1862, and promoted to the command of the governor-general's body-guard in 1886, a command which he held until his death. He was admitted to the bar in 1861, and in 1886 he served during the Fenian raid, commanding the outposts on the Niagara river, in the autumn of that year, under Col. (now Lord) Wolseley. In 1872, and again in 1878, he was sent to Great Britain to represent the Ontario government in emigration matters. In 1872 he contested Algoma for the house of commons, but was defeated. In 1877 he was appointed police magistrate of Toronto, and in 1885 served in the Riel rebellion in the northwest. In 1889 Col. Denison was appointed an original member of the English language committee of the Royal society of Canada, and in 1885 was elected its president. He is the author of "Manual of Outpost Duties" (Toronto, 1866); "History of the Fenian Raid" (1866); "Modern Cavalry" (London, England, 1876); and "Naval Review" (London, 1877). The two last named have been translated into Russian, German, and Hungarian. The "History of Cavalry" was awarded the 5,000 rubles offered by the emperor of Russia as a prize for the best work on that subject. Col. Denison visited Russia for until his death receiving the prize, and was presented to the Czar and Czarina.

Another son, Frederick Charles, soldier, b. in Toronto, 22 Nov., 1849, was educated at Upper Canada college, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He served for some months in the administrative department, and in 1871 married a girl then a school teacher. The same year was gazetted cornet in the governor-general's body-guard, serving in this capacity on the Niagara frontier during the Fenian raid in 1886. He served as an orderly to Col. Wolseley on the Red river expedition of 1870, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1884, when he sailed from Quebec in command of a force of Canadian voyageurs, to aid in the campaign in the Sou- dan for the relief of Gen. Gordon. Col. Denison accompanied Gen. Earle's column, and took part in the battle of Kirkcudbright. The services rendered by the Canadian boatmen were thought so valuable that they received the thanks of the imperial parliament, and their officer was made a companion of the order of St. Michael and St. George. He is a fellow of the Royal historical society of England, and is the author of the "Historical Record of the Governor-General's Body-Guard," with its standing orders.

**DENNETT, John Richard,** journalist, b. in Chatham, New Brunswick, in 1837; d. in West- borough, Mass., 26 November, 1874. His family removed to Westborough, Mass., while he was a boy, and he was fitted for college in the Woburn high school, and graduated at Harvard in 1862. While in college he was editor of the "Harvard Magazine." His class-day poem, far superior to most such performances, was especially noticed by James Russell Lowell, for its freshness and grace. After graduation he went to Beaufort, S. C., to superin- tend a plantation, and remained there until after the civil war, when he travelled extensively through the southern states to study their political position and prospects. He was the author of a "History of the War," which attained much popularity under his management. He gathered around him a number of writers, each of whom contributed to a special de- partment. Among his compositions was "The Lay Preacher," a series of essays, which gave his au- thor reputation as a graceful and humorous writer, and were widely copied. In 1775 he became bankrupt, and Denne was persuaded to be- come a candidate for congress. He was defeated, and in 1799 went to Philadelphia to become private secretary to Thomas Pickering, secretary of state. He remained here until 1812, when he became editor of the "United States Gazette," became editor of the "Portfolio" in Philadelphia in 1801, in connection with Asbury Dickens. This was originally a weekly quarterly, but in the course of five years it became a monthly octavo. Denne continued to be its edit- or until his death, under the pen-name of "Oliver Old School." The staff of able writers, among whom were Charles Brocken Brown and John
Quincy Adams (whose "Letters from Silesia," were originally published in it), maintained the "Portraits" of the famous people, appearing on the frontispiece of the first volume. It was said, after the death of Brockden Brown, that Dennie was the only man in the country that made literature a profession. His appearance was described by Buckingham in this manner: "He was of medium height, and of slender frame; was attentive to his dews, appearing one May morning at the office in a pea-green coat, white vest, nankeen small-clothes, white silk stockings and pumps, fastened with silver buckles which covered at least half the foot from the instep to the toe." He wrote very rapidly, and deferred the preparation of his "copy" until after the middle of the day. One of the best of his lay sermons was written at the village tavern, where he and his friends were amusing themselves with cards. It was delivered by piece-meal, at four or five different times, and if he happened to be engaged in a game, he would ask some one to play his hand for him while he "gave the devil his due." Dennie founded in Philadelphia the "Tuesday Club," which included most of the contributors to the "Portfolio." His work was confined principally to periodicals, but two of his longer works were published in the "Lay Preacher," or "Sermons for Idle Readers" (Walpole, N. H., 1796), and a volume of "The Lay Preacher," collected by John E. Hall (Philadelphia, 1817). He aimed to unite "the familiarity of Franklin with the simplicity of Sterne." Among his ingenious essays were published "The History of a Guinea" and "The History of a Guinea," both of which were translated into German.

DENNIS, George R., senator, b. in White Haven, Somerset co., Md., 8 April, 1822. He was graduated at the Polytechnic institute of Troy, N. Y., and entered the University of Virginia. He studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, was graduated there in 1844, and, after practicing for seven years, he retired and has since devoted his attention to agriculture. He was a delegate to the National convention that nominated Fillmore in 1856, and to the Democratic national convention in 1860, serving as one of the vice-presidents. He was elected to the Maryland state senate in 1854, to the house of delegates in 1857, and to the senate again in 1871. While filling this office he was elected U. S. senator from Maryland as a Democrat, serving until 1877.

DENNISON, William, war governor of Ohio, b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 23 Nov., 1815; d. in Columbus, 15 June, 1882. His father was a prosperous business man, and had him prepared for college in the best schools of Cincinnati. He was graduated at Miami in 1835, studied law in Cincinnati, under the direction of Nathaniel Pendleton and Stephen Fales, and practised in that city. He published, in 1848, in which year he was chosen to the state legislature. About this period Mr. Dennison became interested in banking and in railroad affairs, and was president of the exchange bank and president of the Columbus and Xenia railroad company. In 1856 he was a delegate to the first National convention of the Republican party. He was chosen governor of Ohio in 1860 by the Republicans, and delivered his inaugural address in the general assembly in 1861. At his suggestion the legislature voted $3,000,000 to protect the state the "from invasion and insurrection," and conferred power upon the executive to raise troops. Gov. Dennison was an anti-slavery man and an ardent admirer of President Lincoln; in his first message to the general assembly in 1864, and was elected chairmain. He was appointed by President Lincoln postmaster-general in 1864, and continued in that office, under President Johnson, until his resignation in 1866. Gov. Dennison was a member of the National Republican convention at Chicago in 1860, and was leader of the friends of Senator John Sherman during the struggle for the nomination. He was also a candidate for senator in that year, and was contributed largely to Dennison college, Granville, Ohio.

DENNY, Thomas, banker, b. in Leicester, Mass., 1804; d. in New York city, 21 Oct., 1874. He was graduated at Harvard, with honors, in 1823, studied law in Boston, and was admitted to the bar, but subsequently removed to New York, engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1853 he became a member of the Stock Exchange, and in 1858 formed the banking-house of Thomas Denny & Co. Mr. Denny took deep interest in the promotion of education and philanthropic and Christian effort. He was a founder of the Free School of the city of New York, and of the Free School for girls, in 12th street, in that city. He was one of the founders of the Society for improving the condition of the poor, a director of the New York juvenile asylum, trustee of the Society for the relief of the ruptured and disabled, and one of the managers of the City mission.

DENNY, William, deputy governor of Pennsylvania, from August, 1756, till October, 1759. On his arrival in the colony he was warmly welcomed; but his determination to enforce the acts of the proprietors soon rendered him unpopular. He had frequent disagreements with the colonial assembly, but his need of money finally became such that he signed a bill taxing the proprietary interests, which action led to his recall.

DENONVILLE, Jacques René de Brésay, Marquis de, French governor of Canada. In 1668 he succeeded De la Barre as governor of Canada, and retained that office for four years. He was a brave soldier, but his administration of the duties of his office was such as brought the French colony in Canada to the verge of ruin. Acting on the advice of Louis XIV., he, in 1687, sent forty-one of the warriors of the Five Nations across the ocean to be chained to the oar in the galleys of Marseilles, and followed up this act of cruelty with an unprovoked attack upon the Senecas. They and other Indians were so successfully routed, after the massacre of the French at Lachine, there was hardly a French post left between Three Rivers and Mackinaw. During the period of his governorship he found a most determined opponent in the French claims to the territories eastward of Lake Dongan, a New York, who in opposing Denonville and the French, was acting contrary to the instructions he had received from King Charles.
It was Denonville who recommended the purchase of New York by the French.

DENT, Frederick P., lawyer, b. in Cumberland Co., Md., in 1780; d. in Washington, D. C., 15 Dec., 1873. He was trained in commercial pursuits, and became a merchant in Pittsburg and subsequently in St. Louis, accumulated wealth, and had a wide reputation for hospitality. He was the father of Mr. George P. DENT, a prominent lawyer of St. Louis. Mr. FREDERICK DENT was a rigid and aggressive democrat, his views coinciding with the Benton-Jackson school, and he held these opinions tenaciously to the last of his life. John W. Forney, in his "Anecdotes of Public Men," refers to him as a very interesting old gentleman, kind, humorous, and generous, indicating an independent spirit in his views, and exhibiting a wonderfully retentive memory for by-gone days.

Mr. Dent was a member of his son-in-law's household after Gen. Grant became commander of the National armies, and his farm, "White Haven," near St. Louis, became the General's property. At his son, Frederick Tracy, soldier, b. in White Haven, St. Louis Co., Mo., 17 Dec., 1830. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1853, made brevet 2d lieutenant, and served on frontier duty and in garrison prior to the Mexican War. He was present at the battle of Puebla and the capture of Vera Cruz, the capture of San Antonio, and the battles of Churubusco, where he was severely wounded, and Molino del Rey, receiving for gallant and meritorious conduct the brevets of 1st lieutenant and captain. He served thereafter on the Pacific road survey, on frontier duty in Idaho, in removing the Seminole Indians, and at various points in Texas, Virginia, and Washington territory, until he joined the Yakima expedition in 1866. He participated in the Yakima campaign in 1866, and was there being engaged in the combat of "Four Lakes" in 1868, in that of Spokane Plain in the same year, and in the skirmish on that river. After frontier duty at Fort Walla Walla he became a member of the Snake river, Oregon, expedition, to rescue the survivors of the massacre of the Salmon Valley (1863), at which time, 1868, he was promoted to the rank of major, and was in command of a regiment in the army of the Potomac in 1868, in New York city called to suppress anticipated riots, from September, 1868, to January, 1869, serving as a member of the military commission of the state of New York from December, 1868, to January, 1869, appointed a lieutenant, 11 July, 1799, and was in the same ship when she took the French privateer "La Vengeance," 1 Feb., 1800. He was in command of the schooners "Nautius" and "Scourage," in Freake's squadron, during the Tripolitan war, and took part in the capture of Tripoli. He was appointed a captain, 20 Dec., 1811.

DENTON, Richard, clergyman, b. in Yorkshire, England, in 1836; d. in Essex, England, in 1862. He was graduated at Cambridge in 1802, and was for seven years Presbyterian minister of Coyle chapel, parish of Halifax, in the north of England. The act of uniformity compelled him to relinquish his charge and to emigrate to America, where he arrived in 1809, in company with John Winthrop and Sir Richard Saltonstall. He first went to Watertown, Mass.; then in 1815 he began the settlement of Wethersfield. In 1816 his name appears among the early settlers of Stamford, and in 1844 he is recorded as one of the original proprietors of Hempstead, L. I., where he established a Presbyterian church. A republic candidate in 1856, ran over the state, and was returned as a representative in New York, where he remained until his death. He wrote "Soliloquia Sacra," which was much praised by his contemporaries. His son, Daniel, wrote "A Brief Description of New York" (London, 1670), which was republished in New York in 1843, with notes by W. H. B. Kneeland. The book is supposed to be the first printed description in English of New York and New Jersey.
DENVER, James W., politician, b. in Winchester, Va., in 1818. He received a public-school education, emigrated in childhood with his parents to Ohio, removed to Missouri in 1841, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He was appointed captain of the 12th infantry in March, 1847, and served in the war with Mexico till July, 1848. In California in 1850, he was appointed a member of a relief committee to protect emigrants, and was chosen a state senator in 1852. While a member of this body in 1852, he had a controversy with Edward Gilbert, ex-member of congress, in regard to some legislation, which resulted in a challenge from Gilbert, that was accepted by Denver. Rifles were the weapons, and Gilbert was killed by the second shot. In 1853 Mr. Denver was appointed secretary of state of California, and from 1855 till 1857 served in congress. He was appointed by President Buchanan as minister of Indian affairs, but resigned, and was made governor of Kansas. Resigning this post in 1859, he was reappointed commissioner of Indian affairs, which office he held till March, 1859. In 1861 he entered the National service, was made brigadier-general, served in the western states, and resigned in March, 1863. Afterward he settled in Washington, D.C., to practise his profession as an attorney. John W. Forney, in his "Anecdotes of Public Men," says: "Gen. Denver, while in congress, as chairman of the committee on the Pacific railroad, presented in a conclusive manner the facts demonstrating the practicality of that great enterprise, and the advantages to be derived from it."

DE PALM, Joseph Henry Louis, baron, diplomatist, b. in Augsburg, Germany, 10 May, 1809; d. 21 May, 1879, his father was Colonel and Adjutant-General Baron Johann de Palm, prince of the Roman empire, and his mother the Countess Freyen von Seiboldt of Thunefeld. The Baron de Palm was for a long time in the German diplomatic service, and was also chamberlain to the king of Bavaria. In 1822 he came to the United States and spent some time among the Indians in the northwest, and subsequently he resided in New York, where, a short time before his death, he joined the Theosophical society, to which he left his property. In accordance with his wish his body was cremated.

DE PAUW, John, lawyer, b. in Kentucky; d. in Indiana in 1838. His father, Charles, a native of Ghent, French Flanders, accompanied Lafayette to America, and fought in the war of the Revolution. When the son had reached manhood he removed from Kentucky to Washington county, Ind., and, as agent for the county, surveyed, plotted, and sold the lots in Salem. He was by profession an attorney-at-law, became a judge, and was also a general of militia. — His son, Washington Charles, manufacturer, b. in Salem, Ind., 4 Jan., 1822, was educated at Washington county seminary, and at the age of sixteen, by the death of his father, was thrown entirely on his own resources. When nineteen years of age he entered the office of the county clerk, and became subsequently clerk of the circuit court of Indiana, resigning in February, 1856. He afterwards engaged in milling, combining farming with this business, and also dealt extensively in grain. He has declined the nominations for lieutenant-governor and governor of Indiana, as well as other offices, on political preferences during the last thirty years. After ten years' incessant study, and the expenditure of half a million dollars, Mr. De Pauw finally succeeded in making plate-glass equal to any in the world, and has been successfully engaged in its manufacture in New Albany, Ind. He has become wealthy, and has used his means freely to enlarge the city of New Albany. He established and largely endowed De Pauw university, Greenfield, Ind., De Pauw female college, at New Albany, and has also expended large sums in building churches, moving to California in 1855, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began his active work at an exciting period in our political life. He served in the New York assembly in 1861-2, and during the second session was chairman of the ways and means committee, and also a state senator, served in the western states, and resigned in March, 1863. Afterward he settled in Washington, D.C., to practise his profession as an attorney. John W. Forney, in his "Anecdotes of Public Men," says: "Gen. Denver, while in congress, as chairman of the committee on the Pacific railroad, presented in a conclusive manner the facts demonstrating the practicality of that great enterprise, and the advantages to be derived from it."

DE PAUW, Chauncey Mitchell, lawyer, b. in Peeksskill, N.Y., 23 April, 1834. He is of French Huguenot descent, and was born in the home-stead that has been in the possession of his family for over 300 years. He was graduated at Yale in 1856, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began his active work at an exciting period in our political life. He served in the New York assembly in 1861-2, and during the second session was chairman of the ways and means committee, and also a state senator, served in the western states, and resigned in March, 1863. Afterward he settled in Washington, D.C., to practise his profession as an attorney. John W. Forney, in his "Anecdotes of Public Men," says: "Gen. Denver, while in congress, as chairman of the committee on the Pacific railroad, presented in a conclusive manner the facts demonstrating the practicality of that great enterprise, and the advantages to be derived from it."

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der Hamilton, on the centennial of the formation of the New York State constitution, on the life and character of Robert Burns, on the unveiling of the Bartholdi statue of Liberty, and on the thirty-second anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association.

DE PEYSTER, Johannes, merchant, b. in Haarlem, Holland, about 1630; d. in New Amsterdam—Avenue of New York, about 1685. The name was originally spelled "Peyster," "Peyster," or "Pester." He came of a French Huguenot family that took refuge in the United Provinces about 1626. After the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. He emigrated to the New World and settled first in New Amsterdam. Of his sons (besides Abraham, mentioned below), JOHANNES filled the mayor's chair; ISAAC was a member of the provincial legislature; and CORNELIUS was the first chamberlain of the city of New York, besides acting in various other public capacities. JOHN was the last of the preceding, b. in New York city, 8 July, 1658; d. there, 10 Aug., 1738. He was a merchant, and amassed much wealth. He was mayor of New York in 1691-5, and subsequently became chief justice of the province and president of the king's council in 1698.

He was also appointed colonel of the forces of the city and county of New York, and treasurer of the province with New York and New Jersey. The mansion erected by him in 1693, which is the site of the present city hall, remained standing until 1856. It occupied the site now partly covered by the buildings numbered 178 and 180 Pearl street. The bell presented by him to the Middle Dutch church, in Nassau street, a short time before his death, now hangs in the City Hall, 11 Vesey street; 2nd avenue and 24th street, and is in constant use. His eldest son, ABRAHAM, was treasurer of the province from 1721 till 1767. —ARENT SCHUYLER, soldier, grandson of Col. Abraham Schuyler, b. in New York city, 27 June, 1758; d. in Dumfries, Scotland, in November, 1789. He entered the 8th regiment of foot in 1755, served in various parts of North America under his uncle, Col. Peter Schuyler, and commanded at Detroit, Mackinac, and various places in Upper Canada during the American Revolutionary war. The Indian tribes of the north-west were then hostile to the British, but De Peyster, by his tact and the adoption of conciliatory measures, entirely weaned them from the colonists. Having risen to the rank of colonel, and commanded his regiment many years, he retired to Dumfries, Scotland, until his death. During the French revolution he had a large share in enlisting and drilling the 1st regiment of Dumfries volunteers, one of the original members of which was Robert Burns, who dedicated to him his poem on "Life," and with whom he once carried on a poetical controversy in the columns of the Dumfries "Journal." His nephew, Capt. ARENT SCHUYLER DE PEYSTER, an American navigator, sailed several times around the globe, and, in a passage from the western coast of America to Calcutta, discovered in the South Pacific a group of seventeen islands in the unvisited part of the world.
regiment of New York militia, and, on the military reorganization of the state, he was assigned to the command of the 22d district, and in 1851 was promoted brigadier-general. In 1855 he was appointed adjutant-general, which office he soon resigned, but, in April, 1866, was brevetted major-general. Gen. De Peyster assisted in the organization of the permanent police of the city of New York, and is the author of a series of reports in favor of a paid fire department, with fire-escapes and steam-engines (1852–3). He has been a voluminous contributor to periodical literature, besides writing numerous works on military topics. Among the latter are "Life of Field-Marshal Torstenson" (1855); "The Dutch at the North Pole" (1857); "Caesarinus, the Dutch Augustus" (1858); "Life of Baron Cohorn" (1860); and "Personal and Military History of Gen. Philip Kearny" (1869).—John Watts, Jr., soldier, son of the preceding, b. in New York, 2 Dec., 1841; d. there 12 April, 1873. In March, 1863, he left the law-school of Columbia college and joined the staff of Gen. Philip Kearny as volunteer aide, participating in the battle of Williamsburg. For a time he commanded the cavalry of New York, and was afterward major of the 1st New York artillery, and still later served on the staff of Gen. Peck. He was then prostrated by fever, and, after a severe illness of several months, returned to the field in the winter of 1863. For his zeal, capacity, and energy, displayed in the Chancellorville campaign and in the battle of Fredericksburg, he was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel and colonel. He remained with the army until midsummer of the same year, when his increasing weakness compelled him to resign.

DE PUY, William Walter, lawyer, b. in Pompey Hill, Onondaga co., N. Y., in 1820; d. 2 Feb., 1876. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar of New York. He was private secretary to Gov. Horatio Seymour during his term of 1853–4, and subsequently served as U. S. consul at Carthagin and as secretary of legation at Berlin in 1854, which place he resigned to take part in the political struggle of 1860. From President Lincoln he received the appointment of secretary of the state of Nebraska, organized that territory, and served as the first speaker of its legislative body. He was also an Indian agent to the Pawnees, under President Lincoln, and devoted much time and energy to the reformation of the Indian service of the government. For several years he edited and published a newspaper in Indianapolis, Ind., in support of the liberal party, being a warm friend of Gov. Chase. He was a constant contributor of political articles to the press, the author of several popular poems, and of the following works: "Kossuth and his Generals," with a brief history of Hungary (New York, 1851); "Louis Napoleon and his Times," with a memoir of the Bonaparte family (1853); "Ethian Allen and the Green Mountain Heroes of '76," with the early history of Vermont (1853); and "Threscore Yours and Beyond" (1873).

DEQUEN, John, missionary, b. in France in the early part of the 17th century; d. in Quebec in 1651. He came to Canada in 1646, and served chiefly in Quebec. He was superior of the Jesuits of Canada from 1656 till his death, which was occasioned by his devotion to the sick during a season of pestilence. He was the author of the "Règlement de la nouvelle France" for 1656.

DERBIGNY, Pierre Auguste Charles Bourisgay, fifth governor of Louisiana, b. in France; d. in New Orleans, 6 Oct., 1859. Compelled to leave France during the Revolution, he first went to Santo Domingo, and thence to the United States, living for a while in Pittsburgh, Penn., where he married the sister of Chevalier de Lozier. He removed to Missouri and to Florida, and finally settled in Louisiana. In 1803 he acted as Mayor Borse's secretary, and in the latter part of the same year his linguistic acquirements led Gov. Claiborne to appoint him postmaster of the city of New Orleans, and the author of a series of reports in favor of a paid fire department, with fire-escapes and steam-engines (1852–3). He has been a voluminous contributor to periodical literature, besides writing numerous works on military topics. Among the latter are "Life of Field-Marshal Torstenson" (1855); "The Dutch at the North Pole" (1857); "Caesarinus, the Dutch Augustus" (1858); "Life of Baron Cohorn" (1860); and "Personal and Military History of Gen. Philip Kearny" (1869).—John Watts, Jr., soldier, son of the preceding, b. in New York, 2 Dec., 1841; d. there 12 April, 1873. In March, 1863, he left the law-school of Columbia college and joined the staff of Gen. Philip Kearny as volunteer aide, participating in the battle of Williamsburg. He was a time commander of New York cavalry, and was afterward major of the 1st New York artillery, and still later served on the staff of Gen. Peck. He was then prostrated by fever, and, after a severe illness of several months, returned to the field in the winter of 1863. For his zeal, capacity, and energy, displayed in the Chancellorville campaign and in the battle of Fredericksburg, he was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel and colonel. He remained with the army until midsummer of the same year, when his increasing weakness compelled him to resign.

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DERBY, James Cephas, publisher, b. in Little Falls, N. Y., 20 July, 1818. He was educated at the grammar-school in Herkimer, N. Y. He was apprenticed to the book-selling business in Auburn, N. Y., in 1833, and afterward was in business on his own account, both there and in New York city. Among the American authors whose works he published were the Cary sisters, B. P. Shillaber, S. G. Goodrich, Henry W dikoff, Henry Ward Beecher, Augusta J. Evans, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, and Marion Harland. He retained for years the friendship of such men as H. Seward, Alexander H. Stephens, and Horace Greeley. He is himself the author of "Fifty Years among Authors, Books, and Publishers" (New York, 1884).

DERBY, Richard, merchant, b. in Salem, Mass., 12 Sept., 1712; d. there 9 Nov., 1786. In 1736 he went master of the slop "Raiser," sailing from Salem for Cadiz and Malaga, and in 1742 master and part owner of the "Volant," bound for Barbadoes and the French islands. In 1737 Capt. Derby appears to have retired from the sea, relinquishing his command to his son John and Richard, and become a merchant of Salem. His vessels were exposed not only to the dangers of the sea but also to the French and English cruisers. During the French war, 1756–63, he
owned several ships and brigantines. He took a decided part in seeking redress from the British ministry for wrongs done to American shipping by English privateers. From 1768, till 1772, he was a member of the general court, in 1774, 1776, and 1777 a member of the governor's council. In 1774-5, his son Richard was a delegate to the Provincial congress. In the narrative of the march of Leslie to Salem it is related that Capt. Derby was sought of some of the buildings that Col. Leslie desired to seize. Meeting the old gentleman before his house in Salem, he demanded the surrender of the cannon, and "urged him to deliver them up without resistance." Derby's reply was as significant as that of the old Spartan: "Find them, if you can! take them, if you can! they will never be surrendered!" His widow founded the Derby Academy, at Hingham. His eldest son, Richard, was an ardent patriot; and another of his sons, John Derby, was an owner of the ship "Columbia," which, on her second voyage, discovered Columbia river. By a remarkable concurrence of events, and by the uncommon speed of two ships, owned by his father and brother, he carried to England the first news of the battle of Lexington, returned to Salem with the first intelligence of the effect it produced in London, and landed the British fleet before Boston, at Cambridge, and at the close of the war brought to America from France the first news of peace.

—His son, Elias Hasket, merchant, b. in Salem, Mass., 16 Aug., 1789; d. there, 8 Sept., 1798. In early life he kept the books and conducted the correspondence of his father, and he seems to have been the accountant of his family. From 1780 till 1775 he not only took charge of the books, wharves, and other property, but, imbuing the spirit of his father, and acquiring through him and his captains a knowledge of commerce, he engaged extensively in trade with the English and French islands. He made important improvements in shipbuilding, and warmly espoused the cause of the colonists. He loaned the government a large proportion of the supplies for the army, furnished books for the troops in camp, and the French fleet with coal, and was the leader in building a frigate for the nation. He was also extensively and successfully engaged in privateering against British commerce. As the war progressed, he established ship-yards, studied naval architecture, and built a class of vessels of the war model, and speed to any previously launched in the colonies, which were able to cope with a British sloop-of-war. He united with his townsman in the equipment of 158 private armed vessels fitted out at Salem, mounting more than 2,000 guns. In 1784 he opened the trade to St. Petersburg, and from 1785 till 1799 there is record of his sending at least 37 different vessels on 125 voyages, of which 45 were to the East Indies or China. In 1791 he embarked in the regular trade with India, and is called the father of American commerce with that country. After this his ships made many voyages to foreign ports. He first displayed the American flag before the fortress of Calcutta, and his were the first American ships that carried cargoes of cotton from Bombay to China. In 1795, under President John Adams, a treaty of commerce was concluded, which was to produce $10,000 of the $75,000 raised by citizens at once. Its establishment was the result of Mr. Derby's advice to the president and congress, which body in June passed an act authorizing the president to accept such vessels as citizens might build for the national service, and to issue a six-per-cent stock to indemnify the subscribers. Though the

war seriously impaired the trade and fortunes of ship-owners, yet at Mr. Derby's death he left an estate that exceeded $1,000,000, supposed to be the largest fortune in the province during the last century; but he had contributed still more to the growth of his town, state, and the commerce of his country. His mansion, which he had occupied but a few months previous to his death, required an expensive style of living, and in consequence many of the buildings were struck from his orders after his death, and finally gave way to the Salem square and market-space that now bear the name of Derby.—His eldest son, Elias Hasket, Jr., merchant, b. in Salem, Mass., 10 Jan., 1786; d. in Londonderry, N. H., 16 Sept., 1858. His father showed high appreciation of his services, as having by two important voyages, contributed largely to his fortune—the one to the isle of France, the other to Naples. For ten years after his father's death he occupied the paternal mansion, but, finding his fortune impaired by the requirements of its luxurious appointments and the adverse course of trade, he resumed business. On one voyage from London to Lisbon he found that large flocks of merino sheep had crossed the mountains to escape the French armies, and determined to take a flock to the United States. Until this period the export of merinos had been prohibited in France, and the country was so coarse that an English traveller had predicted it would never rival England in cloth. Gen. Derby embarked with a flock of 1,100 merinos of the Montaron breed, and in 1811 landed them in New York, whence they were sent to "Ten Hills," near Boston. During the war he established the first broadcloth loom ever erected in the state. He remained a year in the isle of France in charge of his father's vessel, and was the first to display our ensign in the ports of Bombay and Calcutta, establishing the trade in those parts. After a residence of three years in India, the result of one of his voyages was a profit of $100,000 to his father. Soon afterward he sent a ship on the first voyage from the United States to Mocha, in the Red Sea. The children of the senior Elias Hasket completed the Dupont frigate, building it 2,000 feet into the harbor, contributed largely to the construction of a bridge and avenue, and levelled and improved the common. He received an honorary degree from Harvard university in 1808.—His eldest son, Elias Hasket, lawyer, b. in Salem, Mass., 24 Sept., 1809; d. Feb. 18, 1880, was graduated with high honors at Harvard in 1824, studied law with Daniel Webster, began practice in Boston in 1827, and attained reputation as a railroad attorney. Before legislative committees he encountered successfully the ablest counsel of the state, and secured the extension of many important lines of road. To his unremitting efforts was largely due the construction and completion of the Hoosac tunnel. He was also zealous in his efforts to secure the construction of iron-clad vessels during the Civil war, and was promoting the commercial interests of Boston. As U.S. commissioner in 1867, Mr. Derby transmitted to Sec. Seward an exhaustive report on the relations of the United States with the British provinces and the condition of the question of the fisheries. It was largely through his influence that the Hoos- jute was introduced into the United States. He was the author of "Two Months Abroad" (Boston, 1844); "Catholic Letters" (Boston, 1856); "The Overland Route to the Pacific," and numerous articles in periodicals and newspapers, some of them under the pen-name of "Massachusetts."
DERBY

DE ROSET

b. in Salem, Mass., 13 Feb., 1819; d. in Boston, Mass., 20 June, 1874, was graduated at Harvard in 1838 in the collegiate department, and in 1843 in the medical school, and began practice in Bos-
ton, giving much attention to sanitary science. He had acquired a lucrative practice and a wide reputation by his writings on sanitary subjects be-
fore the formation of the army in 1861, in which he was commissioned surgeon in the 23rd Massachusetts volunteers, serving for four
years, and holding several important offices, among them those of medical inspector of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and surgeon-in-
Chief of divisions, finally attaining the rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel of volunteers. His ser-
vice was regarded as most valuable, not only to his regiment but to the health and sanitary condi-
tion of the army, and the government gave him the last-named commission when his health had
compelled him to leave the army. After the war he was appointed to the command of the Soldiers' hospital at Augusta, Me., but he returned to Boston
in 1866, was appointed one of the surgeons at the City hospital, and early set about the establishment of a central board of health in the city, the latter being still in the possession of the family.
He was appointed by the president of the United States to be post-physician, which office he held for many years. During two or more terms he served
in the town government. His writings were con-
duced to effect many important sanitary reforms, no copies of which are known to exist. A pamph-
let, "De febribus intermittentibus," a Latin thesis, delivered at his graduation, was published in 1790. His son, Mose John, physician, b. in
+ Wilmington, N. C., 17 Nov., 1767; d there, 1 Apr., 1839. He was the son of Moses John De Rosset, of London, and Mary Ivie, a native of the West
Indies. In 1784 he was matriculated at Princeton. At the close of the first session of his collegiate
course, a fellow-student, Robert Goodloe Harper, observing his rigid economy and close attention to
duties, and his determination to remain at the col-
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the expenses of the journey home, offered to be his
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was gladly accepted, and at the opening of the
next session De Rosset was promoted to an ad-
vanced class, completing his course in three years.
While at the medical college he enjoyed the friend-
ship of Dr. Benjamin Rush, with whom he held a
long correspondence, while he was secretary
and executive officer from January, 1866, until
his death. In 1872 he was appointed to the new
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tise on "Anthracite and Health" (Boston, 1868).
- George's half-brother, John Barton, author, b. in
Saline, Minn., 1861; d. in New York, 15 May, 1861. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1811, studied law
in Northampton, Mass., and began practice in Ded-
ham. In the latter part of his life he lived in Boston, where he held a subordinate office in the cus-

tom-house, and after his return to his native town died after his removal to New York. Under the
pen-name "John Phoenix" he wrote a series of sketches and burlesques, which were published with the title of "Phenixiana" (New York, 1855).
He was also the author of "The Squibb Papers" (1859), under which name other of his articles were
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DE ROTTMENBURG

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ing no relief, returned to Wilmington in September, 1881. During his residence in Baltimore he published a translation of Bouchardat’s “Annual Abstract of Therapeutics, Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Toxictology for 1867.” His writings were chiefly contributions to medical journals, his last appearing in the St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal, and the American Journal of the Medical Sciences” for October, 1878, entitled “The Muscle of Accommodation, and its Mode of Action.” He devised a new and efficient form of inhaler for anesthesia, and a new form of cannula scissors for operating war wounds. He served in the army in China in 1851 on special assignments that after the extraction of the lens the nictitating fossa disappears, and the anterior surface of the vitreous becomes convex.

DE ROTTMENBURG, Baron, British soldier, b. about 1756; d. in England in 1882. After serving in the British army in different parts of the world and attaining the rank of brigadier-general in May, 1810, he was transferred to the staff in Canada. He took command of the garrison of Quebec, and the same year was promoted to major-general. At the beginning of the American war in 1812 he was assigned to the Montreal district, took command of the force in Upper Canada in 1813, and was appointed also administrator of that province. In 1814—5 he commanded the left division of the army in Canada, and in September of the latter year returned to England. His son, the Baron De Rottenburg at his father’s death, was b. about 1807. He entered the British army as a cornet in 1825, and in 1837 served in Canada during the rebellion, and received the brevet rank of major. Subsequently he served in the 4th foot, and was appointed adjutant-general in Canada. In July, 1855, he was appointed adjutant-general of the militia of Upper Canada, which rank he retained until June, 1858, when he was appointed to the lieutenant-colonel of the 100th regiment (Canadian), recently organized and embarked for the United States.

DE RUSSE, Louis G., soldier, b. in New York in 1796; d. in Grand Ecore, La., 17 Dec., 1864. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1814, and made 3d lieutenant in the 1st artillery. He served in the war of 1812—5, with Great Britain, as acting assistant surgeon, in temporary defenses for New York city and its environs, and in garrison in New York harbor in 1815—6, when he was made battalion adjutant of artillery. In 1819 he became topographer of a commission to establish the northern boundary of the United States under the treaty of Ghent. He became captain of the 3d artillery in 1825, and in the following year was made paymaster and major. In 1842 he was dropped from the army, and became a planter at Natchitoches, La. In 1846 he served in the Mexican war at Tampico, and became colonel of the 1st Louisiana volunteers. He completed the defenses of the place, opened a new channel to Tamesse river, held various civil offices, and was engaged in the fight at Callabosa river and in the skirmish of Tantayuka. He was a civil engineer from 1835 till 1845, and was stationed at New York city in 1837. He was major-general of Louisiana militia from 1848 till 1861, when he entered the Confederate army.

DESAULNIERS, Louis Leon L., Canadian physician, b. in Sainte-Marguerite-d’Youville, Quebec, 16 Feb., 1823. He was educated at Nicolet seminary, and at Harvard, where he was graduated in 1846. He was lieutenant-colonel of volunteers of the county of St. Maurice, and was elected to the Canadian assembly for this constituency in 1854, serving from the same till 1861, and from 1861 till 1867. In 1868 he resigned to accept the office of inspector of prisons and asylums for the province of Quebec. He was elected to the Dominion parliament, in 1878, and again in 1882.
DE SAUSSURE, Henry William, jurist, b. in Poostaligo, S. C., 16 Aug., 1763; d. in Charleston, 29 Oct., 1846. He was born from an ancient family of Lorraine, France. His grandfather, Henry, emigrated to South Carolina in 1730, and Daniel, his father, took an active part in the Revolution, and was president of the state senate in 1780-1. Henry William served as a volunteer during the siege of Charleston in 1780, and passed two months in a prison-ship. He was sent to Philadelphia to be exchanged, studied law with Jared Ingersoll, and was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia in 1784, and in 1785 to that of Charleston. He was a delegate to the South Carolina constitutional convention of October, 1788, and in 1789 was a member of the legislature. In 1794 President Washington appointed him director of the U. S. mint. When dining with him on one occasion, Gen. Washington said: "I have long desired to see gold coined at the Mint, but your predecessor found the people of the mint would be gratified if it could be accomplished." The director replied, "I will try!" and a few weeks afterward he carried to the president a handful of gold eagles. The first gold coined at the Mint of the United States was 30th November, 1795, and received from Washington an autograph letter regretting his determination to retire, and expressing "entire satisfaction" with his administration. He then returned to practice the law in South Carolina, and was elected a chancellor of the state in 1796, 1797, 1798, and 1800, and the number of decrees in the circuit court of equity and the court of appeals was 2,888, and of these Chancellor De Saussure delivered 1,314. In 1837 his health became impaired, and he resigned. Gov. Butler, in communicating to the legislature the resignation of the chancellor, said, 1800, in 1796, 1797, and 1798, a number of decrees in the circuit court of equity and the court of appeals was 2,888, and of these Chancellor De Saussure delivered 1,314. In 1837 his health became impaired, and he resigned. Gov. Butler, in communicating to the legislature the resignation of the chancellor, said: "The Atlantic Neptune" (2 vols., Columbia, S. C., 1817-19; revised ed., 3 vols., Phila.-His grandson, Wilmot Gibbes, lawyer, b. in Charleston, S. C., 23 July, 1822; d. 1 Feb., 1898, was graduated at South Carolina college in 1843, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He was a member of the legislature for ten years, was in command of the state troops that took possession of Fort Moultrie when Maj. Anderson evacuated it in December, 1860, as lieutenant-colonel was in command of the artillery on Morris Island during the bombardment of Fort Sumter in April, 1861, and was treasurer, and subsequently adjutant and inspector-general, of South Carolina. He was president of the state society of the Cincinnati, the St. Andrews society, the Charleston library society, the St. Cecilia society, and the Huguenot society of South Carolina. His published addresses include "The Stamp Act of Great Britain, and the Resistance of the Colonies," showing that South Carolina, on 26 March, 1776, adopted a constitution by which the royal government ceased to exist there: "The Centennial Celebration of the Organization of the Cincinnati"; "Mémoire de Gen. William Moultrie"; and "Muster-roll of the South Carolina Soldiers of the Continental Line and Militia who served during the Revolution." He also prepared an address on the celebration by the Huguenot society of America of the bi-centennial anniversary of the revolution of the Edict of Nantes (New York, 1883).
preme court of Nova Scotia. He was clerk of the assembly in 1772, and appointed councillor in 1783.

DESHA, Joseph, soldier, b. in Pennsylvania, 9 Dec., 1785; d. in Georgetown, Ky., 13 Oct., 1842. His brother, George, was a soldier in the Indian wars under Generals Wayne and Harrison in 1794, and fought at the battle of the Thames in 1813 as a major-general. He was at one time a member of the Kentucky legislature, and was elected to Congress, serving from 26 Oct., 1807, till 3 March, 1811. He was a volunteer in the United States army from 1834 till 1848. His brother, Robert, soldier, b. in Pennsylvania; d. in Mobile, Ala., 8 Feb., 1849, removed to Tennessee in early life, served in the war of 1812 as captain of the 24th infantry, was brevetted major for services in the attempt to capture Fort Mackinaw, 4 Aug., 1814, and promoted brigadier-major in the following October. From 3 Dec., 1827, till 3 March, 1831, he was a representative in Congress from Tennessee. He afterward became a merchant in Mobile, Ala.

DESHON, George, missionary, b. in New London, Conn., 30 Jan., 1802. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1843, being classmate and room-mate of Gen. Grant. He had stood next to the head of his class, and after graduation was for some time instructor in mathematics and ethics. He held the rank of major in the army, but left it on his conversion to the Catholic faith in 1851. He studied theology in Cumberland, Md., and was ordained priest in 1855. Having joined the Redemptorist order, he was sent on several missions, and was very successful in making converts. He was one of the leading men in founding the congregation of St. Paul, of which he has since been a member. He has superseded the erection of the church of St. Paul, New York, which is the largest, save one, in the United States, attending to all engineering work himself. Father Deshon is the author of "A Guide for Catholic Young Women" (New York, 1860), which has had the most extensive circulation of any Catholic book ever published in this country.

DESIREE, sister superior, b. in Janakhp, Belgium, in 1815; d. in Lowell, Mass., in 1879. She received her education in her native place, and entered the congregation of Sisters of Notre Dame at Namur. After taking her vows in 1845, she came to the United States, and was stationed at Cincinnati until 1852, when she was sent to Lowell to found a convent and schools for Catholic girls. During the twenty-seven years that she resided in Lowell she erected four large brick edifices for the accommodation of her pupils.

DESMARDINS, T. C. Alphonse, Canadian journalist, b. in Terrebonne, province of Quebec, 5 May, 1841. He was educated at Maseon college and at Nicolet seminary, was admitted to the bar in 1868, and practised in Montreal until 1868, when he abandoned law for journalism, and became one of the editors of "L’Ordre." In 1872 he was appointed editor and one of the directors of "Le Nouveau Monde," retaining this position for four years. In 1882 he was elected president of Le credit foncier du bas Canada, in 1883 director of the Richelieu and Ontario navigation company, and in 1885 vice-president of the Montreal and Western railway company. He took an active part in organizing the Canadian paper zouave contingent, which went to assist the pope in 1888, and in 1872 was created a knight of the order of Pius IX., in recognition of this and other services to the church. He was one of the authors of the "Programme Catholique" (1871), proposed as a basis upon which the opposing sections of the conservative party might agree. He was first returned to the Dominion parliament for Hochelaga, province of Quebec, in 1874, was re-elected in 1878, and by acclamation in 1882.

DE SMET, Peter John, missionary, b. in Termonde, Belgium, 31 Dec., 1801; d. in St. Louis, Mo., in May, 1872. He studied in the Episcopal seminary of Meclhin, and while there he felt called to devote himself to the conversion of the Indians. When Bishop Neriux visited Belgium in search of missionaries, Father Sim, with five other students, volunteered to accompany him. The government gave orders to stop them, but they escaped from the officers and sailed from Amsterdam in 1821. After a short stay in Philadelphia, De Smet entered the Jesuit novitiate at White Marsh, Md. Here he took the Jesuit habit, but after two years the house was dissolved, and he was about to return to Belgium, when he was invited by Bishop Dubourg to Florissant, where he completed his education and took his vows. In 1828 he went to St. Louis and took part in establishing the University of St. Louis, in which he was afterward professor. In 1838 he was sent to establish a mission among the Pottawatamies on Sugar creek. He built a chapel, and beside it the log-huts of himself, Father Verreydt, and a lay brother. He erected a school, which was soon crowded with pupils, and in a short time converted most of the tribe. In 1840 he begged the bishop of St. Louis to permit him to labor among the Flatheads of the Rocky mountains. When it was represented to him that there was no money for such an expedition, he said that sufficient means would assuredly come from Europe, and set out on 30 April, 1840, from Westport, with the annual caravan of the American fur company, whose destination was Green River. He arrived on 14 July in the camp of Peter Valley, where about 1,000 Indians had assembled to meet him. They had retained traditions of the French missionaries of two centuries before, and De Smet found it easy to convert them. With the aid of an interpreter, he translated the Lord’s prayer, the creed, and the commandments into their language, and in a fortnight all the Flatheads knew these prayers and commandments, which were afterward explained to them. During his journey back to St. Louis he was on several occasions surrounded by war-parties of the Blackfeet, but as soon as they recognized his black gown and crucifix they showed the greatest veneration for him. He thus laid the foundation of the extraordinary influence that he afterward exercised over the Indians. In the spring of 1841 he set out again, with two other missionaries and three lay brothers, all expert mechanics, and, after passing through several tribes, crossed the Platte and met at Fort Hall a body of Flatheads, who had come 800 miles to escort the missionaries. On 24 Sept. the party reached Bitter-root river, where it was decided to form a permanent settlement. A plan...
for a mission village was drawn up, a cross planted, and the mission of St. Mary's begun. The lay brothers built a church and residence, while De Smet went to the Blackfeet to obtain permission. On his return, the Blackfoot warriors went on the winter chase, and he remained in the village familiarizing himself with the language, into which he translated the catechism. He then resolved to visit Fort Vancouver, hoping to find there the supplies necessary to make St. Mary's a fixed post. On his way he visited several tribes, and taught them the ordinary prayers and rudiments of religion. After a narrow escape from drowning in Columbia river, he reached Fort Vancouver, but was deceived in his hope of finding supplies, and on his return to St. Mary's he resolved to cross the wilderness again to St. Louis. There he laid the condition of his mission before his superiors, who directed him to go to Europe and appeal for aid to the people of Belgium and France. He excited great enthusiasm for his work in those countries, several priests of his order asked permission to join him, and the Sisters of the Congregation of our Lady volunteered to undertake the instruction of the Flathead children. He sailed from Antwerp in December, 1843, with five Jesuits and six Sisters, and reached Fort Vancouver in April, 1844. He was ordered to go on the Willamette river for a central mission, and at once began to clear ground and erect buildings. The work advanced so rapidly that in October the Sisters, who had already begun their school in the open air, were able to enter their convent. In 1845 he began a mission among the Yakamas, Skokomished, Chinooks, Chinookese, Omenekas, Flatshaws, and Kutenays, which extended to the water-shed of the Saskatchewan and Columbia, the camps of the wandering Assiniboins and Creeks, and the stations of Fort St. Anne and Bompasna. He visited Europe several times in search of aid for his work. Indeed, he calculated that his journeys up to 1858, by land and water, must have been more than five times the circumference of the earth. The ability and influence of Father De Smet were cordially acknowledged by the government of the United States, and his aid was often sought in preventing Indian wars. Thus he put an end to the Sioux war, and in Oregon he induced the Yumas and other tribes, under Kamiakim, to cease hostilities. He was chaplain in the expedition to Utah, and opened new missions among the tribes in that territory. During his last visit to Europe he met with a severe accident, in which several of his ribs were broken, and on his return to St. Louis he wasted slowly away. Father De Smet was made a knight of the order of Leopold by the king of the Belgians. His best-known works, which have been translated into English, are "The Oregon Missions and Travels over the Rocky Mountains," "Indian Letters and Sketches," "Western Missions and Missionaries," and "New Indian Sketches."

DE SOTO, Peter, pioneer, b. in France, 21 April, 1800; d. in Detroit, Mich., 8 March, 1880. He came to this country in early life, and settled first in Gallipolis, Ohio, and then in Pittsburg, Pa. Later he removed to Detroit, Mich., where he resided until his death. Congress, in 1807, gave him a tract of land on Detroit river, in return for his loyalty to the United States. Subsequently, he became U. S. marshal for the territory of Michigan, and in 1839 state treasurer. From his long residence in Detroit, he came to be regarded as one of the most influential men of the city, as well as a leading spirit among the French population.

DE SOLE, Abraham, clergyman, b. in London, 18 Sept., 1835; d. in New York, 5 June, 1882. He was called to the ministry of the Portuguese synagogue in Montreal, Canada, in 1846, soon identified himself with the various literary and scientific bodies of his adopted country, and was appointed in 1858 professor of Hebrew and oriental literature at McGill University. He received the degree of LL. D. in 1858, and was elected president of the Natural history society of Montreal. In 1872 Dr. De Sole opened the session of the U. S. Congress with prayer. He labored by pen and in the pulpit to promote the welfare of his co-religionists, and was an eloquent exponent of conservative Judaism. His published works include "Scripture Zoology," "The Sanitary Institutions of the Hebrews," "Mosaic Cosmogony," "Sinaitic Inscriptions," "Notes on the Jews of Persia," and minor writings on Jewish history and literature.

DE SOTO, Fernando, Spanish discoverer, b. in Xeres de los Caballeros, Estremadura, Spain, about 1490; d. on the banks of the Mississippi in June, 1542. He was the descendant of a noble but impoverished family, and was indebted to Pedrarias Davila for the means of pursuing a course at the university, where he distinguished himself in literary studies and in athletic performances. In 1519 he accompanied Davila, who had been made viceroy of Guatemala, to his second expedition to America, during which he showed great ability and determination of character, especially as an opponent of the oppressive measures of his superior officers. He served on the expedition to Nicaragua in 1527 under Hernández, who afterward perished by the hand of Davila in consequence of not heeding his advice. In 1531 he withdrew from the service of his patron and explored the coasts of Guatemala and Yucatan, and ascended upward of 700 miles in search of a strait, which was supposed to connect the two oceans. Later he joined Pizarro in his expedition to Peru, with the promise of being made second in command. In 1538 he was sent with fifty horsemen and a few targetees to explore the highlands of Peru. He penetrated through a pass in the mountains, and discovered the great national road that led to the Peruvian capital. De Soto was sent by Pizarro as ambassador to visit the Inca Atahuapla, after whose capture he expostulated with his chief for treacherously refusing to release the Peruvian monarch, but in vain, although an immense sum had been paid for his ransom. He was prominent in the engagement that completed the conquest of Peru, and was the hero of the battle that resulted in the capture of Cuzco. Subsequently De Soto, who had landed in America with nothing of his own save his sword and target, returned to Spain with a fortune of $500,000, which enabled him to marry the daughter of his old patron Davila, to whom he had long been attached, and to main-
tain "all the state that the house of a nobleman requireth." The tales of returned adventurers fostered a belief in Spain that the treasures of the northern hemisphere would be found to rival in value the riches of Cortes; and De Soto, confident, in his desire to excel Cortes in glory and surpass Pizarro in wealth, sought permission from Charles V, to conquer Florida at his own expense. This privilege was readily conceded, and De Soto was made governor of Florida. Volunteers for the expedition assembled in great numbers, both from Spain and Portugal, and De Soto selected from the "flower of the peninsula" only those who were in the "bloom of life," and, with a force of 600 men, 24 ecclesiastics, and 20 officers, sailed early in April from San Lucar. The fleet soon reached Santiago de Cuba, and then stopped at Havana, where the women were to remain until after the conquest.

Leaving his wife in command, he crossed the gulf of Mexico and anchored in the bay of Espiritu Santo (now Tampa bay) on 25 May, 1539. When the soldiers were landed, De Soto, confident of success, sent his ships back to Cuba, and at the head of his followers began the long search for gold. His forces were greater in numbers and more perfect in equipment than those that had triumphed over the empires of Mexico and Peru. Everything was expected to be plentiful. Death was carefully kept secret; chains for captives, the implements of a forge, weapons of all kinds then in use, blood-hounds as auxiliaries against the natives, ample stores of food, and finally a drove of hogs, which would soon swarm in the favoring climate, where the meats furnished them with abundant sustenance. To the greed for wealth religious zeal was added, priests with their assistants accompanying the expedition. Ornaments for the service of the mass were provided, and every festival was to be kept in every religious practice observed.

The route was through a country already made hostile by the violence of the Spanish invader, Narvaez, and the Indians, in their efforts to rid themselves of the Spaniards, continually lured them onward by stories of wealth in regions still remote, which receded as they advanced. The party, therefore, marched northward at first, and then passed into the country of the Appalachians, where they spent the winter. Juan Ortiz, who had been captured by the Indians from Narvaez, and enslaved by them, could give no account of any land where gold or silver could be found. An exploring party, however, discovered Ochus, the harbor of Pensacola, and a message was sent to Cuba, desiring that in the following year supplies might be sent to that place. Meanwhile, discontent had arisen among the Spaniards, and when they appealed to De Soto to return, he refused, saying: "I will not turn back till I have seen the poverty of the country with my own eyes." In March, 1540, they resumed their march, proceeding in a northeasterly direction, and on 18 Oct. reached the village of Marilla or Mobile, on Alabama river, where, in an agreement with the natives, the Spaniards lost more than 50 men and 42 horses, and it was claimed that 2,500 Indians were killed. Ships had meanwhile arrived at Ochus, but De Soto proudly refused to send back any message of his fortunes. He then went to the northward, and on January 29, discovered the Chickasaws. In the spring of 1541 he made a demand on the chief of these Indians for 200 men to carry the burdens of the company. The chief hesitated, and in the night fired the village where the Spaniards were encamped. Forty of De Soto's followers perished in the flames, and all the baggage was destroyed. A delay of some weeks ensued, during which forges were erected, swords newly tempered, and ashen lances made. In April, De Soto resumed his march in a northwesterly direction, and, after journeying for seven days through a wilderness, he reached the Mississippi river. A month was spent on the banks, constructing barges large enough to hold three horsemen each, and then the army passed over to the western side; thence northward to Pocahoa, where he remained ten days, and then marched successively by the Mississippi until he reached the highlands of White river, which was the western limit of the expedition. Turning south, he proceeded on his journey, passing by the hot springs of Arkansas, which his companions at first supposed to be the fabled fountain of youth, and spent his third winter in Antiamque, on Washita river. In the following spring De Soto determined to descend this river to its junction. He finally reached the Mississippi again, and while descending its banks was stricken with malignant fever. Worn out by long disappointments, and his pride changed to a wasting melancholy, he realized that death was near at hand. He gathered his followers around him, and, after appointing Luis de Mocoso his successor, succumbed to the disease on the following day. The news of his death was conveyed to the Spanish governor, whom he was regarded as possessing supernatural powers, and at midnight, wrapped in his mantle, the body of the great discoverer was lowered into the waters of the river he had discovered. His followers, reduced to half their original numbers, passed the ensuing winter in the forests of Arkansas, where they built seven frail boats, in which they drifted down to the gulf of Mexico, and then followed the shore to the Mexican town of Panuco, where they dispersed. De Soto's wife expired in Havana three days after hearing of his fate. See "Life, Travels, and Adventures of Ferdinand de Soto," by Lambert A. Wilmer (Philadelphia, 1858); "Narratives of the Career of Hernando de Soto in the Conquest of Florida, as told by a Knight of Elvas," by Luis de Narvaez, and translated by Biedura, factor of the Expedition," translated by Buckingham Smith (New York, 1866), being number five of the Bradford club series; and Bancroft's "History of the United States" (vol. 1, New York, 1863).
DESSALINES, Jean Jacques, Haytian emperor, b. in Guinea, Africa, in 1758; d. in Hayti, 17 Oct., 1806. He was brought, when young, to Cape Francois (now Cape Haytiens), where he was purchased by a French adventurer, under the name of Jean Jacques, and sent to France, where he was educated. He became a soldier in the French army, and rose to the rank of general. In 1791, he led an insurrection against the French government, and was appointed to the post of governor of Hayti. He succeeded to the throne upon the death of Dessalines, and reigned till the fall of 1804. He was a great scholar and a great soldier, and is remembered as one of the most able and valiant generals of the French army. He was a great friend of liberty and a great benefactor to the people of Hayti.

DESTREHAM, Jean Noel, senator, b. about 1750. He was a citizen of Louisiana, and in 1805 one of the authors of a pamphlet attacking the territorial government. He was a member of the state convention of 1811, and voted against the distribution of public lands to the state. He was a member of the United States Senate from Louisiana, and served as a member of the convention that framed the constitution of the United States. He was a great friend of liberty and a great benefactor to the people of Louisiana.

DETMOLD, William Ludwig, surgeon, b. in Hanover, Germany, 27 Dec., 1806. His father was court physician to the king of Hanover. William received his medical degree from the University of Göttingen in 1830, and enlisted as surgeon in the Royal Hanoverian Grenadier-Guard. He came to the United States in 1837, and was appointed surgeon in the United States Army. He was a great friend of liberty and a great benefactor to the people of the United States.
DE TROBIAND, Philippe Régis, soldier, b. in the Château des Rochettes, near Tours, France, 4 June, 1810. His full name and title were Philippe Régis Denis de Kerédern, Baron de la Roche. On becoming an American citizen, he modified the name and dropped the title. His early education was for a military career. He studied at the College Saint Louis in Paris, the college of Rouen, where his father was in command, and the college of Reims, changing his prospects, and he was graduated at the University of Orleans as bachelier-ès-lettres in 1834, and at Poitiers as licencié-en-droit in 1838. He came to the United States in 1841, edited and published the "Revue de nouveau monde" in New York in 1840-50, and was joint editor of the "Courrier des États-Unis" in 1854-51. On 28 Aug. of the last-named year he entered the National army as colonel of the 55th New York regiment. He was engaged at Yorktown and Williamsburg, commanded a brigade of the 8th army corps in 1862-3, and was at Fredericksburg. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers in January, 1864, and commanded the defences of New York city from May till June of that year. As commander of a brigade in the 8th army corps he was at Deep Bottom, Petersburg, Hatchers Run, Five Forks, and was chief of a division in the operations that ended in Lee's surrender. For his services in this campaign he was brevetted major-general of volunteers on 9 April, 1865. He entered the regular army as colonel of the 21st regiment in 1867, was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. army, 2 March, 1867, and commanded the district of Dakota in August of that year. He was transferred to the 13th infantry on 15 March, 1869, and commanded the district of Montana, and afterward that of Green River. He was mustered out, on account of age, on 20 March, 1879, and is now (1887) a resident of New Orleans, La. He has published "Les gentilshommes de l'Ouest," a novel (Paris, 1841), and "Quatre ans de campagnes à l'armée du Potomac" (2 vols., Paris, 1842).
DEVEREUX, Edward Gaston, Canadian surveyor, b. in La Charité Sur Loire Nievre, France, in 1849. He was educated at the naval school in Brest, and afterward joined the French navy, and had charge of extensive hydrographic surveys in the South Sea islands, Peru, and elsewhere. He retired from the navy in 1874 and went to Canada, inspector of Dominion land surveys, and in 1883 was appointed surveyor-general of Canada. He is a fellow of the Royal astronomical society and of the Royal society of Canada. He is the author of "Astronomic and Geodetic Calculations," and of several scientific papers.

DEVIERS, James A., soldier, b. in 1826. He had been an officer in the French army, and afterward became colonel of the 11th Ohio volunteers. At the beginning of the civil war in the United States he was taken prisoner, 17 July, 1861, and sent to Richmond. About the middle of September following he was exchanged. Under the guise of a mendicant Frenchman, aged, infirm, and nearly blind, he succeeded in obtaining the commandant's permission to go to Fort Monroe, under a flag of truce, that he might embark "for his dear old home in France." After two weeks' delay he was supposed Frenchman was assisted on board a transport at Norfolk and taken to the Union boat. When safely under his own flag, he cast off his pack, green goggle, and rags, thanked the officers for their politeness, shouted a loud "huzzas for the Jemmy," and proceeded on his way, bearing with him pleasing information that they had just parted with Col. De Villiers, of the 11th Ohio. He arrived safely in Washington, rejoined his regiment, and was made brigadier-general, 10 Oct., 1861. He had been the military instructor of Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth. He received his discharge from the army on 28 April, 1862, and returned to France.

DEVIN, Thomas C., b. in New York city in 1822; d. there, 4 April, 1878. He received a common-school education, followed the trade of a printer, and became lieutenant-colonel of the 1st New York mounted rifles. In 1862, Mr. Devin's property on the banks of Bull Run, Mr. Devin accosted Thurlow Weed, at that time a stranger to him, and said that he wished authority to raise a cavalry company for immediate service. Mr. Weed telegraphed to Gov. Morgan for a captain's commission for Mr. Devin, obtained it, and in two days the company had been recruited and was on its way to Washington. At the end of the three months for which he had enlisted he entered the service again as colonel of the 6th New York cavalry. His command was attached to the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, and participated in all the battles fought by that corps from Antietam to Lee's surrender. At Five Forks he commanded his brigade, and carried the Confederate earthworks. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, 15 Aug., 1864, for bravery at Fisher's Hill, 18 Sept., 1864, and for gallantry at Fisher's Hill, and brigadier-general for services at Sailor's Creek. He then commanded the district of Arizona, and on
25 June, 1777, became colonel of the 8th cavalry. Gen. Grant, in a conversation with Thurlow Weed, described him as "the ablest cavalry officer in the national army."

DEVIN, Thomas, Canadian surveyor, b. in the county Westmeath, Ireland, in 1823. He was educated in Fox's engineer's academy, and in the corps of Royal engineers, and, after being employed on the survey of Maine, went to Canada. He became connected with the surveying department in Canada in 1846, and was deputy surveyor-general in 1873-9. In 1849 he constructed the government map of Canada from Lake Superior to Nova Scotia (new ed., including Manitoba, 1879), and also constructed the first geological map of the Hudson bay territory before the Canadian government obtained control of it. He was elected a F. R. G. S. of London in 1880, and F. G. S. of London in 1873, and has also been elected a corresponding member of the Geographical Society of Berlin and of the American geographical and statistical society. He is the author of a field-book, exclusively used in Canadian and other surveys.

DE VINNE, Daniel, clergyman, b. in Londonerry, Ireland, 1 Feb., 1793; d. in Morristown, N. J., in 1863. He went to the United States before he was a year old, settling in Charleston, Montgomery Co., N. Y., where he lived till eleven years of age. In 1819 he became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and filled appointments in Louisiana and Mississippi for five years. In 1824 he published, in both Louisiana and Mississippi, a newspaper, which he conducted for six years. In 1836 he went to New York, in 1844, entered the employ of Francis Hart, and in 1859 became his partner. Mr. Hart died in 1877, and in 1883 the firm name became Theodore L. De Vinne and Company. In his own office, and as a member of the "Typothetes," the Grolier club, Mr. De Vinne had been active in efforts to improve typography. His style of book composition and his press-work of wood-cuts have given him a wide reputation in this country and abroad. He has printed St. Nicholas since its beginning in 1878, and the "Century" since 1874. In 1886 he removed to a new building in Lafayette place specially designed by him. He has contributed to current literature on books and printing, and has published the "Printers' Price List," an office manual (New York, 1871); "Invention of Printing" (1876); and "History of Types" (1896).

DE VRIES, David Pieterse, colonist, lived in 17th century. Several of the directors of the New Amsterdam chamber of the West India company took measures to secure for themselves a share of the trade of the Dutch East India Company, and in 1656 capitalizing capitalists in the charter of 1629. A few days before the passing of the charter the agents of Samuel Godym and Samuel Blommemaert bought from the Indians the tract of country on the southwest side of South River bay, which purchase was ratified by the director-general and council at Fort Amsterdam on 15 July, 1630. The possession of these desert tracts of land would be of no profit unless means were adopted to cultivate them, and, in order to accomplish this, a number of associations were formed, consisting of wealthy men. Each guild was under the charge of a member of the council. In October, 1630, an association was formed for planting a colony on the South river. Its members were Godym, Blommemaert, Van Rensselaer, De Vries, and others. On 12 Dec., 1630, two vessels, with a number of emigrants and a large stock of cattle, were sent out. De Vries was the captain of one of Peter Heyes, to occupy the new possessions on the Delaware. The smaller of these vessels was captured by the Dunkirk privateers before it had left the Dutch waters; the other, "The Walrus," carrying eighteen guns, arrived safely in the Delaware, and a settlement was made on Lewis creek, a short distance from the mouth of the river. The little fort, flanked by palisades, was named Fort Oplandt, and the lands were called by the poetic name of "Swanendal." The chief purpose in acquiring these lands was to cultivate grain and tobacco and to engage in the whale fishery. Heyes, however, did nothing to establish the whale fishery, and it was therefore decided that De Vries should command a second expedition, and become patron of the colony. With a large vessel and a yacht he set sail 24 May, 1632. At the moment of starting he received news that the settlers of Swanendal had been massacred by the Indians and all their possessions destroyed. On 5 Dec. he reached the Delaware, and the cry of "Whale near the ship!" stimulated their hopes, soon to be dispelled, for the right of passage through the bar was presented a melancholy spectacle. The ground was decorated with the skulls and bones of the colonists, and the heads of horses and cattle were scattered over the plain. They succeeded in communicating with the Indians on the following day, and invited them to a "culturage." The savages came with their chief, and by the free use of presents and pacific policy De Vries gained their confidence and concluded a treaty of peace. Encouraged by their friendly disposition, De Vries moved up the river to Fort Nassau in quest of provisions. Here he met with savage Indians who had massacred the settlers from the Virginia colony. Desirous of seeing the country, De Vries sailed for Virginia, where he was heartily welcomed by the governor, who was much surprised to know that the Dutch had a colony on the Delaware. De Vries returned to Swanendal, and found that his party had only taken seven whales, which yielded but little oil. Concluding that this enterprise was not profitable, he gathered up his effects, and, taking his party, set sail for Holland on 14 April, 1634, leaving no European in the valley of the Delaware. He published "Voyages from Holland to America, from 1622 till 1644," which was translated from the Dutch by Henry C. Murphy (New York, 1853).

DEW, Thomas Roderick, educator, b. in King and Queen county, Va., 5 Dec., 1802; d. in Paris, France, 6 Aug., 1866; wrote in entire works of William and Mary in 1820, and afterward travelled two years in Europe. In 1827 he was appointed professor of history, metaphysics, and political economy in William and Mary, of which college he was made professor in 1836. He held this office until his death, which occurred at his residence in London in Europe with his bride. His published works are: "The Policy of the Government" (1829); "An Essay in Favor of Slavery" (1833), which produced
an extraordinary effect upon the public mind, and for a while at least the subject of emancipation in Virginia; "A Digest of the Laws, Customs, Manners, and Institutions of Ancient and Modern Nations" (New York, 1833). This is a treatise on the history of the world from its earliest period to the first French revolution. He also published "In the Army, in the Navy," and some of the "Characteristics of Man and Woman," etc., and contributed to the "Southern Literary Messenger."
DEWEY, professor of chemistry and natural philosophy in the University of Rochester, which was established that year. He held this position 1860, at which time he offered his resignation, feeling unable to perform active service, but consented to retain a nominal connection with the university, and to give instruction when it suited his convenience. After the age of eighty he lived in retirement, and devoted his life to the study of plants, and the objects of natural history. His whole life was given to the study of grasses a specialty, and discovered and described several new species. The degree of M. D. was conferred upon him by Yale in 1837, and of LL. D. by Williams in 1850. He was a careful and accurate observer of the weather, and his notes were published in regular monthly reports. His papers on some of the "Families and Natural Orders of Plants," published in the "American Journal of Science," attracted his attention of some of the leading European botanists, and led to a correspondence with them. In the class of "carices" he was a recognized authority, and his writings on that subject make an elaborate monograph, upon which he labored for more than forty years. His "History of the Herbaceous Plants of Massachusetts" was published by that state. His latest writings were review articles on "The True Place of Man in Zoology" and "An Examination of some Reasonings against the Unity of Mankind."

DEWEY, Henry French, librarian, b. in Hartford, Conn., 4 Oct., 1855. He was graduated at the Sheffield scientific school in 1876, and in the autumn of that year became assistant in analytical chemistry in Lafayette college. This office he held until July, 1877, when he took charge of the chemical work in the iron company, and continued as such until the spring of 1878, after which he worked in the laboratory of the Sheffield scientific school as a post-graduate. In April, 1879, he became chemist of the Roane iron and steel company, and in 1881 was associated with Dr. George C. Hawes, in the manufacture of magnesium. Mr. Dewey was the inventor of the "Chemical Examinations of Building-Stones," for the Tenth Census report, a "Biographical Sketch of Dr. Hawes," for the Smithsonian report. He prepared a "Plan to Illustrate the Mineral Resources of the United States and their Utilization" at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exhibition of 1884-5 in New Orleans.

DEWEY, Melvil, librarian, b. in Adams Centre, Jefferson co., N. Y., 10 Dec., 1851. He was graduated at Amherst in 1874, and was acting librarian there from 1873 till 1876, when he removed to Boston and devoted himself to popular education through the simplifying and systematizing of libraries and library work, the introduction of the international or metric system of weights and measures, and the simplification of English spelling. He has published various catalogues, and edited the "Library Journal" from 1876 till 1881, "Library Notes," the "Metric Bulletin," "Metric Advocate," and "Spelling-Form Bulletin." He became manager of the Library of Columbia college in 1888, and professor of library economy and director of the Columbia college library school in 1887. He is the author of a "Classification and Subject-Index for Cataloguing and Arranging the Books and Periodicals of a Library" (Amherst, 1876); and "Decimal Classification and Relativ Index" (Boston, 1885).

DEWEY, Orville, theologian, b. in Sheffield, Mass., 28 March, 1794; d. there, 21 March, 1882. His ancestors were among the first settlers of Sheffield, and the Rev. Mr. Williams, on whose farm he was born, taught his father to read. He was educated by his own efforts, and from 1809 to 1814 attended the school of Mr. Williams, where he was taught by Rev. Mr. Williams. He returned to Sheffield, where he engaged in teaching, and afterward went to New York, becoming a clerk in a dry-goods house. He was graduated at Andover theological seminary in 1819, and for eight months was a tutor in a Latin school. His health was broken down by the strain of his studies, and he was not able to pursue the theological studies. He returned to Sheffield, where he became a tutor in the Latin school. His health was broken down by the strain of his studies, and he was not able to pursue the theological studies. He returned to Sheffield, where he became a tutor in the Latin school. 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It is literary and material interests. He became a regent of the state university in 1798, vice-chancellor in 1817, and chancellor in 1820. He published a map of New York (1804), and a treatise on the "Elements of Perspective" (Albany, 1813). Dr. T. Romeyn Beck published a "Eulogium" on his life and services (Albany, 1836).

DE WITT, Benjamin, scientist, b. in 1774; d. in New Brunswick, N. J., Nov. 1, 1844. He was a practicing physician in New York, and published a treatise on "Oxygen" (New York, 1797); "An Oration" (1806); and "Minerals in New York," in transactions of the American association of science.

DE WITT, Charles, member of the Continental congress, b. in 1728; d. in Kingston, N. Y., in September, 1778. He was a delegate from New York to the old congress during its sessions in Philadelphia, Princeton, and Annapolis in 1778, at Trenton, N. J., in 1781, and the first session in New York city in 1785.

DE WITT, John, clergyman, b. in Catskill, N. Y., in August, 1789; d. in New Brunswick, N. J., 11 Oct., 1831. He studied for a time at Union, but was graduated at Princeton in 1808, studied theology with Dr. Porter in Catskill, was licensed to preach in 1811, and held pastorates in the Reformed Dutch church at Lansingburgh, Mass., and Albany, N. Y., till 1822, when he became professor of ecclesiastical history in the theological seminary at New Brunswick, N. J. In 1825 Dr. De Witt assumed also the professorship of belles-lettres, commerce, and logic in Rutgers college. The three chairs he filled until his death. His publications were confined to occasional discourses.—His son, John, b. in Albany, N. Y., 19 Oct., 1821, was graduated at Rutgers in 1838, and at the New Brunswick seminary in 1842. He was ordained in the Reformed church and was pastor at Ridgeway, N. Y., in 1842–43, at Ghent in 1845–50, at Canajoharie in 1845–49, and at Millstone, N. J., from 1850 till 1863, when he became professor of sacred literature in the theological seminary at New Brunswick. He was a member of the Bible revision committee, and is the author of "The Sure Foundation and How to Build on it" (New York, 1860), and a new translation of the Psalms (1885).

DE WITT, Simeon, surveyor, b. in Ulster county, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1756; d. in Ithaca, N. Y., 3 Dec., 1844. He was graduated at Queen's (afterward Rutgers) college in 1775, being the only graduate in that year. He joined the army of Gen. Gates, was present at the surrender of Burgoyne, and from 1778 till 1790 was assistant topographer to the Continental army, and then chief of the topographical staff of Gen. Washington until the close of the war in 1783. In 1784 he became surveyor-general of the state of New York, in which post he remained until he died. He performed valuable services in locating lands and laying out roads, and was one of the chief promoters of the New York land office. Mr. De Witt was the depot secretary of state of that period. In 1796 De Witt was nominated surveyor-general of the United States, but declined. He was for many years a resident of Albany, and was active in advancing its literary and material interests. He became a regent of the state university in 1798, vice-chancellor in 1817, and chancellor in 1820. He published a map of New York (1804), and a treatise on the "Elements of Perspective" (Albany, 1813). Dr. T. Romeyn Beck published a "Eulogium" on his life and services (Albany, 1836).

DE WITT, Thomas, clergyman, b. in Kingston, N. Y., 13 Sept., 1701; d. in New York city, 15 May, 1874. He was graduated at Union in 1808, studied theology with the Rev. Drs. Froelich, of Schraelenburg, N. J., and Brodhead, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., and in the alphabetical seminary at New Brunswick, where he was graduated in 1819. The same year he was ordained pastor of the combined congregations of New Hackensack and Hopewell, Dutchess co., N. Y., where he remained until 1827, when he accepted a call to the Collegiate Dutch church of New York city, of which he was the senior clergyman from 1828 till his death. He was vice-president for many years of the New York historical society, and its president in 1872–4; also an active director of the Bible, Colonization, Tract, and Sunday-school societies, as well as the boards of his church. He published very little, even his sermons being generally unwritten. He was one of the last of the ministers of the Reformed Dutch church who could preach in the Dutch language.

DE WITT, William Badelife, clergyman, b. in Clinton, Dutchess co., N. Y., 25 Feb., 1782; d. in Harrisburg, Pa., 28 Dec., 1867. He was trained to mercantile life, but studied theology with Dr. Alexander Proudfit. Leaving his studies to volunteer in the war of 1812–5, he fought under Com. McDonough on Lake Champlain. After the war he completed his theological course with the Rev. Dr. John M. Mason, of New York city, and became, in 1818, pastor of the church in Harrisburg, over which he presided until his death. From 1834 till 1867 he filled the office of state librarian, and interested himself in the public-school system of the state.—His son, John, clergyman, b. in Harrisburg, Pa., 10 Oct., 1813, was graduated at Prince- ton in 1831, studied law, then theology, in Princeton seminary and the Union theological seminary in New York city, and was ordained, 9 June, 1865. From 1865 till 1889 he was pastor at Irvington, N. Y., then till 1876 of the Central Presbyterian church in New York city. He is long believed to have been indebted for the extraordinary classical names of Carriage, Pompey, Sempronius, etc., to various townships of the state. His supposed pedantry and folly afforded a fine theme for one of Drake and Halleck's "Crackers." But it is now known that the real author of the "Crackers" was the deputy-secretary of state of that period. In 1796 De Witt was nominated surveyor-general of the United States, but declined. He was for many years a resident of Albany, and was active in advancing
Dexter, Henry, sculptor, b. in Nelson, Madison co., N. Y., 11 Oct., 1806; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 23 June, 1876. His father died when Henry was a child, and in 1817 he removed with his family to Pomfret, Conn., where he was brought up on a farm, and was afterward indentured to a blacksmith. After serving his apprenticeship he married, and began business for himself, continuing in it seven years. He excelled as a worker in metals, and often attributed his subsequent power of using the chisel to this training. In 1826 he moved to New York City, where he lived for some time, and endeavoring to become an artist, he went to Providence, R. I., where, though self-taught, he had some success as a portrait-painter. He removed in 1836 to Boston, and in the following year to Cambridge, where he passed the remainder of his life. His attention was turned to sculpture about 1840, and he afterward confined himself to that art. He may be named with Crawford, Powers, and Hart as a pioneer of American sculpture; but, unlike them, he never left this country, holding with Palmer that it was not necessary for American artists to go to Italy either for inspiration or for instruction, and that our artists who live abroad lose their claim to be called distinctively American. Mr. Dexter never saw a sculptor model in clay, nor chisel the marble, until he was 35 years of age. He has achieved special success in his portrait busts, of which he made nearly 200. His first marble bust was that of Mayor Samuel Eliot, of Boston. His "Annie Child," in Mount Auburn cemetery, is said to be the first marble statue executed in this country. He has modeled bas-reliefs of all the governors of the United States then in office, with the exception of the governors of California and Oregon, giving about a week to each, and traveling 17,000 miles. The collection, numbering thirty-one busts, was intended for the capital at Washington, but the civil war prevented the consummation of his plan. Other portrait busts by his hand are those of Charles Dickens, Longfellow, Agassiz, Henry Wilson, and Anson Burlingame. His statues include "The Backwoodsman," now at Wellesley college (1847); "The Cushing Children," for the site of the War of 1812 at Bunker Hill (1857); and "Nymph of the Ocean" (1870).

Dexter, Henry Martyn, clergyman, b. in Plympton, Mass., 13 Aug., 1821. He was graduated at Yale in 1840, at Andover theological seminary in 1844, and was called to be pastor of the Congregational church at Manchester, N. H., in the same year. In 1849 he removed to Boston, and remained in charge of what is now the Berkeley street Congregational church until 1867. From 1851 till 1866 he was editor of the "Congregationalist," and from 1859 till 1866 of the "Congregational Quarterly," the publication of which he began in connection with Drs. Clark and Vinton. In 1867 he resigned his pastorate to become editor-in-chief of the consolidated "Recorder" and "Congregationalist," which he still edits (1887). He has been a frequent contributor of historical essays to periodical literature. In 1886 he received the degree of D. D. from Iowa college, and in 1890 from Yale. From 1877 till 1880 he was lecturer on Congregationalism at Andover theological seminary. Among his published works are "The Voice of Reason," "The Verdict of Reason" (1858); "Street Thoughts" (1859); "Congregationalism: What it is, Whence it is, How it Works, Why it is better than any other Form of Church Government, and its Consequent Duties" (1865; 5th ed., 1879); "The Verdict of Reason upon the Future Punishment of those who Die Impenitent" (1865); "The Church Polity of the Pilgrims the Polity of the New Testament" (1870); "As to Roger Williams, and his 'Banishment' from the Massachusetts Colony" (1876; 2d ed., 1877); "The Congregationalism of the Three Hundred Years, as seen in its Literature, with Special Reference to Certain Recondite, Neglected, or Disputed Passages," with a Bibliographical Appendix (New York, 1880); "A Hand-book of Congregationalism" (Boston, 1880); "Roger Williams's Christenings make hot Christians; or a mixture of the old and the new" (Providence, exactly reprinted, and edited) (1881); "The True Story of John Smyth, the Se-Baptist, etc." (1881); and "Common Sense as to Woman Suffrage" (1885). The "Congregationalism of the Last 500 Years" is enriched with a bibliography containing 7,290 titles. He has also edited, for private reprint, Church's "Eastern Expeditions" and his "Entertaining Passages Relating to Philip's War," together with Morton's "Relation," from the first editions. He has prepared in manuscript "A Bibliography of the Church Struggle in England during the Sixteenth Century" with 210 pages. For many years he has been preparing a history of "Old Plymouth Colony," the first volume of which, devoted to the "Pre-history of the Colony, with the English and Dutch Life of the Plymouth Men," will appear next year. He retired from the office of revising the "American Ephemeris," 1755-1780, and devoted much time to historical studies. In the discussion between the mother country and her colonies that preceded the Revolution, Mr. Dexter took very strong ground, basing his views on the legislative precedents in which he was well versed. While not displaying the ardor of his father or his brother, he labored, nor, on some questions, perhaps, the firmness of Adams, he labored not less zealously than they, in company with such men as Bowdoin and Winthrop, to inform the people on the important questions then in debate, and to confute and expose the fallacies of the Opposition. But he remained a member of the constitutional party, and his friends pointed out the danger of the policy pursued by the British ministry, and sought to convince their fellow-citizens that all that was dear to them was at stake. He was a member of the governor's council before the Revolution, and for several years between 1765 and 1775 served on the more important committees of both the house and the council. In 1776-7, and subsequently, he was chosen one of the supreme executive council of the state. In his later years he retired from public service and devoted much time to religious investigations. These led him to reject the doctrines of Calvin, and to incline strongly toward the Arminian. At his death he left a legacy of $5,000 to Harvard for the encouragement of biblical criticism. He also bequeathed $40 to a clergyman, on condition that he deliver a funeral sermon in his memory without making any mention of his name, the discourse to be based on the text, "The things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal."—His son, Samuel, jurist, b. in Boston, 14 May, 1761; d. in Athol, Mass., 11 May, 1816, was graduated at Harvard in 1781, and, having studied law at Worcester, Mass., with Levi Lincoln, was admitted to the bar in 1784. After practising for some years in Worcester and Middlesex counties, he removed to Boston, which he made his home for the remainder of his life. He was a
member of the Massachusetts house of representatives in 1788-90, served in the lower house at Washington in 1798-5, and was elected to the U.S. senate, in which body he sat from 2 Dec., 1799, until June, 1800, when he resigned, on being appointed secretary of war by President Adams. This office he held until 31 Dec., 1800, when he was named secretary of the treasury, which place he filled until the inauguration of President Jefferson. He then returned to the practice of the law, appearing every wintry day in important cases before the U.S. supreme court. He was a close reasoner and an able pleading chose to rely more on the strength of his arguments than on ad captandum appeal by the jury; yet he could be pathetic and impressive in addressing himself to the feelings and the moral sense. He began life a decided federalist, but gradually separated from the party, supporting President Jefferson's war policy, and in 1812 going with the republicans in advocating a contest with England. But he never considered himself a member of the latter organization, and, on being nominated as the republican candidate for governor of Massachusetts, at Washington in 1813, a few weeks before his death, he published an address to the electors, declaring that he differed radically with that party. His name was not withdrawn, however, and he was defeated by a majority for his opponent of 2,000 out of 47,000 votes. In 1815 he was offered a special embassy to Spain by President Madison, but declined it. In 1813 he received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard. He was the first president of the first society formed in Massachusetts for the promotion of temperance, in which question he took great interest. He died of a fever, in the prime of life, while visiting Athens, N.Y., to attend the wedding of his son. He was the author of the reply of the senate to the address of President Adams on the death of Washington, and published a Letter on Freemasonry: "Progress of Science," a poem (1790); and "Speeches and Political Papers," besides political pamphlets. His son, Franklin, lawyer, b. in Charlestown, Mass., 5 Nov., 1793; d. in Beverly, Mass., 14 Aug., 1857, was graduated at Harvard in 1812, and in 1837 received from that college the degree of LL.D. He studied for the bar, and soon attained a good position in his profession. He filled many public offices, and was elected to both branches of the state legislature. In 1836 he was a member of a select committee on the revised statutes. He served as U.S. district attorney for the eastern district, 1842-45, and was reappointed by President Taylor in 1849. His reputation for professional learning and logical acuteness was greatly increased by his able defence of the Knapps, who were tried for the murder of Capt. White, of Salem, in 1830, Daniel Webster being employed for the prosecution. The case was long and serious, and the result was a great public benefit. DEXTER, Simon Newton, manufacturer, b. in Providence, R. I., 11 May, 1785; d. in Whiteboro, N. Y., 18 Nov., 1852. He was a son of Andrew Dexter, the first manufacturer of cotton goods in the United States, and a nephew of Samuel Dexter, of Boston. He was elected to the U.S. house of representatives in 1788, and to the U.S. senate in 1797, and was appointed secretary of war by President John Adams. He matriculated at Brown university, but soon left that institution to engage in business in Boston. In 1815 he removed to Whiteboro, N.Y., and in 1817 built a section of the Erie canal. He died of a fever, in his 64th year. He was also largely interested in manufactures elsewhere in the state of New York and in Elgin, Ill. He served as a trustee of Hamilton college, and for several years supported a professorship, giving the college in all about $32,000. He was president of the Whitestown bank (1833-53), canal commissioner in 1840, and manager of the State lunatic asylum, from 1849 till 1859.
DE ZENG, Frederick Augustus, Baron, soldier. Born in Germany, he was in 1758 in Clyde, N. Y., 26 April, 1888. He received a military education, and at the age of eighteen became lieutenant of the guard in the service of the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. He saw service in Moravia and Bohemia, and became the equal in the esteem of gentlemen of the character. He came to this country about the close of 1780 as captain of one of the Hessian regiments in the British service. He was honorably discharged from the German service in 1783, and in 1784 married an American lady and purchased an estate at Red Hook, N. Y. He was naturalized in 1789, and in 1792 commissioned major of a battalion of militia in Ulster county, N. Y., in which county he had become joint owner with Chancellor Livingston of a large tract of land. He was intimate with Gov. Clinton, interested like him in the opening of the interior water communications of the state, and personally surveyed in 1790-2 the entire country from Albany to the Genesee river. He was connected with Gen. Schuyler in the Western Land Navigation company, and in 1796 was one of three who experimented in the cutting of glass, the first in the state, which proved a financial success until 1815, when it closed, owing to failure of fuel in the neighborhood. In 1813 he suggested measures that resulted in the improvement of the navigation of Genesee river and its associated waters. In 1814-5 immediately became the Chemung canal. He resided at Kingston, Ulster co., and later at Bainbridge, Chenango co., N. Y., where he built and owned the bridge over the Susquehanna river.

DIELS, Joseph David, Canadian R. C. prelate, b. in Maskinongé, province of Quebec, 21 May, 1806; d. in Levis, 28 June, 1882. He was educated in the theological schools of Quebec, and ordained a priest in 1830, and was appointed vicar at Rivière du Loup the same year. He became pastor of St. Joseph de Levis in 1843, and first cure of Notre Dame de Levis in 1852. He was the founder of the town of Levis, and also founded in that place the church of Notre Dame, the Commercial and classical college, the convent of the Sisters of Charity, and St. Joseph's hospital. He was a prelate of the church, and was also connected with the Leo XIII. He was not less distinguished for his love of science than for his piety and benevolence.

DIAS, Bartholomew (de-ás), Portuguese navigator, b. about the middle of the 15th century; lost at sea, 29 May, 1500, while on his way from Brazil to India. In 1488 he was on an expedition to explore the western coast of Africa, and, without knowing it, was carried around the southern point of the continent and landed at the mouth of Great Fish river, where he discovered that he was on the eastern coast. While he doubled on his return in 1487 he called Cabo Tormentoso, a name which the king of Portugal changed into Cabo de Boa Esperança, or Cape of Good Hope. He subsequently sailed on another African expedition under Vasco de Gama, and was commanded on the 17th of September to receive the crown from Cabral discovered Brazil.

DIAS, Gonçalves Antônio, Brazilian poet, b. in Caxias, Brazil, 10 Aug., 1823; d. at sea in 1864. At an early age he studied law and philosophy at the University of Coimbra, Portugal. Returning to his native land and for his livelihood to teach. Among his writings are "Primeiros Cantos" (Rio de Janeiro, 1846); "Leonor de Mendonça," a drama (1847); "Segundos Cantos" (1848); "Últimos Cantos" and "Os Tymbivas," an epic (Leipsic, 1857); and "Dicionario da lingua Tupi," an Indian dialect (1858). Dias wrote many papers on historical subjects, especially on the migration of the Indian tribes, and also a good report entitled "Brazil e Oceania."

DIAS, Henrique, Brazilian soldier, b. in Pernambuco at the end of the 18th or beginning of the 17th century; d. in Recife, 31 Aug., 1661. He was of pure African blood, and received but scanty education. In 1638 the Portuguese army was suffering continuous defeats from the invading Dutch forces, who advanced to the conquest of the country, when a party of negroes, headed by Dias, appeared before Gen. Matias de Albuquerque, commanding the Portuguese, and offered to fight against the invaders. Albuquerque confirmed Dias as captain of his men, and on 18 Sept. of the same year Dias rendered great service, guiding an expedition of 200 Portuguese to cut the lines of 1,000 Dutch troops that were coming to the relief of Iguarassí. The battle was bloody, and the negro captain fought bravely and was wounded. Till 1635 Dias took part in all the engagements, but on 9 July of that year he was taken prisoner at the fort of Arruén, no Bonete, after a three months' siege and a heroic defence. The Dutch, mistaking the negro for a man of no importance,
left him at liberty, and, after hiding for some time in the woods, Dias rejoined the Portuguese army and, he was again appointed during the trial of the new chief of the brother of Jesus. On 9 July he distinguished himself again in a battle under the orders of Felippe Camarão. On 17 and 18 Feb., 1657, the negro captain, at the head of a company of eighty of his race, took again a prominent part in the battle of Porto Calvo. He was wounded in the left hand during the fight, and had it immediately amputated so as to return to the fight without loss of time. On recommendation of the commander-in-chief, he was rewarded by the king of Spain and Portugal with knighthood and the cross of the order of Christ, and was also appointed chief commander of all the colored troops. From 1657 till 1665 Dias distinguished himself as a guerilla chief in the defence of San Salvador da Bahia, and in the repulse of the forces of Prince Maurice of Nassau. In 1645 he deserted with his Sarammóco, and from Bahia to join the forces that had risen against Spanish rule. He passed through the districts of Sergipe and São Francisco, and in Alagoas roused the inhabitants to revolt, joining afterward the forces of Cardoso and Fernández Vieira, who were at the head of the insurrection in the province of São Paulo. Dias took part in numerous engagements, and, while the other generals were absent for the conquest of Itamaracá, he commanded for some time the forces besieging Recife, and was again victorious in the two battles of Guararapes; in fact, excepting the capitulation of Aracaju to the Maranhão, he was never defeated in twenty-one years of warfare. Yet, while the Portuguese government, after the expulsion of the Dutch invaders and the independents from Spain, rewarded liberally all the chieftains of the Sarammóco, Dias was forgotten, and died in poverty. But his name was given to a regiment, which has always been commanded by a man of the negro race.

Dias Vieira, João Pedro, Brazilian statesman, b. in Guimarães, 30 March, 1898; d. 30 Oct., 1873. He studied law at Salvador, and in 1899 was admitted to the bar at São Paulo. In 1842 he was appointed district attorney for the capital of his province; but, as he soon afterward entered politics in the liberal party, at that time in the opposition, he had to resign this office. In 1846, under a change of ministers, he was appointed attorney for the city of Itapicuru-Mirim, and elected soon afterward a member of the provincial assembly of Maranhão, where he distinguished himself by his moderation and as an orator, and exercised great influence in the government of the province. In 1855 he was appointed attorney-general of the provincial treasury, and, two years later, general director of public lands of the province, and occupied, at the same time, the chairs of philosophy, rhetoric, and geography in the seminary of the bishopric. He was appointed governor of the province of Amazonas in 1856, and died this year 4 Jan. 1873, when he was elected deputy to the Chamber of representatives, and became in 1890 deputy-general for his province. From 1855 he interested himself in steam navigation on the rivers, and in the construction of the protection of the national government for the year 1855; he was appointed minister of the navy, and on 15 March minister for foreign affairs. A new ministry was formed on 21 Aug., but only a few days passed before Dias Vieira was again called to take charge of the foreign affairs. The country was involved in a foreign war. The French and Spanish attack was so great, that within nine months, the nation, which at the beginning of the war had not a single ship, found itself in the possession of a powerful fleet and a well-disciplined army. Dias Vieira was rewarded with the Order of the Bailarín de Jesus.

D. A. D pinea, Spanish soldier, b. in Seville, Spain, early in the 16th century; d. in Cuzco about 1586. He sought his fortune in the New World, became secretary of the Order of the Knights of St. James of the Indian expedition, and was one of the conquerors of Cuzco, where he settled. He was distinguished for his gigantic strength, and is said to have killed the Indian prisoners by suffocating them with the order of the conqueror. Charles V. issued a decree forbidding such acts. D. also suffocated one of the most famous Indian wrestlers in a trial of strength, and on one occasion is said to have carried his war-horse on his shoulders. In 1583 he was one of the principal accomplices of Francisco Giron against Pizarro's successor. After the battle of Pucara, D. surrendered in the royal camp, and was pardoned by the judges of the Audiencia, as they were unaware that Giron had already sought safety in flight, fearing that he would be delivered to the royal forces. He was afterwards again in Cuzco, but, as he continued his rebellious attempts, he was made a prisoner by the mayor, Bautista Muñoz, and, together with several other conspirators, was executed by the garrote, by order of the viceroy, Marquis de Cañete, and his estate was confiscated. Several books and poems have been written about the adventures of Alonso D. A. D.

D. A. D. Antonio, explorer, b. at the close of the 17th century. He was the first to explore the province of Minas in Brazil. He was commander of a party of explorers called Azevér, composed of the mestizos of São Paulo, and examined that part of the country known as Villa Rica, and discovered a great quantity of gold. Thus was founded the city of Villa Rica, or, as it is sometimes called, Ourro Preto (dark-colored gold).

D. A. D. Lewis. Juan Bernardo (de-ath-da-ru-gó), Spanish R. c. bishop, b. in Seville at the close of the 15th century; d. in 1566. He was professor in Salamanca of belles-lettres and the dead languages. He was present at the council of Trent and became a canon at the church of Itapicuera-Mirim, and elected soon afterward a member of the provincial assembly of Maranhão, where he distinguished himself by his moderation and as an orator, and exercised great influence in the government of the province. In 1852 he was appointed attorney-general of the provincial treasury, and, two years later, general director of public lands of the province, and occupied, at the same time, the chairs of philosophy, rhetoric, and geography in the seminary of the bishopric. He was appointed governor of the province of Amazonas in 1854, and died this year 4 Jan. 1873, when he was elected deputy to the Chamber of representatives, and became in 1890 deputy-general for his province. From 1855 he interested himself in steam navigation on the rivers, and in the construction of the protection of the national government for the year 1855; he was appointed minister of the navy, and on 15 March minister for foreign affairs. A new ministry was formed on 21 Aug., but only a few days passed before Dias Vieira was again called to take charge of the foreign affairs. The country was involved in a foreign war. The French and Spanish attack was so great, that within nine months, the nation, which at the beginning of the war had not a single
beginning of 1540 he marched with Gonzalo Pizarro in his famous expedition for the conquest of the country of the Canelos, visited formerly by Díaz, and for the exploration of the country east of the Andes. Díaz rendered many services to Pizarro in this unfortunate expedition by his practical knowledge of the Indian countries, as well as by his endurance of fatigue and hardships. Díaz, with only a handful of followers, went in search of the expedition of Francisco Orellana, who, after the provisions had been sent down the river Napo in search of supplies in the beginning of 1541, but finding only a wild herd, had descended the Amazon, which he discovered to its mouth. Seeing the fruitlessness of his errand, Díaz returned in search of Pizarro, being continually harassed by the Indians, and was the principal means of extricating the half-starved expedition from the wilderness and bringing it, although with heavy losses, to Peru. In 1544, when Gonzalo Pizarro rose in rebellion against Nuñez de Vela, Díaz de Pineda, at that time in Lima, offered his services to the viceroy of Peru and Colón to send him an expedition to the interior. The viceroy sent him to Jauja at the head of a company of infantry and a force of cavalry, with his nephew, Vela Nuñez, the object being to prevent the junction of a force from Huamancaya under command of Pedro Puelles, with the Andes. Díaz, however, scarcely had Pineda's forces entered the Andes mountains when he (being Puelles's son-in-law) pretended that he was forced by his officers to pronounce for Pizarro, and joined Puelles, young Vela Nuñez barely aware of what was happening. Díaz de Pineda in 1545, with Geronimo de Villegas, to Trujillo and Piura to recruit soldiers. Meanwhile the viceroy had been set at liberty by one of the judges, and, landing at Tumbes, gathered forces to march against Díaz Pineda, at that time in Piura, who had surrendered and killed in Bracamora Capt. Heredia, of the government forces. Díaz retreated from Piura, but surprised a part of the advancing forces at Chachayoyas and defeated them. On receipt of this news, the viceroy advanced with the remainder of his forces upon Díaz, and joined Puelles, young Vela Nuñez barely aware of what was happening. Seeing his troops dispersed, Diaz sought refuge with Hernando de Alvarado, where he perished, being forced by hunger to eat poisonous plants. Garci Lasso de la Vega, in his history of the conquest, relates that the two officers, together with Geronimo Villegas, were killed by Indians.

**DÍAZ DE SOLIS, Juan, Spanish navigator, b. in Lebrija, Spain, in 1471; d. in South America in 1516 (or, according to Barcia and Sala, in 1515). In 1506 he sailed from Cadiz in command of a caravel, together with Vicente Yañez Pinzon, and, following the course taken by Columbus from the island of Guanajuato to discover new countries on the American continent, they entered the Gulf of California, discovered the coast of Yuatan and the bay of Campeche, which they called Gulf of the Natives, and saw the mark on the range of Yucatan. In 1507 they returned to Spain, and Diaz was appointed by the king, together with Amerigo Vespucci and Colasso, member of a council of pilots, presided over by the king himself, at which it was resolved to continue the exploration of the Atlantic coast of South America and Diaz was appointed commander, with the title of royal pilot. He left Seville in 1508 with two caravels, one commanded by Yañez Pinzon, and from the Cape Verde islands they made land at Cape St. Augustin and sailed southward as far as 40° S., recognizing the coast and landing at several points, taking possession in the name of the king of Spain, and erecting crosses (1509). Having quarreled with Pinzon, he returned the same year to Spain. The king considered Diaz guilty, and sent him to prison. But afterward, when his services were recognized, he was awarded 34,000 maravedis indemnity, and several distinctions, and at the death of Vespucci received the title of chief pilot of the kingdom. He was considered the most expert mariner of that time. In 1515 he was again sent on an expedition to search for the mouth of the Kbury, who by order of the vice-regal authority in South America, and on 8 Oct. of that year sailed from Lepe, Spain, with two ships. In this voyage he discovered many new points of the coast, entered Rio de Janeiro, and, sailing southward, discovered an island which he called La Plata; then taking a southwest course, he discovered land, and in 27° S., a bay, which he called Bahia de los Perdidos, passed Cape Corrientes, and visited the island of San Sebastian, which he called Lobos. He entered the port of Nuestra Señora de la Candelaria, 30° S., and again took possession of the country in the name of the king. Martinez de Alvarado was anchored in a broad river, which, believing it to be an arm of the ocean, he called "Sweet Sea," but, finding out that it was a river, called it Solis, which to-day is the river Plate. With one of his ships he ascended the river, and, seeing Indians on the shore, landed and captured some of the inhabitants and carried them to Spain as a present to the king. But he fell into an ambush, and, together with the whole boat crew, was killed in sight of his ship, roasted, and eaten. Diaz Solis was the last to die on the way to the king designed a marine chart of the coast of America (1506), and afterward examined all the charts designed by other mariners.**
rived in 1555 at Asuncion, where they were welcomed by Irala, who sent them to conquer and settle the territory of Guayra, with the few remaining partisans of Aure. Diaz resisted heroically, and the city of Guayra was captured by the natives in 1560, and, after several years of continuous struggles, was appointed governor of that city. In 1570 Alonso Riguemel, a nephew of Cabeza de Vaca, was appointed to replace Diaz in his command; but his credentials were disregarded, his fate unknown, and Riguemel himself was put in chains. Soon after this, Diaz was commissioned to take Riguemel and Felpe de Caeceres to Spain. They sailed from Asuncion in 1573. Unfavorable weather forced their ship to enter the Brazilian port of San Vicente, and when Diaz was ready to proceed on his voyage he had to go to the assistance of the new governor, Ortiz de Zarate, against the Charrua Indians. During the term of office of this governor and of his successor Garay, Diaz made new and successful expeditions, which gave him the name of "Invisible Captain." He founded in 1576, Villa del Espiritu Santo, and in 1580 of Santiago de Jerez, or Nueva Vizcaya.

**DIAZ, Miguel, Spanish adventurer, b. in Aragon after the middle of the 15th century.** He was in the service of Bartholomew Columbus, brother of his order. His most noted work is "Lettres de Missionibus per Indian Occidentalem ab Jesuitis." He was rector of the Jesuit colleges of Mexico and Guadalajara, went to Rome twice, in 1577 and 1595, and founded new colleges at Puebla, Oaxaca, Michoacan, Guadalajara, and Antequera. He also began the missionary work among the Indians of northern New Spain, now a part of the United States.

**DIAZ, Porfirio, president of Mexico, b. in Oaxaca, 15 Sept., 1830.** He received his education in the institute of his native city, and studied law. In 1847, during the American invasion, he joined the military guards, and, being second lieutenant, and after the Guadalupite Hidalgo treaty, he became lieutenant, and studied military science under Commandant Urrea until 1852, when he was made captain of artillery. After the triumph of the party that called Santa Anna to the dictatorship, Diaz, in a fit of discouragement, left the army, and gave his attention to law. At the outbreak of the revolution, provoked by the plan of Ayutla in 1854, he commanded a battalion, and after the flight of Santa Anna, on 9 Aug., 1855, was appointed political and military chief of the district of Yxilan, in Oaxaca. After Comonfort had been re-elected president in 1857, but had gone over to the reactionary party, and was forced, 21 Jan., 1858, to surrender the executive power to Benito Juarez, Diaz cast his lot with the liberal party, against the reactionary church party, which, under Mira-

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over more than double his forces. In the battle of La Carbonera he took 500 Austrian prisoners. After the French army had abandoned Mexico, in February, 1867, Díaz rapidly augmented his forces, and, together with the forces of Gens. Altórrre and Alvarez, who joined him, besieged Puebla, commanded, and after the capture of the city, the city was captured, 2 April, 1867. Díaz immediately marched against the army of Marquez, who had attempted to relieve Puebla, defeating him at San Lorenzo, and, after his retreat to the city of Mexico, laid siege to that city, which surrendered on 21 June, 1867. Some acts of cruelty were attributed to Diaz during this campaign. In the French chambers, and especially in the senate, grave charges were brought against him for his unmerciful conduct toward those who fell into his power, and crimes were mentioned by Marshal Forey and several senators in the session of March, 1866. Count Keratry, in his "Elevación y Caida de Maximiliano," speaks of some facts that he witnessed himself relating to the cruelty of Gen. Díaz during the war, and especially during the sieges of Puebla and Mexico. After the final reconquest of the republic, Díaz retired to his ranch, "La Noria," in Oaxaca. In the elections of October, 1867, he was an unsuccessful candidate against Juárez for the presidency of the republic, and from that time he continually conspired against the government. In 1870-1, Diaz having failed the revolution, he had plotted against Juárez, fled, in company with Gen. Galván, one disguised as a valet and the other as a clergyman, to Sierra de Alica, where Diaz intended to win over to his cause the celebrated bandit, Losada, called the "Tiger of Alica," but, as Losada received him coldly, Diaz was quickly put to rest by Losada in the way of Mazatlán. After the bloody pronunciamento at La Ciudadela in favor of Diaz, having asked an amnesty of Juárez, he was allowed to return to Mexico on condition that he should present himself in that capital as a political prisoner. Instead of keeping his word, Diaz went to Matamoros to conspire against the government. Juárez ordered his arrest, but, on learning of this order, he hurriedly presented himself to the local authority to assure the government of his fidelity and to decline the candidacy for president. Juárez, as a reward of Diaz's conduct, bestowed his influence to have him appointed deputy, but he only remained in congress a short time. Protected by the privileges of a deputy, he joined the revolution, proclaiming the plan called "La Noria." In this revolt he raised army, Garcia de la Cadena, Huerta, Toledo, Paz, and several others. The agitators having been defeated at Ovejá, Diaz crossed the river Bravo, and fled for shelter to Brownsville, Texas, where he remained hidden until the sudden death of Juárez in 1872. When under Lerdo, Juárez's successor, amnesty was decreed, Diaz returned to his country, and remained at the estate of La Candelaria for some time. At the general elections in the same year Diaz was elected a deputy to the congress of the union, but joined the new revolution. In 1876 he adopted and proclaimed the plan of free suffrage as a revolt against Gen. Diaz, and advocating free suffrage, the abolition of internal revenue and excise laws, the independence of the federal district, and theeligibility of the president to succeed himself. He won over the military commander of Matamoros, Toledo, and with the garrison he made the attempt to deliver himself by way of Tampico, when he was pursued. Diaz was defeated at Ixmole, and escaped to New Orleans, where he remained until called by his partisans to Oaxaca, the centre of the revolution against Lerdo's government.

On the voyage to Vera Cruz, while the steamer was at anchor off one of the towns on the coast, thinking that his presence had been discovered, and that he would be arrested by government officials, he threw himself into the sea with the intention of swimming ashore, but was picked up by a coast boat and taken to the shore. In the meantime he had reached the harbor of Vera Cruz he disguised himself as a coal-heaver, and, with the assistance of the purser, was put on shore. On his arrival at Oaxaca he was acknowledged by the chiefs who favored his cause, and advanced upon Puebla at the head of 7,000 men. After the bloody battles of Epapalán, El Jazmín, and Tecoco, he occupied the capital of the republic five days after Lerdo's flight to the United States. When Lerdo and some of his ministers, among whom were Gen. Escobedo and Romero Rubio, abandoned the country, Jose M. Iglesias, then president of the court of justice, declared himself, in accordance with the constitution of 1857, president of the republic pro tem., which act was supported by the friends of law and order; but immediately afterward Gen. Diaz marched from Puebla to Mexico City, to the desert of the interior, with the purpose of attacking the troops supporting Iglesias. A conference was held between Gen. Diaz and Iglesias at the estate of La Capilla, but they could not agree. Gen. Diaz said he had no alternative but revolution; whereas upon Iglesias assumed the leadership that, if he had obtained dominion over the republic by military force, he would be a "fortunate soldier, but never a constitutional president." Such was the situation at the beginning of 1877; but the troops who were still faithful to the cause of Iglesias were driven back to Puebla. The military prestige of Diaz, the superior force at his command, and the desire to seek an early solution to the existing difficulties, were powerful motives for the recognition of the "plan of Tuxtepec" by many as the only practicable remedy. For a short period Mexico had four presidents at once: Lerdo, Iglesias, Mendez, and Diaz. Gen. Mendez was temporarily intrusted with the management of the government's affairs during Gen. Diaz's absence on his military expedition, and on the following day the elections took place for deputies to the congress of the union, thus president of the republic, and for magistrates of the supreme court of justice. Gen. Diaz was elected president. Congress assembled on 1 April, and on 5 May, 1877, Diaz took the oath of office, and was duly inaugurated as chief magistrate of the nation on 30 Nov., 1880. In June occurred the difficulties with the United States respecting American troops on the frontier, but in an interview at Piedras Negras, in July, between Gen. Ord and Treviño, these difficulties were amicably settled. The government of Gen. Diaz by the month of August had been officially recognized by those of Germany, Guatemala, San Salvador, and Italy; but not until March, 1878, was it finally recognized by the United States. In 1876-9 there were revolts in different parts of the country, which Diaz, with his experiment of 1875, had been able to head. It was his project to keep the promises made in his programme of Tuxtepec, his partisans in the press, and some of the most prominent men of the revolution, urged him to its fulfilment, saying that the only thing gained by eleven years of bloody struggle was the obtaining the presidency. Diaz, feeling that he was being pressed by his party, declared through "El Diario Oficial" that "the programme of Tuxtepec was nothing else but a heap of moral absurdities.
and material impossibilities, and that in consequence he was not able to fulfill the promises there made to the nation." The press that before supported Díaz now began to oppose him, and he found himself in the best position he could without the support of his own party, despised by the parties of Iglesias and Lerdo, and surrounded by an atmosphere of revolution and hatred. He thereupon organized a party composed of the imperialist and reactionary elements, and, in fact, of everybody, for he could not put it to himself. By war against his own party, subdued the revolution, exiled the editor of "La Colonia Española" and many journalists, imprisoned others, while at the same time he tried by all means to win over the army. In the night of 24 June, 1879, Teran, governor of Vera Cruz, executed nine citizens without any trial whatever. This execution is known by the name of "The Hecatomb of Vera Cruz," and it is charged that it took place by order of Díaz, but no such order has ever been produced. Similar acts were committed in other states, such as the execution, with all the form of a public trial, of V. C. and of Colon, and the imprisonment of Gen. Cortina. Gen. Negrete, Martinez, and others concealed themselves in order to avoid persecution. An editor of "El Comite" published an accusation in which 14 charges, including all sorts of cruel and robber, were attributed to Díaz; the accuser was imprisoned, denied intercourse with anybody, and was put out of the country in haste in July, 1879. As at the expiration of his presidential term, 30 Nov., 1880, Díaz could not be re-elected, he abandoned his powers to his successors, Gen. Gonzalez, while he himself took charge of one of the departments of the government, and was also elected chief justice of the Federal supreme court, but never took his seat. About the same time he was elected governor of Oaxaca, and retired from his other offices. Before the expiration of his term as governor he obtained leave of absence from the legislature, and, leaving the state in the hands of the lieutenant-governor, returned to the city of Mexico to attend to his coming contest for a second presidential term. During this period he had sent to Washington, where he had been well received. On 30 Nov., 1884, at the expiration of Gonzalez's term, Díaz was a second time inaugurated as president of the Mexican republic. During his first term concessions for building various railroad had been granted him to American corporations, but no work on them had been begun till the beginning of Gonzalez's administration. The subsidies that had been granted had been paid regularly, but on Díaz's second inauguration he found the treasury absolutely empty. Besides this, about three quarters of the customs revenues had been pledged by his predecessor. The first official act of Díaz was to repudiate these pledges, without interfering with the railroad subsidies, which, however, he was obliged to stop in June, 1885. The question of settling the public debt now arose anew. In the "Plan of Tuxtepec" a general repudiation of the sums due to England had been advised by Diaz, but this was afterward rejected as impolitic, and during the administration of Gonzalez a proposition was made to appropriate a vast sum of money for the payment of the English debt alone. The apprehension that Gonzalez would appropriate a large part of this sum caused public demonstrations of opposition by students and journalists. After the beginning of Díaz's second term a plan for the settlement of the whole debt was made by congress, and is now (1887) in process of execution. In 1886 several important revolts broke out in different parts of the country, but they were immediately suppressed. According to a law enacted by instigation of Díaz, 17 May, all rebels falling into the hands of the government were immediately executed as highwaymen. This law caused the death of many revolutionary chiefs, among them Gen. Garcia de la Cadena and Col. Lizalde. Gen. Negrete was imprisoned in Santiago Tlatelolco. The question raised by the arrest of Mr. Cutting Havens, that it was a Frenchman in the United States and Mexico. Secretary of State Bayard made an official demand for the immediate and unconditional release of Cutting, who had been arrested for publishing a libel in a newspaper that was issued in El Paso, Tex., but circulated also in Mexico. The trial continued, and Cutting was duly convicted and sentenced. Afterward the superior court reduced his sentence, and gave him credit for the time during which he had already been imprisoned, so that he was released. Gov. Ireland, of Texas, also complained that Arreuzes, a citizen of the United States, and he was ordered to be expelled from the United States, and the government of Mexico, including the munitions of war, together with the emperor himself and Gen. Miramón and Mejía. This letter caused a great sensation; but Gen. Leonardo Marquez declared, in "El Autonomista," that the affair was a trick of the Mexican republic. The proposal to deliver up Oaxaca, under condition that he be allowed to depart for the United States. In the latter part of 1886 a movement was set on foot to abolish the article of the constitution that forbids a president to be his own successor, with the intention of electing Gen. Diaz for a third term. Under the administration of Diaz manufactures have increased, the resources of the country have been developed, commerce has multiplied, education has been advanced, the revenues have been increased, and the public debt has been paid. The railroads and telegraphs are extending. While it has been far from perfect, there has been no public scandal in it, and it has been as clean as the circumstances of his surroundings have allowed.
DIÁZ, Sebastian, clergyman, b. in Santiago, Chili, in 1740; d. there in 1812. He was a Do- 
minican, versed in theology and church history, and master of the principal ancient and modern 
languages. He assisted in founding the convent of 
Our Lady of Bethlehem, Santiago, and became its 
prior in 1781. He was again elected in 1784, and 
finished the buildings that his predecessor had not 
been able to complete. He died in 1812. He wrote: 
"Noticia general de las cosas del Mundo"; "Tra- 
tado contra la falsa Piedad"; "Manual Dogmá- 
tico"; "Vida del Padre Manuel Acuña"; and "Vi-
da de Sor María de la Purificación Valdes."

DIBBLE, Sheldon, missionary, b. in Skaneate-
es, N. Y., 26 Jan., 1800; d. in the Hawaiian la-
waiian islands, 22 Jan., 1845. He was graduated at 
Hamilton college in 1827, and at Auburn theologi-
ical seminary in 1829; was ordained at Utica, N. Y., 
6 Oct., 1830, and sailed from New Bedford for 
Honolulu, 28 Dec., 1830, arriving on 9 June, 1831, 
with the fourth company of missionaries to the 
Hawaiian islands. He was stationed at Hilo until 
1836; but, his health not being good, he was as-
signed to the seminary at Lahainaluna, on the is-
land of Maui. Here his wife, Maria M. Tomlinson, 
 dau. of Troy N. Y., b. 12 May, 1812, was 
married. On 20 Nov. of that year Mr. Dibble sailed 
for the United States, where he made an extended 
tour, delivering lectures upon the islands and the 
missionary work. An abstract of these was published 
under the title "Hawaiian History" (New York, 
1839). He married Antoinette Tomlinson, dau. of 
Mal- 
lus, N. Y., and returned with her to his station, 
sailing from New York, 9 Oct., 1839. Mr. Dibble 
was among the foremost of the mission educators. 
He translated a part of the Old Testament, pre-
pared eight text-books on grammar, natural his-
tory, and scriptural history, in the Hawaiian lan-
guage, and wrote a "History of the Sandwich Isl-
ands Mission" (New York, 1839), and a "History of the 
Sandwich Islands" (Lahainaluna, 1848), which have 
pervious value as authentic history.

DIBRELL, George Gibbs, soldier, b. in White 
county, Tenn., 12 Apr., 1832. His common-
school education was supplemented by one term at 
East Tennessee university. He was a farmer and 
merchant, and was elected a member of the State con-
stitutional convention of Tennessee, on the union 
ticket, in February, 1861, and in July of the same 
year was elected to the legislature of Tennessee in August. Entering the Confederate 
army as a private, he was elected lieutenant-colonel, 
and was promoted colonel and brigadier-general 
of cavalry in 1864. He was detailed to escort 
the executive officers and treasure of the Confederate 
government after the evacuation of Richmond, 
and took charge of the archives at Greensboro, N. 
C., after the surrender of Lee's army. He was 
member of the constitutional convention of Ten-
nessee in 1870, and was twice elected a representa-
tive from that state in congress, serving from 5 
March, 1873, till 3 March, 1874.

DICK, James T., artist, b. in New York city in 
1834; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 10 Jan., 1868. He 
was the son of A. L. Dick, whose engraving of 
"The Last Supper" was regarded as a superior 
work of art. At the age of fourteen his son gained 
prizes awarded by the Art Almanach against 
Pizarro's attack, and was present at the 
triumph of Abancay, 12 July, 1837, the advance 
with the army, and the retreat to Cuzco in 
November, in the unfortunate battle of Salinas, 
28 April, 1838. Diaz was in command of the escort 
with the royal standard, and, after the defeat of 
Almagro's forces, Ruy Diaz was overtaken in his 
flight by Pizarro's soldiers, and killed.
travelling through Canada, the father and mother died, leaving eleven children. The eldest, a sister, determined to care for the other siblings and sister together. They finished their journey, and settled in Lanark county, Canada West. Mr. Dick's studies were pursued under grave disadvantages, but he succeeded and was graduated at Hamilton college, Clinton, N.Y., in 1841. He devoted himself to teaching the public school and missionary work for several years, and in 1854 established the "Gospel Tribune," in Toronto, C. W. In 1856 he invented a newspaper mailing-machine, the capacity of which, under successive improvements, was increased to 20,000 labor in a day of ten hours, pasted and attached by one operator to wrappers or papers. This invention is now in universal use.

DICK, Samuel, b. in New Jersey; d. there in November, 1812. He received a classical education, studied medicine, and practised his profession. He was a delegate from New Jersey in the Continental congress in 1783-4.

DICKENS, Augustus N., English journalist, b. in Landport, near Portsmouth, England, in 1828; d. in Chicago, Ill., 4 Oct., 1890. He was a brother of Charles Dickens, the novelist, and the original "Boz" pen name was given to him by his family. He was for some time a correspondent of the London "News." Emigrating to the United States, he purchased land at Amboy, on the Illinois Central railway, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, but failed. Subsequently he removed to Chicago with his family and became a corresponding clerk in the land-office of the Illinois Central railway, a place which he held till his death.

DICKERSON, James Stokes, clergyman, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 6 July, 1825; d. in Chicago, Ill., 5 Dec., 1888. He was graduated at Madison University in 1848, and in 1850 became associated with Dr. Martin B. Anderson in the publication of the New York "Recorder." After several years spent in this relation and in the service of the American Baptist publication society, he became proprietor and editor of the Philadelphia "Christian Chronicle." While thus engaged he began preaching, and in March, 1861, accepted the pastorate of the 2d Baptist church in Wilmington, Del. He subsequently served as pastor in Pittsburg, Pa., and in Boston, Mass., till failing health obliged him to return to the church which had patronized him in 1863 to 1866. In Chicago, he became joint proprietor and editor of the "Standard," a Baptist weekly paper. He received the honorary degree of D. D.

DICKERSON, Mahlon, statesman, b. in Hanover, N. J., 17 April, 1770; d. in Suckasunn, Morris co., N. J., 5 Oct., 1833. He was graduated at Princeton in 1790, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1793, and practised with success in Philadelphia. In 1805-8 he was quarter-master-general of Pennsylvania, and in 1808-10 recorder of the city court of Philadelphia. He returned to New Jersey, became judge of the supreme court and chancellor, and was elected a member of the legislature in 1814. In 1815 he was elected governor of New Jersey, and at the close of his term was sent to the U. S. senate. He was repeatedly re-elected on the bench of the U. S. district court for the district of New Jersey, and was a delegate to the State constitutional convention in 1844. In 1846-8 he was president of the American institute. He was largely interested in the mining and manufacture of iron in Morris county, and, although a state rights democrat, he voted for the protective tariff in Congress. He published "Speeches in Congress, 1826-46."—His brother, Philoemon, b. in Morris county, N. J., in 1788; d. in Paterson, N. J., 10 Dec., 1863. received a liberal education, studied law, and practised in Paterson. He served a term in congress in 1833-5, and was re-elected, but re-signed in 1836 to accept the governorship of New Jersey. In 1838 he was again elected to congress; but his election, as well as that of the other representatives from New Jersey except one, was contested, and he did not take his seat till 10 March, 1840, serving till the following March. He was afterward judge of the United States district court in New Jersey.

DICKERSON, William Fisher, A. M. E. bishop, b. in Woodbury, N. J., 18 Jan., 1844; d. in Columbia, S. C., in December, 1884. He was graduated at Lincoln university in 1870, and in 1876 appointed to represent his church at the general conference of the African Methodist Episcopal denomination. In 1880 he was elected thirteenth bishop, and given charge of the work in South Carolina and Georgia. He founded Allen university, Columbia, S. C., in 1880, of which he was president for four years. In 1881 he was a delegate to the ocumenical council in London, and travelled through France and Switzerland. He received the degree of D. D. from Wilberforce university in 1878.

DIECEY, Ebenezer, clergyman, b. near Oxford, Pa., 12 March, 1772; d. in Oxford, Pa., 31 May, 1831. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1792, was settled over the churches of Oxford in 1792, and became pastor of the Oxford church till his death. In 1822, with Dr. George Junkin and most of the associate Reformed clergy and their churches, he entered the Presbyterian connection. Princeton gave him the degree of D. D. in 1823. He published a "Tract to Parents," a pamphlet entitled "Plea for Christian Communion," and wrote for the "Christian Advocate" a series of letters on "Travels in Europe for Health in 1890" that were widely read.—His son, John Miller, b. in Oxford, Pa., 15 Dec., 1806; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 21 March, 1878, was graduated at Dickinson college in 1824, and at Princeton theological seminary in 1827. In 1828 he was employed in missionary labor in northeastern Pennsylvania, and the following year in Florida and southern Georgia. In 1830 he was a first pastor at Newcastle, Del., and after his father's death assumed charge of the church at Oxford, Pa., and that of Upper West Nottingham. He conducted the Oxford female seminary for fifteen years in addition to his pastoral duties. In 1836 he resigned his pastorate. He took the principal part in establishing the Ashmun institute (afterward Lincoln university) at Oxford, and was president of the board of trustees from 1854 till his death. He was also a
DICKEY, John McElroy, clergyman, b. in York district, S. C., 16 Dec., 1789; d. near New Washington, Pa., 24 Oct., 1876. He removed with his parents to Livingston county, Ky., in 1803, and, with a view to becoming a minister, studied the classics with his cousin, a clergyman, in the neighborhood, and afterward at Hardin Creek, where he was taken into the family of a person whose name is McElroy. He went to college, came out as a graduate, and taught school. He was licensed to preach in August, 1814, and removed to the territory of Indiana, being the third Presbyterian minister that had settled there. His church was at the forks of White river, near what is now Washington, Daviess co. In the following spring he went for his wife and house- hold goods, and in 1819 removed to the vicinity of Lexington, Scott co., to take charge of Pisgah and Lexington churches, the latter of which he was pastor till 1829, and of the former till within two years of his death. He went on missionary tours, organized many new churches in Indiana, and his connection with the beginnings of the Presbyterian church in that territory caused him to be widely known in his denomination. He published a history of the former Presbyterian church in Indiana (1888), and was preparing a continuation of it at the time of his death.

DICKEY, Robert Barry, Canadian jurist, b. in Amherst, Nova Scotia, 10 Nov., 1811. He studied law with Judge Stewart, of the vice-admiralty court, and was admitted to the bar in 1834. He was a judge and registrar of the probate court for many years, was a director of the Nova Scotia Electric Telegraph company, and was consul agent for the United States at Amherst, N. S., from 1836-64. He was a member of the Nova Scotia government to Great Britain on the subject of the Intercolonial railway in 1858, and to the Quebec union conference in 1884, and a member of the legislative council of Nova Scotia in 1858-67, when he was called to the Dominion senate.

DICKEY, Stephen Milton, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., near Paris, Ky., 12 Nov., 1812; d. in Atlantic City, N. J., 22 July, 1885. He was educated at Richmond college and the University of Virginia, and became pastor of the Baptist church in Charlottesville. He subsequently spent several years in promoting Sunday-school and colportage work, and then became pastor of the Leigh street Baptist church in Richmond, Va. He was associated with the Rev. Dr. Jeter as joint owner and editor of the "Religious Herald," and since the death of Dr. Jeter has been editor-in-chief of that journal, whose circulation and influence he has greatly extended. He has received the degree of D. D., from Union college, N. Y.

DICKEY, Anna Elizabeth, orator, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 28 Oct., 1842. Her father died when she was two years old, leaving her in poverty, and she was educated in the free schools of the society of Friends, of which her parents were members. Her early days were a continuous struggle against adverse circumstances, but she read eagerly, devoting all her earnings to the purchase of books. She wrote an article on slavery for the "Liberator" when only fourteen years old, and made her first appearance as a speaker in 1862. She spoke at five hundred meetings for discussion held by a body calling themselves "Progressive Friends," chiefly interested in the anti-slavery movement. A sneering and insolent tirade against women, by a person prominent at these meetings, caused the spirited girl a withering reply, her "Cavil at the Governess." In 1870 she spoke frequently on temperance and slavery. She taught school in Berks county, Pa., in 1859-60, and was employed in the U. S. mint in Philadelphia from April to December, 1861, but was dismissed for saving, in a speech in West Chester, that the battle of Bull Run was lost, not through ignorance and incompetence, but through
the treason of the commanding general" (McClellan). She then made lecturing her profession, speaking chiefly on political subjects. William Lloyd Garrison heard one of her anti-slavery speeches in an annual meeting of the Progressive Friends, held at Kennett, Chester co., Pa., with great delight, and on his return to Boston spoke of the "girl orator" in such terms that she was invited to speak in the fraternity course at Music Hall, Boston, in 1862, and chose for her subject the "National Crisis." From Boston she went to New Hamp-shire, at the request of the Repub-lican state committee, to speak in the gue- bernatorialcaucus, and thence was called to Connecticut. On election night a reception was tendered her at Hartford, and immediately thereafter she was invited to speak in Cooper institute by the Union League of New York, and shortly afterward in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, by the Union League of that city. From this time to the end of the civil war she spoke on war issues. In the autumn of 1863 she was asked by the Republican state committee of Pennsylvania to speak throughout the coal regions in the canvass for Curtin, the male orators at the committee’s command being afraid to trust themselves in a district that had recently been the scene of draft riots. Ohio offered her a large sum for her services, but she decided in favor of Pennsylvania. On 16 Jan., 1864, at the request of prominent senators and representatives, she spoke in the capitol at Washing- ton, giving the proceeds, over $1,900, to the Freed- men’s relief society. She also spoke in camps and hospitals, and did much in aid of the national cause. After her address was made she retired from the lyceum platform. On the termination of the war she spoke on "Reconstruction" and on "Woman’s Work and Wages." In 1869–70, after a visit to Utah, she lectured on "Whited Sepulchres." Later lectures, delivered in the northern and western states, were "Demagogues and Workingmen," "Joan of Arc," and "Between us be Truth," the last-named being delivered in 1873 in Pennsylvania and Missouri, where obnoxious bills on the social evil were before the legislatures. In 1876 Miss Dickinson, contrary to the advice of many of her friends, left the lecturing platform for the stage, making her first appearance in a play of her own, entitled "A Crown of Thorns." It was not favorably received by the critics, and Miss Dickinson afterward acted in Shakespeare’s tragedies, still meeting with little success. "Aurelian" was written in 1878 for John McCulloch, but was withdrawn by the author when the failing powers of the great tragedian made it apparent that he would be unable to appear in it. It has never been put upon the stage, but Miss Dickinson has given readings from it. She lectured on "Platform and Stage" in 1879, and in 1880 wrote "An American Girl" for Fanny Davenport, which was successful. Miss Dickinson's published works are "What Answer?" a novel (Boston, 1868); "A Paying In-
ied the doctrine afterward known as "popular sov-
ereignty." (See BUTTS, ISAAC.) Among the me-
asures that have since been adopted, Mr. Dickinson
earnestly advocated the free passage of weekly
newspapers through the mails in the county where
published. His conservative course in the senate
not only secured him the vote of Virginia for the
presidential nomination in the Democratic conven-
tion of 1800, but a strong personal letter from
Daniel Webster, 27 Sept., 1850, in which the
writer asserted that Mr. Dickinson's "noble, able,
manly, and patriotic conduct in support of the
great measures" of that session had "entirely won
his heart" and received his "highest regard." In
1832 President Pierce nominated Mr. Dickinson
for collector of the port of New York, and the
nomination was confirmed by the senate; but the
office was declined. At the beginning of the civil
war in 1861, Mr. Dickinson threw all his influence
on the side of the government regardless of party
considerations, as for the first three years de-
voted himself to addressing public assemblages in
New York, Pennsylvania, and the New England
states. In 1861 he was nominated for attorney-
general of his state, and was elected by 100,000
majority. He was nominated by President Lincoln
to the southern boundary question, but declined, as
he also did a nomination by Gov. Fen-
ton to fill a vacancy in the court of appeals of
the state of New York. He subsequently accepted
the office of district-attorney for the southern distric-
t of New York, and performed its duties almost to
the day of his death. In the Republican national
convention of 1864, when President Lincoln
was renominated, Mr. Dickinson received 150 votes
for the vice-presidential nomination. As a debater he
was clear, profound, and logical, and not infre-
quently unhinged his opponents with a sarcastic
utterance. His speeches were ornamented with clas-
sical allusions and delivered without apparent ef-
fort. Among his happiest efforts are said to have
been his speech in the National democratic conven-
tion at Baltimore in 1832, in which, having rec-
ognized at the outset his party in favor of
Gen. Cass, and his eulogy of Gen. Jackson in 1845,
Mr. Dickinson's brother has published his "Life
and Works" (2 vols., New York, 1867).

DICKINSON, Edward, lawyer, b. in Amherst,
Mass., 1 Jan., 1800; d. in Boston, 16 June, 1874.
He was the son of the founder of Amherst college.
At the age of 18 he opened a law-office in Amherst in
1818, where he continued the practice of his profes-
sion until his death. A few months previous to that
event he resigned in favor of his son the treasurership of Amherst, an office he had
held uninterrupted from 1835. In 1838-9 and
1873 he was chosen a member of the Massachusetts
assembly, and was elected state senator in 1842-3.
In 1845-7 he served as a member of the governor's
council, and from 1853 till 1855 sat in the lower
house of congress, having been elected by the whig
party. Having been elected to the legislature in
1857 that he might secure to his native town the
advantages of the Massachusetts Central railroad,
he delivered an address in the interests of the
residents with a force and ability which
occasioned the applause of the house, and
died of apoplectic in the same day.

DICKINSON, John, publicist, b. in Maryland,
13 Nov., 1732; d. in Wilmington, Del., 14 Feb.,
1808. He was the son of Samuel D. Dickinson,
who removed to Delaware, became chief justice of
the court of common pleas, and died in 1799, seventy-one. John studied law in Philadelphia,
and subsequently passed three years in reading in
the Temple in London. On his return he practised
successfully in Philadelphia. His first appearances
in public life were as a member of the Pennsylvania
assembly in 1784, and of the Continental congress
convened in New York to oppose the stamp-act in
1765. In the latter year he began to write against
the policy of the British government, and, being a
member of the 1st Continental congress (1774),
was the author of a series of state papers put forth
by that body, which won for him a glowing tribute
from Lord Chatham. Among them were the " Ad-
dress to the Inhabitants of Quebec," the first "Pe-
tition to the King," the "Address to the Armies.",
the second "Petition to the King," and the "Ad-
dress" to the several states. Of the first "Peti-
tion," which has been credited to Lee, it has been
said that "it will remain an imperishable monu-
ment to the glory of its author and of the assem-
bly of which he was a member, so long as fervid-
and manly eloquence and chaste and elegant com-
position shall be appreciated." In June, 1776, he
opposed the adoption of the Declaration of Indep-
endence because he doubted the wisdom of the mea-
sure "without some preludary trials of our
strength," and before the terms of the confeder-
acy were settled and foreign assistance made
certain. When the question came to be voted upon,
he abstained himself intentionally, but proved
that his patriotism was not inferior to
that of those who differed with him,
by enlisting as a private in the army and
remaining in the field until the end of his
term of service.
He served again as a
private in the sum-
mer of 1777 in Del-
aware, and in October of the same year
was commissioned as a brigadier-
gen-
DICKEY, Jonathan, clergyman, b. in Hadley, Mass., 28 April, 1868; d. in Elizabethtown, N. J., 7 Oct., 1874. He was graduated at Yale in 1896, and in 1908 was installed pastor of the church at Elizabethtown, N. J., and in 1917, he was elected president of the academy. Dr. Dickinson was elected president, 22 Oct., 1746. In assuming this office he did not change his habits, as he had been accustomed during a portion of his ministry to receive young men for instruction in different branches preparatory to their entering upon the study of some profession. He died the year following, but lived long enough to leave upon the institution the permanent impress of his character. His works are largely controversial, being written in defense of what he considered fundamental truths. Among them are "Reasonableness of Christianity: Four Sermons" (1752); "The True Scripture History of the Holy Bible," etc. (1751); and "Familiar Letters to a Gentleman" (1745; 3d ed., Edinburgh, 1757). A collection of many of his writings was published in 1798.

DICKEY, Mary Clare, superior of Carmelites, b. in London, England, in 1755; d. in Baltimore, Md., in 1830. She was educated in France, where she joined the order of the Carmelites, and was afterward a member of that order in Antwerp, and was one of the four Carmelites that left Europe to establish a convent in the United States in 1790. They landed at Port Tobacco, Md., and took possession of their house, which was the first conventual establishment in the United States. In 1800 Sister Mary Clare Dickinson was elected superior, and was in constant charge of the convent until her death in 1830.

DICKEY, Michael, journalist, b. in Denmark, Lewis co., N. Y., 1 June, 1822. He is the son of the late Barnabas Dickinson, who removed from the United States to Canada about 1812, and was the founder of Dickinson's Landing on the St. Lawrence, and the first contractor for the conveyance of the mails, then carried on men's backs, from Montreal westward. His son was educated at the schools of Cornwall and Prescott, and at the academies of Lowville and Denmark, N. Y. He began the business of forwarding in 1844 between Montreal and Toronto, where he extended his line to Quebec and Lake Champlain, with branch offices at Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Burlington, and Whitehall. His fleet now consists of sixteen steamers and sixty barges. From 1850 till 1857 he was associated with J. M. Currier in the business in Chicago, and in 1858 he retied from the forwarding business. In 1864 he was elected mayor of Ottawa, and was re-elected by acclamation the two succeeding years. At the general election of 1882 he was elected to the Dominion parliament.

DICKEY, Clerk, William, b. in New York city, 21 Nov., 1804; d. in Fordham, N. Y., 16 Aug., 1874. He was graduated at Yale in 1823, and, after studying for two years at Princeton seminary, was ordained as a Presbyterian minister on 24 Oct., 1828. He held pastorates in New York city, and Brooklyn till 1843, when he retired on account of failing health, and devoted himself to literary work. From 1850 till 1872 he was pastor of a church at Inwood, New York city. The University of New York gave him the degree of D. D. in 1870. In 1849 he published "Scenes from Sacred History" (New York, 1849); "Responses from the Sacred Oracles" (1850); "Religion Teaching by Example"; "Life and Times of Howard"; and "Resurrection of Jesus Christ, Historically and Logically Viewed" (Philadelphia, 1855).

DICKEY, Rodolphus, clergyman, b. in Deerfield, Mass., in 1787; d. there in 1868. He graduated at Yale in 1805, studied law in Northampton, was admitted to the bar in 1808, and practised his profession in Springfield, Mass., till 1811, acting as clerk of the courts in his native county for eight years. On leaving this office he was ordained deacon by Bishop Griswold, of the Protestant Episcopal church, and removed to South Carolina, where he founded the parishes of Charleston and Pendleton. During the first eighteen months he traveled more than 3,000 miles on horseback. He was advanced to the priesthood in 1822, and returned the following year to Deerfield, which residence he retained till the close of his life. For six years he preached at Montague, Mass., after which, in 1839, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the presidency of Harvard College. He published his own translation of the New Testament, with notes (Boston, 1833), and several law, geographical, and other text-books, including a "Geographical and Statistical View of Massachusetts Proper."
DICKSON, Andrew Flinn, clergyman, b. in Charleston, S. C., 9 Nov., 1823; d. in Tuscaloosa, Ala., in 1879. He was graduated at Yale in 1843, studied theology at Lane and Yale seminaries, and was ordained as a Presbyterian in 1852. His first church was at John's Island, S. C., where nine-tenths of his congregation were negroes. He then held pastorates at Orangeburg, S. C., New Orleans, La., and Charleston, S. C., was district secretary of the American Sunday-school union in 1855-7, chaplain in the Confederate army in 1861-3, and had charge of the Southern general assembly's colored theological institute at Tuscaloosa, Ala., from 1876 till his death. He published "Plains of Desolation" (1856-90); "The Temptation in the Desert" (1872); and "The Light, is it Waning?" which gained a prize offered by Richard Fletcher (1878).

DICKSON, Cyrus, clergyman, b. in Erie county, Pa., 20 Dec., 1813; d. in Baltimore, 11 Sept., 1881. He was graduated at Jefferson college in 1837, licensed to preach by Erie presbytery in 1838, and held pastorates in Franklin, Pa., Wheeling, Va., and Baltimore, Md. Washington college gave him the degree of D. D. in 1868. After the union church relations were established between the Presbyterian church, in 1870, Dr. Dickson was chosen permanent clerk of the general assembly, and soon afterward secretary of the board of home missions, also representing the board at the Pan-Presbyterian council in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1877. His death was the result of overwork. A memoir of him was published by Rev. Samuel J. M. Eaton, D. D. (New York, 1885).

DICKSON, James A., actor, b. in London, England, in 1774; d. in Boston, Mass., 1 April, 1856. He made his first appearance on the stage in Boston, Mass., in 1794, as Neville in "The Belles Stratagem," and first appeared on the New York stage, at the John street theatre, 18 Aug., 1797, as John in "The Spoiled Child." Afterward he became eminent as an actor of comic old men. He was a member of the American theatrical company in 1817. He came to Canada in 1837, was educated at the Congregational college, Toronto, and at McGill college, Montreal, being graduated in 1866. Immediately afterward he was called to the Congregational church in London, Ontario, where he remained for six years, during three of which he edited the "Gospel Message." In 1871 he was called to the Northern Congregational church, Toronto, where he remained until 1879, when he became a Presbyterian. While in Toronto he was given the highest of the gift of the Congregational church, being elected chairman of the Congregational union of Ontario and Quebec in 1877. In 1879 he was called to the pastorate of a Presbyterian church in Galt. He has been a prolific writer for religious journals, and many of his sermons and essays have been published.

DICKSON, John, statesman, b. in Kean, N. H., in 1778; d. in West Bloomfield, N. Y., 22 Feb., 1852. He was graduated at Middlebury in 1808, and while reading law at Milton, N. Y., in 1808-12, taught languages and mathematics. He was admitted to the bar and practised law in West Bloomfield, N. Y., from 1813 till 1825, in Rochester, N. Y., from 1825 till 1828, and subsequently in West Bloomfield. He was a member of the New York assembly in 1829-30, and of Congress from 1831 till 1835. In Feb. 1845, he had made "the first important anti-slavery speech ever made in congress." He was known as "Honest John Dickson," and was the author of a work entitled "Remarks on the Presentation of Several Petitions for the Abolition of Slavery and the Slave-trade in the state of New York." In 1805 he was a member of the medical faculty and professor of surgery, and during his visit to Great Britain, in 1860, he obtained a recognition of the medical degree of Queen's university. In 1882 he was appointed Surgeon to the provincial penitentiary in Kingston, and in 1860 he was President of the Medical Society of Rockwood lunatic asylum. While holding these offices he prepared regularly "Prison Reports" and "Asylum Reports," and, in accordance with his suggestions, the conditions of those confined there was materially improved. In 1866 he was among the refusals to Canada in the reduction of the system of voluntary labor among the insane, and the abolition of the use of alcohol and beer. In 1866 the medical department of Queen's college became the Royal college of physicians and surgeons in connection with Queen's university, for which he obtained the necessary charter, and to which he was appointed president and professor of surgery, offices which he held through his lifetime. Dr. Dickson was a member of numerous societies, and held the degrees of M. R. C. P., London, M. R. C. S., London, and F. R. C. S., England; also D. M. and F. R. C. S. In 1853 he was knighted by the King of S. Edinburgh. He published numerous scientific papers and public addresses in English and Canadian medical journals.

DICKSON, Samuel Henry, physician, b. in Charleston, S. C., 20 Sept., 1798; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 31 March, 1872. His father, who was of Scottish descent, emigrated from Ireland before the Revolution, and fought in that contest under Gen. Lincoln. Samuel was graduated at Yale in 1814, and, after studying medicine in Charleston and at the University of Pennsylvania, received his diploma from the latter in 1819. He had had a large practice in Charleston, and in 1823 delivered a course of lectures on physiology and pathology in that city before about thirty medical students. He was active in securing the establishment of a medical college in Charleston, and on its organization, in 1824, became professor of the theory and practice of medicine. He resigned his chair in 1832, but in the following year, on the reorganization of the institution as the medical college of South Carolina, was re-elected. He was professor of the practice of medicine in the University from 1847-50, but in the latter year resumed his chair in Charleston. From 1858 until his death he held the same chair in Jefferson medical college, Phila-
The University of New York gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1853. Dr. Dickson wrote not only on professional but on literary and current topics, and added a graceful style to thoroughness of learning. He published "Dengue; its History, Pathology, and Treatment" (Philadelphia, 1836); "Manual of Pathology"; "Practice of Medicine" (2 vols., New York, 1847); "Essays on Life, Sleep, Pain, etc." (1832); "Elements of Medicine" (1853); and "Studies in Pathology and Therapeutics" (1867). He also contributed largely to medical and other current literature, and published many occasional essays and addresses, including an address before the Yale Phi Beta Kappa society in 1842, on "Pursuit of Happiness," and a pamphlet on slavery, asserting the essential inferiority of the negro race (1845).—His daughter, Jeanle A., has contributed largely, in prose and verse, to the literature.

DICKSON, Thomas, capitalist, b. in Lander, Scotland, 20 March, 1822; d. in Morristown, N. J., 31 July, 1884. He was the son of a Scottish machinist, and emigrated with his parents to Canada in 1835. Afterward they settled in Carbondale, Pa., where Dickson received an incomplete education, and at the age of thirteen had charge of the horses and mules of the canal company. In 1888 he entered the employ of Charles T. Pierson in Carbondale. This business passed through the hands of several persons, including Joseph Benjamin, whose partner he became in 1845. In 1852 he turned his attention to iron manufacture, and purchased an interest in a foundry and machine-shop. Four years later he established the Dickson Manufacturing company for the building of steam-engines and locomotives for the coal department of the Delaware and Hudson canal company. Four years later he was made general superintendent of the company, then vice-president, and president in 1896, which office he held continuously until his death. During his connection with the company its annual output of iron received from 500,000 to over 4,000,000 tons. Its mining operations were gradually extended over an area of forty-four miles, and it acquired control of an extensive railway system. In 1878 Mr. Dickson organized a company for the purchase of a large tract of iron land on the shores of Lake Champlain. Furnaces were erected, and the best quality of pig-iron and Bessemer metal was produced. Besides controlling the affairs of these corporations, he was a director in twenty other companies. His home was in Scranton, where he gathered a large collection of books and fine paintings, and was known as a liberal donor to various charities.

DIDIER, Franklin James (dy-deer), author, b. in Baltimore, Md., in 1794; d. there in 1840. He became a physician in Baltimore, and was a frequent contributor to the medical journals of his time. In 1831 he published a paper foretelling a civil war between the northern and southern states, caused by the slavery question. Dr. Didier was the author of "Didier's Letters from Paris" (New York, 1821); and "Franklin's Letters to his Kinsfolk" (Philadelphia, 1829). His son, Eugene Lemoune, author, b. in Baltimore, Md., 22 Dec., 1838, spent seven years at Loyola college, but was not graduated. After five more years of private study he began a mercantile career, but gave it up in 1865 to devote himself to literary work. He founded in Baltimore a weekly journal entitled "Southern Society," and in 1869-70 was deputy marshal of the U. S. supreme court, being specially detailed to act as secretary to Chief-Justice Chase. He has written much over the signatures "Le Moune," "Paul Bird," "Eugene Lemoune," and "A. N. D. B."—was aggressive and fearless. He has published "Life of Edgar A. Poe" (New York, 1876); "Life and Letters of Madame Bonaparte" (1879; republished in London, and translated into French and Italian); and a "Primer of Criticism" (1889).
DIENTE, Juan (dee-ayn'-tay), Spanish soldier, b. in Petraranda, Spain, about 1497; d. in Guanamga, Peru, 30 Nov., 1543. He sailed in the Armada of the court of Italy and Flanders, and distinguished himself by his daring exploits in the enemy's camp. Owing to his extraordinary swiftness as a runner, in which he outstripped a horse, he was called " the shadow." While still an ensign, Diente went to Darien, Colombia, with the inventory and a company, took part in the conquest of Nueva Granada. Soon afterward he joined Diego de Almagro, and arrived in Peru in February, 1533, commanding a company. In October of that year, near Bicunas, he had engagements with the Indians, killing a chief in one of them. The latter story that he is said to have, and his peculiar way of fighting the Indians, gave rise among them to the belief that Diente was a supernatural being. Diente won his greatest distinction at the memorable siege of Cuzco, in February, 1534. During the terrible night of the 20th of that month, in one of the streets of the city, the Indians surprised and set fire to the city. Diente was seen jumping from roof to roof, in pursuit of the incendiaries, across the streets. In this same night, assaulting one of the Indian forts, he was the first to enter it. In this engagement, with the Indians and also in the civil war of 1537 between Almagro and Pizarro, Diente joined Diego de Almagro in the conquest of Chili, and served during the whole campaign, commanding the infantry. In 1538 he distinguished himself in the battle of Yucay, and from that date he served under Almagro, taking part in several engagements with the Indians, and also in the civil war of 1537 between Almagro and Pizarro. On 26 April, 1538, he participated in the battle of Salinas. Some time afterward he went to Lima, and, finding himself in reduced circumstances, took part in the conspiracy against Pizarro, receiving from one of his followers a proclamation of Almagro's as the legitimate governor, exacted from the city corporation the acknowledgment of the new government, and compelled the dependent towns to accept it. He served during the whole campaign against the rebellious Indian, and commanded the reserve in the battle of Vaucorpe, and filled important commissions from Almagro's son. On 16 Nov., 1542, at the battle of Chupas, lost by Almagro's party, Diente was at the head of a column, and, falling a prisoner, was summarily tried by Judge Gema, and hanged at Guanamga as an accomplice in the murder of Pizarro.

DIEREVILLE, M., French traveller, b. in Pont-Levèque, Normandy, about 1670. He had become somewhat noted as a poet through his contributions to the "Mercure galant," when he embarked as supercargo on a vessel bound for Canada in 1699. He reached Acadia after a voyage of fifty-four days, and exchanged the greater part of the merchandise he had brought for the products of the colony. Although he gained great popularity among the fishermen, who supplied him with most of his goods, and although the company was able to obtain in twenty years, he was badly treated by the association for which he acted, and returned to France in 1700. He published "Relation du voyage du Port Royal de l'Acadie, ou Nouvelle-France, dans laquelle on voit un détail des diverses usances et coutumes des Français qui y sont établis, les manière des différentes nations sauvages, leurs superstitions et leurs chasses avec une dissertation exacte sur le castor et les autres animaux, Amsterdam, 1708." Dierreville intended to write his narrative in verse; but, when some of his friends told him that if he did so it would be looked on as a fable, he compromised by writing his account partly in verse and partly in prose. His fondness for poor rhymes did not prevent him from giving all his ideas of Acadia. He does justice to the inhabitants and to their attachment to their mother country, and attributes the poverty of the country to the obstacles placed in the way of commerce. While he describes very fully the animals of Acadia and the manners of the people, he was of little value to his predecessors. He has assigned it to the genus Lonicera; Jussieu restored the genus Diererville. Tournefort says that Dierreville was a surgeon, Haller that he was a merchant. The probability is that he was both.

DIESKAU, Jean Erdman, Danish-Swedish soldier, b. in Saxon, 1701; in Surma, near Paris, 8 Sept., 1707. He was an attendant to Marshal Saxé, and visited St. Petersburg in that officer's interest in 1741. He also served under Saxé in the Netherlands, and in 1748 became brigadier-general of infantry and commander-in-chief of the forces sent to Canada on 20 Feb., 1755, with the rank of major-general, at the head of French troops, to conduct the campaign against the English. With 600 savages, as many Canadians, and 200 regulars, he ascended Lake Champlain to its head, designing to attack Fort Edward; but the Indians fired on the French, and gave the English a good opportunity of attacking the Canadians, who retired in good order. The French returned to Lake George by mistake. On 8 Sept. he was informed by scouts that a detachment of 1,000 men under Col. Ephraim Williams, of Massachusetts, had been sent against him, and, disposing his men in ambush in the form of a horseshoe, he surprised the enemy and put them to flight. After pursuing their opponents to the British camp, the Indians halted, the Canadians became alarmed, and Dieskau, with his 200 regulars, was forced to sustain the fight. For five hours the New England militia kept up the most violent fire that has been known in America. Almost all the French soldiers perished, and Dieskau himself was thrice wounded; but he refused to retire, and seated himself on a stump, exposed to the bullets. Finally, seeing a soldier approaching as if to capture him, Dieskau put his hand into his pocket for his watch, which he intended to give to his captor; but the man, supposing that he was drawing a pistol, shot him, inflicting a wound that ultimately caused his death. Dieskau was kept a prisoner till 1783, when he was exchanged and returned to France, where he was given a pension.

DIGGES, Sir Dudley, English politician, b. in 1583; d. in 1639. He was the son of Sir Thomas Digges, the celebrated geometer, was ambassador to Russia in 1618, and in 1621 was elected to parliament, where he was active in the impeachment of the Duke of Buckingham. He was twice imprisoned in the Fleet by Charles L., whom he had offended, but was released on apologizing to the king, and in 1630 was appointed master of the rolls. He was a friend of Henry Hudson, and in 1610 was one of those who fitted out that explorer for his last voyage. He was also a member of the commission appointed by the privy council "to consider how the plantation of Virginia now stand-
eth, and to consider what commodity may be raised in those parts." He published several political works.—His son, Edward, governor of Virginia, b. in England in 1620; d. in Virginia, 15 March, 1675, introduced the culture of the silk-worm into Virginia, giving attention to it at Denbigh, on James river, and at Botetford, eight miles from Williamsburg, and employed two native Armenians skilled in the business. He was given a seat in the council in November, 1644, "having given a signal testimony of his fidelity to this colony and commonwealth of England." He was elected governor by the General Assembly in May, 1653, and received a salary of 25,000 pounds of tobacco, with the duties levied on vessels, and marriage-license fees. In the latter part of the year he gave up his office, and was sent as one of the colony's agents to England to treat with prominent merchants about the price of tobacco, and also to secure the rights of the colony. He bore a letter to Cromwell from the assembly, and, by his social position, did much to settle the long-pending controversy between the colony and Lord Baltimore.—Another son, Dudley, b. about 1612; d. in 1648, published a treatise on "Ten Fables of Subject taking up Arms against their Sovereigns" (1649).

DILLER, Joseph Silas, geologist, b. in Plainfield, Pa., 27 Aug., 1850. He was graduated at Lawrence scientific school of Harvard in 1876, and spent two years in post-graduate studies at Harvard and at the university in Gottingen. From 1873 till 1877 he taught in the State normal school in Westfield, Mass., and from 1881 till 1886 was geologist of the Assoc expedition. In 1886 he became assistant geologist on the U. S. geological survey, with an assignment to study that capacity has travelled extensively throughout the United States. He is a member of several scientific societies, and author of numerous papers that have been published in scientific journals in the United States and in Europe, the principal of which are "Notes on the Geology of the Tread" (1889); "Diamonds in the United States" (1886); and "Notes on the Geology of Northern California" (1886).

DILLON, Arthur, Count, French soldier, b. in France in 1750; d. in Paris in 1794. He was colonel of the Dillon regiment of the Irish brigade. When the court of Versailles complained of the lack of amity and commerce with the United States in 1776, his regiment was one of those demanding and obtaining the privilege of being the first to fight the English. Count Dillon embarked at Brest, in the squadron of M. de la Motte Picquet, with the first battalion of his regiment, for the West Indies, on 5 April, 1779. The junction of Picquet and D'Estaing enabled the latter to carry out his design of conquering the island of Grenada from the English. An attack was made on the British, after landing, in which Count Dillon distinguished himself at the head of his column, and was wounded, but did not withdraw until after the action. The French were successful. Count Dillon also took a prominent part in the capture of St. Eustache, Tobago, and St. Christopher, and was present at the downfall of the colony. He drew up a code of laws for the government of the island so excellent that the English, on recovering possession, did not interfere with them. When he appeared at a levee of George III., the lord chancellor said to him: "Count Dillon, we know you to be a brave and able soldier, but we were not aware that you were so good a lawyer. We have investigated and confirmed all your judgments and all your decrees delivered during your government." The count was elected deputy from Martinique to the states-general in 1789. He defended the interests of the colonists, although he opposed the freedom of the slaves as inopportune. He was chosen commander of a division in 1792, and fought successfully on the plains of Champagne and in the forests of Argonne, but was accused of wishing to divide the army against Paris, and was suspended. He was, however, soon released and restored to his command, when he gained an important advantage over the Prussians. He was again arrested and condemned in 1794. At the foot of the scaffold he cried with a firm voice, "Vive le Roi!" and received the sentence of death. After this he left the stage for a time and wrote several melodramas and magazine articles. He returned to the stage and made a tour of the provinces, going to London and appearing at the City of London theatre as Hamlet. His next engagement was with Mr. Douglas at the Marylebone theatre, where he was stage-manager, leading man, and dramatist. At this period of his life he made a resolution that he would lose London and not return to it until he had "starred" in every town and city of importance in Britain, which resolve seems to have been kept. During his absence from London he was for a season manager of the Shefield theatre. He returned to London in 1856 and made his first appearance at Sadler's Wells theatre, and afterward took the Lyceum theatre, where he resided. He then appeared in London at the St. James, Sadler's Wells, Marylebone, and Standard theatres. In 1861 he came to the United States and opened at the Winter Garden, New York; 24 Jan., as Belphégor, and then "starred" through the country until 1863, when he went to Australia. He returned here in 1866 and opened at Niblo's Garden, and again went on a tour of the country. He reappeared in London, England, at Sadler's Wells theatre, 17 Feb., 1868, as King Lear. He then acted on Drury Lane theatre, when Byron's "Manfred" was revived. He reappeared at Drury Lane theatre on 28 Sept., 1878, acting Leonides in "A Winter's Tale." After this engagement he acted only in the provinces. Mr. Dillon was an excellent actor, but was considered much better in melodrama than in tragedy.

DILLON, Arthur, b. in Mayo, Ireland, in 1814; d. in Killiney, Ireland, in 1866. He studied for the priesthood in the Royal college of Maynooth, and for the law at Trinity college, Dublin, where he made the acquaintance of the young men that afterward formed the Young Ireland party. He was a member of the Young Ireland Society. In 1843 he was called to the bar, and shortly afterward took part in establishing the "Nation" newspaper. He was opposed to an insurrection, but felt bound in honor to follow Smith
O'Brien in 1848. After the failure of this attempt he escaped to the Arran islands, where he was protected by the peasants, although a large reward was offered for his capture. He returned to Ireland, and then to the United States, and was admitted to the bar in New York. In 1852 he returned to Ireland, and in 1865 he was elected a member of the British parliament, where he defended the interests of the country up to his death.

DILLON, John Forrest, jurist, b. in Montgomery county, N. Y., 25 Dec., 1831. He went to Iowa when about eight years old, and was graduated at the medical department of Iowa university, but, after practising about six months, began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. He was in the same year elected state prosecuting attorney, and in 1858 became judge of the 7th judicial district of Iowa. He was elected in 1862 for a second term, but before its expiration was chosen to the supreme bench of the state for six years, during the last two of which he served as chief justice. He was re-elected to the supreme bench in 1869, but in December of that year was commissioned by President Grant U. S. circuit judge for the 8th judicial circuit. He held that office till 1879, when he accepted the professorship of law at the University of the State of Iowa, and took charge of the diploma law-school. He held this professorship for three years, when he resigned it, and gave his attention wholly to the practice of his profession in New York city. Judge Dillon is a member of the Institut de droit international, and of the Association for the reform and diffusion of the law of nations. He is the author of "U. S. Circuit Court Reports" (5 vols., 1871–90); "Municipal Corporations" (Chicago, 1872); "Removal of Causes from State to Federal Courts" (1875); and "Maritime Law" (1876).—Dillwyn's "Reflections." A memoir of his life has been published. See "Friends' Library," vol. viii.

DILLWYN, George, member of the Society of Friends, b. in Philadelphia, 26 Feb., 1798; d. 23 June, 1831. He entered into business in Philadelphia in 1798, but did not succeed. Afterward he became a Quaker preacher, and in this capacity visited the southern states. In 1818 he went to England, where he resided for the next eighteen years, his religious services being limited to London and its vicinity. In 1828 he returned to the United States and settled at Burlington, N. J. He claimed to have a foreknowledge of events, and this impression tended to increase his influence in his denomination. He was the author of "Dillwyn's Reflections." A memoir of his life has been published. See "Friends' Library," vol. viii.

DIMAN, Byron, governor of Rhode Island, b. in Bristol, R. I., in 1795; d. there, 1 Aug., 1865. He was educated under the private tuition of Alexander V. Griswold, afterward bishop of Massachusetts, and at an early age entered the counting-house of James De Wolf. He afterward engaged extensively in the whale-fishery, and, as that declined, turned his attention to manufacturing. He was for many years either a state senator or a member of the lower house, and was lieutenant-governor of the state for three years. In 1846 he was elected governor, in the exciting canvass attending the disruption of the "Law-and-Order" party, and served one term. Gov. Diman had a reputation as a banked and was fond of antiquarian research.—His son, Jeremiah Lewis, clergyman, b. in Bristol, R. I., 1 May, 1831; d. in Providence, R. I., 3 Feb., 1881, was graduated at Brown in 1851, and afterward studied in the universities of Halle, Heidelberg, and Berlin. He was graduated in 1856 at the theological seminary in Andover, Mass, and was pastor of the 1st Congregational church in Fall River in 1856–90, and of the Harvard church at Brookline in 1860–94. In 1894 he was appointed professor of history and political economy in Brown university. In 1870 he received the degree of D. D. Many of his sermons and addresses have been published, and he contributed many articles to periodicals. He published in book-form "The Theistic Argument" (Boston, 1881), and "Orations and Essays" (1882). His "Memoirs" have been written by Caroline Hazard (Boston, 1887).

DIMICK, Justin, soldier, b. in Hartford county, Conn., 5 Aug., 1800; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 13 Oct., 1871. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1826, and assigned to the 1st artillery. After serving at various posts, and as assistant instructor of infantry tactics at West Point for a few months in 1822, he was promoted to 1st lieutenant in the 1st artillery, 1 May, 1824, and brevetted captain, 1 May, 1824, for ten years' faithful service in one grade. He was given his full commission in 1828, and brevetted major, 8 May, 1836, for gallant conduct in the Florida war, having on that date killed two Seminole Indians in personal encounter while skirmishing near Hernandez plantation. He was engaged insuppressing the Seminole Indians in the Seminole war of 1835–6, and was commissioned a lieutenant-colonel of an artillery battalion of the army of occupation in Texas in 1845–6, and during the Mexican war received two brevets, that of lieutenant-colonel, 20 Aug., 1847, for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco, and that of colonel on 13 Sept., for his services at the storming of Chapultepec, where he was wounded. Besides these battles, he was at Resaca de la Palma, La Hoya, and the capture of the city of Mexico. He served again against Florida Indians in 1849–50 and 1850–1, was made major in the 1st artillery, 1 April, 1850, lieutenant-colonel, 5 May, 1857, and commanded the Fort Monroe artillery school in 1859–61. He was promoted to colonel on 28 Oct., 1861, and commanded the depot of prisoners of war at Fort Warren, Mass., until 1 Jan., 1864. He was retired from active service on 1 Aug., 1866, and in 1864–5 was member of the 45th in the U. S. army near Washington, D. C. On 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. army, "for long, gallant, and faithful services to his country."

—His son, Justin E., d. near Chancellorville, Va., 5 May, 1863, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1861, served as 1st lieutenant of the 1st artillery, and received mortal wounds in the battle of Chancellorville.

DIMITRY, Alexander, educator, b. in New Orleans, La., 7 Feb., 1865; d. there, 30 Jan., 1883. His father, Andreas Dimitriu, a native of the island of Hydra, on the coast of Greece, went to New Orleans in 1794, and was for many years a merchant there. Alexander was graduated at George-town college, D. C., and soon afterward became editor of the New Orleans Bee. He was a fine pistol shot and an accomplished fencing master, but his early manhood took part in several duels, either as principal or second. He was subsequently a professor at Baton Rouge college, and in 1824 was employed in the general post-office department. On his return to Louisiana in 1842 he created and organized the first secular system of public education in the state, and was state superintendent of schools in 1842–51. In 1866 he became translator to the state depart-
DIMOCK, George, naturalist, b. in Springfield, Mass., 17 May, 1852. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1872, and received a master of arts degree in zoological studies there the following year, and a doctor of philosophy degree in 1874 in Cambridge. He is a naturalist and writer. His works include several volumes on entomology, and he has contributed numerous articles to scientific journals. His works include "The Anatomy of the Mouthparts of some Insects of the Order of Diptera" (Boston, 1881), and is now (1887) preparing for publication the genealogy of the Dimmock family.

DIMOCK, Susan, physician, b. in North Carolina in 1847; lost on the "Schiller," which was wrecked on the Iceland in 1872. She was educated at the New York University, and at Leipzig University, where she graduated with honors, and afterward studied at Vienna. Returning to Boston, she became physician of the Hospital for women and children.

DINGLEY, Nelson, Jr., journalist, b. in Durham, Me., 15 Feb., 1862. He was graduated at Dartmouth College; was a reporter on the "New York Tribune," and is now a writer on the "New York World," where he has been for several years with the "Mail and Express." Mr. Dingley has contributed to current literature, and has published a "History and Geography of Louisiana" (New York, 1877), which has since been used in the public schools of that state.

DINNIES, Anna Feyer, poet, b. in Georgetown, S. C., in 1816. Her father, W. F. Shackelford, an eminent lawyer, removed to Charleston, where she was educated by the Misses Ramsay. At the age of fourteen she married John C. Dinnies, of St. Louis, Mo., where she resided until 1846, when the family removed to New Orleans, La. Before her marriage she had written many of the poems that she published later under the pen-name "Moina," among them the "Channel Ship." In 1854 she contributed to the "Catholic Standard," a weekly edited by her husband, a series of didactic articles entitled "Rachel's What-Not." She contributed also to the literary periodicals of the South. In 1847 she directed two hundred poems, arranged in twelve groups, typifying bouquets of flowers, under the title of "The Floral Year." (Boston.) The domestic affections form the subject of most of her verses.
DINSMORE, Samuel P., journalist, b. in Bristol, Me., about 1822; d. in New York City, 22 March, 1888. He graduated at Yale in 1844, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Bangor. Shortly afterward he became editor of the Bangor "Mercury." He took an active part in the presidential canvass for John C. Frémont in 1856. He went to New York to practise law in 1857, was appointed to a place in the war department by President Lincoln, and subsequently became financial editor of the New York "Evening Post." He contributed to the "North American Review" and other periodicals.

DINWIDDIE, Robert, colonial governor of Virginia, b. in Scotland about 1690; d. in Clifton, England, 1 Aug., 1770. While a clerk in the customs department, he detected his principal, a collector of customs in the West Indies, in gross frauds on the government, and as a reward for this service he was made surveyor of customs for the colonies, and soon made his way to Virginia. He arrived in the colony in 1732, and in December of that year transmitted to the board of trade an elaborate report in favor of annexing the Ohio valley for the extension of British settlements, and of constructing a line of forts, and making an alliance with the Miami Indians, to secure the settlements against French aggressions. He discerned the military capacity of Washington, whom in 1758 he appointed adjutant-general of one of the four military districts of Virginia, with the rank of major, and sent as a committee-broker to expostulate with St. Pierre, the French commander on the Ohio, for his aggressions upon British territory, and to demand the withdrawal of the French troops. Maj. Washington delivered to the French commander Dinwiddie's letter, asserting that the lands on the Ohio belonged to the British. He wrote in a way sometimes to amuse his neighbors, often to soothe their sorrow under domestic calamity, or to give expression to his own. With little of that delicacy of taste which results from the attrition of fastidious and refined society, and altogether too truthful and matter-of-fact to call in the aid of imagination, he describes in the simplest and most direct terms the circumstances in which he found himself, and the impressions which these circumstances had made on his own mind. . . . Never having seen a nightingale, he was unable to describe the song; but he has seen the night-hawk, at sunset, cutting the air above him, and he tells of it. Side by side with his waving corn-fields and orchard-blooms, we have the barn-yard and pig-sty."—His brother, Samuel, governor of New Hampshire, b. in London, 24 July, 1735; d. at Keene, N. H., 15 March, 1835, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1758, studied law, and practised at Keene. He entered the militia, and rose to be major-general. In 1810 he was elected to Congress as a war democrat, but was defeated at the next election. In 1821 he was a state councilor and a presidential elector on the Monroe ticket. He was defeated as a candidate for governor by Levi Woodbury. He was judge of probate for Cheshire county from 1823 till 1831, when he was elected governor, and served two years. In 1833 he served on the commission to fix the boundary-line between New Hampshire and Massachusetts. —Samuel's son, Samuel, b. in Keene, N. H., 8 May, 1799; d. there, 24 Feb., 1869, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1814, and admitted to the bar in 1818. He passed some time in Arkansas, going there in 1819. From 1823 till 1831 he was clerk of the senate of New Hampshire, and he was elected governor of the state in 1849, and re-elected in 1851.

DION, Cyrille, billiard player, b. in Montreal, Canada, 22 March, 1843; d. there, 1 Oct., 1878. His first public appearance was in Montreal on 12 July, 1865, when he won the championship of Can-
ada by defeating every competitor in the tournament. The year following he gained the championship cue in New York, then first offered, which he lost by a 15 to 14 defeat in the next succeeding tournaments, but regained in 1871 from Frank Foster, and held until, after three essays, Maurice Daly defeated him. He contested the championship in fifteen-ball pool with Walsworth and others, but was worsted.

**DIRK, Cornelius Lansing**, clergyman, b. in Lansingburg, N. Y., 3 March, 1788; d. 19 March, 1857. He studied theology, was ordained at Onondaga, N. Y., in December, 1807, and held various pastorates in the northern states, in addition to which he was connected with Asbury as a missionary and in 1820 he was made a permanent missionary, with his residence in Philadelphia. He published "Sermons on Important Subjects" (1823).

**DISBROWE, Samuel**, magistrate, b. in Eltisley, Cambridgeshire, England, 30 Nov., 1619; d. in Elizworth, Cambridgeshire, England, 10 Dec., 1660. He was the brother of John Disbrowe, who gained distinction by his marriage with the sister of Oliver Cromwell, and as a result of his activities in the Commonwealth, becoming major-general in 1648 and governor of the west in 1650. During the civil war, Samuel Disbrowe and a number of colonists sailed from England in a ship of 350 tons for Connecticut. After a long voyage they arrived in New Haven in 1660, and on the 30th of March, 1660, they purchased from the Indians the tract of land comprising the present town of Guilford, the contract being formally made on 26 Aug., and the deed dated 30 Sept., 1660. These papers and a map made by the Indians of the territory sold made the adjoining coast are still preserved in the Massachusetts historical society in Boston. The first settlers of Guilford came to New England when the hold of the Dissenters was broken from the mother country, so that they settled as an independent republic. Their birth, wit, is on when he was the handwriting of Samuel Disbrowe. This document is complete in all its parts, providing for executive, legislative, and judiciary departments, the order of its courts, manner of holding its meetings, etc. In 1660 he returned to England, and through the influence of his brother-in-law, he was appointed to the employment of the state. Soon after his arrival he was appointed to represent the town of Edinburgh in parliament, and on 4 May, 1655, was chosen by Cromwell to be one of the nine councillors of Scotland. In the following year he was a member of the British parliament. Cromwell was so pleased with his services that, on 16 Feb., 1657, he gave a patent for the office of keeper of the great seal of Scotland to him or to his deputy during his lifetime, "subject to such regulations with regard to fees or otherwise as should be made by his highness or his successors." With the advice of the privy council of England," Disbrowe was continued in all his offices by the protector, Richard Cromwell, and prudently embraced the royal proclamation sent from Breda. On 21 May, 1660, he signed the submission, and on 12 Dec. obtained his pardon. After that he retired to his home in Elizworth, Cambridgeshire.

**DISNEY, Richard Randolph**, Canadian clergyman, b. in North-East, Cecil co., Md., in 1835. His parents had formerly been slaves, but at the time of his birth were free from the influence of slavery. Afterward he was a barber in Baltimore, and while there united with the African Methodist Episcopal church. He was graduated with honors at Osgood seminary, Springfiled, in 1857, and at once began his ministerial work. He became a fighting preacher in Chatham, Ontario, where a large colored population was settled, and subsequently was stationed as a preacher at Peel, Buxton, Windsor, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Toronto, and Chatham. On the death of Bishop Nazeley he was appointed to the vacant bishopric in the African Methodist Episcopal church.

**DISNEYWAY, Gabriel PolIon**, antiquary, b. in New York city, 6 Dec., 1799; d. on Staten Island, 9 July, 1868. He was graduated at Columbia in 1818, went to Petersburg, Va., where he resided for several years, returned to New York, and became a merchant. He was one of the founders of Randolph-Macon college, established at Ashland, Va., in 1833. He contributed frequently to the newspaper and periodical press, and published "The Earliest Churches of New York and its Vicinity" (New York, 1865).

**DISTON, Henry**, manufacturer, b. in Tewkesbury, England, 21 May, 1810; d. in Philadelphia, 16 March, 1878. He came to the United States at the age of fourteen with his father, who died soon after landing in Philadelphia. The boy turned to business and his father's business was carried on by him in Philadelphia. It is said he wheeled the coal that he required from the wharf to his place of business. He was the first manufacturer that competed successfully with the English in hand and back saws, and to him belongs the credit of effectually checking the importation of foreign saws. He invented more than twenty improvements in saw manufacture, among them the movable or insertable teeth. His business increased until his buildings covered more than 250,000 square feet of ground and contained over 400 workmen. He was the inventor and manufacturer of the Diston saw.

**DISTURRELL, John**, compiler, b. in Lansingburg, N. Y., 6 Oct., 1801; d. in New York city, 1 Oct., 1877. He began life as a printer in Albany, N. Y., but soon removed to New York city, where he engaged in railroad, business, and as a map publisher, and was a vice-president of the Association for the advancement of science and art. In 1840 he compiled and printed "The Traveller's Railroad Guide," the first railroad guide published in the United States. He was also the author of "New York as it was and is," a work on the city, and published the "United States Register or Blue Book." He also published "Influence of Climate in North and South America" (New York, 1859); "The Great Lakes or Inland Seas of America" (1859); and "Traveller's Guide to the Hudson River" (1864).

**DITSON, George Leighton**, traveller, b. in Westford, Mass., 5 Aug., 1812. He was educated at Westford academy, and began the study of medicine in Boston, but gave it up on account of impaired health. After many years' absence from the United States he received the medical degree at Vermont university in 1864, but never practised. Dr. Ditson has travelled widely in Europe, Asia, and Africa. While in Russia he crossed the Caucasus range, a feat that had been accomplished by no other foreigner not connected with the Russian army. While in the island of Cuba he was several times acting U.S. consul at Nuevitas under Presidents Tyler and Polk, and he opened and developed the copper mines at Bayamón. While a resident of Puerto Rico, in 1842 he was successor of English in the Dupuis college there. Dr. Ditson is a member of the Geological society of France, the Theosophi-
cal society, the American oriental society, and learned societies, and has published "Circassia, or a Tour to the Caucasus" (New York, 1850); "Timbuctoo, and the Para Peninsula on France, Egypt, and Ethiopia" (Paris, 1858); "The Crescent and French Crusaders" (New York, 1859; reissued as "Adventures and Observations on the Northern Coast of Africa"); and "The Federati of Italy" (Boston, 1871). He has in preparation (1887) a "History of Parker and Ditson.

DITSON, Oliver, publisher, b. in Boston, Mass., 20 Oct., 1811. He was educated in the Boston public schools, and at the age of thirteen entered the service of Samuel H. Parker in the book and music business. After ten years he became a partner of his former employer, under the firm-name of Parker & Ditson. They continued together in a small way until 1844, when the senior withdrew from the concern, leaving Mr. Ditson to follow his own fortune. In 1886 one of his employees, J. C. Haynes, became interested in the business, and the firm-name was permanently changed to Oliver Ditson & Co. In 1867 a branch house was established by his eldest son in New York city, under the style of C. H. Ditson & Co.; and in 1876 another in Philadelphia, J. E. Ditson & Co. The published catalogue of the Ditson music numbers over 80,000 different pieces of sheet-music and more than 2,300 music-books. Of all that the methods they have published the enormous number of 111, and of books for the organ, about 100. In 1887 the Boston house employed about 100 clerks and book-keepers. They have twenty printing-presses constantly at work. Application, method, economy, and acute business judgment have secured Mr. Ditson's success, and he has absorbed the patronage and the publications of many rival publishers. Mr. Ditson is officially connected with several monetary institutions, and during the past twenty-two years has been president of the Continental bank in his native city.

DIVEN, Alexander S., lawyer, b. in Catherine, Tioga co., N. Y., 15 Feb., 1808. He received an academical education, and studied law. After his admission to the bar he settled in Elmira, and acquired a large practice. He was elected a state senator in 1856, and then was sent to congress as a Republican, serving from 4 July, 1861, till 3 March, 1863. Soon afterward he entered the volunteer army, becoming captain in May, 1863, and rose till he was made brevet brigadier-general in August, 1864. In January, 1866, he resigned his commission and returned to Elmira. Subsequently he became vice-president of the Erie railway company.

DIVOL, IRA, instructor, b. in Lehigh co., Pa., in October, 1820; d. in Baraboo, Wis., 22 June, 1871. He lost both parents while still a child, and was fitted for college by an elder brother. He was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1847, and in 1853 began teaching in the grammar-school. In 1852 he turned his attention to law, but removed to St. Louis in 1853, and was elected superintendant of the public schools, holding this office for eleven years, when failing health compelled his withdrawal. He was afterward elected state superintendent of public schools. His firm policy carried the schools safely through the dangers of the civil war, and prevented their disintegration. He also laid the foundation of the public-school library, which afterward became the public library in St. Louis.

DIX, Dorotha Lyde, philanthropist, b. in Worcester, Mass., about 1794. After the death, in 1821, of her father, a merchant in Boston, she established a select school for young girls in that city. Hearing of the neglected condition of the convicts in the Charlestown state prison, she visited them, and became interested in the welfare of the unfortunate and suffering classes, for whose elevation she labored until 1834, when, her health becoming impaired, she gave up her school and visited Europe, having inherited from a relative sufficient property to render her independent. She returned to Boston in 1837 and devoted herself to investigating the condition of paupers, lunatics, and prisoners, encouraged by her friend and pastor, Rev. Dr. Channing, of whose children she had been governess. In this work she has visited every state of the Union except the Rocky mountains, endeavoring to persuade legislators to take measures for the relief of the poor and wretched. She was especially influential in procuring legislative action for the establishment of state lunatic asylums in New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Illinois, Indiana, and other states, in consequence of her unswearied exertions and petitions that she presented to congress in 1848 and 1850, a bill passed both houses appropriating 10,000,000 acres to the several states for the relief of the indigent insane; but the bill was vetoed by President Pierce, on the ground that the general government had no constitutional power to make such appropriations. During the civil war she was superintendent of hospital nurses, having the entire control of their appointment and assignment to duty. After its close she resumed her labors for the insane; and, in 1868, she published anonymously "The Garland of Flora" (Boston, 1829), and "Conversations about Common Things," "Alice and Ruth," "Evening Hours," and other books for children; also, "Prisons and Prison Discipline" (Boston, 1845); and a variety of pastoral poetry. She is the author of many memorials to legislative bodies on the subject of lunatic asylums and reports on philanthropic subjects.

DIX, John Adams, b. in Boscowen, N. H., 24 July, 1798; d. in New York city, 21 April, 1870. His early education was received at Salisbury, Phillips Exeter academy, and the College of Montreal. In December, 1812, he was appointed cadet, and going to Baltimore aided his father, Maj. Timothy Dix of the 14th U. S. infantry, and also studied at St. Mary's college. He was made ensign in 1813, and, with a variety of military duties, he accompanied the expeditions on the Canadian frontier. Subsequently he served in the 21st infantry at Fort Constitution, N. H., where he became 2d lieutenant in March, 1814, was adjutant to Col. John De B. Walback, and in August was transferred to the 3d artillery. In 1819 he was appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Jacob Brown, then in command of the Northern military department, and stationed at Brownsville, where he studied law, and later, under the guidance of William West, was admitted to the bar in Washington, D.C. He was special messenger to the court of Denmark. On his return he was stationed at Fort Monroe, but contin-
used ill-health led him to resign his commission in the army, 29 July, 1828, after having attained the rank from a financial deadlock. In December, N. Y., and began the practice of law. In 1830 he removed to Albany, having been appointed adjutant-general of the state by Gov. Enos B. Throop, and in 1833 was appointed secretary of state and superintendent of common schools, publishing during the term prior to the election of the president, which was a very important report in relation to a geological survey of the state (1836). He was a prominent member of the "Albany Regency," who practically ruled the Democratic party of that day. Going out of office in 1846, on the defeat of the Free-soil movement, against his judgment and will, the President pro bono publico it was impossible for him to resist. He always regarded the Free-soil movement as a great political blunder, and labored to heal the consequent breach in the Democratic party, as a strenuous supporter of the successive Democratic administrations up to the beginning of the civil war. In 1848 he was appointed to the civil service, he was elected governor of the Free-soil Democratic party as governor, but was overwhelmingly defeated by Hamilton Fish. President Pierce appointed him assistant treasurer of New York, and obtained his consent to be minister to France, but the nomination was rejected by the Senate. In 1856 he supported Buchanan and Breckenridge, and in 1860 earnestly opposed the election of Mr. Lincoln, voting for Breckenridge and Lane. In May, 1861, he was appointed postmaster of New York, after the death of his predecessor. On 10 Jan. 1861, at the urgent request of the leading bankers and financiers of New York, he was appointed secretary of the treasury by President Buchanan, and he held that office until the close of the administration. His appointment immediately relieved the government from financial difficulties, and it was gratifying to find that it needed but had failed to obtain, and produced a general confidence in its stability. When he took the office there were two revenue cutters at New Orleans, and he ordered them to New York. The captain of one of them, after consulting with the collector at New Orleans, refused to obey. Secretary Dix thereupon telegraphed: "Tell Lieut. Caldwell to arrest Capt. Bresham, assume command of the cutter, and obey the order I gave through you. If Capt. Bresham, after arrest, undertakes to interfere with the command of the cutter, tell Lieut. Caldwell to consider him as a mutineer, and treat him accordingly. If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." At the beginning of the civil war he took an active part in the formation of the Union defense committee, and was its first president; he also presided at the great meeting in Union square, 24 April, 1861. On the president's first call for troops, he organized and sent to the field seventeen regiments, and was appointed one of the four major-generals to command the New York state forces. In June following he was commissioned major-general of volunteers, and ordered to Washington by Gen. Scott to take command of the Arlington and Alexandria department. By a successful political intrigue, this disposition was changed, and he was sent in July to Baltimore to take command of the Department of Washington, which was considered a post of small comparative importance; but, on the defeat of the Federal forces at Bull Run, things changed; Maryland became for the time the centre and key of the national position, and it was through Gen. Dix's energetic and judicious measures that the people of that state were prevented from going over to the Confederate cause. In May, 1862, Gen. Dix was sent from Baltimore to Fort Monroe, and in the summer of 1863, after the trouble connected with the draft riots, he was transferred to New York, as commandant of the Department of the East, which place he held until the close of the war. In 1866 he was appointed naval officer of the port of New York, the prelude to another appointment during the same year, that of minister to France. In 1872 he was elected governor of the state of New York as a Republican by a majority of 53,000, and, while holding that office, rendered the country great service in thwarting the proceedings of the inflationists in congress, and, with the aid of the legislature, strengthening the national administration in its attitude toward the finances that it was impossible for him to resist. He always regarded the Free-soil movement as a great political blunder, and labored to heal the consequent breach in the Democratic party, as a strenuous supporter of the successive Democratic administrations up to the beginning of the civil war. In 1848 he was appointed to the civil service, he was elected governor of the Free-soil Democratic party as governor, but was overwhelmingly defeated by Hamilton Fish. President Pierce appointed him assistant treasurer of New York, and obtained his consent to be minister to France, but the nomination was rejected by the Senate. 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He has published a "Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans" (1864); "An Exposition of the Epistles to the Galatians and Colossians" (1865); "Lecture on the Pantheistic Idea of an Impersonal-Substance Deity" (1865); "Essay on Christian Art" (1853); "Lecture on the Two Estates" (1882) of the Wedded in the Lord, and that of the Single for the Kingdom of Heaven's Seke" (1782); "Memories of John Adams Dix" (New York, 1888); quarto edition of same (printed privately, 1883); "The Gospel and Philosophy, Six Lectures" (1886); and two volumes of "Sermons" (1878, 1886). He has also issued several manuals of interdenominational sermons—Another son, Charles Temple, artist, b. in Albany, 25 Feb., 1838; d. in Rome, Italy, 11 March, 1878, studied at Union, and early turned his attention to art. He had made good progress in his studies when, at the beginning of the civil war, he was chosen aide-de-camp on the staff of his father, and won credit from his faithful performance of duty. On the return of peace he devoted himself anew to his profession, and soon established a name among the most promising of our marine painters. His "Sunset in Capri" is a spirited study of sea and shore.

DIX, John Homer, author, b. about 1810; d. in 1884. He was graduated at Harvard in 1833, and M. D. at Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, in 1836, and settled in Boston, where he was highly successful as an auscult and oculist. He was a member of the American ophthalmological society, the American otological society, the Massachusetts medical benevolent society, and the Boston society of natural history. In 1856—7 he built the Hotel Pelham in Boston, the first family hotel erected on that corner. He was the author of "Changes of the Blood," translated from the French of M. Tibert for Dunglison's medical library (Philadelphia); "Treatise on Strabismus" (Boston, 1841); "Essay on Morbid Sensibility of the Retina," Boylston prize essay (Boston, 1849); and "The Ophthalmoscope and its Uses" (1856).


DIXON, Alexander, Canadian clergyman, b. in Longford, Ireland, 12 Oct., 1831; d. in Hamilton, 28 April, 1875. His grandfather, Col. Henry, received a wound at the battle of Eutaw which caused his death; and Wynn, his father, served gallantly through the Revolutionary war. In 1805 he removed with his father to Henderson county, Ky., where he received a common-school education, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1824, and attained high rank as a criminal lawyer. He was a member of the legislature in 1830 and 1841, of the state senate in 1838, and lieutenant-governor in 1849-7. In 1848 he was the choice of a majority of the Kentucky Whigs for governor; but on the nomination of John J. Crittenden by a section of them he withdrew from the candidacy, in order to heal dissensions in the party. When a candidate for governor he defended the American protective policy, and made that the principal subject of his discussions. In 1849, when the proposition for gradual emancipation of the slaves was before the people, he vehemently opposed the scheme, and, being chosen a member of the Constitutional convention, proposed a resolution, which was substantially incorporated in the constitution, declaring that whereas the right of the citizen to be secure in his person and property lies at the bottom of all governments, and slaves, and children hereafter born of slave mothers, are property, therefore the convention has not the power nor the right to deprive the citizen of his property except for the public good, and only then by making to him a just compensation. He was the Whig candidate for governor in 1851, but the Whigs who were emancipationists withdrew their support on account of his views on the slavery question, and he lost in nomination at the state convention in the election of a Democrat. He had endeavored to unite the party by declining the nomination; but his friends in the convention insisted upon his taking it. His canvass was contemporaneous with the agitation for the dissolution of the Union, and he eloquently supported the views of the states' rights party. The people the appeals for its preservation uttered in Washington by Clay and Webster. He and Mr. Crittenden were rival candidates before the legislature for the next seat that fell vacant in the U. S. senate; but both withdrew for the sake of harmony. When Henry Clay died, shortly afterward, Mr. Dixon's friends elected him for the unexpired term. He
took his seat on 20 Dec., 1833, and served till 3 March, 1855. During the civil war he was an advocate of peace, and in 1863 was a delegate to the peace convention held at Frankfort, Ky. He was a member of the committee on the navy.

DIXON, George, British navigator, d. about 1800. He discovered several small islands near the northwest coast of America, and a strait that he named Dixon's Entrance. He was the author of "Voyage Round the World, but more particularly to the Northwest Coast of America, 1768-1804" (London, 1789); "Voyage of Mearns" (1790); and "The Navigator's Assistant" (1791).

DIXON, George Washington, comic singer, b. about 1804; d. in New Orleans, La., in March, 1861. He first appeared in 1827 as a comedian, in small parts, at the amphitheatre in Albany, N. Y. In 1830, for the first time in that city, he assumed the character of a negro minstrel, with the accompaniment of the banjo. Thence he went to New York, Philadelphia, and other large cities, singing his famous songs, "The Coal-Black Rose" and "Zip Coon," to admiring thongs. Dixon may justly be termed the pioneer of negro minstrelsy. But he lacked enterprise and industry; his songs were without character, had little melody, and became tasteless. For years he produced nothing new until he was supplanted by novelty. In 1839 he published in New York a weekly, called the "Polyanthus," and for a libel therein on Rev. Dr. Hawks he suffered six months' imprisonment. His life closed in a charity hospital.

DIXON, James, senator, b. in Enfield, Conn., 5 Aug., 1814; d. in Hartford, 29 March, 1875. He was graduated at Williams with distinction in 1834, studied law in his father's office, and began practice in Enfield, but soon rose to such eminence at the bar that he removed to Hartford, and formed a partnership with Judge William W. Ellsworth. Early combining his legal practice with active interest in public affairs, he was elected to the popular branch of the Connecticut legislature in 1837 and 1838, and again in 1844. In 1840 he married Elizabeth L., daughter of the Rev. Dr. JonathanCogswell, professor in the Connecticut theological institute. Mr. Dixon at an early date had become the recognized leader of the Whig party in the Hartford congressional district, and was chosen in 1843 a member of the U. S. house of representatives. He was re-elected in 1844, and was distinguished in that difficult arena alike for his power as a debater and for an amenity of bearing that extorted the respect of political opponents even in the turbulent times following the Mexican war, and the exacerbations of the sectional debate precipitated by the "Wilmot Proviso." Retiring from congress in 1849, he was in that year elected from Hartford to a seat in the Connecticut senate, and, having been re-elected in 1854, was chosen president of that body, but declined the honor, because the floor seemed to offer a better field for usefulness. During the same year he was made president of the Whig state convention, and, having now reached a position of commanding influence, he was in 1857 elected U. S. senator, and participated in all the parliamentary debates of the epoch that preceded the civil war. He was remarkable among his colleagues in the senate for the tenacity with which he adhered to his political principles, and for the clear pressage with which he grasped the drift of events. Six years afterward, in the midst of the civil war, he was re-elected senator with a unanimity that had not been equalled by any other senator of the time. During his service in the senate he was an active member of the committee on manufactures, and during his last term was at one time appointed chairman of three important committees. While making his residence in Washington the seat of an elegant hospitality, he was remarkable for the punctuality with which he followed the public business of the senate, and for the eloquence that he brought to the discussion of grave public questions as they successively arose before, during, and after the civil war. Among his more notable speeches was one delivered 25 June, 1862, on the constitutionality of the act of 1861 that abolished slavery in the District of Columbia. The principles expounded in that speech Mr. Dixon steadfastly adhered during the administration of President Lincoln and of his successor. In the impeachment trial of President Johnson he was numbered among the Republican senators who voted against the acquittal of that officer, and from that date he participated no longer in the councils of the Republican party. Withdrawing from public life in 1869, he was urged by the president of the United States and by his colleagues in the senate to accept the mission to Russia, but refused the honor, and, returning to the practice of his profession, found occupation for his scholarly mind in European travel, in literary studies, and in the society of congenial friends. From his early youth he had been a student and lover of the world's best literature. Remarkable for the purity of his literary taste and for the abundance of his intellectual resources, he might have gained distinction as a prose writer and as a poet if he had not been allured to the more exciting fields of law and politics. While yet a student at college he had been recognized poet, his class, and even his graduation oration was written in verse. His poems, struck off as the leisure labors of a busy life, occupy a conspicuous place in Everett's "Poets of Connecticut," while five of his sonnets, exquisite for refinement of thought and felicity of execution, are preserved side by side with those of Bryant, Perceval, and Lowell in Leigh Hunt's "Book of the Sonnet." He was also a frequent contributor to the "New England Magazine" and to the periodical press. Trinity college conferred upon him in 1862 the degree of LL. D. Deeply imbued with classical letters, versed in the classics, and well versed in the practice of law, widely read in history, and possessing withal a logical mind, Mr. Dixon always preferred to discuss public questions in the light of a permanent political philosophy, instead of treating them with paramount reference to the dominant emotions of the hour.

DIXON, Jeremiah. See Mason, Charles.

DIXON, Joseph, inventor, b. in Marblehead, Mass., 18 Jan., 1799; d. in Jersey City, N. J., 17 June, 1869. He was entirely self-educated, and early showed unusual mechanical ingenuity, inventing a machine for cutting flints before he was twenty-one. Subsequently he became a printer.
DIXON

and then acquired a proficient knowledge of wood-engraving and lithography. He also studied medicine, and in that connection obtained an intimate acquaintance with chemistry, which he applied with great success. His acquaintance with photography was unusual, and he had no superior in familiarity with photography. In 1839 he took up the experiments of Daguerre, and was one of the first persons to take portraits by the camera. The application of a reflector, so that the picture should not appear reversed, is credited to him, and Samuel F. B. Morse, to whom he confided the method, endeavored to have it patented in Europe. He built the first locomotive with the double crank, using wooden wheels. That a steam-engine could be run on wheels and perform the services of a carriage was considered absurd. Mr. Dixon originated the process of transferring on stone, now everywhere used by lithographers, and invented the process of photo-lithography, publishing it years before it was believed to be of any value. By his process of transferring, the old bas-reliefs were easily counterfeited, and it was to prevent the abuse of his process that he devised the method of printing the bills in colors. He patented this process, but never received any benefit from it, as all the banks used it without pay. The present method employed by the U. S. government for printing the postage stamps is essentially the same as the one which is patented by the patentees, is the old process invented by Mr. Dixon, of which the patent had long since expired. He perfected the method of making collodion as used in photography, and his suggestions led to the adoption of a true system for grinding the lenses of the camera. It is claimed that the anti-friable metal, known generally under the name of "Babbitt metal," was originally discovered by him. He is the originator of the steel-melting business in the United States. Mr. Dixon became most widely known in connection with the crucible works that bear his name, having invented the plumago, or graphite, crucible as now made. He established his factory in Salem, Mass., in 1827, removing it to Jersey City in 1847, and, with improvements and additions, it has grown into the largest factory of its kind in the world. The company is largely owned by men near Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y., and is also very extensively by the Joseph Dixon crucible works in the manufacture of lead pencils, an industry that has been developed simultaneously with the production of crucibles. Mr. Dixon invented a great number of machines and processes, never failing in his mechanical undertakings, and became very wealthy.

DIXON, Nathaniel, senator, b. in Plainfield, Conn., in 1774; d. in Washington, D. C., 29 Jan., 1842. He was graduated at Brown in 1790, studied law, and in 1802 settled in Rhode Island. He was elected a member of the general assembly of that state in 1818, and served in that capacity until 1830. From 1830 till 1842 he was a U. S. senator. His son, Nathaniel, lawyer, b. in Westerly, R. I., 1797, April 12, 1861, was graduated at Brown in 1853, attended the law-schools at New Haven and Cambridge, and practised his profession in Connecticut and Rhode Island from 1840 till 1849. He was elected to congress from Rhode Island in 1849, and was one of the original members of the special committee during the Dorr troubles of 1842. In 1844 he was a presidential elector, and in 1851 was elected as a Whig to the general assembly of his state, where, with the exception of two years, he held office until 1859. In 1863 he went to congress as a Republican, and served as a member of the committee on commerce. He was a member of the 39th, 40th, and 41st congresses, and declined re-election in 1870. He, however, resumed his service in the general assembly, being elected successively from 1871 till 1877.

DIXON, William Hepworth, British author, b. in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 30 June, 1821; d. 27 Dec., 1879. Though he had few educational advantages, he early displayed his literary predilections by printing a five-act tragedy. He was an early contributor to "Dorothy," the "Illustrated Magazine," and about 1844 became literary editor of a paper at Cheltenham. In 1846 he settled in London as a law student at the Inner Temple, and began contributing to the "Daily News." In 1856 he became chief editor of the "Atheneum," which post he held until 1859. His treatment of American subjects and American authors in this journal, as well as in his books on America, was considered in the United States unjust and incorrect, although he made many friends in his visits to this country. In 1864 he made a tour of the East, and in 1866 spent a few months in travelling and lecturing in the United States, paying especial attention to Mormonism and spiritualism. He revisited America in 1874-5, and wrote "White Conquest" (2 vols., 1876), which contained some useful information about the condition of the negroes in the South, and his book on America. He published "John Howard, a Memoir" (London, 1849); "Life of William Penn" (1851); "The Lives of the Archbishops of York" (1855); "The Holy Land" (2 vols., 1865); "New America" (1867); "Soothsayers of Her Majesty's Tower" (4 vols., 1869-71); "Free Russia" (2 vols., 1870); "The Switzers" (1879); "The History of Two Queens—Catherine of Aragon and Anne Boleyn" (4 vols., 1872-3); "Diana, Lady Lisle" (3 vols., 1877); "Ruby Grey" (3 vols., 1879); "Roy's Windmill" (1879); and a work on Cyprus, which he visited in 1878.

DIXWELL, John, regicide, b. probably in Folkestone, Kent, England, in 1607; d. in New Haven, Conn., 18 March, 1689. It appears that he was a man of estate, and was descended from a family long prominent in Kent and Sussex. In the revolution of 1640 he espoused the popular cause, was a colonel in the parliamentary army, a member of four parliaments, thrice in the council, and also one of the court that tried and condemned Charles I. After the Restoration he and his associates were exiled to death, but he eventually escaped to America. He changed his name to John Davids, and lived undiscovered in New Haven, where he was married and left children. In 1664 he visited two of his fellow-regicides, Whalley and Goff, who had found a refuge at Hadley, Mass. Up to the time of his death he cherished a hope that the spirit of liberty in England would produce a new revolution. See Stiles's "History of Three of the Judges of Charles I.—Whalley, Goffe, Dixwell" (Hartford, 1794).
In 1785 it was incorporated by the legislature of North Carolina as Martin academy, and in 1785 became the Washington college. He presided over it from the time of its incorporation till 1818, when he removed to Bethel and opened a private school, which he named Tusculum academy. Mr. Doak was a member of the convention of 1784 that formed the constitution of the commonwealth of Franklin. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Washington and Greensville colleges in 1818. His son, Samuel, was president of Tusculum college, Tennessee, in 1857.

DOANE, Augustus Sidney, physician, b. in Boston, 2 April, 1808; d. on Staten Island, N. Y., 27 Jan., 1882. He was graduated at Harvard in 1835, studied medicine for two years in Paris, and returned to Boston, but in 1880 settled in New York, where he became a successful practitioner. In 1838 he was appointed professor of physiology in the University of New York, which chair he soon resigned. He was subsequently appointed chief physician of the Marine hospital, practised again from 1848 till 1850, and was again appointed health officer. He edited "Good's Study of Medicine," translated Magriet's "Milwifery," Dupuytren's "Chirurgie," Bandl's "Descriptive Anatomy," Bandl's "Topographical Anatomy," Ricordi's "Sphytilis," Chausse on "The Arteries," and Scoultetten on "Cholera." He also contributed to "Surgery Illustrated," and to other medical publications. See "Discourse on the Death of Dr. Doane," by E. H. Chapin, D. D. (New York, 1852).

DOANE, George Washington, P. E., bishop, b. in Trenton, N. J., 27 May, 1799; d. 27 April, 1859. He was graduated at Union in 1818, studied theology in the General theological seminary, when, as he used to say, "the whole seminary was accommodated in a second-story room over a saddler's shop down town," and ordained, by Bishop Hobart, deacon in 1821 and priest in 1823. He was associated with the bishop as his deacon and assistant in Trinity church, which was also interested in Bishop Uphold in founding St. Luke's, New York. In 1824 he went to Hartford as professor in Washington (now Trinity) college, and during his residence there began his life-long interest and active energy in Christian education according to the system of the church. He gave a great deal of time then, as he did later, to work in connection with the school, and, in 1827, editing the "Episcopal Watchman," in connection with Dr. William Crosswell, who was his most congenial and beloved friend. In 1838 he was elected rector of Trinity church. He was intimately associated here with Dr. Crosswell, who was then the rector of Christ church, Boston. In 1829 he married the widow of James Perkins, who made his mark in that city as an eloquent and persuasive preacher, especially in all matters connected with the missionary work of the church. In 1832 he was elected bishop of New Jersey, to succeed Bishop Cross, to which high office he was consecrated in October of the same year. He was consecrated bishop of New York. His life from this time was largely associated with the diocese of New Jersey, which, during his episcopate, comprised the entire state; and there was no parish in it with which he was not familiar, and hardly a parish without whom he did not, at some time, meet. He was a man of great benevolence and personal interest which grows out of great-hearted sympathy, and belongs to that rare gift of remembering faces and names and individual histories. He was prominent in everything that concerned the general interest and resources of his diocese, and particularly those connected with its growth. He had a large part in framing the old constitution of the Missionary society, whose leading principles still survive through various changes of form. His conviction of the great importance of Christian education, and his influence as a Christian educator, led him to found St. Mary's hall, which was really the first effort on a large scale to educate the church's girls in the church's way. Subsequently he founded Burlington college, to do the same work for boys. The former was the more successful of the two. He had power, both in the lives of those whom it educated and the pattern it set, can hardly be overestimated. The establishment of these schools brought him into serious financial embarrassments, which became afterward the nominal ground not only for criticism, but for serious accusations, and led to his presentment and trial, the result of which was the unanimous dismissal of the presentment. Bishop Doane's reputation as an orator was second only to the estimation in which he was held as an educator and preacher. Many of his addresses, dealing with the great questions of the day, in which, as a staunch American and true patriot, he took the deepest interest. He was a spirited and clever conversationalist, ready always to "give a reason for the hope that was in him," especially when the authority of the church, its impugned. He published numerous addresses, and a volume of poems with the title "Songs by the Way" (New York, 1824). His son edited his "Life and Writings," with a memoir (4 vols., New York, 1860-1). Among the best-known of his fugitive poems, found in many collections, and during his life was "Softly Now the Light of Day," and "Thou art the Way."—His son, George Hobart, domestic, prelate, b. in Boston, Mass., 5 Sept., 1830. He was educated in medicine at Jefferson college, Philadelphia, in 1850, but did not practise. He then prepared himself for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, was ordained deacon, and stationed at Grace church, Newark. He entered the Roman Catholic church in 1835, was educated for the priesthood in the college of St. Sulpice, Paris, and afterward in the College Pio, Rome. He was ordained priest in 1857, made secretary to Bishop Bayley, and then appointed chancellor of the diocese of Newark. In 1873 he became vicar-general. He was raised to the rank of domestic prelate of the papal household, with the title of monsignor, in 1880. He did much to place the American church on a solid basis, and during the American Civil War raised large sums in the United States for its support.—Another son, William Crosswell, b. 2 March, 1832, was ordained deacon, 6 March, 1833, and priest, 6 March, 1836, by his father, in St. Mary's church, Burlington, N. J., in which church he was for years the pastor, and then rector. He established St. barnabas free church in Burlington, where he ministered for three years, was rector of St. John's church, Hart-
ford, from 1863 till 1867, and then rector of St. Peter's church, Albany, in which church he was elected first bishop of the diocese of Albany on 3 Dec., 1868, and consecrated on 2 Feb., 1869. He has organized the Cathedral of All Saints, in Albany, and begun the erection of the building; has established the Sisterhood of the Holy Child Jesus, for works of mercy and education in the church; and founded St. Agnes school for girls and the Child's hospital, in Albany, with affiliated houses for the care and training of children in Saratoga and East Line. His publications consist chiefly of addresses, sermons, and fugitive verses, besides the memoir of his father mentioned above, and a work called "Mothers for the Christian Year."

DOANE, Joseph, loyalist, of Bucks county, Pa. Previous to the Revolution he was regarded as a reputable man of good estate, but, having been harassed by the Whigs, he and his sons threw in their lot with the Tories. He was in Bedford county jail in September, 1778, but nothing further is known of his history. Five of the sons, Moses, Joseph, Israel, Abraham, and Mahlon, were men of fine physique and address, elegant horsemen, and great runners and leapers. Their property having been confiscated and sold, they determined to wage a Parliamentary war upon their persecutors, to live in the open air, and exist as best they could. In pursuance of this plan, they became the terror of the surrounding country, robbing and plundering continually, but sparing the poor, the weak, and the helpless. They also acted as spies for the British army, always went on horseback, sometimes all together, at other times separately, and with accomplices. So successful were they in escaping when arrested or assailed, that a reward of $300 was offered for each of their heads. Finally, Moses, after a desperate flight, was shot by his captors, and Abraham and Mahlon were hanged at Philadelphia. Joseph, before the Revolution, was a teacher. While on a marauding expedition during the war, he was badly wounded, and, falling from his horse, was captured. He was imprisoned, but succeeded in escaping to New Jersey, where he lived for a year under an assumed name. Finally he fled to Canada, and returned to Pennsylvania, a few years after peace had been declared, a poor, broken-down old man. The only mention of Israel is that in February, 1783, he was in jail, and that his appeal to the Parliaments for their ministers was then being dismissed. Aaron, who was under sentence of death at Philadelphia in October, 1784, was pardoned by the council in March, 1785, and a second Aaron was reprieved under the gallowes, at Newark, N. J., in July, 1788.

DOANE, William Howard, musical composer, b. in Preston, Conn., 3 Feb., 1831. He was educated at Woodstock academy, and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. Though actively engaged in business, he devotes much time to musical study and work, especially in connection with Sunday-schools. Dr. Doane is very active and liberal in the promotion of Christian enterprises. In 1878 he presented Denison university with Doane hall, a library building costing $10,000. His works include "Sabbath-School Gems" (1862); "Little Sunbeams" (1864); "A Christian's Home and School" (1866); and several others in connection with the Rev. Robert Lowry. He is the chief editor of the "Baptist Hymnal" (New York, 1886). In 1875 Denison university, Ohio, conferred upon him the degree of Mus. Doc.

DOBBINS, James Cochran, statesman, b. in Fayetteville, N. C., in 1814; d. there, 4 Aug., 1857. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1833, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1835, and practised in Fayetteville. He was elected to Congress from North Carolina as a Democrat, and served from 1 Dec., 1845, to 3 March, 1847. He was a member of the state legislature in 1848-'53, and chosen speaker in 1850. He was a member of the Democratic national convention at Baltimore in 1862, and appointed secretary of the navy by President Pierce, serving from 7 March, 1853, until 6 March, 1857.

DOBBINS, Daniel, naval officer, b. in Mifflin county, Pa., 5 July, 1776; d. at Presque Isle, 29 Feb., 1856. He visited Lake Erie with a party of surveyors as early as 1796, and was with Gen. Wayne at the time of his death. He became a resident there, and was noted as a navigator of the great lakes. When Mackinaw was captured by the British in 1812, he was present with his vessel, the "Salina," taken prisoner, and paroled. He was a second time made prisoner at Detroit, but was soon paroled unconditionally. He was of great use in fitting out Perry's fleet on Lake Erie, and was with the expedition under Com. Sinclair that attempted to recapture Mackinaw. After the war he was in command of the "Washington," and in her convoyed the troops to Green bay, she being the first vessel that had sailed from Green Bay since she was ordered to sea in 1826, he, in preference to going, resigned his commission as captain in the navy, but still remained in the employ of the government, and President Jackson appointed him commander of a revenue cutter in 1828. He retired finally from the service in 1849.

DOBBs, Arthur, colonial governor, b. in Ireland in 1784; d. in Town Creek, N. C., 28 March, 1765. He had been a member of the Irish parliament, and was known for his attempt to discover the northwest passage. He also acted as a spy for the British army, and was always ready to serve his country. He was hanged at Philadelphia in October, 1784, for his part in the rebellion. He was a member of the council in March, 1785, and a second Aaron was reprieved under the gallowes, at Newark, N. J., in July, 1788.

DOBLADO, Manuel (do-blah'-do), Mexican statesman, b. in Guanajuato, 15 June, 1818; d. 22 April, 1864. He studied in the college of San Ignacio in Guanajuato and that of San Ildefonso of the city of Mexico, where he was admitted to the bar in 1846, and joined the liberal party. With Zarco and Ignacio Ramirez he wrote the journal "El Siglo XIX" against the government of Santa Anna, for which he suffered bitter persecution. At the fall of the empire of Mexico in September, 1847, he was taken prisoner while firing from a roof upon the invaders. In 1850 he retired to Guanajuato, and devoted himself to his profession till 1853, when Gen. Juan Alvarez initiated the revolution consequent on the plan of Ayutla. He joined the provisional council and was elected the revolutionary chief, and remained with him as privy counsellor until the triumph of
the revolution in 1855. The newly appointed president, Cevallos, appointed him minister of foreign affairs, in which office he displayed diplomatic ability, and through his mediation some difficulties with the government of the United States were arranged satisfactorily, and the existing government, proclaimed by the plan of Ayutla, was recognized by the United States. In 1856 he resigned his seat in the cabinet, as he had been elected deputy to the famous congress of 1857, and as such he signed the constitution of that year, which was based upon that of the United States of America. When Comonfort in 1857 gave himself entirely into the hands of the reactionary or church party, Doblando was one of the first to suffer persecution; but with Juárez and Lerdo de Peñeda, of the liberal group, he worked incessantly to re-establish the constitution of 1857, and was one of the deputies that proposed the famous reform laws, which comprised the confiscation of church property, suppression of religious orders, civil marriage, and other republican principles. After the victory of the liberal party in the battle of Calpulalpan, Doblando was elected governor of Guanajuato, and in this place united the difficulties between Mexico and Spain, England, and France arose, which led to the triumvirate intervention, when he hastened to offer his services to President Juárez. After the landing of the allied forces at Vera Cruz, 8 Dec., 1861, Juárez appointed Doblando governor of the state of Tamaulipas, and at his request the hero of Vitoria, the Marquis de la Torre, was appointed the governor of the department of Chihuahua which was captured by the federal forces. After the liberation of Chihuahua, Doblando returned to Mexico, where he was cordially received, and on the occasion of the birthday of the hero of Vitoria, Doblando was commissioned to the government of the state of Coahuila. In this capacity he was called to the capitation of the annexation of the state of Coahuila to the Mexican Republic, and in this capacity he was one of the first to extend the influence of the Federalists in the state of Coahuila. After the battle of Salamanca, Doblando was one of the first to extend the influence of the Federalists in the state of Coahuila, and in this capacity he was one of the first to extend the influence of the Federalists in the state of Coahuila.

DOBRIZHOFFER, Martin, missionary, b. in Grazt, Styria, in 1717; d. in Vienna in 1751. He went as a missionary to South America in 1749, and during the next eighteen years was engaged in converting the Indians that dwell on the west bank of Paraguay. After the expulsion of the Jesuits from the Spanish colonies he returned to Austria and became a favorite of Maria Theresa. He wrote a history of the Abipones in Latin (Vienna, 1784: German translation, Pesth, 1784: English translation, by Sara Coleridge, London, 1829).

DOCAMPO, Rodrigo (do-cam'po), Spanish soldier, b. at Zamora, Spain, near the close of the 15th century; d. in Tomebamba, Ecuador, in 1545. He went with Pizarro's expedition to Peru in 1531, took part in the conquest of that kingdom, and in 1531, being in command of a division of the army under Benalcázar, fought in the plains of Riobamba, Ecuador, several battles against the Indian chief Kuminabi, whom at last he defeated decisively, and thereby secured the conquest of Quito. In 1534 he was ordered by Benalcázar to leave Quito at the head of a large army for the conquest of Ecuador, and explored and conquered a vast territory, after terrible hardships and numerous battles with the Indians. For this service he was made lieutenant-governor of the town of San Juan de Pasto in 1538. After Pizarro's death in 1541, Docampo supported the new viceroy, Cristóbal Vaca de Castro, who appointed captain of Castro's body-guard, and, as royal standard-bearer, took part in the battle of Chupas, 1542, against Diego Almagro the younger. In recompense he was appointed viceroy-governor of Quito, and was also authorized to undertake the conquest of the Sumaco and Maccas provinces. When Docampo was informed that Castro's successor, the Viceroy Blasco Nuñez Vela, who had been imprisoned by order of the supreme court, had been liberated by his custodian, Judge Juan Alvarez Guardado, the enraged Docampo, with his followers hastened to the coast and gave him every assistance (1544). The viceroy rewarded him with the appointment of marshal, and gave him the rich commandery of Tomebamba. But these dignities and grants appeared to Docampo insufficient for his merits, and he put himself into secret correspondence with Gonzalo Pizarro, who gave him written orders to imprison and kill the viceroy and the judge, Alvarez. During the retreat after the battle of Popayan, Docampo committed himself to the transportation of the accused of the treachery of Vela, convinced of his treachery. Docampo ordained his execution in his own commandery of Tomebamba.

DOCKERY, Oliver H., congressman, b. in Richmond county, N. C., 12 Aug., 1830. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1848, and studied law. He represented his native county in the state legislature in 1858-59, and was candidate for district elector on the Union ticket, Bell and Everett, in 1860. He was for a short time in the Confederate service, but soon withdrew, and ever afterward was an outstanding advocate of the establishment of the Union, and was active in the peace movement of 1864 in his state, under Gov. Holden. He was elected a representative from North Carolina in congress from 13 July, 1868, till 3 March, 1871, and was re-elected as a Republican.

DOOD, Thomas, b. near Newark, N. J., 7 March, 1740; d. in Cross Creek, Pa., 20 May, 1793. His early days were passed in Mendham, N. J. By alternate teaching and studying, he fitted himself for college, and was graduated at Princeton in 1773. He studied theology, was appointed to preach by the New York presbytery in 1775, and held pastoral charges in Virginia and Maryland. He crossed the mountains westward about 1773, when there had been for several years peace with the Indian tribes, but, in consequence of a fresh outbreak in 1774, his colony was driven back, and took refuge in an old fort near Monongahela river, where they found it necessary to build forts, and to live in them part of the time. He returned to New Jersey in 1777, and, with a view to preaching in the distant west, was ordained by the New York presbytery. After living at Patterson's Creek, in Virginia, for nearly two years, he removed across the mountains in September, 1779, organizing a church in 1781. Mr. Dod was the second minister that settled west of the Monongahela (Dr. McMillan only having preceded him), and he took a position farther westward on the frontier than any other, where, in 1783, the first administration of the Lord's supper in that region took place in a barn. The first house of worship was erected two years later, and the second not till 1792. Mr. Dod had an exquisite taste for music, was acquainted with it as a scientific man of letters, and took great interest in promoting it. In 1784, he published his own collection of psalms, with an English & German translation, in 1786. He was also a founder and builder, and it was the first school of its kind in the west and was in operation for about three years and a half. As the result of his enterprise, with the co-operation of McMillan, Power,
and Smith, an academy was established at Washington, Pa., in 1787, which he conducted one year; opening it with twelve other schools, and continuing his preaching at the same time. He was not only the first president, and one of the founders of Washington college, Pa., but founder of the first presbytery west of the Alleghany mountains.

—His nephew, Daniel, mechanician, b. in Virginia, 1824; d. in New York city, 9 May, 1833, was educated at Rutgers, and became distinguished for his mathematical acquirements. He was especially devoted to the construction of steam machinery, beginning when steam navigation was in its infancy, and soon became one of the leading engineers whose buildings in the United States. In 1833, having altered the machinery of a steamboat, he went on board to witness the effect of his repair by a trial trip on the East river. The boiler exploded, and he severely injured Mr. D. that he died a few days afterwards. His second son, Albert, educator, b. in Mendham, N. J., 24 March, 1805; d. in Princeton, 20 Nov., 1845, was like his father, not only in mathematical taste, but in the versatility of his genius. He was graduated at Princeton in 1822, and was at once offered a place in the navy by the President of the University. Being rejected by the President, he declined it. He taught four years in Fredericksburg, Va., and in 1828 entered Theological Seminary of New York as a student; at the same time he was a tutor in the college till 1829, when he was licensed to preach by the New York presbytery. He was one of the preachers and scholars at Princeton in 1830, which chair he held until the time of his death, declining the chaplaincy and professorship of moral philosophy at West Point. He possessed a taste for general literature and the fine arts, and was noted for his declamations and logical deductions, and his lucid statement, to which his success due to his high degree of success he attained as a teacher. He frequently supplied pulpits in New York and Philadelphia, and was regarded as an eloquent preacher and a learned lecturer on political economy and architecture. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by the University of North Carolina in 1844, and by the University of New York in 1845. His articles, contributed mainly to the “Princeton Review,” have been published in book-form under the title of “Princeton Theological Essays” (New York, 1847). The one on “Capital Punishment” (1842) was adopted by a committee of the New York legislature as their report. His article on “Transcendentalism” was reprinted as a pamphlet.

DODD, Edward Mills, missionairy, b. in Bloomfield, N. J., 22 June, 1824; d. in Marsovan, Turkey, in the autumn of 1855. After receiving a common-school education, he became a clerk in his native place in 1886. He was converted, and resolved upon entering the Presbyterian ministry. With this in view he began a preparation course of study, and in 1844 was graduated at Princeton. After devoting one year to private teaching in Virginia, and spending three years in the theological seminary of New York as a student, he was licensed to preach by the Newark presbytery, and ordained in 1848. He sailed from Boston for Smyrna in 1849, representing the American board on a mission to the Jews at Salonica. Because of the failure of his health three years later, he returned to the United States, but on his recovery again sailed for Smyrna, and from September, 1855, continued to labor among the Armenians for eight years. With special reference to the mission-school for girls, he was transferred from Smyrna to Marsovan. Its organization was delayed till the summer of 1865, and meanwhile Mr. Dodd supervised its construction, and actively shared the trials and work of that labor, especially in the sudden death by cholera which occurred two months after the opening of the school. The Turkish and Hebrew tongues were familiar to him, and he had contributed largely to the Turkish hymn-book.

DODD, James B., mathematician, b. in Virginia in 1807; d. in Greensburg, Ky., 27 March, 1872. He was chosen professor of mathematics, natural philosophy, and astronomy in Centenary college, Mississippi, in 1841, and in Transylvania university in 1846, of which institution he was acting-president in 1848. He was author of arithmetic (New York, 1839), algebra (1859), and a geometry, and contributed to the “Southern Quarterly Review.”

DODD, Mary Ann Hamner, poet, b. in Hartford, Conn., 3 March, 1818. She attended school in Wethersfield, and in her native town, where she was graduated in 1830 at Mrs. Kinney's seminary. Her first published articles appeared in 1834 in the “Hermathena,” a magazine conducted by the students of Washington (now Trinity) college, Hartford. Her writings would have been known more generally, and her name more constantly, if she had not confined herself so much to denominational channels of publication. She wrote but little until 1835, after that becoming a frequent contributor to “The Ladies Repository” and “The Rose of Sharon,” an annual in which the greater part of her remaining poems appeared. Among her best poems were “The Lament,” “The Dreamer,” “The Mourner,” and “To a Cricket.” A volume of her poems was published in Boston in 1843.

DODD, Stephen, clergyman, b. in Bloomfield, N. J., in 1777; d. in Maysville, N. J., 1865. He was educated at Union college, and was consecrated pastor of Presbyterian churches at Carmel, N. Y., and Waterbury and East Haven, Conn., from 1817 till 1847. He published a “History of East Haven” (New Haven, 1874) and “Revolutionary Memories” (New York, 1873).

DODDRIDGE, Joseph, clergyman, b. in Pennsylvania in 1769; d. in Wellsburg, Brooke co., Va., in November, 1828. He was educated at Jefferson academy, Canonsburg, Pa., and ordained in the Protestant Episcopal church by Bishop White in 1792. He was one of the pioneers of western Virginia, and published “Logan,” a dramatic piece (1823), and “Notes on the Settlement and Indian Wars of the Western Country in 1768-’83” (1824).—His brother, Phillip, lawyer, b. in Wellsburg, Va., in 1772; d. in Washington, D. C., 19 Nov., 1883. After a cruise down the Potomac in a flat-boat, he studied law, and soon gained a brilliant local reputation. He was a delegate from Brooke county to the Virginia legislature in 1815, and for several years a member of that body. He also served in the state constitutional convention of 1829–30, and was chairman of the white basis of representation. He was elected to congress, and served from 7 Dec., 1822, till his
death, while he was acting on a committee to codify the laws of the District of Columbia.

DO DESTERRO, Antonio Reimis (do-des-ter'-ro), Brazilian prelate, b. in Vianna da Lime, Portugal, 18 July, 1694; d. in Rio de Janeiro, 5 Dec., 1773. He entered the order of St. Benedict, distinguished himself as a teacher and model, and became bishop of Angola, from which he was transferred to Rio de Janeiro, nominated archbishop of that diocese by the king, and confirmed by the pope, 18 Jan., 1745. Do Desterro made his entrance into Rio de Janeiro, 1 Jan., 1747. He was the first that tried to ameliorate the conditions of the slaves, and prohibited their burial outside of the cemeteries. He founded schools, built churches, and contributed to the improvement of the country.

DODGE, David Low, merchant, b. in Brooklyn, Conn., 14 June, 1774; d. in New York city, 28 April, 1832. He received a common-school education, and was for several years a teacher, but in 1802 became a dry-goods dealer in Hartford, Conn., and in 1807 removed to New York city. At one time Mr. Dodge had charge of the first cotton factory built in his native state, near Norwich. In 1827 he retired from business. He aid in establishing the New York peace society in 1815. Being its first president, he was one of the founders of the New York Bible society, and of the New York tract society. His wife was a daughter of the Rev. Aaron Cleveland. He published "The Mediator's Kingdom not of this World." (New York, 1809), and "War inconsistent with the Religion of Jesus Christ." (1812). See "Memorial of David Low Dodge" (Boston, 1854).—His son, William Earl, merchant, b. in Hartford, Conn., 21 Oct., 1805; d. in New York city, 9 Feb., 1883, received a common-school education, and worked for time in his father's cotton mill. At the age of thirteen he removed to New York city with his family, and entered a wholesale dry-goods store, remaining there eight years. Afterward he engaged in the same business on his own account, continuing till 1838, when he married the daughter of Anson G. Phelps, and became a member of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. He continued at the head of this house till 1879. Mr. Dodge was one of the first directors of the Erie railroad, and was interested in other railways and in several insurance corporations. He also owned large districts of woodland, and had numerous lumber and mill interests, besides being concerned in the development of coal and iron mines. He was elected president of the New York chamber of commerce three times in succession. He was a trustee of the Union theological seminary, one of the founders of the Union league club of New York city, vice-president of the American Bible society, president of several temperance associations, and took great interest in the welfare of the freedmen.

DODGE, Grenville Mellen, soldier, b. in Danvers, Mass., 12 April, 1831. He was graduated at Capt. Partridge's military academy, Norwich, Vt., in 1850, and in 1851 removed to Illinois, where he was engaged in railroad surveys until 1854. He was afterward similarly employed in Iowa and as far west as the Rocky mountains, and made one of the earliest surveys along the Platte for a Pacific railroad. Washington in 1861 he was summoned by the governor of Iowa to procure arms and equipment for the state troops, and on 17 June became colonel of the 4th Iowa regiment, which he had raised, having declined a captaincy in the regular army tendered him by the secretary of war. He served in Missouri under General Grant, and was a member of the 2nd Iowa infantry. In 1862 he was bandsman in the army of the southwest, and a portion of his command took Springfield 13 Feb., 1862, opening Gen. Curtis's Arkansas campaign of that year. He commanded a brigade in the army of the southwest, and a portion of his command took Springfield 13 Feb., 1862, opening Gen. Curtis's Arkansas campaign of that year. He commanded a brigade in the army of the southwest, and a portion of his command took Springfield 13 Feb., 1862, opening Gen. Curtis's Arkansas campaign of that year. He commanded a brigade in the army of the southwest, and a portion of his command took Springfield 13 Feb., 1862, opening Gen. Curtis's Arkansas campaign of that year.
DODGE, Henry, soldier, b. in Vincennes, Ind., 19 Oct., 1782; d. in Burlington, Iowa, 19 June, 1882. He went to California in 1847, and commanded a battalion of Missouri mounted infantry, as lieutenant-colonel, from Aug. till October, 1814. He was colonel of Michigan volunteers from April till July, 1832, during the Black Hawk war, and in the affair with the Indians at Pickatolika, on Wisconsin river, 15 June, totally defeating them. He was commissioned major of U.S. rangers, 21 June, 1832, and became the first colonel of the 1st dragoons, 4 March, 1833. He was successful in making peace with the frontier Indians in 1834, and in 1835 commanded an important expedition to the Rocky mountains, with an Indian, and a sword, with the thanks of the nation, was voted him by congress. He resigned from the army, 4 July, 1866, having been appointed by President Jackson governor of Wisconsin territory, and superintendent of Indian affairs. He held this office in 1847 and 1848, and was re-elected delegate to congress as a democrat, and served two terms. In 1846 he was again made governor of Wisconsin, and after the admission of that state to the Union was one of its first U. S. senators. He was re-elected senator from 25 June, 1848, till 3 March, 1857. His son, Augustus

Cedar, senator, b. in St. Genevieve, Mo., 12 Jan., 1812; d. in Burlington, Iowa, 20 Nov., 1888, received a public-school education, and served under his father in the Winnebago war of 1827 and the Black Hawk war of 1832. He went to Burlington, Iowa, was register of the land-office there in 1838–9, and was then elected a delegate to congress as a democrat from the territory of Iowa, serving from 1840 till 1847. Upon the admission of Iowa to the Union he became one of its U. S. senators, and served from 1848 till 1855. He was on 8 Feb., 1855, his father being in the senate from Wisconsin during the same period. He was a presidential elector in 1848, U. S. minister to Spain in 1855–9, his appointment to fill the mission vacated by the accomplished linguist, Pierre Soulé, eliciting from Horace Greeley the criticism that the administration had thought proper to appoint as successor to a gentleman who spoke six languages a person who could not correctly speak one! Gen. Dodge was a delegate to the Chicago national democratic convention of 1864, as he was in 1873–4, was mayor of Burlington, having been chosen on an independent ticket. On 4 Feb., 1854, Albert G. Brown, of Mississippi, alluded, in the course of a speech in the senate, to certain occupations as menial and degrading, whereupon Mr. Dodge replied to him, ending with the success of the popular and ef- fectual campaign against hostile Indians. In 1886 he resigned from the army to become chief engineer of the Union Pacific railroad, which was built under his supervision. He resigned in 1889 to accept a similar place in the Texas Pacific railroad, and since then has been superintendent employed in building railroads in the United States and Mexico. He has been for many years a director of the Union Pacific railroad. Gen. Dodge was elected to congress from Iowa as a republican during his absence from the state, and served one term in 1867–9, declining a re-nomination. He was also a delegate to the Chicago republican convention of 1868 and the Cincinnati convention of 1876.

DODGE, Mary Abigail, author, b. in Hamilton, Mass., about 1890. She was instructor in physical science in the Hartford, Conn., high school in 1851, and for several years thereafter, and was subsequently a governess in the family of Dr. Gama- niel Bailey, of Washington, D. C., to whose paper, the "National Era," she became a contributor. In 1865–7 she was one of the editors of "Our Young Folks," a magazine for children, published in Bos- ton. Since 1876 she has resided much of the time in Washington. She has been a frequent con- tributor to prominent magazines, under the pen- name of "Gail Hamilton, and her published works, written in collaboration, have been the result largely of selections from her contributions. They include "Country Living and Country Thinking" (Boston, 1902); "Gala Days" (1903); "A New Atmosphere" and "Stumbling Blocks" (1884); "Skirmishes and Sketches" (1865): Red-Letter Days in Applethorpe" and "Summer Rest." (1886):
"Wool-Gathering" (1867); "Woman's Wrongs, a Counter-Irritant" (1888); "Battle of the Books" (New York, 1870); "Woman's Worth and Worthlessness" (1871); "Little Folk Life" (1872); "Child World" (2 vols., Boston, 1872-3); "Twelve Miles from a Lemon" (New York, 1873); "Nursery Stories" (1874); "Aρe′ s Love is Best" (Boston, 1875); "What Think Ye of Christ?" (1876); "Our Common-School System" (1880); "Divine Guidance, Memorial of Allen W. Dodge" (New York, 1881); and "The Intransigent" (Boston, 1885). In 1877 she wrote for the New York "Trillium" he added, a series of vigorous letters on civil service reform.

DODGE, Mary Mapes, author, b. in New York city in 1838. She is a daughter of Prof. James J. Mapes, and was educated under private tutors in New York city. Early in life she married William Dodge, a New York lawyer of high standing, at whose death she was left a widow with two sons. Of these the elder, JAMES MAPES DODGE, became known as a successful inventor. In connection with Donald G. Mitchell and Harriett Beecher Stowe, he was one of the earliest editors on “Hearth and Home,” and for several years conducted the children’s department of that paper. In 1873, with the issue of its first number, she became conductor of “St. Nicholas,” an illustrated magazine for children, published in New York. She has contributed to English and American periodicals, and has published “Irvington Stories” (New York, 1864); “Hans Brinker, or the Silver Skates,” which has been translated into French, Dutch, and other European languages (1865, new illustrated ed., 1870); “A Few Friends, and We,” serving “Amused Amateurs” (Philadelphia, 1869); “Rhymes and Jingles” (New York, 1874); “Theopilus and Others” (1876); “Along the Way,” a volume of poems (1879); and “Donald and Dorothy” (Boston, 1888). Mrs. Dodge is the author of “Miss Malony on the Chinese Question,” published in “Scribner’s Monthly” in 1870.

DODGE, Nathaniel Shatswell, author, b. in Haverhill, Mass., 10 Jan., 1810; d. in Boston, Mass., 2 Feb., 1874. He studied at Dartmouth, but was not graduated, was in Andover theological seminary in 1832-3, was afterward principal of Maplewood institute, Pittsfield, Mass. He lived in London, England, in 1851-52, saw some service as an army quartermaster in 1862-63, and was afterward clerk in one of the departments at Washington. At the time of his death he was president of the Papyrus club, an organization of literary men in Boston. He was a voluminous contributor to periodicals, under the pen-name of “John Carver, Esq.,” and published “Stories of a Grandfather about American History” (Boston, 1873).

DODGE, Ossian Euclid, vocalist, b. in Cayuga, N. Y., 22 Oct., 1830; d. in London, England, 4 Nov., 1876. Having early given evidence of decided musical ability, he determined, much against the wishes of his friends, to become a professional singer of moral comic songs, which he composed and wrote himself. About 1845, in company with Beekman and Avram, of New York, he went to Paris, where he became a pupil of Bunker Hill,” he organized a concert troupe, and gave entertainments in many of the cities of the United States. He was the first to take a company overland from New York to San Francisco, and was the first manager that ever gave a concert upon the Salt Lake city. Mr. Dodge was a strict teetotaler, and being brought frequently in contact, during the political canvass of 1844, with Henry Clay, Millard Fillmore, William H. Seward, and others of the Whig leaders, was entertained at dinner by Mr. Clay at Ashland, Ky., in October of that year, where wine was on the table. On being challenged to drink his host’s health, Mr. Dodge excused himself on the ground of his total abstinence principles, and proposed substituting water for wine in a toast to the Clergy and to true friendship.” Mr. Clay, replacing his untasted glass on the table, and scanning the features of his guest, but finding there no expression but that of the greatest respect, grasped him by the hand, and replied: “I honor your courage, and respect your principles; but I cannot say that I admire your taste.” Mr. Dodge purchased the choice of a seat for the first concert given by Jenny Lind in Boston, Mass., paying a premium of $250, which outlay, he asserted, was many times repaid, as, during the nine months following, he netted $11,000 in a tour of the New England states, being frequently compelled to give two concerts in one evening. In 1851 he was sent as a delegate to the “World’s Peace Congress,” held in Exeter Hall, London. He also acted as foreign correspondent of the earliest editors on “Hearth and Home,” and for several years conducted the children’s department of that paper. In 1873, with the issue of its first number, she became conductor of “St. Nicholas,” an illustrated magazine for children, published in New York. She has contributed to English and American periodicals, and has published “Irvington Stories” (New York, 1864); “Hans Brinker, or the Silver Skates,” which has been translated into French, Dutch, and other European languages (1865, new illustrated ed., 1870); “A Few Friends, and We,” serving “Amused Amateurs” (Philadelphia, 1869); “Rhymes and Jingles” (New York, 1874); “Theopilus and Others” (1876); “Along the Way,” a volume of poems (1879); and “Donald and Dorothy” (Boston, 1888). Mrs. Dodge is the author of “Miss Malony on the Chinese Question,” published in “Scribner’s Monthly” in 1870.

DODGE, Richard Irving, soldier, b. in Huntsville, N. C., 19 May, 1827. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1849, assigned to the 8th infantry, and after serving at various posts was promoted to captain, 3 May, 1861. He commanded the camp of instruction at Elmira, N. Y., in August and September, 1861, and served as mustering and disbursing officer at various places during the civil war. He was assistant inspector-general of the 4th army corps in 1863, and was mustered to major, 21 June, 1864. He was member of a board to perfect a system of army regulations in New York city in 1871–2, was promoted to lieutenant-colonel on 29 Oct., 1873, and since that time has served against principal of Maplewood institute, Pittsfield, Mass. He lived in London, England, in 1851–52, saw some service as an army quartermaster in 1862–63, and was afterward clerk in one of the departments at Washington. At the time of his death he was president of the Papyrus club, an organization of literary men in Boston. He was a voluminous contributor to periodicals, under the pen-name of “John Carver, Esq.”, and published “Stories of a Grandfather about American History” (Boston, 1873).

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philosophy. He published "Thirty Sermons"; "Philosophy of Messmerism" (New York, 1847); "Philosophy of Electrical Psychology" (1849); "In Defense of the Church and the Spirit Manifestations Examined and Explained" (1854).

**Doddworth, Thomas**, musician, b. in Sheffield, England, in 1790; d. in Morrisania, N. Y., 30 April, 1876. He came to the United States in 1826, and organized in New York the "City band," which became famous as the "Rainham Band," and was the first independent military band of music in the city. He was the originator and business manager, his sons, Allan and Harvey B., assisting him. He was fond of athletic sports, was one of the original members of the St. George's cricket club, and spent much of his time in sporting amusements until he had passed his sixtieth year.


**Doggett, Daniel Seth**, M. E. bishop, b. in Virginia in 1810; d. in Richmond, Va., 27 Oct., 1880. His father was a lawyer, and the son began the study of that profession, but changed to the ministry. He was educated at the University of Virginia, and became a professor in 1849, traveling through the southern states. In 1866 he accepted a professorship in Randolph Macon college, and in 1873 was made a bishop. He was about to take charge of the California conference, when he was seized with the illness that resulted in his death. He was the author of "The War and its Close" (Richmond, 1864).

**Doggett, Kate**, reformer, b. in Charlotte, Vt., about 1835. Her maiden name was Newell. She was educated at Castleton, Vt., and at the Albion Female Institute, Mt. Morris, N. Y., under the instruction of E. Doggett, of Chicago, in 1855. She was elected a member of the academy of science in 1858, and invited to take charge of the herbarium belonging to the academy. She attended, as a delegate of the National Woman Suffrage association, the Frauen konference held in Berlin, Germany, in November, 1869, and on her return delivered lectures on art. Several French and German clubs have been established by her, also a literary society called the Fantightly, of which she is the president. Mrs. Doggett has translated the "Grammar of Painting and Architecture" (Norway, 1862) and "Hellenistic Grammar," b. in Middletown, Mass., 6 March, 1765; d. in Raynham, Mass., 19 March, 1852. He was graduated at Brown in 1788, was a tutor there in 1791–8, meanwhile pursued a course of theology, and was licensed in 1789. In 1791 he took orders, opened, with Mr. Doggett as its first principal. He remained for seventeen years, and then in April, 1813, resigned, and settled as a minister in Mendon, Worcester co., Mass. Unitarianism was a new thing in that region, and the society by which he had been called was large, and supposed to be orthodox, yet he made it one of the conditions of his acceptance that the church creed and covenant, which he "neither understood nor believed," should be altered. This was done, and he continued in charge of the church until his death from a stroke of paralysis at Raynham, Bristol co. The winter of 1834–5 was passed in a journey through the south. He resigned his active ministry in 1845. He published several orations and sermons.

**Doherty, Patrick**, Canadian clergyman, b. in Quebec, 2 June, 1778; d. there in 1872. He received his early education in the schools of the Christian brothers of Quebec, was graduated at the seminary, and appointed professor of English. In 1864 he joined the novitate of the Jesuits, but had to leave it owing to feeble health. He was ordained in 1865, and at once became noted as a pulpit orator. He was elected president of St. Patrick's institute, and delivered courses of lectures before this and other literary bodies. In 1869 he traveled through Europe and Palestine, and wrote a journal of his travels. He accompanied the Canadian papal zouaves as chaplain on their return to Canada in 1870. In 1871 he was appointed vicar of St. Roch and chaplain to the hospital of Quebec. But his health was broken by his labors, and a series of lectures before the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, on the principal accidents in his life, completed his prostration. A collection of his French writings was published in Quebec in 1872.

**Doissin, Louis**, clergyman, b. in America in 1721; d. in Paris, France, 21 Sept., 1753. He was a Jesuit, and became noted at an early age for his skill in Latin pianoforte. He is celebrated for his "In Natalibus Burgundiae Lucis Elegca" (1751) and "Galliae ob restitutam delphino valetudinem" (1753). Both works are found in the collection published by the professors of the college of Louis le Grand. "Sculptura, carmen" (Paris, 1752) was reprinted in 1763 with a French translation attributed to Father Boissin himself. "Sculptura, carmen" (Paris, 1753) was accompanied by a French translation by a brother Jesuit. The two latter poems were published in a volume of the "Poetarum Christinae" (Paris, 1761). The Art of Poetry of the poems on sculpture obtained for Father Boissin a high reputation among European scholars. He was peculiarly happy in rendering with dignity and precision mechanical details for which the Latin language offers only equivalent terms.
DOLE, George Pierce, soldier, b. in Milledgeville, Ga., 14 May, 1830; d. near Cold Harbor, Va., 2 June, 1864. He was educated in Milledgeville, and at the beginning of the civil war was captain of a militia company called the "Baldwin Blues." His services and those of his command were at once offered to the governor of Georgia and accepted. He was made a captain in the 4th Georgia infantry, and in May 1862 became colonel of his regiment. He followed the fortunes of the army of Northern Virginia, and at the battle of Gettysburg succeeded to the command of a brigade. His commission as brigadier-general bore date 3 Nov., 1862. During the overland campaigns he com- mand the division in Gen. Ewell's corps, and was killed in the battle of Cold Harbor.

DOLELL DE CASSON, Francis, clergyman, b. in France about 1630; d. in Canada. The Sulpitians, being anxious to compete with the Jesuits in missionary enterprise, sent Father Dolell de Casson de to winter with the Ojibways in 1668. In company with Lasalle and twenty-one other Frenchmen, he set out for the Seneca country, being guided by some Senecas, and at Tenaoutana met Jolliet, and received from him information as to the west, which enabled them to draw a map. But they were tired of the country, and his party refused to proceed farther. They returned to the St. Lawrence, and, as they had boasted that they were going to China, the name of Laschene was given to Lasalle's place in ridicule. Dolell de Casson, with the nine that remained faithful, set out from Tenaoutana in October, 1669, reached Lake Erie, and spent the winter near the mouth of Grand river on the north shore, and in March, 1670, drew up an act of possession. They then continued their voyage, but had to abandon their project, owing to a storm, and made for the Jesuit mission on one of Ewell's forts, which they reached in May. Father Dolell de Casson was the first to sail through Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair. He was the author of "History of Montreal."

DOLPH, John Henry, artist, b. in Fort Ann, Washington Co., N. Y., 18 April, 1845. He studied for two years with Louis Van Vuyck in Antwerp, and then spent three years in Paris, after which he settled in New York. In 1877 he was made an associate of the National academy, and he has been a member of the society of American artists, and at the annual exhibitions of the 1877 and 1878 works include "Knickerbocker Farm - Yard" (1869); "The Season of Plenty;" "The Country Blacksmith" (1870); "The Horse-Doctor" (1873); "The Pasture" (1874); "The Antiquarian;" "Gray Dusk on the Coast" (1875); "From the Horse-Market" (1876); "The Ante-Chamber" (1878), exhibited in the French salon in 1882; "Relief of the Battle-field;" "The Rehearsal" (1878); "Princess" (1885); and "A June Day" (1886).

DOLPH, Joseph Norton, senator, b. in Hecton, Tompkins (now in Schuyler) co., N. Y., 10 Oct., 1835. He received a common-school education, besides private instruction, and for a time attended the Genesee Wesleyan seminary at Lima, N. Y. He studied law. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1851, and practised in Schuyler county in 1846. He is still the same, and has been appointed orderly sergeant in Capt. M. Crawford's company, known as the "Oregon Escort," which was raised under an act of congress, for the purpose of protecting the emigration to the Pacific coast against hostile Indians. He settled in Portland, Oreg., the following November, and has resided ever since. He was elected city attorney in 1844, and President Lincoln appointed him district attorney for the district of Oregon. He was a member of the Oregon senate in 1866, 1872, and 1874. He is a member of the National guard, and was actively engaged in various business enterprises, and had an extensive law practice. He was chosen as a republican, and took his seat 4 March, 1883. Senator Dolph is at present (1887) chairman of the committee on coast defenses.

DOMBEY, Joseph, French botanist, b. in Mâcon, France, 20 Feb., 1742; d. in the island of Montserrat, West Indies, in May, 1794. He ran away from home and acquired a thorough knowledge of botany in Montpelier, where in 1768 he was graduated in medicine. In 1772 he went to Paris, where he became assistant to the botanist Bernard de Jussieu, and in 1776 was appointed by Turgot botanist of the Jardin des plantes. A year later he was sent on an expedition to visit South America and collect such useful plants as could be cultivated in France. He arrived in Callao in January, 1778, and soon gathered a large herbarium of the Peruvian flora, also accumulating much valuable information concerning the cichoreum tree. In 1779 he sent a portion of his collection home, but the vessel containing them was captured by the British, and the specimens sent to the British museum, where they were investigated by Reichenbach after the subsequent claims by the French government. Dombey sought at once to replace this loss, and soon had in readiness a second shipment, but the authorities of Callao confiscated over 300 original designs of plants on the pretext that works of native artists were not permitted to be exported to foreign countries. These designs were given to the Spanish botanists Pavon and Ruiz, who used them in their publication of "La Flora Peruana." In 1788 he visited Chili and collected the plants indigenous to that country. During this visit in Concepcion the cholera broke out, and at once Dombey offered his services and was appointed physician-in-chief of the city, which office he resigned in 1788 when the epidemic had passed. He was then invited to examine the quicksilver mines of Chili; the mines were in Coquimbo, and he set out from Callao on the 10th of February. He searched for the loss of half of his collections, which were seized by the Spanish government and himself imprisoned until he agreed not to publish his researches prior to Pavon and Ruiz. Dombey succeeded in escaping to France by way of Havre, and secured, on Buffon's recommendation, an indemnity of 10,000 francs and an annual pension of 1,200 francs. In 1785 he was sent on a mission to the United States, but was captured by privateers and imprisoned in Montserrat, where he died. Dombey's collections are among the treasures of the British museum, the Jardin Real Madrid, and the Jardin des plantes and the Museum d'histoire naturel of Paris. His grand herbarium contains over 1,500 South American plants, of which more than 60 are new species, accompanied by valuable notes on the plants of Oreg. and Cal., and he is one of the most complete that exists in Europe of the flora of South America. Botanists have honored his memory by giving his name, Dombeya, to a plant that belongs to the family of Buténicaceae, of which eleven different species are known. Other works: "De l'histoire des safrans, ou de l'or de Saffron." (1778); "Mémoires à l'Académie des sciences sur
les mines de mercure du Chili (1780); Mémoire sur le cuivre murié (1785). Dombey's posthumous works, published by L'Héritier, are: "Flore Perouviennne" (Paris, 1799, 2 vols. in 4); "L'Her- bier de Dombey expliqué" (Paris, 1811, 5 vols., in 4); and "Dictionnaire de Dombey fait au Chili et au Pérou." (Paris, 1813, in 4).}

**DOMENÉCH, Emmanuel Henry Dieudonné**, French author, b. in Lyons, France, 4 Nov., 1825; d. in France in June, 1886. He became a priest in the Roman Catholic church, and was sent as a missionary to Central America. Being Maximilian's residence in America, Domenéch acted as private chaplain to the emperor, and he was also almoner to the French army during its occupation of Mexico. On his return to France he was made honorary canon of Montpellier. His "Manuscrit pitc- tographique Américain, précédé d'une notice sur l'idéographie des Peaux Rouges" (1860), was published by the French government, with a facsimile of a manuscript in the library of the Paris arsenal, relating, as he claimed, to the American Indians, but the German orientalist, Julius Pitzholdt, de- claimed that it was in reality a forgery and that the coherent illustrations of a local German dialect. Domenéch maintained the authenticity of the manuscript in a pamphlet entitled "La vérité sur le livre des sauvages" (1861), which drew forth a reply from Pitzholdt, translated into French under the title of "La vérité sur les sauvages au point de vue de la civilisation Française." (Brussels, 1861). He has also published "Journal d'un missionnaire au Texas et au Mexique" (1857); "Voyage dans les solitudes Américaines, le Minnesota" (1858); "Voyage pitto- sque dans le Nouveau Monde" (1861); "Les Gorges du Diable, voyage en Islande" (1864); "Les legendes islandaises" (1865); "Le Mexique tel qu'il est" (1867); and "Histoire du Mexique, Juarez et Maximilien, correspondances inédites" (1868). The historical accuracy of the last named work has been questioned by several writers, including Gen. Prim. Domenéch also published "Quand j'étais journaliste" (1889); "Histoire de la campagne de 1870-1 et de la deuxième ambu- lance de la presse Française" (1871); and "L'écriture syllabique (Maya) dans le Yucatan après les découvertes de l'abbé Bouchot," (1888); and during the latter part of his life he produced also several works pertaining to religion and ancient history.

**DOMENÉCH, Miguel, R. C. bishop, b. in Rios, Spain, in 1816; d. in Tarragona, Spain, in 1879. He was educated in France by the priests of the congregation of the mission, and after becoming a member of that order came to the United States in 1837. He finished his studies in the theological seminary of The Barrens, Missouri, was admitted to the priesthood in 1839, and became a professor in St. Mary's college. In 1842 he founded St. Vincent's male academy at Cape Girardeau, and was subsequently a missionary in the state of Mis- souri. He was sent to Pennsylvania in 1845, and performed pastoral duties in Newcaster. His next mission was to the grand desert of the American West, and he was consecrated bishop of Pittsburgh in 1860, and during his administration erected several churches and schools. The diocese of Pittsburgh was considered too large for a single bishop, and in 1875 a portion of it was formed into the see of Allegheny, to which Bishop Domenéch was transferred in 1876. This division gave rise to dissensions and difficul- ties, and, in order to bring all questions to a decision, he went to Rome in 1877. He resigned his see the same year.**

**DOMÉVILLE, James**, Canadian capitalist, b. in England, 29 Nov., 1842. He was educated in his native country, and in 1883 went to Barbados, where his father, Gen. James Domville, R. A., was in command of the garrison, and there became a merchant. In 1886 he arrived in St. John, New Brunswick, engaged in business as a merchant, and also became proprietor of the iron works, rolling mills, and nail factories at Moosepath, Coldbrooke, and Rockland, in Kings county, and entered largely into other commercial schemes. He is president of the Maritime Dominions Company, a member of the council of the Dominion artillary association, a fellow of the Royal colonial institute, London, England, has been president of the Kings county board of trade, and was chairman of the delegation from St. John, N. B., at the Dominion board of trade, Ottawa, in 1871. He was elected a representative to the Dominion parliament in 1872, and re-elected at the general elections in 1874 and 1878. He is a liberal conservative.

**DONALDSON, Edward**, naval officer, b. in Baltimore, Md., 17 Nov., 1816. He entered the U. S. Navy as cadet in 1836, and served on the "Palmouth," the "Warren," and the "Vandalian" in the West India squadron. In 1838 he went to the East Indies in the "Columbus," and in 1839 participated in the attack on the forts on the coast of Sumatra. He was promoted passed midshipman in June, 1841, and attached to the Mosquito fleet in Florida during 1841-2, after which he served on various vessels until 1846, when he was appointed on the coast survey. He received his commission as lieutenant in October, 1847, and was attached to the "Delphi" as "water witch," the "Errima," and the "San Jacinto," and was on special shore duty until 1861. During 1861 he commanded the gun-boat "Sciota," attached to the Western gulf squadron, and took part in the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and the subsequent capture of New Orleans. He participated in the passage of the Vicksburg batteries, and was made commander in July, 1862. After a year in command of the receiving-ship at Philadelphia, he was transferred to the "Keystone State" as executive officer during her trip to the West Indies in search of the Confederate cruiser "Sumter," and was her commander in 1863-4. During the battle of Mobile bay, 5 Aug., 1864, he commanded the "Seminole," and rendered efficient service by his coolness and judgment in piloting his vessel while passing Fort Morgan, the regular pilot being ill. In 1865 he was on ordance duty in Baltimore. He was made captain in July, 1866, and subsequently had command of the receiving- ship at Philadelphia until 1868, when he was assigned to the Brooklyn navy-yard. In September, 1871, he became commodore, and for a time had charge of the naval station in Mount City, Ill. He was promoted to rear-admiral on 21 Sept., 1876, and placed on the retired list a few days later.

—His brother, Frank, physician, b. in Baltimore, Md., 23 July, 1833, was educated in the University of Maryland, and practiced with his brother, Samuel Chew and Thomas H. Buckler, receiving his medical degree in 1846. For two years he was a resident student in the almshouse hospital, Balti- more, and subsequent to his graduation studied in the hospitals in Paris, settling in Baltimore in 1851. He has held the office of attending physi- cian to the Baltimore almshouse hospital, physician to the general dispensary, attending physician of university hospital, and resident physician to the marine hospital. From 1863 till 1866 he was profes- sor of materia medica in the Maryland college.
of pharmacy, and in 1866 became professor of
physiology and hygiene, and clinical professor of
diseases of the throat and chest in the University of
Maryland. He has served as president of the medical
and surgical faculty of the state of Mary-
land and of the American medical col-
enation. Dr. Donaldson has published papers in the
medical journals, principally upon diseases of
the heart, lungs, and throat, and is the author of "The
Influence of City Life and Occupations in Devel-
opment of Tuberculosis" (Cambridge, 1870).

DONALDSON, James Linn, b. 2d soldier, b. in
Baltimore Md., 17 March, 1814; d. there, 4 Nov.,
1885. He was graduated at the U. S. military
academy in 1836, and became 2d lieutenant in the 3d
artillery, serving in that capacity during the Florida
war in 1836-38. He was transferred to the 1st
artillery in May, 1837, and became 1st lieuten-
ant in July, 1838. Subsequently he was on garrison
duty until 1846, when he was stationed at Fort
Brown during the military occupation of Texas.
During the Mexican war he participated in the bat-
les of Monterey and Buena Vista, receiving the brevets
of captain and major. He was appointed
assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain,
in March, 1847, and was on duty as such in Coa-
hilla, Mexico. Subsequent to the war he contin-
ued as quartermaster at various points until he be-
came colonel of the 4th infantry in 1856.

DONALDSON, John, b. in Baltimore, Md.,
and in the Department of the Cumberland.
He was chief quartermaster of the military division of the
Tennessee in June, 1864, and of the military division of the Missour
i until 1869, when he was retired. Meanwhile
he had attained the rank of colonel on the staff, and
had received the brevet of major-general of volun-
teers. He resigned on 1 Jan., 1874. During his
administration of the quartermaster's department of
the division of the Tennessee, he became a favor-
ite with Gen. George H. Thomas, to whom he sug-
gested the creation of cemeteries for the scattered
remains of soldiers who had fallen in battle, from
which has resulted the annual Decoration Day. Gen.
Donaldson was also associated with "Sergeant Wha," recei-
ving the brevet of Lieut.-Col. in 1875.

DONALDSON, Washington H., aeronaut, b.
in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1840; drowned in Lake
Michigan, 15 July, 1875. He was one of those apt,
energetic, restless individuals known as natural
genuses. He could do anything he undertook to
do, and would undertake anything that came in his
way. He had enough education for his wants, and
an admirable physique, though a little short in stature. Gymnastics were as second nature to him, and there was little in this line in which he
was not an expert. Amiability was a chief char-
acteristic, which never failed to assert itself; his
rare good humor and pleasant manners won him
friends wherever he went, and there never was a
aeronaut more popular than he. His early life
was spent upon the stage as an actor and magician.
He was a graceful tight-rope perform-
er. In 1862 he walked across the Schuylkill
river on a rope 1,200 feet long, returning to the
middle and finishing by jumping into the river
from a height of 90 feet. He also walked across
the Genesee river at Rochester on a rope 1,900 feet
long, re-crossing it with a man in a wheelbarrow
trundled in front of him. From 1857 till 1871
he travelled through the United States, appearing not
fewer than 1,900 times in his various specialties.
It happened, in a western city, that his host pos-
essed a balloon, left with him for a debt, which he
was anxious to sell. Donaldson proposed a trade;
he would teach the landlord the mysteries of the
black art and transfer to him all the paraphernalia
of his exhibitions, which was done, and Donaldson
found himself in the aeronautical ascension.
He made arrangements for an ascension,
taking his first lesson in a failure, which happened
for want of lighter gas or a larger balloon, the lat-
ter being too small to carry him except with pure
hydrogen. The balloon was again with coal-gas, as in the previous instance;
and this time, 30 Aug., 1871, it succeeded in get-
ing off after Donaldson had thrown away every
available thing, even his coat, boots, and hat. This
ascend was made from Reading, Pa., and the de-
cent 18 miles distant. Another ascend was made
from Reading, in September, upon a trapeze-bar.
On 18 Jan., 1872, he ascended from Norfolk, Va.,
and his balloon accidentally burst when a mile from
the ground. He said of it: "The balloon did not
collapse, but closed on my sides, and, swaying
from side to side, descended with frightful velocity.
I clung with all my strength to the hoop. I could
not tell how badly I was frightened, but felt as
though all my hair had been torn out. I scarcely
had time to realize that I was alive, when, with a
terrible crash, I was precipitated from the balloon
into a burr-chestnut tree. The netting and
rigging, catching in the tree, checked my velocity,
but I had my grasp jerked loose, and was precipi-
tated through the limbs and landed flat upon my
back, with my tights nearly torn off, and my legs,
arms, and body lacerated and bleeding." Shortly
after this he ascended again from Norfolk, but on
this occasion, in his haste to avoid being carried
out to sea, his balloon was wrecked among the
trees, although he himself escaped injury. He then
undertook the construction of a balloon which he
called the "Magenta." It was made of fine jaco-
net, held about 10,000 cubic feet of gas, and weighed
about 100 pounds. He made several ascensions
with this balloon, two of which were from Chicago.
On the first occasion he was carried out on Lake
Michigan, but coming on heavy winds, he was
struck by lightning, burning the ropes to
the water, bringing up against a stone pier finally
with such violence as to render him insensible.
On 17 May, 1873, he ascended from Reading, Pa., in
a balloon made of manilla-paper enclosed with a light
network, the whole weighing but 48 pounds,
although it contained 14,000 cubic feet of gas. He
travelled ten miles before landing. Donaldson was
a convert to Wise's theory of a constant current
blowing from west to east at a height of three miles,
and, as the veteran aeronaut had said a balloon could
cross the ocean in this current, Donaldson was ready
to take the venture, and so announced his inten-
tion of making the attempt. Wise offered to join
him, and they set out together to raise the neces-
sary funds. They went to New York and opened
a subscription, but while this was in progress the
proprietors of the "Daily Graphic" offered to fur-
nish the funds required for the construction of a
very large balloon and outfit, together with the gas
required. The proposition was accepted, and the
construction of an immense balloon of twilled
cotton was carried to completion. But before the in-
flation some doubts arose between the aero-
auts regarding the reliability of the balloon.
Donaldson's inexperience placed him in a second-
ary position throughout the entire transaction, but
when the time for action came he found himself
the principal, Mr. Wise having withdrawn. Such
a balloon as Donaldson found himself possessed of
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on this occasion was no toy; it was said to be capable of containing over 700,000 cubic feet of gas, and weighed over three tons. We do not vouch for these figures, but it is certain that the dimensions were considerable, and beyond the capabilities of Donaldson's management at that time. Three unsuccessful attempts were made at inflation, the balloon bursting each time, when finally the aeronaut Prof. S. A. King was sent for, the work was accomplished, and the ascension made from the Capitol grounds in Washington, D.C., on 7 Oct., 1873. Donaldson had two companions, named Ford and Lunt. A handsome life-boat, filled with provisions and loaded with great quantities of sand, was hung beneath the balloon, which served both as car and as a means of escape in case of falling into the ocean. But they never reached the sea. Fortunately, they kept inland sufficiently to clear the water till it became manifest that the aeronaut was as incapable of managing the mammoth globe in the air as he had been on the ground. Scarcely one hundred miles had been run when control was completely lost, and the voyagers found themselves dashing about among trees and fences, and coming close to the ground. Donaldson gave the word to jump, and Ford jumped with Donaldson, but Lunt was too late. A thousand-pound drag-ropes were trapped upon the lake, and when the car came from rising to any considerable height after the two men had left the car, and Lunt, panic-stricken at finding himself alone with the monster, threw himself bodily into the first tree the boat came in contact with at New Canaan, Conn., and fell through to the ground without being able to stop himself. He died six months later. P. T. Barnum offered Mr. Donaldson an engagement first at Gilmore's garden and then with his hippodrome, which he accepted.

On 24 July, 1874, he ascended from Gilmore's garden in a balloon containing 54,000 cubic feet of gas, with five passengers; these he continued to land one after another as the balloon became weakened; but by resorting to the use of the drag-ropes he was able to keep aloft for thirteen hours, landing finally at Greenport, near Hudson, 130 miles from New York. Four days afterward he again ascended from Gilmore's garden. Three hours after starting, two passengers were landed, and the voyage continued into the night. At 2 A.M. a landing was effected at Wallingford, Vt., the journey being resumed at 8 A.M., and at noon the voyage terminated at Batford. On 19 Oct., of the same year, Mr. Donaldson took up a wedding party from Cincinnati, the ceremony being performed in mid-air. On 23 June, 1875, he ascended from Toronto, taking three newspaper reporters with him. They were carried out over Lake Ontario, and finally descended into the water, through which they were dragged for several miles before they were rescued by a boat's crew sent out from a passing schooner. Donaldson, during his tour with the hippodrome, made numerous ascensions. From Pittsburg, Pa., he ascended with five ladies and one gentleman, making a pleasant and uneventful trip. While at Richmond, he ascended from Buffalo, accompanied by two reporters and his friend Prof. King. They expected to have an experience over Lake Erie, but after a sail of twenty miles or more over the water they reached the Canada shore, landing finally near Port Clinton, Ohio, 180 miles from Buffalo. On 7 Aug., the balloon was ascended from the Lake front in Chicago, carrying several persons with him. The air being very still, the balloon, although it drifted lakeward, did not get more than three miles from the shore, and was towed back to the starting-place with most of the gas remaining in it, and held for the ascension of the following day. One of the hippodrome managers, looking at the balloon, inquired of Donaldson: "What's the use of this? Why didn't you go somewhere?" "Wait till to-morrow," he replied, "and I'll show the United States a thing not usually done." On the following day the wind was blowing up the lake at the rate of ten to fifteen miles an hour. An additional amount of gas was supplied to make up for what had been lost; but, in consequence of the deterioration of what had been in the balloon since the previous day, they did not get as high as usual. Knowing that he would have a long voyage up the lake, he determined to take but one companion with him, Newton S. Grimwood, of the Chicago "Evening Journal," drawing the prize, as it was then considered. At 5 p.m. the voyage began. The balloon gradually rose to the height of a mile or more, floating off up the lake, and in about an hour and a half disappeared. At seven o'clock the crew of the "Little Guide," a small craft, saw the balloon about thirty miles from shore, trailing the car through the water, and tried to reach it; but before this could be done, the balloon, as if suddenly relieved of some weight, shot up into the air and off into the distance. Night came on, and, with the cooling gas and natural loss of buoyancy, the luckless aeronauts doubtless came down upon the lake far from their friends. But none with their lives had it not been for a violent storm which came up about eleven o'clock. The body of Grimwood was washed ashore on the farther side of the lake, and was found on 16 Aug. Donaldson never was found, nor any part of the balloon.

DONDE, Ignacio José, b. in Campeche, Mexico, 6 July, 1827; d. in Merida, 1 Nov., 1875. He received his early education in the city of Campeche, and in 1844 removed to Puebla, where he entered the college of pharmacy, being graduated in 1847. He continued his studies in the city of Mexico, and in 1850 established a chair of pharmacy in Campeche, and in 1853 another in Merida. He also held for a long time the chair of botany in the Catholic college of Merida, and the chair of industrial chemistry for artisans. Donde was one of the founders of the school of medicine and pharmacy of Yucatan. He was the inventor of some very useful chemical products, and the first to produce santonate of soda (1862). He published "Pharmaceutical Prescriptions," which appeared in Philadelphia under the name of "Pharmaceutical Notes," and were published in France, England, and Germany; "Preparación del Santonato de Sosa"; "Estudio sobre el Ni-in"; and "Elementos de Botánica." Donde was a great benefactor of the local industries of Merida.

DONELSON, Andrew Jackson, politician, b. near Nashville, Tenn., 23 Aug., 1800; d. in Memphis, 26 June, 1871. He studied in the University of Nashville, and was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1820, standing second in his class. From 1820 till 1823, while 2d lieutenant in the engineers, he served as aide-de-camp to his uncle, Gen. Andrew Jackson. In June, 1823, he was assigned to the recently-acquired territory of Florida, and then as assistant to the board of engineers. He resigned from the army in February, 1822, attended law-lectures in the Transylvania university at Lexington, Ky., and was admitted to the bar 1828, but turned to his profession of banking on his estates in Bolivar county, Miss. On Jackson's election to the presidency, he became his confidential adviser and private secretary, continuing in that capacity until the close of his second administration. The annexation treaty between the United States and Texas having been rejected by
the senate in April, 1844, Mr. Donelson was asked to undertake new negotiations, and accordingly was appointed charge d' affaires to the republic of Texas. In 1846 he was appointed minister to Prussia, and in 1848 to the federal government of Germany, which office he resigned in 1849. He assumed the editorship of the Washington "Union" in 1861, but relinquished it during the following year. After the inauguration of President Pierce in 1853, he abandoned the Democrats and joined the American party, receiving the nomination of vice-president on the ticket with Millard Fillmore in 1856. After his defeat in the election that followed, he retired from public life, and devoted himself to the management of his extensive estates. Subsequent to the civil war he practised his profession in Memphis. He published "Reports of Explorations" (Washington, 1855).

DONAGH, Thomas, colonial governor of New York, b. in Castleton, County Kilclare, Ireland, in 1634; d. in London, England, 14 Dec., 1715. He early entered the army, and served with the British and then with the French, attaining the rank of colonel. Later he was made lieutenant-governor of Tangeri by Charles II., and in 1682 the Duke of York appointed him governor of the colony of New York. His instructions were to conciliate the French, and to give no countenance to Indian tribes hostile to this nation. These suggestions he failed to carry out, and he was accused of inciting the tribes known as the Five Nations to war. In 1686 he gave to the city of New York a charter, and in 1688 resigned his office, but did not return to England until three years later.

DONIPHAN, Alexander William, soldier, b. in Mason county, Ky., 9 July, 1808. He was the youngest of ten children. His father, Joseph Doniphan, a native of Virginia, died in 1813. Alexander was graduated at Augusta college, Ky., in 1828, and on being admitted to the bar in 1830 began the practice of law at Lexington, Mo. Three years afterward he removed still farther west, to the village of Liberty, in Clay county. He soon came to be known as one of the foremost lawyers at the Missouri bar, but at the same time devoted himself with such zeal to military studies that he will be remembered chiefly as a soldier. It seems to have been under the influence of Albert Sidney Johnston, who was for some time stationed at Fort Leavenworth, that this military zeal was awakened in Mr. Doniphan. In 1848 he had risen in the state militia to the grade of brigadier-general, when there was trouble with the Mormons. At the head of a considerable force of state troops, Doniphan imposed terms upon the prophet Joseph Smith; the Mormons were obliged to give up their leaders for trial, lay down their arms, and leave the state of Missouri. When war began with Mexico, in 1846, Doniphan entered the United States service as colonel of the 1st regiment of Missouri mounted volunteers, and took part in Gen. Kearney's expedition to Santa Fe; and, when Kearney, in September, 1846, set out from Santa Fe for California, he ordered Col. Doniphan to proceed with such troops as could be spared from New Mexico to the city of Chihuahua, and there report to Gen. Wool. But before this order could be carried out it became necessary to reduce to submission the warlike Navajos Indians, and having accomplished this difficult task, Col. Doniphan set out from Valverde on 14 Dec. At Bracito river he was met by a superior force of Mexicans, who sent forward an officer with a black flag summoning Doniphan to surrender. "If you don't obey," said the Mexican, "we will charge, and give no quarter." "Charge and be d—d," was the laconic reply. In less than half an hour the Mexicans were put to flight, leaving more than 200 of their number killed or wounded. Of Doniphan's men not one was killed, and only seven were wounded. Two days later he occupied El Paso, where he was obliged to wait for artillery to be sent to him. On 8 Feb., 1847, he set out on a terrible march of 250 miles, through a savage and sterile country, for Chihuahua. On the 28th, having surmounted a pass, his men arrived within seventeen miles of his goal, he was confronted by a force of 4,000 Mexicans at the pass of the Sacramento. Although his own force numbered but 924 men, and the enemy were strongly intrenched, he nevertheless attacked with such fury as to completely rout the Mexicans, who lost more than 800 in killed or wounded. Doniphan's loss was one man killed and eleven wounded. It was like the ancient fights between Greeks and Persians. The next day Chihuahua surrendered. After waiting there weeks until further orders were received, the brave little army marched 700 miles to Saltillo, where they arrived on 21 May, to find the active business of the war in that part of Mexico ended. Since 1847 Col. Doniphan has led a quiet life at his home in western Missouri. In 1836, 1840, and 1854 he was elected to the legislature.

DONKIN, Robert, British soldier, b. 19 March, 1797; d. near Bristol, England, in March, 1821. He entered the army in 1746, was at the siege of Belle Isle in 1761, afterward served in Flanders with Wolfe, and through the Seven years' war, and was aide-de-camp and secretary to Gen. Ruyane, governor and commander-in-chief at Martinique. He was commissioned captain in 1770, and had risen to the rank of general in 1800. He served through the whole of the American war from 1775 till 1783, in the early part of it as aide-de-camp to Gen. Gage, and then as major of the 44th regiment. He was the author of "Military Collections and Remarks" (New York, 1777. "published for the benefit of the children and widows of the valiant
soldiers inhumanly and wantonly butchered when peaceably marching to and from Concord, April 19, 1775, by the rebels ").

DONELLY, Ignatius, author, b. in Phila., May 17, 1807. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced. - He went to Minnesota in 1857, was elected lieutenant-governor in 1859, and again in 1861, and was then elected to congress as a republican, serving from 7 Dec., 1863, to 3 March, 1865. In 1865 he moved to Chicago, where he taught the art of engraving, and in 1867 he went to New York, where he became editor of the "Atalanta," a monthly national periodical. He has written an "Essay on the Sonnets of Shakespeare"; "Atalanta, the Antediluvian World" (New York, 1888), in which he attempts to demonstrate that there once existed in the Atlantic ocean, opposite the straits of Gibraltar, a large island, known to the ancients as "Atalanta"; and "Ragnarok" (1886), in which he tries to prove that the deposits of clay, gravel, and decomposed rocks, characteristic of the drift age, were the result of contact between the earth and a comet. - His sister, Eleonora Cecilia, poet, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 6 Sept. 1865, studied her profession in the public schools of Philadelphia and at the French academy of Mme. Adele Signoigné, of that city. She is a singer, having a rich contralto voice of power and considerable range. Her poetical publications are "Ballads" (Boston, 1888), "Sonnetto Solito" (New York, 1889); "Domus Dei" (1874); "Legend of the Best Beloved, and other Poems" (New York, 1880); "Crowned with Stars" (published by and for the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, 1881); "Hymns of the Sacred Heart," with music (Philadelphia, 1883); "Children of the Sacred Heart," with music (Philadelphia, 1884); "Garland of Festival Songs," with music (New York, 1883); and "Little Compliments of the Season," original, selected, and translated verses (1886). She has also published "Our Birthday Banquet," in prose and verse (New York, 1885); "The Life of Father Felix" (Philadelphia, 1886); and two compilations, "Pearls from the Casket of the Sacred Heart of Jesus" (New York, 1880) and "Signori Leaflets" (1887). Her labors have received the special apostolic benediction of Pope Leo XIII., and she has been awarded a medal by one of the chief religious orders of Ireland. Donel's "The Soliloquy of Priapus," a comedy read at a grand academy in the Royal college of the Escorial, Madrid, Spain, in May, 1887.

DONOP, Carl Emil Kurt von, Count, British officer, b. in Germany in 1740; d. in New Jersey, 28 Oct., 1777. He was 17 at the time of his appointment to the command of four battalions of grenadiers and the yagers in the detachment of Hessian troops in the British employ destined for service in the American war. He landed on Long Island on 22 Aug., 1776, and took part in the battle there on 27 Aug. In December, 1776, when Howe went into winter quarters in New York, he left Donop as acting brigadier, with two Hessian brigades, the yagers and the 42d Highlanders, to hold the line from Trenton to Burlington. On hearing of the defeat of Pell, Donop hurriedly retreated to Princeton, abandoning his children, his sick face, and wounded men. In October, 1777, Sir William Howe gave verbal orders to Col. Donop to carry Red Bank, N. J., by assault, if it could be done easily; and on the 22d he, with his Hessians, attacked Fort Mercer at that place, but was repelled after a most desperate resistance. Donop being mortally wounded. He survived the battle three days, and said to a brother officer: "It is finishing a noble career early; but I die the victim of my ambition, and of the avarice of my sovereign."

DOOLITTLE, Amos, engraver, b. in Cheshire, Conn., in 1794; d. in New Haven, Conn., 31 Jan., 1832. He was entirely self-taught, and, after serving an apprenticeship as a silversmith, began business as an engraver in 1775. While a volunteer at Cambridge he visited the battle-ground of Lexington and, to his return to Nahant. He made an engraving of the action, his first attempt in that art. This is believed to have been the first historical engraving made in America. Mr. Doolittle executed three other historical prints in relation to the expedition to Concord and Lexington.

DOOLITTLE, Edwin Stafford, artist, b. in Albany, N. Y., in 1843; d. about 1880. He studied painting under John A. Hows in 1865, and in the studio of William Hart for a short time in 1866. In 1877 he opened a studio in New York, but in 1890 went to Europe. He bought art for some time in Rome, till failing health forced him to return to the United States. In 1890 he painted his "Shadow of a Great Rock in a Weary Land," of which he made several copies. In the summer of 1872 he studied in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1872, and at Cambridge, Mass. In 1873, he visited the Ruins of the Claudian Aqueduct on the Tiber, and the Palazzo Farnese, the Palazzo Bracco, the Giudecca Canal, Venice; "The Arch of Titus," "Autumn in the Catskill Clove," "The Oxenstrasse, Lake Lucerne;" "The Old Toll-Gate;" and "Sunset on Schroon Lake." Mr. Doolittle also designed book-covers, decorated churches, and executed illuminations. The latter, including "The Soliloquy of Priapus," for the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia, which was afterward presented to the poet Longfellow, and of "A Prayer to the Virgin," now in the convent of the Sacred Heart at Savannah, Ga. He was the author of "Grace Home and Other Poems," and was a member of "The Soliloquy of Priapus," an illuminated manuscript presented to the poet Longfellow.

DOOLITTLE, James Rood, senator, b. in Hampton, Washington co., N. Y., 3 Jan., 1815. After attending Middletown academy, he entered Geneva (now Hobart) college, where he graduated in 1834. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1837, and practised at Rochester and at Warsaw, N. Y. He was elected district attorney of Wyoming county, N. Y., in 1845, and also served for some time as a colonel of militia. He removed to Wisconsin in 1851, and was elected judge of the first judicial circuit of that state in 1853, but resigned in 1856, and was elected U. S. senator as a Democratic Republican, to succeed Henry Dodge, serving two terms, from 1857 till 1869. He was a delegate to the peace convention of 1861. While in the senate, he served as chairman of the committee on finance at both sessions of the important committees. During the summer recess of 1865, he visited the Indians west of the Mississippi as a member of a special senate committee. He took a prominent part in debate on the various war and reconstruction measures, upholding the national government, but always insisting that the seceding states had never ceased to be a part of the Union. He opposed the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, on the ground that each state should determine questions of suffrage for itself. Mr. Doolittle retired from public life in 1869, and has since resided in Racine, Wis.
through practising law in Chicago. He was president of the Philadelphia national union convention of 1866, and also of the Baltimore national Democratic convention of 1872, which adopted the nomination of Horace Greeley for the presidency. Judge Doolittle has been a trustee of Chicago university since its foundation, served for one year as its president, and was for many years a professor in its law school.

DOOLITTLE, Mary Antoinette, lecturer, b. in Lebanon, N. Y., 8 Sept., 1810; d. in Mt. Lebanon, Columbia co., N. Y., 31 Dec., 1886. She was graduated in New Lebanon in 1825. She became a member of the Shaker society in 1824, a deaconess in a Shaker community in 1826, and was an elderess from 1828. Her lectures on religious subjects, which were delivered in various cities in the United States, attracted much attention. In 1873-5 she edited, with Frederick W. Evans, the "Shaker and Shakeress," a periodical published at Mt. Lebanon college, and is author of an "Autobiography" (1880), and of a series of remarkable tracts on religious subjects.

DOOLITTLE, Theodore Sandford, educator, b. in Ovid, Seneca co., N. Y., 30 Nov., 1838. He was graduated at Rutgers in 1859, and at the New Brunswick theological seminary in 1862, and in the Theological seminary at Union, N. Y. He and his family left Newark church, and became pastor of Flatlands, near Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1864 he accepted the chair of rhetoric, logic, and metaphysics at Rutgers, which he has since held, becoming also associate editor of the "Christian at Work" in 1873, Western University's "gazette" and of D. T. in 1872. Dr. Doolittle has frequently lectured on art and literature. Besides articles in periodicals, he has published an "Account of the Centennial Celebration of Rutgers College" (1870), and a "History of Rutgers College," written for the Rutgers alumni.

DOOLITTLE, John Mitchell, lawyer, b. in Lincoln county, Ga., about 1772; d. there, 26 May, 1827. Little is known of his early life, or the time at which he was admitted to the bar. He was appointed solicitor-general of the Western circuit of Georgia, 2 Sept., 1802, to fill a vacancy, and on 22 Nov., 1804, was elected to the same office by the legislature. In 1816 he was elected judge of the same circuit, and in 1822 chosen first judge of the Northern circuit, to which latter place he was re-elected in 1823. He also represented his county in the legislature during the embargo and other restrictive measures adopted by the general government, and the war with Great Britain, successfully advocating the "suffering," "thirsting," and "stop" laws then passed. It is chiefly a wit that Judge Doolittle is still remembered. He was quick and brilliant in repartee and, when provoked, would launch at his adversary the most biting sarcasm. But, notwithstanding this powerful weapon with which nature had furnished him, he had a genial companion, and utterly unslelish. The reports of his wise and witty sayings, handed down by tradition, have kept the bench and bar of Georgia supplied with anecdotes for a half century.

DORANTES, Pedro (do-rah-'tays), Spanish explorer, b. in Bejar, Spain, in the 16th century; d. in Paraguay. He was attached as commissary to the expedition commanded by Caboza de Vaca, which left Santiago River Plate on 2 Nov., 1540, and reached the island of Santa Catalina, 29 March, 1541. Thence the expedition went to the continent, and as they intended to go to Asuncion by land the commander sent Dorantes to open the way. After exploring the country for three months, he reported that the journey would be difficult, and advised Cabeza de Vaca to ascend Atricua river, which was successfully followed, and the president signed the treaty of Asuncion, 11 March, 1542. Dorantes proved to be a brave, intelligent, and useful officer, but his maladministration compelled the governor to deliver him to the court of justice. At the same time the colonists were in great danger of perishing at the hands of the hostile natives, as every one thought Dorantes to be the only man able to save them, it was decided to stop the proceedings against him and let him continue at his post. The war with the Indians was short, but during that time Dorantes joined the other officers in a plot to force the governor to return to Asuncion, an eight days afterward (25 April, 1544) took an important part in the deposition of the governor and in the election of his successor, Domingo de Irala. He soon became an enemy of the new ruler, who, in 1547, went to Peru, leaving Dorantes in Mendoza's place; but Dorantes was also opposed to Mendoza, and worked for the election of Diego de Abreu, whose party he left again on the return of Irala from Peru. After the death of Irala in 1557, Francisco Ortiz de la Vega was elected governor, and Dorantes assisted in the expedition against the Indians in 1559, when he greatly distinguished himself, as well as during the expedition to Peru in 1564, where he remained for five years. In 1569 he returned to Asuncion, and lived in Paraguay to a very old age.

DOREW, Amelia Platt, philanthropist, b. in New York city, 3 Aug., 1802; d. there, 29 Jan., 1877. She was the daughter of Elias Haines, a merchant of New York, and her mother was the daughter of Robert Ogden, a distinguished lawyer of New Jersey. In 1812 she united with her mother in praying for the conversion of the world, and from that time dates her interest in foreign missions. She married, in 1821, Thomas C. Doremus, a merchant, whose wealth thereupon was freely expended in her benevolent enterprises. In 1826, with eight ladies, she organized the first mission, and she engaged Dr. Louis King to Greece to distribute supplies. Seven years later she became interested in the mission at Grand Ligne, Canada, conducted by Madame Henriette Feller, of Switzerland, and in 1830 was made president of the organization. In 1840 she began visiting the New York city prisons, and after establishing Sabbath services, used her influence in 1842 toward founding the Home for women discharged from prison, now the Isaac T. Hopper home, of which she became president on the death of her friend and co-founder, Miss Catherine M. Sedgwick. She aided in founding, in 1850, the House and school of industry for poor women, becoming its president in 1867, and in 1854 became vice-president of the Nursery and child's hospital. In 1853 she assisted Dr. J. Marion Sims in his project of establishing the New York woman's hospital, and she took an active part as president of the Presbyterian home for aged women, organized in 1866. She aided in collecting supplies to relieve the sufferers from famine in Ireland in 1849, and was for many years manager of the female branch of the City mission and tract society and of the Female Bible society. The last
society in which she labored was known as the "Gould Memorial," and had for its objects the establishment of Italo-American schools. All foreign missions, without regard to creed, shared her sympathies. Her private charities for the poor were incessant, amid the cares of a family of nine children and a very extensive household, with which she adjoined a—

Her son, Robert Ogden, chemist, b. in New York city, 11 Jan., 1824, studied at Columbia, and was graduated at the New York university in 1842. Here he came under the influence of John W. Draper, and in 1843 became his assistant in the medical department of the university. This office he held for seven years, and aided Prof. Draper in many of his famous researches on light and heat. In 1847 he went to Europe, continuing his chemical studies in Paris with special reference to electro-metallurgy, also visiting the establishments where chemical products were manufactured. On his return to New York, in 1848, with Dr. Charles T. Harris, he established a laboratory on Broadway for the purpose of giving instruction in analytical chemistry, and for making commercial analyses. He was elected professor of chemistry in the New York college of pharmacy in 1849, and delivered the first lectures in his own laboratory. Meanwhile he studied medicine with Dr. Abra-

ham J. Cox, and received his degree from the medical department of the university in 1850. He was one of the founders of the New York medical college in 1850, and at his own expense arranged and equipped its first laboratory in the United States for instructing medical students in analytical chemistry. A few years after, gas were introduced between decks, the hatches battened down, and the vapor allowed to accomplish its work of destroying the disease-germs. This heroic treatment proved thoroughly successful, and in 1875 the process was again used, with equal success. In 1871 he was appointed president of a Board for examining the druggists and their clerks in New York city, which in six months examined over 900 persons. He obtained aid from the Board of health in suppressing the gases emanating from the gas-houses, and supervised its work of testing the purity of milk. Dr. Doremus is known as a brilliant lecturer on scientific topics, and has frequently appeared before New York audiences in that capacity. He has patented methods for extinguishing fires, and for purifying mine gases, also introducing into the United States several chemical industries. The New York university has conferred on him the degree of LL.D. Dr. Doremus held for several years the presidency of the New York philharmonic society, and has also been president of the New York medico-legal society, of which organization he was a life member.

In 1851 he was elected professor of natural history in the Free academy (now the College of the city of New York), and in 1859 was associated with others in establishing the Long Island college hospital, where he lectured for several years. He was appointed professor of chemistry and toxicology in Bellevue hospital medical college, New York, in 1861, which chair he retained, A year later he went to Paris, where he spent two years in developing the use of compressed granulated gunpowder in fire-arms. The cartridges patented by him require no separate envelopes as are ordinarily used in muzzle-loading cannon, and hence no sponging of the gun after firing is necessary. Dr. Doremus was authorized by the French minister of war to modify the machinery in his apparatus so that gunpowder of the American character could be produced. Subsequently an exhibition of the firing of compressed granulated powder in cannon and small arms was made in Vincennes, before Napoleon III. and many of his generals. This system was adopted by the French government, and a large portion of the Mont Cenis tunnel was blasted with "la poudre comprimée." While in Paris he was invited to fill the chair of chemistry and physics in the College of the city of New York, and he still holds that appointment. His lectures on toxicology at Bellevue hospital medical college resulted in his being called upon by coroners and district attorneys to examine poison cases, and he introduced radical changes in the system of medical jurisprudence. He established a special toxicological laboratory in his office, and applied to it the latest scientific investigation than was formerly common in poison examinations. In the case of James Stephens, convicted of poisoning his wife, Dr. Doremus analyzed not only the entire body of Mrs. Stephens, but another human body, to test the question of "normal arsenic." He was the expert in the celebrated Burdell murder case (1857), and examined the blood-stains found in Dr. Burdell's room. In another case he proved the presence of strychnine in a body that had been buried for four months. In 1860 he came to New York, and during his voyage from Liverpool sixty of her passengers had died from cholera. A quick method of disinfection was necessary, and Dr. Doremus recommended that chlorine in enormous quantities be used. Under his direction, specially prepared vessels for the generation of this powerful gas were introduced between decks, the hatches battened down, and the vapor allowed to accomplish its work of destroying the disease-germs. This heroic treatment proved thoroughly successful, and in 1875 the process was again used, with equal success. In 1871 he was appointed president of a Board for examining the druggists and their clerks in New York city, which in six months examined over 900 persons. He obtained aid from the Board of health in suppressing the gases emanating from the gas-houses, and supervised its work of testing the purity of milk. Dr. Doremus is known as a brilliant lecturer on scientific topics, and has frequently appeared before New York audiences in that capacity. He has patented methods for extinguishing fires, and for purifying mine gases, also introducing into the United States several chemical industries. The New York university has conferred on him the degree of LL.D. Dr. Doremus held for several years the presidency of the New York philharmonic society, and has also been president of the New York medico-legal society, of which organization he was a life member.

Avery, chemist, b. in New York city, 6 Sept., 1851, was graduated at the College of the city of New York in 1870, and subsequently studied in the universities of Leipsic and Heidelberg, receiving the degree of Ph. D. from the latter institution in 1872. In 1877 he became assistant professor of chemistry in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, which office he held until 1882, when he became assistant to the chair of chemistry and physics in the College of the city of New York. Meanwhile he had received the appointment of professor of chemistry and toxicology in Bellevue hospital medical college, and professor of chemistry in the American veterinary college. The chemical laboratories in these institutions, excepting Bellevue, were organized under
his direction. Dr. Doremus has made a specialty of medical chemistry and toxicology, and has frequently been called into courts as an expert in such matters. He is chemist to the Medico-legal society, and a member of the chemical societies of Berlin, Paris, and New York, and for some time edited the journal of the latter society. He has written frequent papers on sanitary chemistry and methods of analysis, which have appeared in the proceedings of the societies to which he belongs, and he is the author of a "Report on Photography," contributed to the U.S. government reports on the Exhibition held in Vienna in 1873.

DORGAN, John Aylmer, poet, b. in Philadelphia, 13 Jan., 1836; d. there, 1 Jan., 1867. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, where he always resided, and was so diligent in his studies as to have prepared himself for entering the Central High school a year before he was old enough for admission. After a four-year's course at this institution, he was graduated with the degree of A. B. He then entered a law office, but he remained until his last illness. He died of consumption, and much of his poetry was written while his body was wasting from the inroads of that disease. His writing was done in the intervals of his daily toil, as he never took any vacation. In 1860 he published the first and only poem of his under the title of "Studies." In 1864 he issued a second edition, and a third in 1866. He also contributed to the "Atlantic Monthly," and other periodicals. Many of his poems are set in a minor key, but they are characterized by strong and vigorous thought. Some of his lyrics pass far beyond the work of a beginner, and indicate what their author would probably have accomplished had a longer life been vouchsafed him.

DORHMAN, Arnold Henry, merchant, b. in Portugal in 1748; d. in Philadelphia, Oktob. 24, 1813. He proved himself to be one of the strongest friends of American liberty not born on American soil, and put forth such strenuous efforts to relieve our captured seamen that the British government demanded his expatriation. He was originally a merchant, engaged in business in Lisbon, but came to this country in 1788. In view of his services, and the losses he had sustained in his devotion to the young republic, congress voted him a money compensation and a Western township, besides appointing him U.S. agent in Lisbon.

DORLAND, Thos. L., Canadian Statesman, b. in St. Anne de la Perade, Quebec, 17 Jan., 1818. He was educated at Nicolet college, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1842. He was a representative for Montreal in the Canada assembly from 1854 till 1861, when he was defeated; and for Hochelaga from 1862 till 1867. He repre- sented the same county in the commons from the union until the general election of 1872, when he was returned for Napierville, which he represented till 1874. He declined a seat in the Canadian cabinet in 1856, but was a member of the executive council of Canada several times, holding the portfo- lios of commissioner of crown lands from 2 till 4 Aug., 1858, when the government resigned; provincial secretary from May, 1862, till January, 1863, when he resigned on the question of the intercol- lation and annexation of Lower Canada and leader of the government (with John Sandfield Macdonald as premier) from May, 1863, till March, 1864, when the administration retired from office. He was sworn of the privy council, 7 Nov., 1875, and was minister of justice from that date until his appointment, in June, 1874, as chief-justice of the province. He was administra-
Trinity church, Utica, in 1829—35. In 1835—7 he travelled 15,000 miles as general agent of the domestic committee of the Board of missions. But his real life-work did not begin until 1837, when he succeeded the venerable Bishop White in the reorganization of the church in the north. Dorr remained until his death. In 1888 the University of Pennsylvania conferred on him the degree of D. D., and in 1889 he was elected bishop of Maryland, but declined. In 1863 he visited Europe, extending his journey to Egypt and the Holy Land. Among his works are: "The Churchman's Manual"; "The History of a Pocket Prayer-Book, Written by Itself"; "Recognition of Friends in Another World"; "Sunday-school Teacher's Encouragement"; "Prophecies and Types Relative to Christ"; "An Affectionate Invitation to the Holy Communion"; "An Historical Account of Christ Church, Philadelphia" (1841); "Notes of Travel" (1856); and "A Memoir of John Fanning Watson" (1859).  

DORR, Ebenezer Pearson, sea-captain, b. in Hartford, Ct., 13 March, 1817; d. in Buffalo, N. Y., 29 April, 1881. After following the sea for several years, Capt. Dorr settled in Buffalo in 1838, and from that time until 1843 was engaged in the navigation of the great lakes. In the latter year he became marine inspector of the New Era mutual insurance company, and acted as agent of the New York board of underwriters for the entire northwest. He was also for some time the Buffalo representative of many insurance companies, and served for seven years as president of the board of inland underwriters. He acted at different times as president of the Board of trade, the Society of fine arts, and the Historical society of Buffalo, and as vice-president of the National board of trade. He was the first to organize a regular system of wreckage on the lakes, and did much to improve the condition of seamen and to obtain recognition of their acts of heroism. When Jefferson Davis, as secretary of war, first suggested the value of weather reports, Capt. Dorr, at the request of Lieut. Maury, forwarded daily meteorological observations from Buffalo. On 5 July, 1874, Capt. Dorr read before the Buffalo historical society a paper entitled "A Brief Sketch of the First Monitor and its Inventor" (Buffalo, 1874).  

DORR, Julia Caroline Ripley, author, b. in Charleston, S. C., 13 Feb., 1825. Her maternal grandparents were natives of France, who fled to South Carolina from San Domingo at the time of the servile insurrection in that island. She lost her mother when a child, and her father, William Young Ripley, a native of Vermont, removed shortly afterward to New York, and in 1830 to his native state, where he was one of the first to develop the Rutland marble quarries. In 1847 Miss Ripley married Seneca R. Dorr, then of New York, who shortly afterward went to Rutland, Vt., and lived there till his death in 1884. She has written since early childhood a number of published poems sent to the "Union Magazine" by her husband, without her knowledge, a year or two after their marriage. In 1848 she became a contributor to "Sartain's Magazine," taking one of its hundred dollar prizes by her first published prose tale, "Isabel Leslie." She has since contributed both prose and poetry to prominent periodicals. Mrs. Dorr's works include "Farmingdale," a novel, published under the pen-name of "Caroline Thomas" (New York, 1854); "Lanmere," a novel (1856); "Sibyl Huntingdon," a novel (Philadelphia, 1899); "Poems" (1871); "Expiation," a novel (1872); "Frier Anslem, and other Poems" (New York, 1879); "Daybreak, an Easter Poem" (1882); "Bermuda" (1884); and "Afternoon Songs" (1885). A series of essays on marriage, contributed by Mrs. Dorr, appeared in a religious journal under the titles "Letters to a Young Wife" and "Letters to a Young Husband," has appeared in book-form without her sanction, with the title "Bride and Bridegroom" (Cincinnati, 1873).  

Dorr, Thomas Wilson, politician, b. in Providence, R. I., 5 March, 1809; d. in Providence, R. I., 27 Dec., 1883. His father, Sullivan Dorr, was a successful manufacturer. Thomas was educated at Phillips Exeter academy and at Harvard, where he was graduated in 1823. He then studied law in New York in the office of Chancellor Kent, was admitted to the bar, and began practices in his native city. He was a member of the assembly in 1833—7, being elected at first as a Federalist, but becoming a Democrat in the last-named year. In 1836 he introduced and carried through the legislature an important bill curtailing the powers of the banks in the state. At this time the movement of the.SKIP.CONTENT.IS.NOT.BAD.
DORRANCE, Gordon, clergyman, b. in Stirling County, N. Y., in 1846. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1869, taught at Griswold, Conn., and studied theology. He was pastor of the Congregational church at Windsor, Mass., in 1873-1884, and afterward preached in Sunderland, Mass., and its vicinity. He published a "History of Windsor" (Pittsfield, Mass., 1889).

DORREGO, Manuel, Argentine soldier, b. in Buenos Ayres, 15 Feb., 1857; d. at Navarro, 13 Dec., 1888. He was graduated in law at the university of San Carlos, in his native city, in 1888, and went to Santiago de Chile to discharge his duties. While he was there the news of the revolution against Spanish rule in Buenos Ayres, in 1814, reached him, and he immediately returned to his native city, and joined the revolution. The Chilian government, after its independence was recognized, struck a medal in his honor, with the inscription "Chili to its first defender." In 1811 Dorerego returned to his native city, and was appointed commander of a regiment of cavalry, and distinguished himself in the battle of Salta under Gen. Saavedra. In 1812, commanding a brigade in the army of Gen. Pueyrredon, he marched to Upper Peru, and defeated the Spanish forces in Nazareno and Suipacha, being severely wounded in the latter battle. In September of the same year he took a distinguished part in the battle of Tucuman, and in February, 1813, in that of Salta, and when Artigas took possession of Uruguay in 1814, Doregreso defeated the M. on him in the bloody battle of Guayaco, and in the following year participated in the battles of Barrios and Sourena, in which he captured many prisoners, and those of Pozo Verde and Llalatare, saving those towns from conflagration and pillage. When Pueyrredon was deposed and the M. 1819, declared Cathol. self dictator, Doregro energetically opposed him in the press, and on a charge of military insubordination and arrogance, was banished. He went to the United States, resided there nearly four years, and published "Cartas Apologéticas en contescación de auto de expatriación." (Bailit, 1817). On the downfall of the dictator in 1830, Doregro went home, was elected governor of Buenos Ayres, and organized troops to subdue the lawless bands that opposed the authorities in the interior under the name of "montoneros," whom he defeated, 2 Aug., at San Nicolas de los Arroyos. In 1833 he was elected, by a popular vote, a member of the Junta de Representantes, and in 1836 of the constituent congress, where he distinguished himself by his eloquence, defending federal principles against the central party or "Unitarios." In July, 1827, he was again elected governor of Buenos Ayres, on the resignation of Gen. Rivadavia as unitario president, and as such recognized the independence of Uruguay, notwithstanding the opposition of the other Argentine provinces, and, with the general of other American republics and European governments. On 1 Dec., 1828, Gen. Lavalle pronounced against Doregro's government, and the latter, with such forces as he could collect, marched against the insurgents, but was defeated at Navarro on the 19th, taken prisoner, and shot the same day, by Lavalle's order, without a trial. When in 1862 the federal principle triumphed, the government erected a monument to him in Buenos Ayres.

DORSEY, Anna Hanson, author, b. in Georgetown, D. C. She received her education in Mexico and her early profession in the French schools. She became a convert to the Catholic faith, and the first chaplain appointed in the U. S. navy. During her girlhood she contributed many short anonymous poems to periodicals. At the age of twenty-two she married Owen Dorsey, for many years judge of the Orphan's court in Baltimore. In 1840 she became a convert to the Catholic faith, and the first chaplain appointed in the U. S. navy. Her works include dramas, poems, novels, tales, essays, and stories for young people. Many of her stories have appeared first as sermons, and when issued in book form have been reproduced in foreign countries. One of her books, "May Brooke," republished the book form, was first published in book form in that country since the reformation. She has also written many political articles, as well as sketches and poems on national topics. The following is a partial list of her books: "The Student of Blenheim Forest" (Baltimore, 1847); "Flowers of Love and Memory," poems (1848); "Oriental Pearl" (1857; translated into German, and republished in Vienna); "Woodtree Manor" (Philadelphia, 1852); "May Brooke" (New York, 1850); "Conia, the Rose of the Algonquins" (1868); "Nora Brady's Vow" (Boston, 1869); "Mora, the Vexed" (1869); "The Fleming, or Truth Triumphant." (New York, 1869); "The Old Gray Rosary" (1870); "Guy, the Leper," an epic poem (Baltimore, 1850); "Tangled Paths" (1879); "The Old House at Glenorra" (Baltimore, 1886); "Warp and Woof," and "We de la de de," a poetic sequel to the last two.

DORSEY, Godwin Volney, physician, b. in Oxford, Butler co., Ohio, 17 Nov., 1812. He was educated at Miami university, Oxford, Ohio, and was graduated at the medical college of Ohio in 1838, where he settled in Piqua, Ohio. He was for many years president of that medical society. He was an elector on the democratic presidential ticket in Ohio in 1848, a member of the Ohio constitutional conventions of 1850 and 1873.
A member of the democratic national convention in 1856, and of the republican national convention in 1864, state treasurer of Ohio in 1861 and 1865, and a member of the convention of 1863-’4, and supplied the place of Governor Todd as elector at large on the Republican ticket in 1868.

DORSEY, James Owen, ethnologist, b. in Burt county, Neb., 31 Oct., 1847. He was educated at the Central high school (now Baltimore city college), from 1862 till 1863, and then at the theological seminary of Virginia from 1867 till 1871. After being ordained a deacon, 18 April, 1871, he was sent as a missionary of the Protestant Episcopal church to the Ponka Indians in Dakota, where he remained for two years. From 1873 till 1879 he was engaged in parish work in Maryland. He was appointed ethnologist to the U. S. geological and geographical survey of the Rocky mountain region under Major J. W. Powell, and sent to the Omaha Indians in Nebraska, remaining there until 1880. Meanwhile, in 1879, he had been transferred to the bureau of ethnology in the Smithsonian institution, and in 1880 was also appointed Ponka interpreter to Gen. Crook’s commission. Prior to 1884 his investigations were confined to the languages, medicines, and mythology of the Dakota or Siouan family, but since then he has made original researches for linguistic material among nineteen Oregon tribes of the Athapascan, Kusan, Takhilman, and Yaknon families. He was made member of the council of the Anthropological society of Washington in 1884, and general secretary in 1885, vice-president of the section on anthropology of the American association for the advancement of science in 1885, honorary local correspondent of the Victoria institute of Great Britain in 1884, and member of the Magdeburg diderssenschaft in 1886, from which organization in 1886 he received a gold medal for his works on sociology. A record of his work will be found in the annual reports of the Smithsonian institution. He has published “Ponkas A B C Wab-ta,” a Ponka primer (1879); “Bouquet Sociologs” (1888); “Osage War Customs” (1884); “Kansas Mourning and War Customs” (1885); “Omaha Sociology” (1885); “Siouan Migrations” (1886) and “Indian Personal Names” (1886). Most of the foregoing were issued as pamphlets or reprints of his government publications or transactions of societies.

DORSEY, John Syng, physician, b. in Philadelphia, 23 Dec., 1783; d. there, 12 Nov., 1818. He received his early education at the Friends’ academy in Philadelphia, studied medicine, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1802. The yellow fever broke out in Philadelphia a few weeks later, and committed such ravages that a hospital was opened, and the young graduate received the appointment of resident physician. He combated the idea of contagion, and strengthened his theory regarding the disease by courting infection in the most reckless manner. The next year, 1803, he visited France and England, attended the lectures of Humphry Davy, the distinguished chemist, and afterward visited the medical schools of Paris, returning to Philadelphia after an absence of about a year. He was elected adjunct professor of surgery in the school where he had been graduated but five years previously, was transferred to the chair of materia medica in 1810, and, having given two courses of lectures, was subsequently appointed professor. He died the evening of 20 April, 1818, after passing the previous day under the examination and direction of the doctors of the University of Pennsylvania, his last words being: “I am ready to die.”

DORSEY, Stephen W., politician, b. in Benson, Vt., 28 Feb., 1842. He received an academic education, and removed with his father’s family to Oberlin, Ohio. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in the national army, served in the west until 1864, was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, with which he remained until the close of the war. Returning to Ohio, he resumed business as an engineer, and was elected to the U. S. senate, serving from 3 March, 1875, till 3 March, 1879. During the presidential canvass of

DORSEY, Sarah Anne, author, b. in Mississippian, Miss., 16 Feb., 1829; d. in New Orleans, La., 4 July, 1879. Her maiden name was Ellis. She received a careful education, and enjoyed the advantage of extended foreign travel. Her mother was a sister of Catherine Warfield, author of “The Household of Bouvier,” who died in 1877, and left in Mrs. Dorsey’s hands a mass of manuscript, the greater part of which is still unpublished. Mrs. Dorsey’s mother married Gen. Charles G. Dahlgren, afterward of the Confederate army, and the daughter, in 1833, married Samuel W. Dorsey, of Ellenton’s mills, Md., who was then practising law and planting in Tensas parish, Louisiana. Mrs. Dorsey used her pencil with artistic skill, and performed on the harp with exquisite taste. She spoke fluently several modern languages, was a proficient in Latin and Greek, and read the Dakota or Siouan family, but since then he has made original researches for linguistic material among nineteen Oregon tribes of the Athapascan, Kusan, Takhilman, and Yaknon families. He was made member of the council of the Anthropological society of Washington in 1884, and general secretary in 1885, vice-president of the section on anthropology of the American association for the advancement of science in 1885, honorary local correspondent of the Victoria institute of Great Britain in 1884, and member of the Magdeburg diderssenschaft in 1886, from which organization in 1886 he received a gold medal for his works on sociology. A record of his work will be found in the annual reports of the Smithsonian institution. He has published "Ponkas A B C Wab-ta," a Ponka primer (1879); "Bouquet Sociologs" (1888); "Osage War Customs" (1884); "Kansas Mourning and War Customs" (1885); "Omaha Sociology" (1885); "Siouan Migrations" (1886) and "Indian Personal Names" (1886). Most of the foregoing were issued as pamphlets or reprints of his government publications or transactions of societies.

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1880 he was secretary of the Republican national committee, and did much toward securing the election of Garfield and Arthur. His services commanded the gratitude of his party, so that when he was tendered and accepted a banquet in New York, in February, 1881. At the time of the star-route exposures it was claimed that the necessary legislation was procured through his influence in the Senate, in opposition to which he was indicted by the grand jury of Washington, and, as he failed to appear at the time appointed, a warrant was issued for his arrest, and for months it was impossible to ascertain his whereabouts. Later he appeared in court, and also addressed a card to the public in explanation of his co-action with Major Dorr in the investigation of mail contracts, claiming that his relations were disinterested except so far as they benefited his brother and brother-in-law, who held contracts. The first trial resulted in a disagreement, and at the second a verdict of "not guilty as indicted" was rendered. Mr. Dorsey has since been largely occupied with real estate and other interests in the far southwest.

**DORSHEIMER, William.** Journalist, b. in Lyons, N. Y., 5 Feb., 1832. His father was Philip Dorsheimer, a native of Germany, afterward a westerner, one of the founders of the Republic party. William entered Harvard in 1849, but at the end of two years impaired health forced him to leave his studies. He was admitted to the bar in 1854. In politics he began as a Democrat, joined the Republican party in 1866, and in 1869 he again supported the Republican ticket. In 1859 Harvard gave him the degree of M. A. At the beginning of the civil war he was appointed major on Gen. Fremont's staff, and at the close of the Missouri hundred-days' campaign Maj. Dorsheimer returned to civil life, and published a series of articles in the "Atlantic Monthly," entitled "Fremont's Hundred Days in Missouri." In 1867 he was appointed by President Johnson U. S. district attorney for the northern district of New York. His term expired in 1871. In the Democratic state convention of 1874 he was nominated for lieutenant-governor, with Samuel T. Tilden as candidate for governor, and both were elected. Mr. Dorsheimer having a majority of 51,488 over his opponent. In the prosecution of the measures against the Canal ring, Mr. Dorsheimer was an active member. He was governor of New York, serving from 1 Jan., 1875, till 1 Jan., 1880. In 1875 he was appointed a commissioner of the state survey, and in 1883 one of the commissioners of the state reservation at Niagara, being elected chairman of the latter commission. In 1882 he was elected to congress from the 4th district of New York, and became a member of the judiciary committee, and was also chairman on the part of the house of the joint committee having in charge the proceedings of congress on the completion of the Washington monument. He was a member of the Liberal Republican national convention held in Cincinnati in May, 1872, and also of the Democratic convention held in St. Louis in 1876, a member of the committee on resolutions in the latter body, and reported the platform. He has contributed to public affairs, both as a private citizen and taken part as a public speaker in various political canvasses. In 1884 he published a biography of Grover Cleveland, the Democratic candidate for the presidency, and in July, 1885, was appointed U. S. attorney for the southern district of New York. When he retired, in September, 1885, he purchased the New York "Star," and began its publication as a daily paper on 15 Sept. of that year. Mr. Dorsheimer was one of the founders and original officers of the Buffalo fine arts society and the Buffalo historical society. DORSNONENS, Erasmus. French author. He is a resident of Montreal, and has contributed tales and sketches to the French Canadian press, among others, "Esquisses Jugiennes" in "La Patrie" (1856) and "Angelines" in "La Guipe" (1869). He is the author of "Pécheuse" (Montreal, 1860) and "Une apparition" (1860).

**DOSQUET, Peter Herman.** Canadian R. C. bishop, b. in Lille, Flanders, in 1801; d. in Paris, France, in 1777. He studied theology in the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris, became a member of the order, and was sent to Quebec in 1734 or 1732. After a short stay in the Seminary of Montreal he received orders to go to the Lake of the Two Mountains, where the Sulpicians had established a mission among the Ottawa Indians, but his health was injured by the fatigue that he underwent in the discharge of his duties, and after two years he returned to France. He was summoned to Paris to superintend the organization of a house of foreign missions, and afterward sent to Rome as procurator-general of the society. Here he was named bishop of Samos by Benedict XIII, and consecrated in 1726. He founded the Seminary of Quebec in 1728, and arrived in that city in 1729. In 1732 the needs of his diocese obliged him to go to France, where he learned that the resignation of Bishop Duplessis-Mornay made him titular bishop of Quebec. Several young ecclesiastics of the diocese of Quebec had entered religious orders with the view of escaping the hardships of missionary life, and to counteract this evil he obtained a decree from Rome that all candidates for orders should take an oath before ordination to perform missionary service. In 1734 he had the licence of the bishop or his successors to leave it. He returned to Quebec after an absence of two years, rebuilt at his own expense the Seminary of Quebec, which had been burned in 1705, endowed it with a valuable tract of land near Quebec, and erected a large and amply endowed for the students. He founded a new Latin school in Quebec, and another in Montreal, and also established a school for girls in Louisburg, conducted by sisters of the congregation of Notre Dame. His health was undermined by his labors, and he emigrated again to France. Feeling his infirmities increase, he resigned his bishopric and was appointed vicar-general of Paris.

**DOSTIE, Anthony Paul.** Dentist, b. in Saratoga county, N. Y.; d. in New Orleans, La., 5 Aug., 1886. He was a barber in early life, but became a dentist, and removed to Chicago, and subsequently to New Orleans. He was an active Union man during the civil war, and by his fearlessness gained both warm friends and bitter enemies. On the organization of the Louisiana government, during the war, he was appointed state auditor, and he was also a member of the constitutional convention of 1864. Dr. Dostie, in company with a Republican minority in New Orleans, was anxious to extend the suffrage to the freedmen, and to deny it to all those who had taken part against the national government. He attacked the addresses of 1864, in adjourning, had resolved that it should be the duty of the president to recall it "for any cause, or in case the constitution should not be ratified, for the purpose of taking such measures as may be necessary for the formation of a civil government in Louisiana." After March, 1865, some of his associates now began to agitate the recall of the old convention. The project was at first received every-
where with decision, being regarded as a revolutionary movement, since it was claimed that the resolution above quoted gave the convention no power to amend the constitution that it had adopted. Finally, however, the president pro tem of the convention, Dr. Dostie, in a speech made on the 30th July, 1866, on 27 July a meeting was held, which adopted resolutions calling for the disfranchisement of the negroes, and at the same time speeches were made to a large assembly of freedmen outside. That of Dr. Dostie asserted that, if the constitution was thrown into the fire, the streets of New Orleans would run with blood." This speech was afterward spoken of as "intemperate" by Gen. Sheridan. The city authorities now threatened to break up the convention as an unlawful assemblage, but the mayor was told that this would not be permitted by the U. S. forces then in the city. Part of the convention assembled on 30 July, and, while a recess was taken for the purpose of obtaining a quorum, a conflict between a body of negroes and the police occurred outside of the building. This precipitated a riot, and the negroes took refuge in the building, and were attacked by the police and by a mob, which also wreaked its animosity on members of the convention. Dr. Dostie was one of its first victims. Although unarmed, he was shot and beaten till he was supposed to be dead. He was adopted as the duellist for the bodies of other victims of the riot. He was finally taken to the hospital, where he died, six days afterward in great suffering. See "Life of A. P. Dostie, or the Conflict of New Orleans," by Emily H. Reed (New York, 1866).  

Doton, Hosea, b. in Plymouth, Mass., 1 April, 1828. She received a good early education, but was mostly self-taught. She has been known as an "inspirational speaker," and as an improviser of poetry, which she produces with little or no intellectual effort, claiming that it is dictated to her by spirits. She has published a book of the poetry, "Poems from the Inner Life" (Boston, 1863) and "Poems of Progress" (1871).  

Doton, Lyde, b. in Pomfret, Vt., 29 Nov. 1809; d. in Woodstock, Vt., 19 Jan., 1866. After receiving a common-school education, he studied law, and became one of the best mathematicians in the state. He taught at various places till 1850, when he opened a normal school in his native town, and continued it till 1866. Fully 150 of Mr. Doton's pupils became successful teachers, and his school was a great aid to the educational system of the state. He also worked as a surveyor, and from 1866 till his death was chief engineer of the Woodstock railroad. His work in determining the altitudes of Vermont mountains is accepted as authority. He made astronomical calculations for the "Vermont Register," and for eighteen years kept a meteorological record, making full monthly reports to the war department at Washington. He was a member of the state senate in 1865-6, and in the latter year the legislature established his method of computing interest, known as "Doton's method." He was graduated in 1845. He published many scientific articles.  

Doty, Elihu, missionary, b. in Berne, Albany co., N. Y., 20 Sept., 1809; d. at sea, 30 Nov., 1864. He was apprenticed to a merchant in 1824, but afterward entered college. He received the degree of M. A. from Norwich university, Vt., in 1845. He published many scientific articles.  

Doby, James Duane, governor of Wisconsin, b. in Salem, Washington co., N. Y., in 1799; d. in Milwaukee, 1856. Thrown into the street by law he removed to Detroit, Mich., in 1818, and became secretary of the territorial council and clerk of the court. In 1820 he was one of the party that, under Gen. Lewis Cass, explored the upper lakes in canoes, travelling 4,000 miles, and making treaties with the Indian tribes of that region. In 1832-33 he was U. S. judge for northern Michigan, holding his first court at Prairie du Chien, then a military outpost. He was one of a commission appointed by congress in 1830 to lay out a military road from Green Bay through Chippewa to Prairie du Chien, and in 1834 was a member of the Michigan legislature. Here he introduced a bill that led to the division of Michigan and the creation of Wisconsin and Iowa territories. He was one of the founders of the present city of Madison, Wis., secured its adoption as the city site, and was delegate to congress from the new territory, having been elected as a Democrat. In 1841-4 he was governor of the territory; but his administration was marked by bitter contentions and a collision with the legislature, and after the appointment of his successor he was placed on a commission to treat with the Indians of the northwest. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1846, and, on the admission of Wisconsin to the Union, served two more terms in congress, from 1849 till 1855, being chosen the second time as a free-soiler. He was made United States minister of Indian affairs in 1861, and in 1864 was appointed by President Lincoln governor of Utah territory, of which he had previously been treasurer. Gov. Doty was a man of great ability, commanding presence, and winning address. Though he had many political enemies, he was beloved by all the people. He was devoted to the cause of education, especially to the establishment of a common-school education in Ohio. He went to California in the early days of the "gold fever" and led a life of adventure. Early in 1854 he embarked from San Francisco for New York, by way of Nicaragua, but remained in that country, and espoused the people. He was in the civil war then in progress, raising and commanding a company of American and English riflemen. He subsequently became major and colonel, and, after the arrival of Walker and his party (see Walker, William), was with that adventurer in the battles
of Rivas and Virginia Bay. After Walker had unfolded to Doubleday his visionary scheme of a southern empire, the latter left him in disgust and returned to New York late in 1855. But he afterward joined the unsuccessful attempt to re-enforce Walker, was injured by the boiler explosion that frustrated that attempt, and subsequently accompanied a party of adventurers that sailed from Mobile, and was shipwrecked on the coast of Central America. In 1861-2 Col. Doubleday served in the capacity of cavalry in the service of the United States, and was for a time acting brigadier-general. He has published "Reminiscences of the Filibuster War in Nicaragua" (New York, 1886).

Doubleday, Edward, English naturalist, b. in 1810; d. in London in 1849. He was a member of the Society of friends. After making a tour of the United States, he published a paper on the "Natural History of North America," and was made one of the curators of the British museum. He contributed largely to periodicals on ornithology and zoölogy, and published a costly, illustrated, and valuable work on the "Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera."

Doubleday, Ulysses Freeman, congressman, b. in New Lebanon, Conn., 15 Dec., 1792; d. in 1838. He was an active Whig of western New York, and fought at Bunker Hill and Stony Point, and was confined for some time in the Jersey prison-ship during the revolution. Ulysses was apprenticed to a printer in 1809, worked at the trade with Thurlow Weed at Cooperstown, N.Y., and in 1812 served as a private more than a year with the British at Sackett's Harbor. After working in Utica and Albany he went to Ballston Spa, N.Y., in 1818, where he established and edited the "Saratoga Courier." He removed to Auburn in 1819, and published and edited the "Cayuga Patriot," there for twenty years. He was chosen to congress as a Jackson Democrat, serving two terms, in 1831-3 and 1833-7. He became a farmer in Scipio, Cayuga co., N.Y., in 1837, but in 1846 went to New York city, where, in company with his brother Elihu, he opened a stationery store in John street, and became a speculator in land. His son, Thomas Donnelly, b. in Albany, N.Y., 18 Feb., 1816; d. in New York city, 9 May, 1864, was engaged in the book trade, and in 1852 became colonel of the 4th New York artillery. He was run over by an omnibus in Broadway, New York, and fatally injured.—Another son, Abner, soldier, b. in Ballston Spa, N.Y., 26 June, 1819, was a civil engineer in 1836-8, when he was appointed to the U. S. military academy, and on his graduation in 1843 was assigned to the 6th artillery. He served in the 1st artillery during the Mexican war, being engaged at Monterrey and at Resaca de la Palma during the battle of Buena Vista. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant, 3 March, 1847, to captain, 3 March, 1855, and served against the Seminole Indians in 1856-8. He was in Fort Moultrie from 1890 till the garrison withdrew to Sumter on 28 April of that year, and aimed the first gun fired in defence of the latter fort on 12 April, 1861. He was promoted to major in the 17th infantry on 14 May, 1861, from June till August was with Gen. Patterson in the Shenandoah valley, and then served in defence of Washing to. He commanded at Raipahannock and in the northern Virginia campaign from May till September, 1862, including the second battle of Bull Run, where on 30 Aug. he succeeded to the command of Hatcher's division. In the battle of Antietam his division held the extreme right and opened the battle, losing heavily, but taking six guns. He was promoted to major-general of volunteers. He was at Fredericksburg and Chancellorville, and succeeded in the capacities of the army. On 1 July, 1864, he was sent to Gettysburg to complete the command of one wing of the army. On 1 July, 1864, he was sent to Gettysburg to complete the command of one wing of the army. On 1 July, 1864, he was sent to Gettysburg to support Buford's cavalry, and on the fall of Gen. Reynolds, took command of the field till the arrival of Gen. Howard, some hours later. His division fought gallantly in the battle that followed, and on the third day aided in the repulse of Pickett's charge. Gen. Doubleday served on courts-martial and commissions in 1863-5, and on 12 July, 1864, temporarily commanded the southern army at Washington, and the city was threatened by Early's raiders. He was breveted colonel in the regular army on 11 March, 1863, and brigadier and major-general on 13 March, for his services during the war. In November and December, 1866, he was in command at Galveston, Tex., served as assistant commissioner of the Freedman's bureau there till 1 Aug., 1867, and, after being mustered out of the volunteer service, was made colonel of the 35th infantry, 15 Sept. 1867. He was a member of the retiring-board in New York city in 1868, and in 1869-71 superintended the general recruiting service in San Francisco, where in 1870 he suggested and obtained a charter for the first cable street-railway in the United States. After commanding posts in Texas he was retired from active service on 11 Dec., 1873. He has published "Reminiscences of Fort Sumter and Moultrie in 1860-1" (New York, 1879); "Chancellorville and Gettysburg" (1882); and articles in periodicals on army matters, the water supply of cities, and other subjects.—Another son, Ulysses, soldier, b. in Auburn, N.Y., 31 Aug., 1824, was educated at the academy in his native town. He became major in the 4th New York artillery, 23 Jan., 1862, lieutenant-colonel of the 8th U.S. colored troops, 15 Sept., 1863, and colonel of the 45th colored troops, 8 Oct., 1864. He commanded a brigade at the battle of Five Forks, and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, 11 March, 1865, for his gallantry there. Gen. Doubleday was for many years a member of the stock exchange in New York city.

Dougherty, Daniel, lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 15 Oct., 1826. He was educated at private schools and a law school in his native city on 2 May, 1849, and soon became noted as an orator and humorist. He has been a political speaker, and was a strong friend of the national government in 1862. He was one of the founders of the first Union league, and worked earnestly for President Lincoln's re-election in
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1844, but subsequently acted with the Democratic party. Mr. Dougherty's lectures on "The Stage," and "Orators and Oratory," have been much admired. Among his noteworthy addresses is one delivered from the library of Lafayette college, which was quoted and commented on by Lord Lyttton in the house of commons (1859). He made the speech of welcome to President Lincoln at the Philadelphia union league in January, 1864, and the speech nominating Gen. Hancock for the presidency of the Democratic party (Boston, 1866); "Claudius" (1867); "Stephen Dane" (1867); "Sydnie Adriance" (1868); "With Fate Against Him" (New York, 1870); "Katie's Stories for Young People" (6 vols., Boston, 1870-1); "Lucia: Her Problem" (New York, 1871); "Sons of a Desert Land" (Boston, 1873); "Boston Nights" (1873); "The Old Woman who Lived in a Shoe" (1874); "Seven Daughters" (1874); "Nelly Kinnard's Kingdom" (1876); "From Hand to Mouth" (1877); "Hope Mills" (1878); "Lost in a Great City" (1880); "Whom Katie Married" (1883); "Floyd Graddon's Honor" (1888); "Out of the Wreck" (1884); "A Woman's Inheritance" (1885); "Foos of Her Household" (1886).

DOUGLAS, Sir Charles, British naval officer, b. in Scotland; d. in 1739. After being for some time in the service of Holland he entered the British navy, and at the beginning of the American war had command of the squadron destined for the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In the spring of 1776 he forced his way up that river, through fields of drifting ice, and for the timely relief of his countrymen at Quebec; with which he closed the war. In 1787 he was created a rear-admiral. Sir Charles introduced the mode of firing guns on board ships by means of locks instead of matches. His son, Sir Howard, soldier, b. in Gosport, England, 1 July, 1776; d. in England, 9 Nov., 1861, entered the British army as a cadet at the age of 16, and served in the Peninsular and Spanish wars, in 1808-12. He was appointed governor of New Brunswick in 1823, and remained there until 1829. During his term of office he constructed military roads, established schools, and displayed a deep interest in the Presbyterian church and collegiate instruction. He was, in fact, the energetic promoter of the material, educational, and religious interests of the province. On his return to England he was made lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands (1833-40), and represented his island in Parliament. He was created a baronet (1842) and raised to the peerage in 1848. He was promoted to the rank of general in 1851. His scientific attainments were large, and his "Treatise on Naval Gunnery" (1819), which was approved by the admiralty, is considered an authority. He was also the author of an "Essay on Military Bridges" (1810), and other works on fortifications and gunnery.

DOUGLAS, David, botanist, b. at Scone, Perthshire, Scotland, in 1798; d. in the Hawaiian Islands, 12 July, 1884. He was employed in the botanical garden of the University of Glasgow, where he attracted the notice of Dr. (afterward Sir William) Hooker, who procured for him an appointment as botanical collector in the United States to the Horticultural society of London. In this capacity he travelled extensively in America, extending his researches in 1834 as far as Oregon and California, exploring Columbia river and parts of California, and in 1837 traversing the continent from Fort Vancouver to Hudson bay, where he met Sir John Franklin, and returned with him to England, having many valuable acquisitions for English flora. Shortly after, when on a similar mission to Columbia river in 1829, he went to the Hawaiian Islands, where he was killed in 1834. Through his agency 217 new species of plants were introduced into England, and he collected 800 specimens of the California flora. A gigantic species of pine, which he discovered in California, is named Pinus Douglasii.
DOUGLAS, George, Canadian clergyman, b. at Ashkirk, Roxburghshire, Scotland, in October, 1825. In 1832 the family removed to Canada, and made their home in Montreal. After being appren-
ticed, in 1839, to a bookseller and printer, he began a school, and, serving in a book store, he entered into partnership with his brother, a carpenter and builder. He had become an insatiable reader, pos-
sessing a natural gift of eloquence and a polished diction unusual for his age, and enrolled himself as a medical student at the University of Toronto. In the first dist church, he became a class-leader, a local preacher, and a probationer for the ministry, and in 1849 went to England to attend the Wesleyan theological college, but was at once sent as a mission-
ary to the Bahamas. After his ordination in 1850, he was ordered to the Bermuda Islands, re-
siding there eighteen months, until feeble health compelled him to resign, after which he returned to Canada and was engaged eleven years in the pulpit, and seven as the president of the Wesleyan college in Montreal. As a minister he was stationed three years in each of the cities, Kingston, Toronto, and Hamilton. The disadvantages of his youth made him a student through life, and he has given special attention to literature, philosophy, the natural sciences, and metaphysics. He is one of the oldest members of the church in Canada. In 1869 the degree of L.L.D. was conferred upon him by McGill University.

DOUGLAS, James, Canadian physician, b. in Brechin, Scotland, 20 May, 1800; d. in New York, 14 April, 1886. He received his early education in Aberdeen, Scotland, and was commenced in a medical school in Edinburgh, and in 1820 was admitted to the Royal college of surgeons of that city, and soon afterward to the college of physicians of London. After serving in India as assistant surgeon of the Indian army, and in the fatal expedition to the Mosquito territory, from the coast of which he was rescued and taken to Havana, he came to New York in 1824, and for a short time resided in Utica, where he was appointed lecturer on anatomy to the Utica medical institution. In 1826 he arrived in Quebec and during the succeeding twenty-five years practised there, attaining the highest rank as a surgeon and physician. In 1845 he, together with Drs. Mearns and Fremont, founded the lunatic asylum at Beaufort, near Quebec, the institution being managed by Dr. Douglas. He was an enthusiastic traveller and antiquarian.

DOUGLAS, Sir James, colonial governor, b. in Demerara, British Guiana, 14 Aug., 1800; d. in Victoria, British Columbia, 2 Aug., 1877. He was the son of a poor Scotchman, who had emigrated to the colony a short time previous to his birth, and was early left an orphan. At the age of twelve he set out with an elder brother to push his fortunes in the British possessions of North America. Thence he went to the coast between Hudson Bay and North-west companies was very

young. Young Douglas entered the service of the latter, bringing to his duties remarkable powers of endurance, an iron constitution, and a resolute spirit. He soon displayed prudence, determination, and capacity in the arduous service, which he was engaged, and his business ability and the tact that he exhibited in his intercourse with the Indians secured him rapid advancement. After the consolidation of the rival companies, he was appointed chief factor, the duties of which office compelled him to visit the remotest outposts

and undergo many hardships. He was once captured and held for weeks by a tribe of Indians. Having at length succeeded in escaping, he made his way back after much suffering to one of the company's forts, where he was not only arranged for, but also had his wounds taken up as dead. In 1838 he was appointed to the chief agency for the region west of the Rocky mountains. In 1848, his headquarters being at Fort Vancouver, Oregon territory, a company of forty men landed by his orders at what is now Victoria (Canada) in 1848. To the North west, negotiations were concluded for the erection of a fort. In 1851 he became governor of the infant colony, and in 1857 his commission was renewed for a further period of six years. In 1859 Vancouver island was constituted a crown colony, with Victoria as its capital, and Mr. Douglas was appointed governor, and received the dignity of C.B. British Columbia having been organized as a colony the year previous, and the governorship also vested in Mr. Douglas, he exercised the arduous and responsible duties of his office so well that in 1858 he was knighted. The following year he retired from public life, on the expiration of his term of office, and, after making the tour of Europe, returned to end his days in the land for which he had done so much. He married in 1857, and for some years was a member of the legislative council of Victoria. In 1897 he represented Victoria in the provincial legislature.

DOUGLAS, John Hancock, physician, b. in Waterford, Saratoga co., N. Y., 5 June, 1824. He was graduated at Williams in 1843, and in the medical department of the University of Pennsyl-
vania in 1846, and in 1847 he settled in New York. He was appointed surgeon in the U.S. Navy and served for two years in the Navy. In 1852 he was appointed surgeon in the U.S. Public Health Service, and in 1855 he was appointed to the Regular Army as surgeon. In 1866 he was appointed to the Regular Army as surgeon.

DOUGLAS, Silas Hamilton, chemist, b. in Fredonia, N. Y., 16 Oct., 1818. He was educated at

the academy in Fredonia, and then entered the office of Dr. Zina Pitcher in Detroit, Mich., for the study of medicine, after which he was graduated in Baltimore as a physician, and entered on the practice of his profession in Dearborn, Mich. In 1834 he was appointed instructor in chemistry in the University of Michigan, and at once was given charge of that department, Dr. Douglas Houghton, the professor of chemistry, being absent in the prosecution of the geological survey of Michigan. Two years later he was elected professor of chemistry, and, in 1847, he was appointed to the office of the department of medicine, which was organized in 1848. He secured at that time the promise of a chemical laboratory in the medical department, but its fulfillment was delayed until 1856, when he was given the separate building provided for twenty-six students, at a time when few of the older colleges of this country, and not many universities in Europe, were supplied with laboratories. Dr. Douglas served in charge of the chemical department of the University of Michigan for thirty-three years, during which time his labors were directed to the establishment of a laboratory of
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instruction, as the object of his life, a purpose in
which he was eminently successful. As a result of
his efforts the laboring classes received en-
largements reached a capacity for 370 students in
1880. He has been connected with various sci-
centific societies, both as active and corresponding
member. His publications include, "Tables for
Qualitative Chemical Analysis" (Ann Arbor, 1864);
and "Qualitative Chemical Analysis" (New York, 1873; 3d
ed., 1880).

DOUGLAS, Stephen Arnold, statesman, b. in
Brandon, Vt., 28 April, 1813; d. in Chicago, III., 3
June, 1881. His father, a graduate of Middlebury
college, land sale, St. Louis, and Jacksonville, Ill.,
suddenly, when Stephen was two months old, and
the widow with her two children retired to a farm
near Brandon. Here her son lived with her until
he was fifteen years of age, attending school during
the three winter months and working on the farm
the remainder of the year. During this time he
earned his living; he went to Middlebury and
became an apprentice at cabinet-making. This
trade he followed for about eighteen months, when
he was forced to abandon it on account of impaired
health. He then attended the academy at Bran-
don for about a year. In the autumn of 1830 he
moved to New York state with his mother, who
had married Ghezzi Granger, of Ontario county,
and attended the academy at Canandaigua until
December, 1832, when he began the study of law;
but, finding that his health would be unable to
support him through the long course of legal stud-
ies prescribed by the state, he determined upon go-
ing to the west, and on 24 June, 1833, set out for
Cleveland, Ohio, where he was dangerously ill with
fever for four months. He then visited Cincin-
нати, Louisville, St. Louis, and Jacksonville, Ill.,
but failed to obtain employment. Finding his
money exhausted, he walked to Winchester, where
he arrived at night with only thirty-seven and a
half cents. Here he secured three days' employ-
ment as clerk to auctioneer at an administrator's
sale, and was paid six dollars. During the sale he
made so favorable an impression that he at once
obtained a school of about forty pupils, whom he
taught for three months. During this time he
studied law at night, and on Saturday practiced
before justices of the peace.

In 1833 he removed to Jacksonville, ob-
tained his license, and began the regular practice
of law. Two weeks thereafter he addressed a
large Democratic meeting in defence of Gen. Jack-
son's administration. In a short sketch of his early
life, written in 1888, from which the foregoing
facts have been taken, Mr. Douglas thus spoke of
this event: "The excitement was intense, and I
was rather severe in my remarks upon the opposi-
tion. The next week the 'Patriot,' the organ of
the opposition, devoted two entire columns to
me and my speech, and continued the same course
for two or three successive weeks. The necessary
consequence was that I immediately became known
to every man in the county, and was placed in such
a situation as to be supported by one party and
opposed by the other. Within one week there-
fore the election showed an excess of thousands of
dollars from persons I had never seen or heard of.
How foolish, how impolitic, the indiscriminate abuse of political op-
ponents whose humble condition or insignificance
prevents the possibility of injury, and who may be
greatly benefited thereby, receiving the patronage
of the people . . . . Indeed, I sincerely doubt whether I owe most
to the kind and efficient support of my friends
(and no man similarly situated ever had better and
truer friends), or to the violent, reckless, and im-
prudent opposition of my enemies." During the
remainder of the canvass Mr. Douglas bore a promi-
nent part, and on the assembling of the legislature,
although not yet twenty-two years of age, he was
elected attorney-general, an officer to whom, in addi-
tion to his other duties, rode the metropolitan cir-
cuit. His opponent was Gen. John D. Harlin. This
office he resigned in December, 1885, having been elec-
ted to the lower house of the legisla-
ture, of which he
was the youngest
member. The men-
tal vigor and ca-
pacity he there
displayed, in striking
contrast with his
physical frame,
which was then
very slight, was
for him the title of the "Lit-
tle Giant," which followed him through life. In
1837 he was appointed register of the land-office at
Springfield. In 1838 he was the Democratic can-
didate for congress; but his opponent was declared
elected by a majority of five votes. Over fifty
votes cast for Mr. Douglas were rejected by the
canvassers because his name was misspelled. In
December, 1840, he was appointed secretary of state
of Illinois, and in the following February elected a
judge of the supreme court. Here his decision of
character was shown in the trial of Joseph Smith,
the Mormon prophet. A mob had taken possession
of the court-room, intending tolynch the prisoner,
and the officers of the court appeared powerless.
In this emergency Judge Douglas saw a bystander
idly looking on whose great strength and desperate
courage were well known. Above the shouts of the
rioters rose the voice of the judge appointing this
man a special officer, and directing him to select
his deputies and enter the court-room. In ten min-
utes order was restored.

In 1843 Judge Douglas was elected to congress
by a majority of 400, and he was re-elected in 1844
by 1,000, and again in 1846 by over 8,000; but
before the term began he was chosen U. S. senator,
and took his seat in the senate, 4 March, 1847. He
was re-elected in 1852 and 1858, and had served
fourteen years in that body at the time of his death.
His last senatorial canvass was remarkable from
his joint discussions with Abraham Lincoln. Each
was conceded to be the leader of his party and the
fittest exponent of its principles, and the election
of one or the other to the senate was the real issue
of the contest, which was for members of the legis-
lature. Mr. Buchanan's administration was under-
stood to be hostile to Mr. Douglas. The result of
the election showed that it was a Republican popular majority
of 4,000; but the Democrats returned a majority of
eight members to the legislature, which secured
Senator Douglas's re-election. In 1852, at the
Democratic national convention in Baltimore, he
was strongly supported for the presidential nomi-
nation, receiving the necessary number of ac-

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throughout the convention controlling more than enough votes to prevent any nomination under the two-third rule. On the sixteenth ballot he received 121 votes; but, as he was opposed to the principle of the two-third rule, he at once withdrew in favor of Buchanan, who had received a majority, thus securing his nomination. At the Democratic national convention, which was held in Baltimore, on the first ballot he received 1454 votes out of 2394 cast. On the twenty-third ballot he received 1324 votes, which was not only a large majority of the votes cast, but also a majority of all those entitled to representation. The convention having adjourned to the first ballot 1734 out of 1904 votes cast. On the second ballot he received 1814 votes out of 1944, and his nomination was then made unanimous. The succeeding delegates nominated John C. Breckinridge. Abraham Lincoln was the nominee of the Republican party, and John Bell of the Constitutional Union party. Of the electoral votes only twelve were cast for Douglas, although he received 1,373,157 of the popular votes, distributed through every state in the Union. Mr. Lincoln received 180 electoral votes and 1,806, 358 popular votes. Fugitive slaves, until his death, with the exception of about two years, Mr. Douglas's entire life was devoted to the public service. During his congressional career his name was prominently associated with numerous important measures, many of which were the offspring of his own mind or received its controlling impress. In the house of representatives he maintained that the title of the United States to the whole of Oregon up to latitude 54° 40' N. was "clear and unquestionable." He declared that he "never would, nor, therefore, yield up one inch of Oregon to Great Britain or any other country." He advocated the policy of giving notice to terminate the joint occupation, of establishing a territorial government over Oregon protected by a sufficient military force, and of putting the crown at once in a state of preparation, so that if war should result from the assertion of our just rights we might drive "Great Britain and the last vestiges of royal authority from the continent of North America, and make the United States an ocean-bound republic." In advocating the bill re- ferring to the same, impressed on Gen. Jackson by Judge Hall, he said: "I maintain that, in the exercise of the power of proclaiming martial law, Gen. Jackson did not violate the constitution nor assume to himself any authority not fully authorized and legalized by his position, his duty, and the unavoidable necessity of the case. . . . His power was commensurate with his duty, and he was authorized to use the means essential to its performance. . . . There are exigencies in the history of nations when necessity becomes the paramount law, to which all other considerations must yield." Gen. Jackson personally disliked Mr. Douglas for this speech, and a copy of it was found among Jackson's papers endorsed by him: "This speech constitutes my defense." Mr. Douglas was among the earliest advocates of the annexation of Texas, and, after the treaty for that object had failed in the senate, he introduced joint resolutions having practically the same effect. As chairman of the committee on territories in 1846, he reported the joint resolution by which Texas was declared to be one of the United States, and he vigorously supported the administration of President Polk in the ensuing war with Mexico. He was for two years chairman of the committee on territories in the house (then its most important committee, in view of the slavery question), and became chairman of the same committee in the senate immediately upon entering that body. This position he held for eleven years, until removed in December, 1858, on account of his opposition to some of the measures of President Buchanan's administration. During this time he reported and carried through the bills organizing the territories of Minnesota, Oregon, New Mexico, Utah, and Nevada, and also those for the admission of the states of Iowa, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota, and Oregon.

On the question of slavery in the territories he early took the position that Congress should maintain, that Congress should not interfere, but that the people of each state and territory should be allowed to regulate their domestic institutions to suit themselves. In accordance with this principle he opposed the Wilmot proviso when it passed the house of representatives in 1847, and afterward in the senate when it was offered as an amendment to the bill for the organization of the territory of Oregon. Although opposed to the principles involved in the Missouri compromise, he preferred, as it had been so long acquiesced in, to carry it out in good faith in the exercise of twenty-year-old section of the Missouri compromise. In August, 1848, he offered an amendment to the Oregon bill, extending the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific ocean, thus prohibiting slavery in all the territory north of the parallel of 49° 40', and by implication tolerating it south of that line. This amendment was adopted in the senate by a large majority, receiving the support of every southern and several northern senators; but was defeated in the house by nearly a sectional vote. This action of the house of representatives, which Mr. Douglas regarded as a triumphal repudiation of the principles of the Missouri compromise, together with the refusal of the senate to prohibit slavery in all the territories, gave rise to the sectional agitation of 1849-50, which was temporarily quieted by the legislation known as the "compromise measures of 1850," the most famous of which was the fugitive slave law (see Clay, Henry, vol. i., page 644). Mr. Douglas strongly supported these measures, the first four having been originally reported by him from the committee on territories. The two others, including the fugitive slave law, were added by the committee of thirteen, and the measures were reported back by its chairman, Henry Clay. On his return to Chicago, the city council passed resolutions denouncing him as a traitor, and the measures as violations of the law of God and of the constitution; enjoining the city police to disregard the laws, and urging the citizens not to obey them. The next evening a large meeting of citizens was held, at which it was resolved to "defy death, the dungeon, and the grave," in resistance to the execution of the law. Mr. Douglas immediately appeared upon the stand and announced that on the following evening he would speak at the same place in defense of his course. Accordingly, on 23 Oct., he defended the entire series of measures in a speech in which he defined their principles as follows: "These measures are the great fundamental principle that every people ought to possess the right of framing and regulating their own internal concerns and domestic institutions in their own way. . . . These things are all contrived by the constitution to each state to decide for itself, and I know of no reason why the same principle should not be extended to the territories." This constituted the celebrated doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty," sometimes called by its opponents "squatter sovereignty" (see BUTTS,
ISAAC). At the close of his speech the meeting unanimously resolved to sustain all the compromise measures, including the fugitive slave law, and on the following evening the common council repealed their nullifying resolution by an overwhelming vote. In December, 1853, Mr. Douglas reported his celebrated bill to organize the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, which formed the issues upon which the Democratic and Republican parties became arrayed against each other. The passage of this bill caused intense excitement in the slaveholding states, and Mr. Douglas, as its author, was bitterly denounced. He said that he travelled from Washington to Chicago by the light of his own burning effigies. The controversy turned upon the following provision repealing the Missouri compromise: "Which, being inconsistent with the principles of non-interference by congress with slavery in the states and territories, as recognized by the legislation of 1850 (commonly called the compromise measures), is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery in any territory or state, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States." In the congressional session of 1854-5, he denounced this and all other unconstitutional, on the ground that "it was not the act of the people of Kansas, and did not embody their will."

Mr. Douglas was remarkably successful in promoting the interests of his own state during his congressional career. In 1848 he introduced and procured the passage of the bill granting to the state of Illinois the alternate sections of land along the line of the Illinois Central railroad, which so largely contributed to developing the resources and restoring the credit of the state. He was one of the earliest and warmest advocates of a railroad to the Pacific. In foreign policy he opposed the treaty with England limiting the territory of Oregon to the forty-ninth parallel. He also opposed the Trist peace treaty with Mexico. He opposed the ratification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, chiefly because it purported to give the United States never to annex, colonize, or exercise dominion over any part of Central America. He maintained that the isthmian routes must be kept open as highways to the American possessions on the Pacific; that the time would come when the United States would be compelled to occupy Central America; and declared that he would never pledge the faith of the republic not to do in the future what its interests and safety might require. He also declared himself in favor of the acquisition of Cuba whenever it could be obtained consistently with the laws of nations and the honor of the United States.

In 1855 he introduced a bill for the relief of the U. S. supreme court, giving circuit-court powers to the district courts, requiring all the district judges in each circuit to meet once a year as an intermediate court of appeals under the presidency of a justice of the supreme court, and providing for appeals from the district courts to these intermediate courts, and thence to the supreme court, in cases involving large amounts. In 1857 he declared that the only solution of the Mormon question in Utah was to "repeal the organic act absolutely and unconditionally, blasting out of existence the territorial government, and bringing Utah under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States government."

In 1858, and again in 1860, he visited the southern states, and made many speeches. Everywhere he boldly denied the right of secession, and maintained that, while this was a union of sovereign states independent in all local matters, they were bound together in an indissoluble compact by the constitution, which established a national government inherently possessing all powers essential to its own preservation. During the exciting session of 1860-1, Mr. Douglas, as a member of the committee of thirteen, and on the floor of the senate, labored incessantly to avert civil war by any reasonable measure of adjustment, but at the beginning of hostilities he threw the whole weight of his influence in behalf of the Union, and gave Mr. Lincoln's administration an unaltering support. In public speeches he denounced secession as crime and madness, and declared that, if the new system of resistance by the sword and bayonet to the result of the ballot-box shall prevail in this country, "the history of the United States is already written in the history of Mexico." He said that "no one could be a true Democrat without being a patriot." In an address to the legislature of Illinois, delivered at its unanimous request, he urged the oblivion of all party differences, and appealed to his political friends and opponents to unite in support of the government. In a letter dictated for publication during his last illness, he said that but one course was left for patriotic men, and that was to sustain the government against all assailants. On his death-bed his last coherent words expressed an ardent wish for the preservation of the Union, and his dying message to his sons was to "obey the laws and uphold the constitution."

Mr. Douglas was somewhat below the middle height, but strongly built, and capable of great mental and physical exertion. He was a ready and powerful speaker, discarding ornament in favor of simplicity and strength. Few equalled him in personal influence over the masses of the people, and none inspired them more fervent friendship. While considering it the duty of congress to protect the rights of the slave-holding states, he was opposed to slavery itself. His father's wife was the only child of a large slave-holder, who in his last will provided that, if Mrs. Douglas should die without issue, all her slaves should be freed and removed to Liberia at the expense of her estate, saying further that this provision was in accordance with the wishes of Judge Douglas, who would not consent to own a slave. He married, 7 April, 1847, Martha, daughter of Col. Robert Martin, of Rockingham county, N. C., by whom he had three children, two of whom, Robert M. and Stephen A., both lawyers, are living (1867). She died 19 Jan., 1853. He married, 20 Nov., 1856, Addie, daughter of James
Madison Cutts, of Washington, D. C., who is now the wife of Gen. Robert Williams, U. S. A. The spot on the bank of Lake Michigan in Chicago that Mr. Douglas owned in 1858 and here he mortgaged establishment in 1859, he bought from his widow by the state, and there his remains lie under a magnificent monument begun by private subscriptions and completed by the state of Illinois. It is surmounted by a statue executed by Leonard Volk. His life was written by Jackson and Child; New York, 1860; and by Henry M. Flint (Philadelphia, 1890).

DOUGLAS, William, soldier, b. in Plainfield, Conn., 17 Jan., 1742; d. in Northford, Conn., 28 May, 1777. At sixteen years of age he enlisted among the troops furnished by Connecticut to serve the rank of corporal. He was present at the taking of Quebec, and by 1768 had attained the rank of sergeant. He then removed to New Haven, became a sailor, and in a few years was master of a West India merchantman. Before the Revolution he had made a fortune. At the battle of Lexington he raised a company, became its captain, and joined Montgomery's expedition against Canada. He did good service at the capture of St. John's and Chambly, in command of the sloop on Lake Champlain, and on his return to New Haven in 1776 he had raised and equipped a company. At the battle of Long Island and in the fight for his future home, he was shot under him, his clothes were riddled with bullets, and he received wounds that forced him to retire to a farm in Northford, where he died from their effects.—His brother, John, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel early in the war, rose to the rank of colonel, and finally to that of general, and served with distinction throughout the war.—William's grandson, Benjamin, manufacturer, b. in Northford, Conn., 3 April, 1810, worked on a farm and attended school till he was sixteen years old, when he became a merchant. At the age of twenty-nine, he was appointed a clerk in the New York government of the state in 1861-2. He has been a trustee of Wesleyan University since 1862.

DOUGLASS, David, actor, b. in England about 1729; d. in Kingston, Jamaica, W. I., Mr. Douglas was a member of Middletown for several years, a republican presidential elector in 1860, and lieutenant-governor of the state in 1861-2. He has been a trustee of Wesleyan University since 1862.

DOUGLASS, David, actor, b. in England about 1729; d. in Kingston, Jamaica, W. I. Mr. Douglas was a gentleman, was a resident in England and France, and he had emigrated to Jamaica about 1750. His brother Lewis Hallam had transported his company after he found that the colonies could not yield a sufficient harvest in return for his labor, and here he found the situation. Mr. Douglas, after the death of Lewis Hallam, married his widow, and with her and the rest of the company visited the continent in 1758, where he established theatres successively in New York, Philadelphia, Newport, Perth Amboy, and Charleston, S. C., and between these localities he continued to travel, acting and superintending his company till congress closed the theatres by an act passed 34 Oct., 1774. After this he returned to Jamaica, and was appointed a judge. In early life he had been a printer, and on his return he became a partner in a thriving printing establishment. In 1772, he received valuable contracts from the government. He accumulated a fortune of £25,000.—His wife, an actress, b. in England; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1773. In her own country Mrs. Douglass had been an eminent actress at Goodman's Field's Theatre, London, as Mrs. Hal- lam, and was the leading actress at the time of Garrick's first success. She came to America with her first husband, Lewis Hallam, in 1752, and made her first American appearance at Williamsburg, Va., 5 Sept., 1752, as Portia in the Merchant of Venice. She first appeared in New York at the theatre on Nassau Street, 17 Sept., 1753, as Lucinda in "The Conscientious Lovers." She had fine talents, and her favorite parts were the pathetic. Mr. Dunlap says: "in his youth he had heard the old ladies of Perth Amboy speak almost in raptures of her beauty and grace, and especially of her pathos in her representation of Jane Shore." She retired from the stage in 1769.

DOUGLASS, David Bates, civil engineer, b. in Pompton, N. J., 21 March, 1790; d. in Geneva, N. Y., 10 Oct., 1844. He was graduated at Yale in 1813, in the same year eight companies raised by Connecticut early in 1776. He was commissioned colonel in June of that year, and took a prominent part in the disastrous campaign that ended with the evacuation of New York, distinguishing himself at the battles of Long Island and in the fight for his future home, was shot under him, his clothes were riddled with bullets, and he received wounds that forced him to retire to a farm in Northford, where he died from their effects.—In his brother, John, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel early in the war, rose to the rank of colonel, and finally to that of general, and served with distinction throughout the war. William's grandson, Benjamin, manufacturer, b. in Northford, Conn., 3 April, 1810, worked on a farm and attended school till he was sixteen years old, when he became a merchant. At the age of twenty-nine, he was appointed a clerk in the New York government of the state in 1861-2. He has been a trustee of Wesleyan University since 1862.

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DOUGLASS, Frederick, orator, b. in Tuckahoe, near Easton, Talbot co., Md., in February, 1817. His mother was a negro slave, and his father a white man. He was a slave on the plantation of Col. Edward Lloyd, until the age of ten. He was sent to Baltimore to live with a relative of his master. He learned to read and write from one of his master's relatives, to whom he was lent when about nine years of age. His master allowed him later to hire his own time for three dollars a week, and he was employed in a ship-yard, and, in accordance with a resolution long entertained, fled from Baltimore and from slavery, 3 Sept., 1838. He made his way to New York, and thence to New Bedford, Mass., where he married and lived for two or three years, supporting himself by day-labor on the wharves and in various workshops. While there he changed his name from Lloyd to Douglass. He was aided in his efforts for self-education by William Lloyd Garrison. In the summer of 1841 he attended an anti-slavery convention at Nantucket, and made a speech, which was well received. That year he had offered the agency of the Massachusetts anti-slavery society. In this capacity he travelled and lectured through the New England states for four years. Large audiences were attracted by his graphic descriptions of slavery and his eloquent appeals. In 1845 he went to Europe, and lectured on slavery to enthusiastic audiences in nearly all the large towns of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. In 1846 his friends contributed $750 to have him manumitted in due form of law. He remained two years in Great Britain, and in 1847 began at Rochester, N. Y., the publication of "Frederick Douglass's Paper," whose title was changed to "The North Star," a weekly journal, which he continued for a year. His supposed implication in the John Brown raid in 1859 led Gov. Wise, of Virginia, to make a requisition for his arrest upon the governor of Michigan, where he then was, and in consequence of this Mr. Douglass went to England, and remained six or eight months. He then returned to Rochester, and continued the publication of his paper. When the civil war began in 1861 he urged upon President Lincoln the employment of colored troops and the proclamation of emancipation. In 1863, when permission was given to free negroes in the armed forces, he assisted in enlisting men to fill colored regiments, especially the 54th and 55th Massachusetts. After the abolition of slavery he discontinued his paper and applied himself to the preparation and delivery of lectures before lyceums. In September, 1870, he became editor of the "National Era" in Washington, which was continued by his sons, Lewis and Frederick. In 1871 he was appointed assistant secretary to the commission to Santo Domingo, and on his return President Grant appointed him to the territorial council of the District of Columbia. In 1872 he served as presidential elector at large for the state of New York, and was appointed to carry the electoral vote of the state to Washington. In 1876 he was appointed U. S. marshal for the District of Columbia, which office he held till 1881, after which he became recorder of deeds in the District, from which office he was removed by President Cleveland in 1886. In the autumn of 1886 he revisited England, to inform the friends he had made as a fugitive slave of the progress of the African race in the United States, and the interesting sporting the winter on the continent and the following summer in the United Kingdom. His published works are entitled "Narrative of My Experience in Slavery" (Boston, 1844); "My Bondage and My Freedom" (Rochester, 1855); and "Life and Times of Frederick Douglass" (Harper, 1881).
and missed him. Regarding this as a divine interposition in his favor, he wrapped up the sacred vessels and ran for the canoe. His two companions, believing him dead, had put off; but he waded and swam out to them, and as he was climbing into the boat, turning to see if he was pursued, he received a ball that was shot in the mouth. They next began their flight down the river, Father Doutreleau steering. The Indians pursued them for more than an hour, and kept up an incessant fire, but without effect. At last, frightened by an old musket, which he kept pointing at them, they gave way when they drew near Natchez; several volleys were fired at them. The same occurred at the Tensas, where a canoe pursued them unsuccessfully. While they were passing the Tonicas, a boat put out after them, manned by their own countrymen. They were then brought to the little French army that was marching against Natchez, which had halted among the Tonicas. Here they were attended to, and after a night's rest they proceeded to New Orleans. Father Doutreleau accomplished a journey of over a thousand miles through a hostile country! The officers of the party, to arrest his admiration of the French vessel was captured while endeavoring to break the blockade; but Doutreleau was befriended by the Brazilian admiral, and sent to Buenos Ayres, where, finding his resources nearly exhausted, he attempted to replenish them by mercantile operations. Accused of some fraudulent transactions of which he was acquitted, he left Buenos Ayres in disgust, and went to Rio Janeiro in August, 1827. A few weeks later he embarked for Congo, whence he returned to France in 1831. The stories of his discoveries in several kingdoms hitherto almost unknown to Europeans, and of his exploration of the Congo, or Zaire, and other rivers, aroused great enthusiasm among the Parisians. He received a medal from the geographical society; his researches were published under the title of "Voyage au Congo et dans l'Afrique équinoxiale" (4 vols., with a map, Paris, 1832), and his book and chart were used as the basis of subsequent maps of Africa. But the evident exaggerations of some of his statements soon awakened suspicion. The "Foreign Quarterly Review" assailed him as an impostor, and a few weeks later his decepions were more fully exposed in the "Revue des deux mondes." To cover his shame by real discoveries, he sailed for Brazil in 1833, and penetrated to the interior of South America by the Amazon, where, according to an uncertain report, he was killed. Recent discoveries in Africa prove the truth of the accusation against him, although it is supposed that he reached the interior of that country, or at least that he obtained his information from Portuguese documents before unpublished; and some geographers of repute still credit a portion of his narrative.

DOW, DanieL, clergyman, b. in Ashford, Conn., 19 Feb., 1772; d. in Thompson, Conn., 19 July, 1849. He was graduated with honor at Yale in 1798, studied theology while teaching psalmody for a livelihood, and on 20 April, 1796, was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Thompson, Conn. His discourses were never written, but were remarkable for their logical arrangement and clear and forcible style. He published a Facsimile Letters to the Rev. John B. (1800); "The Presbyterian Catechism" (1807); a "Dissertation on the Sinaic and Abrahamic Covenants" (1811); and "Free Inquiry Recommended on the Subject of Free Masonry" (1820). His son, Jesse Erskine, b. in Thompson, Conn., 21 Jan., 1804, with Commodore Elliott in 1835, as professor of mathematics, and later became clerk in the United States patent office in Washington, D. C. He has been a correspondent of various periodicals, and written frequently in prose and verse. His literary productions have not been collected.

DOW, Lorenzo, clergyman, b. in Coventry, Conn., 16 Oct., 1777; d. in Georgetown, D. C., 2 Feb., 1834. In his youth he was disturbed by religious speculations until he accepted Methodist doctrines, and determined, in opposition to the wishes of his parents, to enter the ministry of that denomination, though his education was very limited. In 1796 he made an unsuccessful application for admission into the Connecticut conference; but two years later he was received, and in 1799 was appointed to the Cambridge circuit, N. Y. During the years 1800 and 1805, and by his coadjutors and attractively eloquent drew after him immense crowds, who sometimes indulged in a spirit of bitter persecution. He introduced camp-meetings into England, and the controversy about them resulted in the organization of the Primitive Methodists. In 1802 he preached in the Albany district, N. Y., "against atheism, deism, Calvinism, and Universalism." He passed the years 1803 and 1804 in Alabama, delivering the first Protestant sermon within the bounds of that state. In 1807 he extended his labors into Louisiana, and followed the settlers to the extravagance; he returned to N. Y. in 1810, he had no official relation to the ministry of the Methodist church, but continued to adhere to and to preach the prominent doctrines of that communion till his death. During his later years his efforts were more specially directed against the Jesuits, whom he regarded as dangerous enemies to pure religion and to republican government. His singularities of manner and of dress excited prejudices against him, causing him to be called "Crazy Dow," and counteracted the effect of his eloquence. Nevertheless he is said to have preached to more persons than any man of his time. Among his numerous writings are "Polenical Works" (New York, 1814); "The Stranger in Charleston, or the Trial and Confession of Lorenzo Dow" (Philadelphia, 1828); "A Short Account of a Long Travel with Beauties of America", (Cincinnati, 1831; often reprinted).—His wife, Peggy, whom he married in 1804, accompanied him in all his travels.

DOW, Moses A., publisher, b. in Littleton, N. H., in 1810; d. in Charlestown, Mass., 23 June, 1866. He learned the printer's trade in Haverhill,
DOW.

N. H., went to Boston in 1839, was foreman in his brother's printing-office for several years, and in 1840 established a job office. In 1850 he began the publication of the "Waverly Magazine," in which he published all the contributions of fiction and poetry that were offered by school-girls and other young writers. He began with no capital, printed without discrimination the articles of amateur authors, and was successful from the beginning, finding many readers among the friends of the numerous contributors. At one time he engaged an editor of taste and experience, who rejected many of the communications; but the circulation at once fell off, and the paper was restored to its original basis. He gave much thought and care to the typography and appearance of his magazine, and it obtained a wide circulation among young people of scatty education and immature taste in the factory towns of New England and throughout the western states. Before the civil war his income from the paper had reached $60,000 a year. The circulation for many years was 50,000 copies, but it afterward sank to 20,000. He built a fine hotel in Charlestown.

DOW, Neal, temperance reformer, b. in Portland, Me., 20 March, 1804. He is of Quaker parentage, a member of the Friends of the Bedford, Mass., and was trained in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits. He was chief engineer of the Portland fire department in 1809, and in 1831 and again in 1854 was elected mayor of the city. He became the champion of the project for the prohibition of the liquor traffic, which was first advocated by James Appleton in his report to the Maine legislature in 1837, and in various speeches while a member of that body. (See Appleton, James.) Through Mr. Dow's efforts, while he was mayor, the Maine liquor law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating beverages was passed in 1851. After drafting the bill, which he called "A bill for the suppression of drinking-houses and tippling-shops," he submitted it to the principal friends of temperance in the city, but objection was made to its radical character, as certain to insure its defeat. It provided for the seizure, condemnation, and confiscation of such liquors, if found; and for the punishment of the persons keeping them by fine and imprisonment. Notwithstanding the discouragement of friends, he went to the legislature, then in session at Augusta, and a public hearing in the hall of representatives, which was densely packed by the legislators and citizens of the town, and at the close of the hearing the bill was unanimously accepted by the committee. It was printed that night, was laid on the desks of the members the next morning, and on the next day it was passed through all its stages, and was enacted without any change whatever. Mr. Dow

was a member of the Maine legislature in 1838-9. On 31 Dec., 1861, he was appointed colonel of the 13th Maine volunteers, and with his regiment he joined Gen. Butler at New Orleans. He was commissioned a brigadier-general of volunteers, 28 April, 1862, and placed in command of the forts at the mouth of the Mississippi, and afterward of the district of Florida. He was wounded twice in the attack on Fort Hudson, 27 May, 1863, and taken prisoner while lying in a hospital. After imprisonment for over eight months in Libby prison and at Mobile, he was exchanged. He resigned on 30 Nov., 1864. In 1857, and again in 1866 and 1874, Mr. Dow went to England at the invitation of the Fabian Society. In 1867 he formed an alliance, and addressed crowded meetings in all the large cities. He has spent many years in endeavoring, by public speeches in the United States and Canada, as well as in Great Britain, and by frequent contributions to magazines and newspapers, to win the popular sanction for prohibition legislation. In 1880 he was the candidate for the national prohibition party for president of the United States, and received 10,505 votes. In 1884 an amendment to the constitution of Maine was adopted by a popular vote of nearly three to one, in which it was made legal to prohibit the sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating beverages was for ever forbidden, and commanding the legislature to enact suitable laws for the enforcement of the prohibition.

DOWD, Patrick, Presbyterian clergyman, b. in the County Leitir, Ireland, in 1813. He was educated at Newry and at Paris, where he went in 1832, and pursued his theological studies in the Irish college there. In 1837 he was ordained priest by Archbishop Quein, of Paris, and soon afterward returned to Ireland, where he resided until 1846, being for a part of that time president of the diocesan seminary of Armagh. In 1848 he removed to Canada, and officiated as assistant to Father Connolly, the pastor of St. Patrick's church at Montreal, until 1856, when he was appointed pastor of the congregation. On his arrival in Montreal he saw the necessity for an asylum for Irish orphans in that city, and in 1849 he established one. He was also mainly instrumental in securing the erection of the present St. Patrick's orphan asylum in Montreal, which was opened in November, 1849, and in 1856 the night-refuge for the destitute and St. Bridget's home for the old and infirm, and in 1866-7 he secured the erection of a commodious building on Lagueheutres street as a refuge for the poor. In 1877 he organized the great Irish Roman Catholic pilgrimage to Lourdes and Rome. He has been offered, on several occasions, the highest dignities of the church, and refused the offer of the bishopric of Toronto, or Kingston. He has been more thoroughly identified with the Irish Catholics of Montreal than any other clergyman.

DOWELL, Greensville, physician, b. in Albemarle county, Va., 1 Sept., 1822; d. in Galveston, Texas, in 1881. He was educated at the University of Louisville and at Jefferson medical college, and was graduated M. D. from the latter. After practicing in several towns in Kentucky he located himself in Galveston, Texas, and was for fifteen years preceding his death professor of surgery in the Texas medical college. He was a surgeon in the Confederate army, from 1863 to 1875 was editor and publisher of the "Galveston Medical Journal," originated the first medical school in Galveston, and was author of several books on that subject and yellow fever.
DOWLER, Bennet, physician, b. in Elizabeth (now Moundville), Ohio, Vol. 16, April, 1797; d. in New Orleans in 1879. He was graduated M. D. at the University of Maryland in 1827, and settled in Clarksville, Harrison co., Va., where he was postmaster for four years, but in 1836 he removed to New Orleans, and was for a few years editor of the "New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal." Early in his career he began experimenting upon the human body, immediately or soon after death, and the results of his investigations, comprising some important discoveries relative to contractibility, calorification, capillary circulation, etc., were published in 1843-4. Since then these and other original experiments have been extended and generalized by him. His researches on animal heat, in health, in disease, and after death, which have been published in various medical journals, have disclosed the fact that post-mortem calorification takes place from fever, cholera, sunstroke, etc., arise in some cases much higher than its antecedent maximum during the progress of the trouble. Dr. Dowler began in 1845 a series of experiments in comparative physiology on the alligator, in which he succeeded in concluding that, after decapitation, the head and, especially, the trunk afford evidences of possessing the faculties of sensation and motion for hours, and that the headless trunk, deprived of all the senses but that of feeling, still retains the powers of perception and volition, and may act with intelligence in avoiding an irritant. As the result of these discoveries, he held that the functions and structure of the nervous system constitute a unity inconsistent with the assumption of four distinct and separate sets of nerves, and a corresponding four-fold sensation. He was a founder of the Royal society of northern antiquities, Copenhagen, a permanent member of the American medical association, and founded the New Orleans academy of sciences. He is the author of a "Tableau of the Yellow Fever of 1833" (1854), and various other contributions to medical science.

DOWLING, John, clergyman, b. in Penavesey, Sussex, England, 12 May, 1807; d. in Middletown, N.Y., 4 July, 1878. In an irregular way he acquired a classical education, and became a tutor in a classical institution in London in 1826. Three years later he established a school a few miles from Oxford, where he taught until 1832. In that year he emigrated to the United States and united with the Baptist church in Catskill, N.Y., where he was ordained. In 1834 he removed to Newport, R.I., and two years later was called to a church in New York. He afterward preached in Providence, Philadelphia, Newark, and other places. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Transylvania university. Dr. Dowling's published works include "Vindication of the Baptists" (New York, 1821); "Exposition of the Prophecies" (1840); "Defence of the Protestant Scriptures" (1843); "History of Romanism" (1845), of which 30,000 copies were sold in less than ten years; "Power of Illustration"; "Days and Mornings"; and "Judson Offering." He edited a Conference book (1835); "Note on Autumn," 5th Psalm; the works of Lorenzo Dow, Cowen's "Middleton, on the Conformity of Popery and Paganism"; "Memoir of the Missionary Jacob Thomas"; and a translation from the French of Dr. Cote's work on "Rer Domus." He was associated with his father, a West India merchant. He afterward engaged in the manufacture of sperm oil and candles, and in 1854 directed a series of experiments in producing hydro-carbon oils by distillation from various substances. From a kind of bituminous coal known as Albertite he obtained what is now called kerosene. The demand for this oil increased, and Albert began to sell it as "Albertite" till the discovery of petroleum in Pennsylvania in 1851. Another result of these experiments, made principally by Mr. Joshua Merrill, superintendent of the Downes works, was the discovery in 1860 of "mineral sperm oil," and these and other products of the distillation of crude petroleum are manufactured by the company under Mr. Merrill's patents.

DOWNES, John, author, b. in Brooklyn, N.Y., 4 Sept., 1790; d. in Washington, D.C., 30 Sept., 1862. His father, John Downes, of New Haven, Conn., a descendant of one of the regicides of that name, died when his son was a few months old, and the mother removed to Shrewsbury, Mass. After his marriage, John removed to Boston and adopted music as a profession. He afterward became proficient in several languages and in medicine. After serving for a time on the board of the U.S. commission for the northeast boundary survey, he resided for a year or two in Worcester, and was engaged in making wood engravings for John W. Barber's historical collections. In 1843 Mr. Downes removed to Philadelphia, where he published the "U.S. Almanac," and other astronomical and mathematical works. He removed to Washington, D.C., in 1856, and for more than twenty years was employed as a computer for the U.S. coast survey. When the "U.S. Nautical Almanac" was established, Mr. Downes was the first to receive an appointment as a computer, and retained it till his death. He collected many rare books. He was the author of "Peter Parley's Almanacs for Old and Young" (1836-7); "Botany" (Boston, 1840); United States "Almanac Complete, or Ephemeris," (Philadelphia, 1845-7). He also calculated mathematical tables, but only a part of them have been published.

DOWNES, John, naval officer, b. in Canton, Mass., in 1796; d. in Charleston, S.C., 11 Aug., 1855. He entered the navy as a boy, and was in the frigate "New York" in the war with Tripoli, and distinguished himself in a boat attack upon Tripolitan feluccas. In March, 1807, he was made a lieutenant, and in the war of 1812 he served as executive officer of the frigate "Essex." In 1814, he was promoted to the rank of master commandant in 1813, and two years later commanded the brig "Esperier" in the squadron employed against Algiers under Decatur, and captured 17 guns and 180 men, off Cape Palos. After the conclusion of peace with Algiers, he returned to the United States, transferred Downes to his own ship the "Queen." He became captain in March, 1817, and from 1819 till 1821 commanded the frigate "Macedonia" in the Pacific. In 1828-9 he commanded the "Java."
in the Mediterranean, and from 1832 to 1884 the squadron in the Pacific. On his way to his station he attacked (Feb., 1833) and nearly destroyed Queen Charlotte, off the coast of Sumatra, where an outrage had been committed on an American vessel. His sea service terminated with this cruise. From 1887 till 1842, and from 1850 till 1853, he commanded the navy-yard at Boston.

—His son, John A., naval officer, b. in Massachusetts, 23 Jan., 1813; served at sea from 1833 to 1852; in the summer of 1845, entered the navy on 4 Sept., 1847; became a midshipman in 1848, lieutenant in 1851, and a commander in 1862. During the civil war he commanded the iron-clad "Nahant," at the bombardment of Fort McAlister, 9 March, 1863, and in the first attack upon Fort Sumter, 7 April, 1863. In the report of Rear-Admiral Dupont he is mentioned as one of those "who did everything that the utmost gallantry and skill could accomplish in the management of their untried vessels." He aided in the capture of the Confederate iron-clad "Atlanta." He was on special duty at Boston during the war and for a short time, and was then given command of the Gulf squadron, in which service he died.  

DOWNING, John, educator, b. in Germantown, Pa., in 1770; d. in Harrisburg, 21 July, 1827. He received classical education at the local academies at Germantown, and in 1795 opened a Latin and grammar school in Harrisburg. At this time he proposed, in a letter to Gov. Thomas Mifflin, a plan of education that foreshadowed the present public-school system, which placed him in the front rank of American educators. This plan was pronounced by Henry Barnard of Connecticut, far in advance of the age in which he lived. He was the first cashier in the Harrisburg bank, was one of the corporators of the Harrisburg and Middletown turnpike company, and the person instrumental in the erection of the bridge over the Susquehanna. In 1817 he was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature. He wrote frequently for the press, and was the author of a series of humorous sketches under the signature of "Simon the Wagoner." He compiled a work on "State Finance."  

DOWNIE, George, British naval officer, b. in Ross, Ireland; d. near Plattsburg, N. Y., 11 Sept., 1814. He was the son of a clergyman, and entered the navy at an early age. He was engaged in the battle of Copenhagen, served in the West Indies, and in 1816 was placed in command of the British fleet on the lakes of Canada. He commanded the squadron in the battle of Plattsburg, and was killed while gallantly fighting the American fleet under Commodore Macdonough.  

DOWNING, Andrew Jackson, horticulturist, b. in Newburgh, N. Y., 20 Oct., 1815; drowned in the Hudson, near Yonkers, 28 July, 1832. From an early age his tastes were directed to horticulture, botany, and the natural sciences, which the occupation of his father, a nurseryman, gave him opportunities to cultivate. His education was acquired chiefly in the academy of the neighboring town of Montgomery. At the age of sixteen he joined his brother in the management of the nursery, and began a course of self-education. He soon formed the acquaintance of Baron de Lesseps, of Virginia. In 1823 he married Charles Downing, who was then secretary of the state of Florida. Her novels include "Nameless" (Raleigh, 1863); "Perfect through Suffering"; and "Florida," published in the "Southern Home Journal." Her best known poems are "Pluto, the Origin of Mint Julep," being the Soul and Lamentable Fate of the Fair Minthe" (1867); "The Legend of Catawba";
and "Dixie." She has written under the pen-names of "Viola" and "Frances Davenport."  

DOWNING, Sir George, British statesman, b. in Dublin, Ireland, in 1824; d. in East Hatley, Cambridgeshire, England, in 1864. His father emigrated to Salem, Mass., in 1838, and represented that place in the general court in 1838-43. His wife was one of the daughters of Gov. The lib- rary was valued at $40,000. Mr. Dowse had a golden lamb in front of his store as a sign; and, when some Harvard students broke off its head, he was so irritated that he changed his will, by which he had intended to give property valued at $100,000 to Harvard, and bequeathed it instead to the Massachusetts historical society. His library was deposited in a special room in their building in Boston, and he left $10,000 as a permanent fund for its preservation and care. He was an admirer of Benjamin Franklin, and erected a monument to his memory in Mount Auburn cemetery. A collection of essays and water-colors, which he drew in a lottery about 1820, was given to the Boston Athenæum. Dowse had given the degree of L.L. D., which Edward Everett translated into "Literary Leather-Dresser."  

DOX, Peter, Myndert, lawyer, b. in Geneva, Ontario county, N. Y., 25 Oct., 1813. His maternal grandfather was John Nicholas, a representative in congress during the administrations of Washington and Adams. Peter was graduated at Hobart in 1838, studied law, and was admitted to practice. He was elected to the New York legislature in 1841, and was afterward chosen judge of the Ontario county courts. In 1855 he removed to Alabama, where he became a planter. He was elected to the convention that revised the state constitution in 1860, and took an active interest in restoring Alabama to its place in the Union. In 1869 till 1873 he was a member of congress, having been elected as a Union democrat, and served on the committee on banking and currency. He has held many minor offices, such as commissioner of schools, justice of the peace, etc. He is the author of numerous speeches in congress, including one delivered 6 June, 1870, on the admission of Georgia to the Union, the true condition of the south, and in favor of universal amnesty.  

DOYLE, Sir John, British soldier, b. in Dublin, Ireland, in 1756; d. 8 Aug., 1834. He was graduated at Trinity college, Dublin, in 1774, and was a lieutenant of light infantry at Boston in 1775. He served as adjutant at the battles of Long Island and Germantown, captain of the volunteers of Ireland, then a major of brigade at the capture of Charleston, and in the battles of Camden and Holly's Hill. In command of a corps of light cavalry, he operated against Gen. Marion in the spring of 1781, and destroyed his camp at Snow Island, but, being pursued by Marion, escaped with the loss of his baggage. He served in Holland in 1794, in 1798 was made a colonel, and was soon afterward appointed secretary of war in Ireland. He served as a brigadier-general with Abercrombie in Egypt in 1800, distinguished himself, and was made a colonel in 1803, and a full general in 1814. His nephew, Sir Charles Hastings, British general, possessed several hundred volumes of good books well bound. In 1803 he set up in business as a leather-dresser at Cambridgeshire, and pursued the occupation successfully till he was far advanced in life. From the earliest period he devoted a large part of his income to the purchase of books. Standing at his bench, he would buy books, speculate on philosophical truths, and discuss the great problems of existence. By diligent search, great knowledge of bibliography, shrewdness, and strict economy in his "architectural" expenditures, he built up a library consisting of about 5,000 volumes in good, often elegant, binding, and of the best editions. It was mostly English, though containing translations of the principal authors in the ancient languages and the cultivated languages of modern Europe. The library was valued at $40,000. Mr. Dowse had a golden lamb in front of his store as a sign; and, when some Harvard students broke off its head, he was so irritated that he changed his will, by which he had intended to give property valued at $100,000 to Harvard, and bequeathed it instead to the Massachusetts historical society. His library was deposited in a special room in their building in Boston, and he left $10,000 as a permanent fund for its preservation and care. He was an admirer of Benjamin Franklin, and erected a monument to his memory in Mount Auburn cemetery. A collection of essays and water-colors, which he drew in a lottery about 1820, was given to the Boston Athenæum. Dowse had given the degree of L.L. D., which Edward Everett translated into "Literary Leather-Dresser."
general of that province upon the confederation of the provinces of British North America, being placed in command of her Majesty's forces in North America. For his services in these capacities he was knighted. In 1874 he was assigned to the command of the southern district of England; in 1880 he became a major-general, and in 1870 a lieutenant-general. He is also colonel of the 87th regiment (Royaumont fusiliers).

**DRAKE, Benjamin M., clergyman, b. in North Carolina, 11 Sept, 1800; d. in Mississippi in 1860.** He joined the Tennessee conference in 1820, and the next year was transferred to the Mississippi conference, in connection with which he attained a man amazing position. He was instrumental in building the Ist Methodist church in New Orleans, was president of Elizabeth female academy, the first Methodist school established in that state, and was also president of Centenary college.

**DRAKE, Daniel, physician, b. in Plainfield, N. J., 20 Oct, 1785; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 8 Nov, 1832.** At an early age he and his family emigrated to Mayslick, Ky., where they dwelt in a log cabin. In his sixteenth year the boy left home, to study medicine in Cincinnati, and at the age of twenty found his way to Philadelphia, where he attended the medical faculty of the University of Pennsylvania. Returning to the west, he practised medicine for a year near his old home in Kentucky, and finally settled in Cincinnati. In 1815 Dr. Drake attended a second course of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, when his health failed him, and on his return to Cincinnati he soon gained a large and profitable practice. During the two years preceding he had entered on several business ventures and speculations in connection with his father, all of which miscarried. In 1818 he was appointed one of the board of assessors in Transylvania university, Ky., and thereafter occupied a chair in other medical schools in succession, until 1835, when he organized the medical department of the Cincinnati college. Here he remained four years, and then accepted the chair of clinical medicine and pathological anatomy in the University of Louisville, Ky. He returned to Cincinnati, and once more, for a single session, filled the chair of medicine in the medical college of Ohio. In 1839 he again went to Louisville, and finally re-entered the medical college of Ohio. In 1843 he was appointed one of the editors of the "Medical and Physical Sciences," continuing as one of the editors until 1848. Among his publications are "Topography, Climate, and Diseases of Cincinnati" (a pamphlet, 1810); "Picture of Cincinnati and the Miami Country" (Cincinnati, 1816); "Practical Treatise on the History, Prevention, and Treatment of Epidemic Cholera" (1832); "Practical Essays on Medical Education" (1832); and "Systematic Treatise on the Principal Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America" (1830; 2d vol, Philadelphia, 1854). The last production of his pen was a small volume of "Discourses" (1835).—His brother, Benjamin, biographer, b. in Mason county, Ky., in 1794; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1 April, 1841, studied and at first practised law in Cincinnati. In 1810 he established a newspaper, "The Western Farmer," ("Agriculturist," continuing for many years its editor and proprietor. Like his brother, he was much devoted to western interests. His publications include "Cincinnati in 1826" (Cincinnati, 1827); "Life and Adventures of Black Hawk" (1838); "Tales and Sketches of the West" (Cincinnati, 1839); "Life of William Henry Harrison" (1840); and "Life of Tecumseh" (1841). To the last-named work he gave much time and attention, and it is historically valuable.—Another son, Charles Daniel, lawyer, b. in Cincinnati, 11 April, 1811, received a common-school education, and spent a short time at St. Joseph's college, Ky., and at a military academy in Middletown, Conn. From 1827 till 1839 he was a midshipman in the U. S. navy, in 1833 was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati, and in 1834 removed to St. Louis, Mo. In 1847 Mr. Drake returned to Cincinnati, whence in 1859 he again went to St. Louis to practise his profession. In 1859 he was elected a member of the Missouri house of representatives and was conspicuous for his opposition to the secession movement, in 1863 a member of the state convention, and in 1864 was chosen a member of a convention to revise the state constitution. In 1867 he became U.S. senator from Missouri, but this office he resigned to accept the appointment of chief justice of the court of claims in Washington. He has published a "Treatise on the Law of Suits by Attachment in the United States" (Boston, 1854), and a "Life of Daniel Drake," his father (1871).

**DRAKE, Sir Francis, navigator, b. near Tavistock, Devonshire, according to some authorities in 1539, and to others in 1543 or 1546; d. near Puer to Bello, 27 Oct, 1596. He was the eldest of twelve sons, nearly all of whom followed the sea. He received a scanty education through the liberality of a kinsman, and was apprenticed to the master of a bark, who bequeathed him his vessel as a reward for his faithful service. Being thus at the age of eighteen years not only a good sailor, but the proprietor of a ship, he made commercial voyages to the bay of Biscay and the coast of Guinea. He then sold his vessel and invested the proceeds, with all his savings, in vessels engaged in the sugar trade, and finally took command of one of his former ships and proceeded to Mexico, where he made a fortune. In 1567 there were five ships, Drake receiving command of the "Jubilet," a vessel of fifty tons. The expedition, after capturing 400 or 500 negroes on the African coast, crossed to Dominica for trade, then attempted to reach Florida, but was driven by tempest into the harbor of San Juan de Ulua (now Vera Cruz) for repairs and supplies. The next day a fleet of twelve ships arrived from Spain. A naval battle followed, in which only two of the English ships escaped. Drake returned to England, having lost his entire property, and fruitlessly petitioned the court of Spain for indemnity; but getting no satisfaction, and enraged at the treatment he received, he began to sail with the avowed object of pillaging the Spaniards. In 1570 he obtained a commission from Queen Elizabeth, and in 1572 he armed two ships at Plymouth, with which, joined by a third at Port Pheasant on the coast of South America, he made a descent on New Granada, captured and plur...
dered various Spanish settlements, and made, at the expense of his enemies, a fortune vastly larger than that they had taken from him. He visited the isthmus of Darien, saw from a mountain-top the waves of the Pacific, and planned an expedition into those waters. He returned to England in 1577, and was welcomed as a hero. Under the patronage of Elizabeth, he set sail from Plymouth, 13 Dec., 1577, with five vessels and 164 gentlemen and sailors, to follow the route that had been traced by Magellan. Of these vessels, the “Pelecan” was the only one that completed the adventure. Her armament was twenty guns of brass and iron, with others stowed away in the hold. Drake pilaged the Spanish settlements of Chili and Peru, and every vessel he found, among them a royal galleon, laden with gold, silver, and precious stones, to the value of about $3,000,000. He then sailed northward, and, landing on the coast of California, took possession in the name of his sovereign, and named it Nova Albion. He remained for some weeks, and made friends with the natives, who regarded the new-comers as gods. The chief, dressed in furs, came with his official attendants, and indulged in a wild dance. Drake was asked to sit down, and the king, singing with all the rest, set a crown on Drake’s head and saluted him as Illuh (“sovereign.”) On leaving the place, Drake, fearing lest he should meet the Spaniards in superior force if he returned by the way he came, sailed to the north, and sought a passage to the Atlantic through Bering strait. Repelled by the intense cold, he again sought the Pacific, and determined by sailing westward to make the circuit of the globe. He traversed the Pacific and the Indian Ocean, doubled the Cape of Good Hope, and arrived at Plymouth in November, 1580, after an absence of two years and ten months. Elizabeth received him with favor, dined on board his ship, and made him a knight. The Spaniards demanded that he should be given up to them as a pirate, but Elizabeth refused, and the case that followed between her and Philip II. gave Drake a new opportunity. Within one year he captured and plundered Cartagena and other towns, burned the forts of San Antonio and Saint Augustine, then visited and carried back to England the remains of the colony at Roanoke, Virginia. In 1587 he was placed in command of a fleet of about thirty sail, designed to attack the Spanish ports. He destroyed 100 ships in the harbor of Cadiz, which were destined for the invasion of England, and captured an immense carrack, from papers in which the English first learned the value of the East India traffic, and the manner of carrying it on. In 1588, as vice-admiral, he commanded one squadron of the fleet, by which, with the assistance of the elements, the armada sent by Spain against England was annihilated, and in 1589 ravaged the coasts of the Spanish peninsula. In 1592–3 he was a member of parliament for Plymouth. In 1594, a report having reached England that Spain was preparing a fleet more numerous and powerful than the armada, he again entered the service. Convinced that the West Indies was the point where Spain could be best attacked, he sailed for America in 1595 with 26 vessels, in company with Admiral Hawkins. A divided command caused its usual bad results, and their first attempts were fruitless. The Spaniards were also forewarned, and the English expedition proved a melancholy failure. At Puerto Rico Hawkins died, either of a wound or disease, and Drake then gained new triumphs. He burned Santa Marta, Rancheria, Nombre de Dios, and Rio Hacha; but a fatal malady broke out among the sailors, and as he heard of the defeat of a division of his forces, which he had sent to move by land, he fell sick and died from the combined effects of fever and of mental agitation on account of the reverses of the expedition. His remains were placed in a leaden casket and buried at sea off Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.

DRAKE, Joseph Bodman, poet, b. in New York city, 7 Aug., 1875; d. there, 21 Sept., 1890. He was an only son, one of four children, who, early bereaved of their parents, were subjected to many of the pains and privations incident to poverty and the loss of their natural protectors. Like his sisters Caroline and Louise, he was a poet from childhood. Some of his juvenile verses were found by the writer among Halleck’s papers. At fourteen Drake wrote the “Mocking-Bird” and “The Past and Present,” a pair of sonnets, which furnished the concluding passage of “Leoni” in the published volume of his poems. Four years later he abandoned merchandise from a distaste for business, and began the study of medicine with Drs. Bruce and Romayne. In the winter of 1825–6 Drake and Halleck met, and immediately became friends. When the young and handsome physician was married in the summer of 1816 to a daughter of Henry Eckford, the opulent ship-builder, it was Halleck who officiated as groomsman; when he went to Europe with his accomplished wife, it was to his brother-poet that he addressed several amusing epistles; when their daughter and only child was born, she was christened Halleck; when the pulsations of his gentle heart were daily growing weaker, it was his faithful friend “Fitz” who with more than a brother’s love soothed his dying pillow; and when the grave had forever closed over Drake, it was the same sorrow-stricken friend who wrote those exquisitely touching lines so familiar to the English-speaking world, and which will ever continue to be among Halleck’s and Drake’s most enduring memorials. The Culprit Fay,” on which Drake’s reputation as a poet chiefly rests, was written in his twenty-second year, and not, as it has always been said, in the summer of 1819. A MS. copy now before the writer states that it was composed in August, 1816. In March, 1818, the literary partners began, contributing anonymously to the “Evening Post,” a series of good-natured verses known as “The Croakers,” which appeared almost daily during three months and occasionally afterward. These humorous poems were in 1860 col-
lected and issued in a handsome octavo by the Bradford club of New York, and in 1868 they were included, with several unpublished "Croakers," in an edition of Halleck's poems. In place of the original title-page of the first edition of "Croaker & Co.," the editor of the volume made known for the first time the respective author of each poem, indicating also by the letters D. and H. the joint authorship of the literary partners, or, to quote Halleck's familiar words to his biographer, that "from the upper valley of the Tennessee, Missouri, and Indiana.—His daughter-
in-law, Frances Ann, actress, b. in Schenectady, N. Y., 6 Nov., 1797: d. in Oldham county, Ky., 1 Sept., 1875. Her maiden name was Denney. She made her first appearance on the stage in the spring of 1815 at Chatsworth in "Midnight Hour." The father-in-law's company in the character of Julia in "The Midnight Hour." The first character in tragedy that she acted was Imma in "Adelgitha." At Pittsburg, Pa., she played many important parts, and in Kentucky she became a great favorite. In 1819 she tried her fortune in the northern and eastern theatres, going first to Canada and performing at Montreal and Quebec, then to Boston, and thence to New York city, where she made her first appearance, 17 April, 1820, at the Park theatre in the character of Helen Worret in the comedy of "Man and Wife," in which she gave great satisfaction. She then became a regular member of the Park company, and, after the burning of that theatre, was with the same company, performing at the Anthony street theatre, New York, and the Union theatre, New York, in 1822. She married Alexander Drake, and in 1824 appeared at the Chatham theatre, New York, as Imogene in "Bertram." Shortly after this she returned to the west with her husband to his father's theatres, occasionally visiting the east during the vacations of her western engagements, married the actress Ophelia in New York was in 1825 at the Park theatre, 22 April, as Bianca in "Fazio." Mrs. Drake, after the death of her husband, married George W. Cutter (q. c.); but the match proved unhappy, they separated, and at a mutual appointment she returned to the stage, resuming the name of Drake, and managed theatres in Kentucky and Ohio.

DRAKE, Samuel, actor, b. in England, 15 Nov., 1768; d. in Oldham county, Ky., 16 Oct., 1854. He may properly be called the pioneer of the drama in the west. It is said that his name was Bryant by his mother, who resided in the county of York, England, and in 1818-25 was a teacher. He early showed a fondness for literary pursuits, and in 1828 established in Boston, whither he had removed, the first antiquarian book-store in the United States, devoting special attention to the collection of books relating to the early history of this country. He continued to do business as a bookseller and publisher during his life, and the most noted writers of his day availed themselves of the store of information that he had collected. Mr. Drake was one of the founders of the New England historical genealogical society in 1844. Its president in 1858, and for many years edited its quarterly "Register," contributing many articles to its pages. In 1858-60 he resided in London, England. He published Church's "Entertaining History of King Philip's War," the "Indian Biography" (1833); "Book of the Indians," a standard authority (1833; 11th ed., enlarged, 1851); "Old Indian Chronicle" (1836; new series, 1867); "Indian Captivities" (1839); "Account of the Family of Drake" (1845); "Review of Savage's ""Notes of a Journey Through North and Antiquities of Boston"" (1856); "Result of Searches among the British Archives" (1860); "Memoir of Sir Walter Raleigh" (1863); editions, with introduction and notes, of Mather's ""Indian War of 1675-9"" (1863); "Early History of New England"" (1864); and Hubbard's ""Indian Wars"" (1865); "The Witchcraft Delusion in New Eng-
land," being reprints of Mather's "Wonders of the Invisible World," and Robert Cale's "More Wonders of the Invisible World," with introductions and notes (3 vols., 1866); "Annals of Witchcraft in the United States" (1869); and "History of the French and Indian War" (1870).—His son, Francis Samuel, b. in Northwood, N. H., 22 Feb., 1828; d. in Washington, D. C., 22 Feb., 1883, was educated in the public schools of his youth, then entered a counting-house in that city, went to Leominster, Mass., in 1862, and engaged in bookselling there till 1867, when he returned to Boston. Mr. Drake inherited his father's taste for historical work, and was an eager collector and orator before he wrote anything for publication. He prepared without aid a "Dictionary of American Biography," the materials for which he was twenty years in collecting (Boston, 1872). He also published a "Memoir of the Mother of the Cincinnati" (1873); "Life of Gen. Henry Knox" (1873); "The Town of Roxbury" (1873); "Tea-Leaves" (1884); and "Indian History for Young Folks" (1885). He edited Schoolcraft's "History of the Indians," and contributed articles on Brighton, Watertown, and Roxbury to the "Memorial History of Boston." His "Dictionary of American Biography," with his latest corrections and all the materials that he had gathered for a new edition, is incorporated in "Appletons' Cyclopedia of American Biography."—Another son, Samuel Adams, b. in Boston, Mass., 20 Dec., 1828, was educated in the public schools of his native city. He went to Kansas in 1858 as telegraphic agent of the New York associated press, became the regular correspondent of the St. Louis "Republican" and the Louisville "Journal," and was edited for Leavenworth "Times." On the organization of the state militia at the beginning of the civil war he became adjutant-general of the northern division, and in 1861 was a captain of militia in the service of the United States. He had risen to the rank of brigadier-general of militia in 1863, and in 1864 was colonel of the 17th Kansas volunteers, commanding the post of Paola, Kan., during Price's invasion of Missouri in that year. In 1871 Gen. Drake returned to Massachusetts. His first publication was "Hints for Emigrants to Pike's Peak" (a pamphlet, 1860). He has since written "Old Landmarks of Boston" (1872); "Old Landmarks of Middlesex" (1873); "Nooks and Corners of the New England Coast" (1875); "Bunker Hill" (1875); "Captain Nelson" (1879); "History of Middlesex County, Mass." (1880); "Heart of the White Mountains" (1881); "Around the Hub" (1881); "New England Legends" (1883); "Our Great Benefactors" (1885); and "The Making of New England" (1886).

**DRAFER, John William**, scientist, b. in St. Helen's, near Liverpool, England, 5 May, 1811; d. in Hastings-on-Hudson, 4 Jan., 1882. He was the son of John C. Draper, a Wesleyan clergyman, who was interested in scientific subjects. Young Draper was educated, at home under private tutors, and at Woodhouse grove, a public-school of the Wesleyans, where he developed a fondness for science. In 1829 the University of London was opened, and he was sent there to receive a course of instruction in chemistry under Dr. Edward Turner, but the death of his father kept him from attaining a degree, and in 1832 he came to the United States with his mother and his sister Catherine, settling in the Wesleyan colony in Christiansville, Va., where for a time he devoted himself entirely to scientific pursuits. He was graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1836. The results of several investigations published in the "Journal of the Franklin Institute" and in Silliman's "American Journal of Science" gave him reputation, and he was called to be chairman of the chair of chemistry and natural philosophy in Hampden-Sidney college, Va., where he began his official duties in the autumn of 1836, meanwhile prosecuting his researches in various directions. In 1837 he was elected professor of the proposed medical department in the University of New York, but the financial difficulties of that year caused the abandonment of the project. Two years later, however, he was appointed professor in the university and in 1840 was very active in the organization of the medical department, becoming its professor of chemistry. In 1850 he succeeded Dr. Valentine Mott in the pres-
idency of the medical college, and maintained his relations with that institution until 1873. His lectures at the university itself were continued until 1881. During the civil war he was appointed one of the committees to inspect hospitals and attend the wounded of Antietam and Gettysburg. Of his many investigations, one of the earliest was in relation to capillary attraction, and in 1844 he published a memoir on that subject. His study of osmose, especially in reference to its physiological actions, dates from 1836. The application of the principles investigated to the explanation of sap in plants and of blood in animals is admirable. His researches on the chemical phenomena of light in both the organic and inorganic world include the most valuable work done by him. Daguerre's announcement of his discovery of the action of sunlight on silver, and its application to the permanent preservation of views, in 1839, was at once taken up by Draper. He made it the subject of special study, and was the first person in the world to apply it to individuals. The first photographic portrait from life was made by me," he says, and "the face of the sitter," his sister Catherina, "was dusted with a white powder"; but a few trials showed that this was unnecessary. In March, 1840, he presented the Lyceum of natural history in New York with the first photograph ever taken by photography. In the investigation presented to the British association in 1843, on the action of light on chlorine gas, he showed that this gas underwent a decided modification, in consequence of the absorption of the chemical rays from sunlight. He investigated light from the standpoint of its action on the growth of plants, and his results were presented in a memoir read before the American philosophical society on the occasion of its centennial anniversary in 1834. Besides his connection with the development of photography, he was actively engaged with Samuel F. B. Morse in his production of the electro-magnetic telegraph. The series of experiments made by Prof. Draper in the laboratory of the university was the first to establish with certainty the practicability of utilizing electricity for the transmission of the telegraphic message. In 1847 he published his "Production of Light by Heat," an important and early contribution to spectrum analysis, and one that is worthy of special recognition, for it clearly outlines the principles that subsequently were recognized and form part of the brilliant researches of Kirchoff, who has since specialized the department of prismatic analysis. In this connection he also deserves mention as the first to photograph the diffraction spectrum. His "Production of Light by Chemical Action" (1848) and his "Researches in Actino-Chemistry" (1872) were most important contributions to science. He received in 1875 the Rumford medals from the American academy of science and arts for his researches in "Radiant Energy." In 1860 Princeton conferred on him the degree of LL.D. He was a member of many of the learned societies of Europe, including the Accademia dei Lincei of Rome and the Physical society in London. In the United States he was elected to the American philosophical society in 1843 and to the National academy of sciences in 1877. He was the first president of the American chemical society, and his inaugural address, delivered in November, 1876, was on "Science in America." The titles of his papers exceed 100, and extend from 1832 till 1880. His lectures and addresses, principally delivered at the beginning of the medical course in the university, also include "Thoughts on the Future Civil Policy of America," before the Historical society of New York in 1864, and before the Unitarian institute in Springfield, Mass., in October, 1877, on "Evolution—its Origin, Progress, and Consequences." The most celebrated of his larger works is "History of the Conflict between Science and Religion" (New York, 1874), which has passed through twenty editions in the English language, and has been translated into the French, Spanish, German, Dutch, Russian, Italian, Portuguese, Polish, and Servian languages. It placed him on the "Index Expurgatorius," and Draper praised Galileo, Copernicus, Kepler, Locke, and Mill on the list of those under the ban of the church. His other works are "Elements of Chemistry," by Robert Kane, American edition, edited (New York, 1849); "A Treatise on the Forces which Produce the Organization of Plants" (1844); "Text-Book on Chemistry" (1846); "Text-Book on Natural Philosophy" (1847); "Human Physiology, Statical and Dynamical" (1866); "History of the Intellectual Development of Europe" (1862); "Thoughts on the Future Civil in 1862 of America" (1875); "A Text-Book on Physiology" (1866); "History of the American Civil War" (3 vols., 1867-70); and "Scientific Memoirs; being Experimental Contributions to a Knowledge of Radiant Energy" (1879). See Memoir by Prof. George F. Barker, contributed to "Dictionary of National Biography" and "National Academy of Sciences" (vol. ii.). His son, John Christopher, physician, b. in Mecklenburg county, Va., 31 March, 1833; d. in New York city, 20 Dec., 1888, entered the University of New York in 1853, but, leaving the classical department, was graduated at the medical school in 1857. From March, 1856, till July, 1857, he held the office of house physician and surgeon to Bellevue hospital, and published at that time papers on "The Production of Urea" (February, 1856) and "Experiments on Respiration" (July, 1856), which were subsequent to his graduation was spent in Europe in travel and study. In December, 1858, he became professor of analytical chemistry in the University of New York, holding that chair until 1871. From 1880 till 1863 he was professor of chemistry in Cooper Union, and in 1863-64 was an officer of a New York regiment to the front as assistant surgeon, serving for three months. In 1863 he was elected professor of natural sciences in the College of the city of New York, and in 1866 professor of chemistry in the medical department of the University of New York, which chairs he held until his death. Dr. Draper was a member of the New York academy of medicine, and in 1873 received the degree of LL.D. from Trinity college. He was an occasional contributor to medical and scientific journals, and, besides twenty-four original papers, published numerous articles on diet, dress, and ventilation, in the "Galaxy" (1868-71). In 1872-3 he edited the "Year-Book of Nature and Science," and also the department of "Natural Science" in "Scribner's Monthly," from 1872 till 1875. He published "Text-Book on Aerology and Hygiene" (New York, 1866); "A Practical Laboratory-Course in Medical Chemistry" (1882); and a "Text-Book of Medical Physics" (1885).—Another son, Henry, physicist, b. in Prince Edward county, Va., 7 March, 1837; d. in New York city, 20 November, 1861, studied at the University of New York, but on the completion of his sophomore year abandoned the classical course to study medicine, and was graduated in 1858, publishing a thesis on "The Changes of Blood-cells in the Spleen." Subsequently he traveled in Europe, and visited the great telescope of Lord Rosse in Ireland.
the sight of which impressed him with a desire to construct a similar but smaller instrument, and attract the attention of the American Society of Arts in the fine arts. Draper demonstrated this instrument before the Smithsonian Institution in 1865, and became the standard authority on the subject. Meanwhile he had been appointed on the medical staff in Bellevue hospital, and served for eighteen months. In 1866 he became professor of physiology in the university, and in 1866 to the similar chair in the medical department, becoming soon afterward its dean. His specialty of celestial photography was not neglected, and a photograph of the fixed lines in the spectra of the stars is of this period. His most celebrated photograph was that of the moon, and it probably gives the best representation of its surface thus far made. Upward of 1500 negatives were made by Dr. Draper with this instrument. In 1867 he married Mary Anna, the daughter of Courtland Palmer, who became his assistant in astronomy. In 1869 it was engaged in the spectrum of a Lyrae (Vega), showing dark lines, a result then unique in science, and in 1873 the finest photograph of the diffraction spectrum ever made. He resigned his chair in the medical department in 1874, in order to devote more time to original research, but the death of Mr. Palmer in 1874 made it necessary for him to take charge of a large estate. In 1874 he was chosen by congress to superintend the photographic department of the commission appointed to observe the transit of Venus. For three months he was busily occupied in Washington, organizing, experimenting, and instructing. Home duties prevented him from joining the expedition, but he received from congress a gold medal in recognition of his services. In 1876 he made a negative of the solar spectrum, and one of the spectropods is an incandescent sun upon the same plate, with their edges in contact. These results and corroborative experiments led him to assume the presence of oxygen in the sun, and in July, 1877, he announced “The Discovery of Oxygen in the Sun by Photography, and a New Theory of Solar State.” The investigations culminating in perhaps the most original discovery ever made in physical science by an American, could not pass unchallenged. English astronomers were slow to accept the results, and in 1879 Dr. Draper submitted his research to the Royal astronomical society in London. The sun told its own story, and its light, acting on the delicate metallic film on the glass negative, was evidence that could not be disputed. In 1878 he observed the solar eclipse of 28 July, in Rawling, W. T., and obtained excellent photographs of the corona. Later he photographed the great nebula of Orion, and in 1890 photographed the spectrum of Jupiter. In 1882 he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of New York and also from the University of Wisconsin during the same year. Draper was a member of scientific societies in the United States and in Europe, and in 1877 was elected to the National academy of sciences. His original papers number but a score, and are principally devoted to researches on the chemistry of heavenly bodies. They appeared chiefly in the "American Journal of Sciences," Draper also published "A Text-Book on Chemistry," (New York, 1866). Biographical sketches of Henry Draper were contributed by Prof. George F. Barker to the "American Journal of Science" (February, 1889), the "Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society" (December, 1888), and to the "Biographical Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences" (vol. iii.). —Another son, DANIEL, meteorologist, b. in New York City, 2 April, 1841, was educated at the University grammar-school, and subsequently followed scientific studies under Professor James S. Dana, and his lectures, also becoming his amanuensis in the preparation of the "History of the Intellectual Development of Europe" and in the "History of the American Civil War." In the designing and construction of the observatory in Hastings-on-Hudson, Daniel was associated with his father. For five years he served an apprenticeship in the Novelty iron-works, New York, where he was employed during the building of the "Roanoke" and other iron-clads for the U. S. government in the early years of the civil war. In 1869 he was appointed director of the New York meteorological observatory established at that time in Central park. For the work under his control he designed and manufactured the self-recording instruments, including the photographic barograph and thermographs (diagram). In 1873 he studied snow, direction of the wind, and for the velocity and force of the wind. In 1871 he began a series of meteorological investigations in connection with the observatory. Of these, his consideration of the question "Does the clearing of land increase or diminish the fall of rain?" showed that the prevalent impression of its diminishing was not founded on fact. Besides several researches concerning the variations in temperature, he took up the question "Do American storms cross the Atlantic?" It was found that from 1889 till 1878 eighty-six out of eighty-eight storms were found to have crossed the European coast. This led to telegraphic announcement of storms from the United States to Great Britain. A more recent investigation has shown the increased prevalence of pneumonia at times when the atmosphere is clear. His researches have earned for him the degree of Ph. D. from the University of New York, and they have been fully described in scientific journals both in the United States and Europe. He is a member of scientific societies and has published annual reports of the observatory. He has been brilliant in his researches in meteorology. 

DRAPER, Lyman Copeland, antiquarian, b. in Hamburg (now Evans), Erie co., N. Y., 4 Sept., 1815. He removed with his father to Springfield, Pa., and in 1821 to Lockport, N. Y., where he was educated at the village school, worked on his father's farm, and in 1830-3 served as clerk in various stores. In the latter year he went to Mobile with a relative, and began obtaining information about the Creek chief Weatherford. Since then he has devoted his life to the collection of material relating to western history and biography. And is regarded as an authority on those subjects. In 1835-6 he was a student in Grove college, Ohio. In 1838 he began an extensive correspondence with well-known western pioneers, and had personal interviews with many of them, thus collecting a great amount of valuable historical information. He became editor of a paper in Pontotoc, Miss., in 1840, and in 1842 was clerk in the office of the Erie canal at Buffalo, N. Y. The next ten years were spent mostly in the family of a relative in Philadelphi, in the prosecution of his search for historical data. He removed from there in 1853, to become corresponding secretary of the State historical society, and has been instrumental in securing for it a library of 116,000 volumes and
valuable antiquarian collections. In 1858-9 he was state superintendent of instruction, but in 1860 returned to his former office. On 6 Jan., 1897, he declined a re-election, intending to devote himself to his scholarship and the improvement of the library for life. The state university gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1871. Dr. Draper has published "Collections" of the State historical society, mostly gathered by himself (10 vols., 1853-87); "Madison, the Capital of Wisconsin" (1867); "The Hocking Hills" (1874); "Ohio's 14 Oct. and "King's Mountain and its Heroes" (Cincinnati, 1881). He has many works in preparation, two of which, "The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence" and "Border Forays and Adventures," are nearly ready for publication.

DRAPER, Richard, journalist, b. in 1727; d. 6 June, 1774. He was early appointed printer to the governor and council of Massachusetts, and retained the office through his life, becoming the proprietor of the "Massachusetts Gazette and Boston News Letter," which strongly supported the crown in its controversies with the colonists. Mr. Draper was esteemed the best compiler of news of his day. He was a man of feeble health and of great gentleness of manner.—His wife, Margaret, d. in England about 1800, continued, with the aid of her son, John, the management of the journal from his death to the evacuation of Boston in 1776, and her paper was the only one published there during the siege. She went with the British army to Halifax, and thence to England, where she spent the rest of her life, receiving a pension from the government. Dr. John McFingal, of New York, speaks of her as "Mother Draper."

DRAPER, Simeon, politician, b. in 1804; d. in Whitestone, L. I., 6 Nov., 1866. He was for many years a prominent merchant in New York, but was unfortunate in business, and became an auctioneer. He was an active Whig, and was long the personal and political friend of William H. Seward, but soon after the formation of the Republican party he opposed Gov. Seward's policy. He was several times a member of the Whig state central committee, and chairman of the finance committee of the Union party. He was provost marshal for New York city in 1862, and in 1864 was appointed by President Lincoln collector of the port of New York, but resigned in 1865. At the time of his death he was government cotton agent, having charge of all the cotton received at New York. For many years before the war Mr. Draper was one of the board of governors in charge of the city charities, and after the law creating this board was repealed he was a commissioner of public charities and corrections until his resignation of the office in 1864.

DRAPER, William Henry, Canadian jurist, b. near London, England, 11 March, 1801; d. in Yorkville (then a suburb of Toronto), 3 Nov., 1877. His father was rector of St. Anthony's church, London, and when the son was a mere lad he ran away from home and went to sea. He was afterward a clerk in an East India house, but in his eighteenth year he gave up the sea and set out for Canada, where he arrived in 1820. After teaching for a time, he began the study of law, and in 1828 was called to the bar. In 1837 he was called to the legislative council, and accepted a seat in the executive council. In 1838 he became solicitor-general of Upper Canada, and, on the resignation of Mr. Hagerman, was appointed to succeed him as attorney-general. He was not in favor of many of the reforms introduced into the system of governing the British-American colonies subsequent to the rebellion of 1837. In 1847 Mr. Draper withdrew from political life and became puisne judge of the court of queen's bench, and in February, 1856, was made chief justice of the court of common pleas, and in 1865 chief justice of Upper Canada. He returned to the United States in 1864, when he became president of the court of errors and appeals. He was a brilliant man, and so eloquent and persuasive was his style of address that he was known among his associates as "Sweet William."

DRAPER, William Henry, physician, b. in Brattleborough, Vt., 14 Oct. 1819, was graduated at Columbia in 1841, and at the College of physicians and surgeons in 1855. After study in Paris and London, he settled in New York city as a general practitioner, and has acquired a large practice. In 1880 he became clinical professor of diseases of the ear and eye in the College of physicians and surgeons, which chair he held until 1886, when he was appointed professor of clinical medicine. He is attending physician of the New York and the Roosevelt hospitals, also consulting physician of St. Luke's and of the Presbyterian hospitals. In 1886 Dr. Draper became president of the New York academy of medicine. He has contributed numerous professional papers to medical journals.

DRAYTON, William, jurist, b. in South Carolina in 1738; d. 18 May, 1790. After studying law four years, he resided in London, and in 1762 he published a journal from his death to the evacuation of Boston in 1776, and her paper was the only one published there during the siege. She went with the British army to Halifax, and thence to England, where she spent the rest of her life, receiving a pension from the government. Dr. John McFingal, of New York, speaks of her as "Mother Draper."

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congressional career he retired from public life and removed to Philadelphia, partly influenced by the illness of his wife, and returned to his business in the nullification contest. In 1839-40 he was Nicholas Biddle's successor as president of the U. S. bank, and tried to revive it, but retired as soon as he had placed the remaining assets of the bank in the hands of assignees, which he had decided to do as the only course, though it was unpopular.—Thomas Fenwick, son of the second William, b. in South Carolina about 1807, was originally named Thomas. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1828, and served in garrison in Jefferson barracks, Mo., and Newport, Ky., in 1828-29, and then on telegraphical duty, but resigned on 15 Aug., 1836, and became a civil engineer in Charleston, Louisville, Ky., and Cincinnati, Ohio. He was also a planter in St. Luke's parish, S. C., in 1838-61, was a state senator in 1853-5, and president of the Charleston and Savannah railroad in 1853-61. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the Confederate service, was commissioned brigadier-general, and commanded the Confederate troops on Hilton Head island at the time of the Port Royal expedition. In which he might be a distinctly better officer, Capt. Percival, Drayton, commanded a national vessel. After the war Gen. Drayton became a farmer in Georgia, and in 1870 was made president of the South Carolina immigration association, and removed to Charlotte, N. C.—His brother, Percival, naval officer, b. in South Carolina, 25 Aug., 1812; d. in Washington, D. C., 4 Aug., 1865, entered the navy as a midshipman, 1 Dec., 1827, was promoted to lieutenant, 28 Feb., 1838, and served on the Brazilian, Mediterranean, and Pacific squadrons. He was attached to the naval observatory in Washington in 1852, and soon after was sent on a course of reading in history and international law, and was admitted to the bar, and became an active writer on political topics. In 1879 he published letters opposing the patriotic associations in the colonies, which were answered by Christopher Gadsden and John McKenzie. Drayton then went to England, republished his letters there, and was induced to court, and on 27 Feb., 1871, received from the king the appointment of privy councillor for the province of South Carolina. He took his seat on 3 April, 1872, but as the revolutionary crisis approached he was often in opposition to the crown officers and judges, and aided the passage of laws that would otherwise have been negatived. On 25 Jan., 1874, in spite of the jealousy aroused by his course, he was appointed an assistant judge by his uncle, Lieut.-Gov. Bull. Just before the session of the first Continental congress he was suspended from his offices under the crown, but he lost none of his influence in the state. He became a member of the council of safety in 1776, and soon afterward its president, and was active in advising the seizure of the provincial arsenals and British mails. He was also president of the provincial congress in 1775, and in March, 1776, after the formation of a temporary constitution, became a privy councillor.

highest terms, in his last report, of Drayton's "capacity and courage." He afterward became fleet-captain of the West Gulf squadron, and commanded Farragut's flag-ship, the "Hartford," in the battle of Mobile Bay, 5 Aug., 1864. In his detailed report of that action Farragut spoke of Drayton's "courage and ability," and said: "He is the fleet-captain of my squadron, and one of more determined energy, untiring devotion to duty, and zeal for the service, tempered by great calmness, I do not think adorns any navy." Capt. Drayton afterward accompanied Farragut to New York, where a formal reception was given to the two officers on 12 Dec., 1864. On 28 April, 1865, Capt. Drayton was made chief of the bureau of navigation, and died while discharging the duties of that office. He was especially distinguished as a flag-officer, and his refined manners and knowledge of law caused his services in that position to be sought by every commanding officer with whom he sailed.
and chief justice of the state. He delivered a charge to the grand jury of Charleston on 22 April, in which he declared that the king had abdicated the government, and had no more authority over the people of South Carolina. On 15 Oct., 1776, and in October, 1777, he delivered other charges bearing on the question of independence, which had been before the country some years among the Montagnais, Kistinauxen, Papinchois, and Abnakis. He accompanied a French expedition to the west in 1666, and made an unsuccessful attempt to reach Hudson's bay by land in 1661.

DREW, Daniel, capitalist, b. in Carmel, Putnam co., N. Y., in 1788; d. in New York city, 19 Sept., 1878. He began active life as a cattle-dealer, but soon became connected with steamboat-building, and constructed many of the Hudson river boats. Still later he became identified with railroad enterprises, and was a prominent speculator in Wall street. When in the height of prosperity his fortune was estimated at from $5,000,000 to $15,000,000. In 1866 he was treasurer of the Erie railroad company, to which he lent the sum of $3,500,000, receiving as security $3,000,000 of shares of unused stock and $5,000,000 of bonds convertible into stock. He began to sell the stock "short" at the new prices quoted by Van Buren and his adherents being the purchasers. When the contracts matured Drew converted the bonds into stock and threw into the market the 58,000 shares of stock that he possessed. The matter resulted in litigation, which Drew and his party to New Jersey, where they remained until the case was settled. Drew afterward lost heavily, and when the firm of Kenyon, Cox & Co., of which he was a partner, failed, he was compelled to make an assignment and ultimately to go into bankruptcy. He was then president of several educational foundations, furnishing the "Drew ladies' seminary" at Carmel, and giving large sums to Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn. In 1866 he gave $250,000 to found the Drew theological seminary of Madison, N. J., and increased this sum by successive donations of from $1,000,000 to $15,000,000.

DREW, George Alexander, Canadian jurist, b. near the village of Williamstown, Glengarry co., Ont., 28 Feb., 1827. He is descended from Scotch loyalists who settled in Canada at the time of the American Revolution. He was educated at the grammar-schools of Williamstown, where he studied law under the late John Sandfield Macdonald at Cornwall, and was called to the bar of Upper Canada in 1854. In 1855 he settled in Kiora, in that province, and practised his profession. In 1867 he was elected to parliament for North Wellington, and was re-elected for the same constituency in 1878. At the dissolution of parliament in 1882 he retired from politics, and was appointed judge of the county of Wellington, and afterward local judge of the high court of justice.
that year. He was considered the best Irish comedian on the American stage. — His wife, Louisa, arrived in London, England, subsequent to Paris, in 1812, the daughter of an English actor named Lane, and first appeared in child's parts at eight years of age. In 1828 she came to the United States with her mother, acted in New York and Philadelphia, and then visited Jamaica and other West Indies, and from this country she left in 1838. In 1833 she again played in the New York theatres, and in 1834, at the age of fourteen, essayed the part of Julia in the "Hunchback," at the Boston theatre. In 1835 Miss Lane went to New Orleans, where she played Lady Teazle in "School for Scandal," and other high comedy parts, with success, and "being leading lady at the pay of twenty dollars per week." She married Henry Hunt, a veteran English opera singer, in 1836, and in 1842-3 appeared at intervals in New York city as a member of the stock companies of various theatres, sustaining parts in domestic dramas, melodramas, and light comedy. In 1847 she went to Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Mobile, and New Orleans, where, as she says, "cold tea and molasses and water were provided as beverages in plays where the business required, and the refreshment was management, for once, taking high temperance grounds." In 1848, after separating from her first husband, she married George Mossop, a young Irish comedian, who died in 1849, and in the following year she became the wife of Mr. Drew. In 1857 Mrs. Drew went on a tour through this country with her husband, and in 1861 she assumed the sole management of the Arch street theatre, which has since been under her control. In her youth, notwithstanding the grace and refinement of her manner, she was too self-conscious, and her acting displayed neither favor nor frankness, but her later years and her success and earnest emulation have finally made her one of the most versatile and finished artists on the English-speaking stage. Her greatest successes have been in high comedy parts.

DREXEL, Francis Martin, banker, b. in Drexel, Pennsylvania, on Tyrol, 7 April, 1792. d. 5 June, 1863. In 1803 he was sent to study Italian and the fine arts in a Catholic institution near Turin. On his return in 1809 he found his country invaded by the French, and to escape conscription he went to England, and subsequently to Paris. In 1815 he returned to the Tyrol incognito, and, finding the conscription still in force, went to Bern and continued his studies of painting. He sailed for the United States in 1817, from Amsterdam, and settled in Philadelphia. After a few years he went to Peru and Chili, painting portraits, among which was one of Gen. Simon Bolivar, with whom he contracted a warm friendship. He visited South America twice, and went to Mexico, where he remained for some time. After his permanent settlement in Philadelphia he founded the banking house of Drexel & Co., in 1817, which represents one of the largest enterprises of that character in the United States. The Paris house, Drexel, Har- jes & Co., was founded in 1868, and the New York house, Drexel, Morgan & Co., in 1871. — His son, Anthony Joseph, banker, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1819. At the age of twenty-five, he founded in the bank, having been identified with this enterprise since the age of thirteen. He is zealous in promoting science and art, especially music, and contributes largely to philanthropic and educational interests. — Also the son of Joseph Wilhelm, banker, b. 24 Jan., 1823. His son, Joseph, was in turn at the Philadelphia high-school, and he has travelled through Spain, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, and Greece.

He retired from business in 1878. He holds the offices in New York of chairman of sanitary commission, commodore, in command of the New York philharmonic society, trustee of the National academy of sciences, and director of the Metropolitan opera-house. Among his philanthropic interests is a 200-acre farm near New York, where he has a personal interest in the work. He has taught agriculture until places are procured for them. He owns a large tract of land in Maryland, which has been divided into lots, and houses, mills, etc., erected upon them. These farms are sold to poor persons at cost. About 7,000 acres in Michigan is held for the same purpose.

DRINKER, Anna, poet, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 3 Dec., 1827. She was educated in Philadelphia, and has resided principally in Montrose, Pa. She is best known by her pen-name, "Edith May." Her contributions to "Sartain's Magazine" and to the "Home Journal" about 1848-50, attracted much attention. She has published "Poems by Edith May" (Philadelphia, 1854); "Tales and Verses for Children" (1855); and "Katy's Story." DRISCOLA, Michael, clergyman, b. in Drum- beagh, county of Antrim, Ireland, 1 Nov., 1827, and afterwards president of S. Francis Xavier college, New York. He entered the Society of Jesus in 1831, and was ordained in 1840. He exercised his ministry in Kentucky and New York, and attended the victims of the ship-fever in Canada. He was superior of the theological seminary at Farmham, and afterward president of St. Francis Xavier college, New York. He erected the church of St. Michael in Troy, N. Y.

DRISIUS, Samuel, clergyman, b. in 1602; d. about 1673. His name is also written as Dries and Driesch. His parents were Germans, and he was educated in the German language. The West India company was anxious to have a minister that could occasionally officiate in English, and requested his appointment to New Amsterdam. The Classis permitted him to deliver a sermon before them in Dutch, in order to test his pronunciation, and he left Holland on 4 April, 1653, and came to New Amsterdam, having charge of the church until 1673. On account of his knowledge of English he was employed and used as a spymaster to negotiate a treaty. He united with Maspeslenis in protesting against the Lutherans. In order that the youth might secure a classical education in New Amsterdam, Drissius proposed to establish a Latin school. He was often called to preach to the French and English, and for a while did once a month to the Huguenot and Vandois settlers on Staten Island, but after a few years was compelled to relinquish these services on account of failing health.

DRISLER, Henry, scholar, b. on Staten Island, N. Y., 27 Dec., 1818. He was graduated at Columbia in 1839, for several years he was a classical instructor in the grammar-school of the college, was appointed tutor of Greek and Latin in Columbia in 1843, adjunct professor of those languages in 1845, professor of Latin in 1857, and professor of Greek in 1857. Professor Drissler attended Barnard in 1873 and was acting president of the university. He was engaged with Dr. Anthon in the preparation of a series of text-books, and has re-edited, with additions, Liddell and Scott's edition of Paschas's Greek Lexicon, with a sale of 25,000 copies. After publication (1851-3) he had in press a greatly enlarged edition of Yonge's English-Greek Lexicon, which...
DROLET, Gustave Adolphe, Canadian lawyer, b. in St. Pie, Quebec, 16 Feb., 1844. He was educated at St. Hyscuitne college, and admitted to the Montreal bar in 1866. He was becoming acquianted with the theory and practice of law, when in 1876 he was called before a special jury at the centennial exhibition at Philadelphia, as counsel for Canada, and was created a knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great by Pope Pius IX. in 1877. He has written many valuable papers for reviews and periodicals of Canada on topics in politics, political economy, and literature.

DROKE, Ezekiel Sylvester, journalist, b. in Zanesville, Ohio, 25 Jan., 1842. He was graduated at Harvard in 1866, studied law, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1869. Since 1880 he has been associated with the staff of the New York "Herald," as a writer on law subjects. He has contributed numerous articles to periodical literature and to the "American Cyclopaedia," the "Annual Cyclopaedia," and the "Encyclopedia Britannica," and is the author of a treatise on "Law of Property in Intellectual Productions, embracing Copyright and Copyright," (Boston and London, 1876), which is the first of its kind ever published on that subject.

BROWN, Thomas Messinger, chemist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 19 March, 1842. He was graduated at the Philadelphia high-school in 1869, and at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1874. Subsequently he studied at the Freiberg, Saxony, mining-school, and in the University of Heidelberg. During 1869-70 he was instructor of metallurgy in Harvard, and from 1874 till 1881 he held the chair of analytical chemistry at Lafayette college. In 1885 he was appointed 1st lieutenant of U. S. infantry on 18 Feb., 1847. He was brevetted 1st lieutenant for bravery at Chapultepec and the capture of the city of Mexico. After the war with Mexico he was transferred to the artillery, was engaged in the action at Blue Water, Neb., served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Harney in the Mexican expedition, and was in Kansas during the troubles of 1856. From 1856 till 1858 he served as acting assistant adjutant-general at the head-quarters of the Department of the West, and subsequently as adjutant in the artillery-school. At the beginning of the civil war he was appointed assistant adjutant-general of the U. S. army, and
promoted to captain on 14 May, 1861, major on 3 Aug., 1861, and lieutenant-colonel on 17 July, 1862. On 13 Nov., 1862, he was brevetted colonel, and on 13 March, 1865, brigadier-general for services during the war. He continued in the adjutant-general’s department, was stationed in 1868–8 at Philadelphia, in 1888–9 at Atlanta, the headquarters of the Department of the South, receiving promotion as brigadier-general of volunteers in June, 1868, and succeeding Gen. Townsend, on the latter’s retirement, as adjutant-general of the army, with the rank of brigadier-general.—His elder brother, Simon Henry, soldier, b. in Greensburg, Westmoreland co., Pa., in June, 1807; killed in action at the storming of the city of Mexico, 13 Sept., 1847, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1830. He was assistant instructor of infantry tactics there in 1830–2, was engaged in the Florida war and the Canada border disturbances, and as captain of artillery in the occupation of Texas in 1846, served through the Mexican war, distinguished himself at Contreras, where he recaptured two field-pieces taken from his regiment at Buena Vista, and fell at the assault on the city of Mexico after he had entered the Belen gate while directing the attack on the town.

DRUMGOOLE, John C., clergyman, b. in County Longford, Ireland, in 1828. He studied for the priesthood in the United States, and, soon after being ordained priest, offered himself to Archbishop McCloskey to establish a mission for the protection of homeless and forlorn children. His first effort in this direction was to take charge of “St. Vincent’s lodging-house” in Warren street, which was transferred to his care by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in 1871. He changed the title of that of “St. Vincent’s home for the protection of homeless and forlorn children,” and, in addition to opening evening-schools, and lodged homeless boys at a nominal price, with a free dinner on Sundays to encourage them to come for religious instruction. The extraordinary efforts the boys made to thrive in the habit encouraged him to attempt still greater enterprises. As there was not room enough in the building in Warren street for the children who applied for admission, Father Drumgoole was forced to build a larger house. To obtain funds he established the Mission of the immaculate virgin and the Homeless and forlorn children. The fund accumulated from the subscriptions to this paper enabled Father Drumgoole to purchase the property on the corner of Lafayette place and Great Jones street, and to erect there, at a cost of over $400,000, the first house of the “Mission of the immaculate virgin,” in which more than 500 boys are boarded and educated. Shortly afterward he purchased a farm of over 500 acres on Staten Island, gave it the name of Mount Lyttevo farm, and erected on it large buildings in which nearly 700 children are comfortably housed. The expense of carrying on these establishments has come almost entirely from the subscriptions to Father Drumgoole’s paper. Since 1871 has provided for 15,790 children. But the benefits his mission have extended to children. During the same period 6,264 destitute adults have been clothed, thousands of outside poor have been fed every year, and the number who receive their breakfasts gratuitously every day exceeds 300.

DRUMMOND, Sir Gordon, British soldier, b. in Quebec in 1771; d. in London, England, 10 Oct., 1854. His father, a member of a Perthshire (Scotland) family of distinction, was paymaster-general of the forces at Quebec. The son entered the army, as a boy under the age of 12 in 1790. In 1794 he had attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, with the command of the 8th or king’s regiment. He served in the campaign in Holland in 1794–5, and especially distinguished himself at the siege of Nimquet in 1795; was at Minorca in 1800, and took part in the operations against the enemy in the Bosphorus and in the capture of Cairo and Alexandria. He afterward served as a staff-officer at Jamaica for a few years, and in Canada in 1808–11, being promoted lieutenant-general in the latter year. In August, 1816, he went to Canada again as second in command to Sir George Prevost. In December the stormed Fort Niagara, captured a large amount of naval and military stores, and planned the attack on Black Rock and Buffalo, which was successfully executed, 31 Dec., 1813, by a small force under Sir P. Riall. In May, 1814, the military force under Lt.-Gen. Drummond, and the fleet under Sir James Yeo, attacked and took Oswego, and destroyed a sixty-four-gun ship which had just been completed, together with barracks, works, and stores. He commanded at the obstinately contested battle of Lundy’s Lane, and next invested Fort Erie, assaulting the outer works so vigorously that an entrance was effected by Col. William Drummond. But at the moment when the assailants were confident of victory a large quantity of ammunition which had been placed under the platform was ignited by the firing of the guns in the rear; the result being that the greater part of the British forces which had entered the fort was blown into the air. This disaster compelled Gen. Drummond to relinquish the project of capturing Fort Erie. Soon afterward he succeeded to the property he had purchased in Canada, and as administrator of the government, and was eminently successful. He returned to Great Britain in June, 1816, and in 1817 received the grand cross of the Bath.

DRUMMOND, Thomas, jurist, b. in Bristol Mills, Lincoln co., Maine, 16 Oct., 1809. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1830, studied law in Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar there in 1833. He removed to Galena, III., in 1835, and in 1840–1 was a member of the Illinois legislature. He was appointed circuit judge for the district of Illinois in February, 1850, and in 1854 removed to Chicago. In 1855 the state was divided into two judicial districts, and he became judge of the northern one. In December, 1869, he was made judge of the U. S. circuit court for the 7th district, including the states of Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin, but resigned in July, 1884, and has since lived in retirement.

DRUMMOND, William, colonial governor, b. in Scotland; d. in Virginia, 20 Jan., 1677. In 1663, when a charter to the territory extending from the 30th degree of latitude to the St. John’s river in Florida was granted by Charles II. to the Duke of Albemarle, Lord Clarendon, Lord Ashley Cooper, Lord Berkeley, and his brother, Sir William, the settlement on the Chowan, near Edenton, N. C., established ten years before by Roger Green, was organized and named Albemarle, Governor Drummond for governor. He received his appointment from Sir William Berkeley, governor of Virginia and joint proprietor of Carolina, who, according to instructions from his associates, instituted a single form of government and an easy tenure of land. In order to swell the population, dissenters were tolerated in the new colony, Drummond himself being a Presbyterian.
afterward returned to Virginia, where he enjoyed esteem and popularity. In the great rebellion of 1676 he bore a prominent part. When Berkeley, after raising a body of men for Bacon’s rebellion, was called to Bacon to fight the Indians, proclaimed the general and his followers rebels, and endeavored to raise a force to surprise them, Drummond brought the news to the camp. When the governor heard of the turning forces he proposed that Berkeley should be deposed, asserting that he could find precedents in the ancient records of Virginia. The leading planters, meeting at Middle Plantation, now Williamsburg, agreed to support Bacon against the governor. When Sir William Berkeley returned with a band of hirelings, collected at Accomack, and occupied Jamestown, Drummond prepared for defence, and sent for Bacon, who had returned from an expedition against the Indians, and had disbanded his men. After the recapture of Jamestown he counseled the burning of the capital, removed the records to a place of safety, and with his own hand applied the torch to his dwelling, one of the best houses in the town. After the death of Bacon the insurges were conquered through the ability of Robert Beverley, and Berkeley wreaked his vengeance on all he could find, and summarily executed. “I am more glad to see you,” he said when Drummond was brought into his presence, “than any man in Virginia; you shall be hanged in half an hour.” Drummond avowed before the court-martial that condemned him the part that he had taken in the rebellion. His wife, Sarah, was as zealous a patriot as himself, and was denounced as a wicked and notorious rebel. “The child that is unborn,” she declared, “shall have cause to rejoice for the good that will come by the death of that country.” After the execution of her husband she was driven from her home with her children, and compelled to depend on the charity of the planters.

DRUMMOND, William, British soldier, b. in Kellet, Perthshire, Scotland; killed at Fort Erie, Canada, 16th August 1754. He entered the army at an early age, and at St. Vincent, when a lieutenant in the 2d West India regiment, received the highest testimonial from Lieut.-Gen. Hunter, under whom he served. At the attack on Sackett’s Harbor, in the war with the United States, he was wounded, and was pensioned by the government, and mentioned in the public dispatches. He was lieutenant-colonel of the 104th regiment, and quarter-master-general in Canada at the time of his death. He perished, according to some accounts, in the explosion of the mine at Fort Erie (see Drummond, Sir Gordon); but other authorities say that Drummond ordered his men to “give the Yankees no quarter,” and that he was killed by the side of Lieut. Macdonough, who had asked him for quarter, but was shot by him.

Drysdaile, Alexander Irvin, clergyman, b. in Savannah, Ga., in 1841; d. in Waukesha, Wis., 30 Aug., 1866. He entered the Protestant Episcopal ministry in early manhood, and after a few years' service in his native city received a call from Mobile, where he remained seven years. In 1852 he was called to New Jersey as the first rector of a church. A few days before his death he was elected to the vacant bishopric at Easton, Md., but it was not supposed by his friends that he would have accepted, as he was greatly interested in the growth of his own parish. His congregation was. but small, but he built one of the finest church edifices in the city. Dr. Drysdaile was a man of extensive learning, but was noted rather for the zeal with which he engaged in his pastoral work than for his eloquence. He died in Wisconsin, where he had gone for his health.

Drysdaile, Thomas Murray, physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 31 Aug., 1831. After spending some time in a drug-store, in order to become familiar with pharmacy, he studied medicine in the Pennsylvania medical college, and under the instruction of Dr. Washington L. Atlee, whom he assisted in the chemical laboratory of the college, and whose daughter he married in 1857. He was graduated M. D. in 1852. He lectured on chemistry in the Wagner science institute in 1858, but resigned to devote himself to his practice in surgery and gynecology. In 1862 he delivered a course of lectures on the microscope in the Franklin institute. He also made valuable microscopic observations, and discovered and described the ovarian cell which exists in ovarian tumors. He was one of the first to perform ovariotomy in Philadelphia. He was a delegate to the international medical congress in 1876, and one of the founders of the American gynecological society. He has published papers on rupture of the common duct of the liver, and the granular cell in ovarian fluid, “Dropeial Fluids of the Abdomen,” being chap. xxiv of W. L. Atlee's work on “Diagnosis of Ovarian Tumors” (Philadelphia, 1873), and addresses on tracheotomy, and the use of chlorate of potassa in diphtheria and pseudo-membranous group.

Duane, James, jurist, b. in New York city, 6 Feb., 1728; d. in Duquesne, N. Y., 1 Feb., 1789. He inherited a tract of land at Duquesne, on which he established a settlement in 1765. He became a lawyer, married in 1759 a daughter of Col. Robert Livingstone, and attained eminence in his profession in New York. He was the leading advocate of the rights of New York. He was a delegate to the New Hampshire grants, and drew up a memorial to the assembly in 1778 in support of the charter, and was one of the principal New York grantees of territory in Vermont, and when Ethan Allen, Seth Warner, and Remembrance Baker drove out the New York officials, he headed the applicants who induced the legislature to declare those men traitors and outlawed. He was one of the conservative candidates proposed for congress by the committee of fifty-one in 1774, and was elected a delegate to the 1st Continental congress. In that body he proposed the recognition of the British acts of navigation, and encountered violent opposition, though the resolution of John Adams that was adopted was nearly identical with his own. He seconded Galloway's proposal for organizing the colonies under a grand council, subordinate to parliament, and a president, nominated by the king, and with Galloway entered a protest against the resolution of 8 Oct., 1774, in favor of supporting Massachussetts in her opposition to the acts of parliament. He championed the idea that no acts of parliament could bind the congress, and moved to strike the Quebec act out of the list of grievances.
With John Jay and Peter Van Schaa k he drew up an article of association which all the revolutionists in the town adopted after the battle of Lexington. Like Jay, he was in the beginning of the Revolution devoted to the English form of government and to the English church, and opposed to the republican sentiments that prevailed among the mechanics of New York. In the contest between the 1774 and 1775 congresses, and the member of the state convention, of which those two prominent lawyers were exponents, obtained the representation in Congress in the 2d Congress, on May 24, 1775, Mr. Duane moved the opening of negotiations to settle the disputes between the colonies and Great Britain. He was present at the battle of Lexington.

He served subsequently as superintendent of fortifications on the coast of Maine and New Hampshire, as light-house inspector of the northeast coast, as a member of various engineer boards, and as president of the board of engineers in New York city. He was promoted colonel on Jan. 10, 1788, and in the summer of 1788 was appointed chief of engineers, with the rank of brigadier-general. He has published a "Manuel for Engineer Troops" (New York, 1829).

DUANE, William, journalist, b. near Lake Champlain, N. Y., in 1760; d. in Philadelphia, Nov. 34, 1833. He was educated in Ireland, learned the business of printing, and in 1794 went to India, where he remained three years. He was the editor of a journal entitled "The World." Having taken sides against the local government in a dispute with some of its troops, he was invited by the governor, Sir John Shaw, to breakfast, and while on the way to meet the appointment was seized by a vessel, put on board a vessel, and carried to England, and his large fortune confiscated. After vainly petitioning the parliament and the East India company for redress, he became editor of the "General Advertiser" (which was subsequently merged in the "London Mercury") and became a member of this country and became editor of the Philadelphia "Aurora," making it the leading organ of the democratic party. Jefferson attributed his election to the presidency to its vigorous support, and appointed Mr. Duane a lieutenant-colonel in July, 1783. He served in the army of 1812-15 as adjutantgeneral, his commission dating in March, 1813. The change of the seat of government to Washington diminished the political importance of the "Aurora," and Mr. Duane retired from its editorship in 1819, travelled through the republics of South America, and returned to Columbia in 1822-3. (Philadelphia, 1823). He was appointed prothonotary of the supreme court of Pennsylvania for the eastern district, an office which he retained until his death. He published "The Mississippi Question" (Philadelphia, 1803); a "Military Dictionary" (Philadelphia, 1809); "A Treatise on the Arts and Sciences" (1811); a "Hand-Book for Riflemen" (1813); "Hand-Book for Infantry" (1813); and "American Military Library" (1819).

—His son, William John, b. in Clonmel, Ireland, in 1780; d. in Philadelphia, 27 Sept., 1863, was originally a printer, afterwards a manufacturer. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1815, and often represented Philadelphia in the legislature. He became a distinguished lawyer, took a deep interest in schools, and was a trustee and subsequently a director in Girard college. During his father's editorship of the "Aurora" he was his assistant, became secretary of the U. S. treasury in 1833, and was removed by President Jackson for declining to order the removal of the deposits from the U. S. bank. He published "The Law of Nations Investigated" (Philadelphia, 1807); "Letters on Internal Improvements" (1811); and "Narrative and Correspondence concerning the Removal of the Deposits" (1838).—William, son of William John, b. in Philadelphia in 1807, has published "Christopher Marshall's Diary," edited (1859; new ed., 1849); "History of the Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, the Wilderness, and Cold Harbor," and distinguished himself at the siege of Petersburg. He became captain of engineers on 6 Aug., 1861, major on 3 March, 1863, and brevetted colonel on 6 July, 1864, and brigadier-general at the close of the war. From 1865 to 1866 he supervised the construction of the fort at Willet's Point, N. Y., receiving promotion as lieutenant-colonel on 7 March, 1867.

DUARTE, Juan Pablo (du-ar'-te), founder of the Dominican republic, b. in Santo Domingo city early in the present century; d. in Venezuela, 15
DUARTE COELHO

July, 1876. He studied law in Spain, where he was admitted to the bar. While he was studying, the eastern part of the island of Santo Domingo, which was independent of Spain, was conquered by the republic of Hayti, which occupied the western part, thus making the island into a single republic. The Haytians ruled with an iron hand on the conquered part, which was inhabited largely by people of Spanish descent. Duarte, being a lifelong advocate of the idea of freeing his country, and founded in 1838 "La Trinitaria," a secret society, which soon extended throughout the Spanish section of the island, and paved the way for national independence. A first attempt to obtain this, made in March, 1843, was unsuccessful, and Duarte was compelled to leave the country. On 27 Feb., 1844, another attempt was made, this time a successful one. A commission was sent to Caracas, where Duarte resided, to bring him to Santo Domingo, to take part in the provisional government of the new republic, and on 12 June, 1844, he was nominated in Chile for president by the liberal party, in opposition to Gen. Santana, appointed to the same office in Santo Domingo city by the reactionary party. Duarte was defeated and banished, remained in obscurity for many years, and only appeared in the island after the return of the Dominican, which occurred to Spanish rule in 1861. He took part in the struggle that ended in 1865, in the re-establishment of the republic, went on a mission abroad, and died in Caracas. In 1883 the board of aldermen of Santo Domingo recognized his life-size portrait of Duarte to be placed in the municipal hall, and in 1884 his remains were brought to Santo Domingo with appropriate public ceremonies.

DUARTE COELHO, Pereira (do-oor-te-coel-oh), Portuguese nobleman, d. 7 Aug., 1854, King Juan, less, of Portugal, bestowed on Duarte one of the first hereditary captainships of Brazil. When he was sailing along the coast of Africa adverse winds compelled him to put in at the island of Ilamaraa, where he fought the French, ascended the river Iguassu, and compelled the Portuguese Indians to lead him to the seat of his government. On 10 April, 1834, the captainship of Pernambuco was added to his royal donations, and on 24 Oct. his dominion was extended from San Francisco river to that of Iguassu. In 1835 Duarte founded the city of Olinda, where he resided with his wife and other colonists. He was at first seriously annoyed by the warlike tribe of Catetino Indians, who declared war against him, and afterward by revolts of the colonists, who were for the most part criminals and vagabonds, sent to the colony by the Portuguese government; but he soon put an end to all disturbances. The captainship of Pernambuco threw so well that in 1849, when the general government was established in Brazil, taking away the special privileges of grantees, those of Duarte were accepted. After conquering more than 50,000 square miles of land, and founding several towns and cities, Duarte died, leaving his command to his wife, Brites de Alburquerque, his direct heir being absent in Portugal.

DU DDS, Joseph Henry, clergyman, b. in New York, 5 Oct., 1888. He was graduated at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., in 1895, and at Mercersburg theological seminary in 1896. After holding various pastorates in the German Reformed church, he became in 1873 professor of history and archeology in Franklin and Marshall college. He has discovered many documents relating to the history of the German churches in Pennsylvania, and published review articles on "Early German Hymnology in Pennsylvania," and "Otterbein and the Reformed Church," and a volume entitled "Historic Manual of the Reformed Church" (Lancaster, 1899).

DU BOIS, Charles E., artist, b. in New York about 1840. He studied in Paris under Gleyre and Français, and afterward painted in Venice and Rome. At the Paris salon of 1873 he exhibited "Cottages of the Served" and "Vieux pays de l'Ami;" to that of 1876 he sent "Mill near Dor- drecht;" in 1878, "Morning on the Prairie;" to the Philadelphia exhibition, "Willows at East Hampton" and "The Palisades of the Hudson;" to the Paris exposition of 1878, "Morning in Venice;" "View on the Hudson;" and "Autumn;" to the exhibition of the Society of American artists in 1878, "Evening at East Hampton."

DU BOIS, Guatereus, clergyman, b. in Streetf- kerk, Holland, in 1668; d. in New York city in October, 1761. He was the son of Rev. Peter Du Bois, a clergyman in Amsterdam. Du Bois came to New York in 1699 as a colleague of Henricus Selyns, whom he succeeded. The services of the Reformed church at that time were conducted entirely in the Dutch language. Rev. A. Laidle being the first clergyman that preached in English. His contemporaries were Rev. J. P. Van den Berg (1713-54), Johannes Rittenia (1744-96), and Lambertius De Ronde (1751-93). Du Bois lived in a quiet and peaceful spirit, prudent, judicious, and consistent, of high character, and greatly beloved. He was so unassuming that some persons are said to have been more like a bishop among the Dutch churches of that day than the pastor of a single organization. His correspondence with the classis of Amsterdam is voluminous, and marked by a spirit of moderation and kindness. He left a large amount of manuscript, including commentaries on different books of the Bible.

DU BOIS, Henry Augustus, physician, b. in New York city, 9 Aug., 1808; d. in New Haven, Conn., 13 Jan., 1884. He was educated at Columbia in 1827, and at the College of physicians and surgeons in 1830. In 1831 he was house physician to the New York hospital. In 1831 he visited Europe, and there pursued studies under the masters in surgery and medicine. During his stay in Paris he became a member of the Polish committee there, holding weekly meetings at the residence of J. Fredrich Cooper. It was his intention to join the Polish army, but he was finally dissuaded from that purpose. In 1834 he was one of the few Americans who followed the body of Lafayette to the grave, and was exposed in the attack made by the "red republicans" to seize the body. He returned to New York in November of that year, and entered on the active practice of his profession, becoming one of the physicians to the New York dispensary. In 1835 he married a daughter of Peter A. Jay, of the New York bar, and moved to Cleveland, his removal to Ohio, where he had inherited a large tract of land, on which he laid out and in a great measure built up Newton Falls. While residing in the west he withdrew from active practice, but continued to act in consultation. In 1852 he returned to New York, and was president of the New York medical association in health, and became president of the Virginia canal company, and later of the Peyton's canal company. Two years later he removed to New Haven, where he has since resided. Dr. Du Bois is a member of scientific societies. Although he has published no contributions to medical science, he has largely influenced the opinions of his
protection brethren, especially in reference to
scarlet fever. He contended more than forty years
ago that this disease is an epidemic and not
amenable to medicines until it has run its
course. In 1864 he received from Yale the degree of
LL. D. for his reply to the seven English essays-
ists, which was republished in London—his son,
Augustus Jay, civil engineer, b. in Newton Falls,
Trumbull co., Ohio, 25 April, 1849, was educated at
the Sheffield scientific school, where he re-
ceived the degrees of Ph. B. in 1869, C. E. in 1870,
and Ph. D. in 1872, after which he devoted two
years to special study in mechanics at the Frei-
burg. Saxony, mining-school. On his return to the
United States he was made professor of civil and
mechanical engineering in the Lehigh university.
Bethlehem, Pa., holding that chair from 1874 till
1876, when he became professor of mechanical
engineering in the Sheffield scientific school, succeed-
ning in 1884 to the chair of civil engineering in
that institution, made vacant by the death of
Prof. William A. Norton. Prof. Dubois is a mem-
er of numerous scientific societies, and has lectured
on “Science and Faith,” “Science and the
Supernatural,” “Science and the Spiritual,”
and similar subjects. Besides frequent contributions
to the engineering press he has published “Ele-
ments of Graphical Statics” New York, 1877,
Weyranck’s “Calculations of Strength and Dimen-
sions of Iron and Steel Construction,” edited and
translated (1877); “Hydraulics and Hydraulic
Motors” (1877) and “Theory of Steam Engine
(1878), being two volumes of Weisbach’s “Mechan-
ic,” translated and edited; Bouchard’s “Principl-
es of Thermodynamics,” translated and edited (1880);
“The Strains in Framed Structures” (1883); and
“Tables for Bridge Engineers” (1885).

DUBOIS, John, R. C. bishop, b. in Paris, 24
Aug., 1754; d. in New York, 26 Dec., 1849. His
father died when John was a child, and he received
his early education from his mother. He after-
ward entered the College of Louis le Grand, where
the Abbé Delille was one of his professors, and
Robespierre and Ca-
nard, who were his classmate.
He studied theolo-
gy in the Oratorian
seminary of St. Ma-
goire, and on 22
Sept., 1772, though
still under the ca-
nonical age, was or-
dained by special dis-
pensation. He was
then appointed as-
istant rector of the
parish of St. Sulpice
and chaplain to the
insane asylum called
the Hospice des pe-
ts-mauvais. At the
beginning of the Le-
ague, he joined the
Revolution he was forced to fly from Paris. Ob-
taining a passport and letters of introduction from
Lafayfette, he escaped to Havre de Grace and
sailed for Norfolk, Va., where he arrived in Aug-
ust, 1791. He was warmly received by Bishop
Carroll, who appointed him presbyter and afterward in Richmond, Va. Father Dubois was
sold. He was taught English by Patrick Henry, and lived in
the house of James Monroe, the future president. He
also, by invitation, used the state capitol in
Richmond, for some time, for religious services.
He was next summoned by Archbishop Carroll to
Frederick, Md., exercised the duties of pastor in
western Maryland and Virginia, and was for a long
time the only priest between Baltimore and St.
Louis. In 1808 he began the building of a college
and church at Mount St. Mary’s, Emmettsburg,
Md., and the former, under his care, was developed
into one of the most important ecclesiastical insti-
tutions of the country. He acted as president of
Mount St. Mary’s until 1856, when he was ap-
pointed bishop of the See of New York, his see embrac-
ing also a portion of New Jersey. He wasinstalled,
soon after his consecration, in difficulties with the
trustees of his churches, who refused to pay a
salary except to such priests as they had selected.
Although hampered by their opposition, he suc-
ceded in erecting new churches in Albany and
Buffalo. Finding that he could not obtain the
funds necessary for his projects, he visited Eu-
rope in 1829, returned with some French priests,
and, having received a grant of money from the
Society for the propagation of the faith, built a
college at Nyack. This was hardly finished,
however, when it was burned to the ground, its
presence in the neighborhood having excited an
intense feeling of religious bigotry. During his
administration, a plan to destroy St. Patrick’s
cathedral, New York, was also frustrated.
Another unsuccessful attempt to turn the college
at Brooklyn, he purchased an estate in Jefferson
county and built St. Vincent de Paul’s seminary
at Lafargeville. In 1838 his failing health obliged
him to take a coadjutor. When he entered New
York there were only a few priests in the state;
there were now near one hundred; with twenty-six
churches, a college, two academies, five asy-
lums, and several parochial schools. See “Discourse

DU BOIS, William Ewing, numismatist, b. in
Doverstown, Pa., 15 Dec., 1810; d. in Philadelphia,
Pa., 14 July, 1881. He was assistant assayer at the
U. S. mint in Philadelphia in 1836, and held the
office until he succeeded his chief, Jacob R.
Eckfeldt, on the death of the latter in 1872. The
extensive numismatic collection in the mint at
Philadelphia formed the nucleus of the numis-
maty of Mr. Du Bois. Besides other contributions
to the science of numismatics, he wrote “A Manual
of Gold and Silver Coins of all Nations” (1842–51);
and also had a large share in writing “A Descrip-
tion of Ancient and Modern Coins” (1860).

DUBOIS, Catherine Ann, d. in Hook
When she was about five years of age her father,
the Rev. William Richards, a Baptist clergyman,
emigrated to the United States, settling first at
Hudson, N. Y., and subsequently making his home
in Georgia. Her education was begun in New York
city and completed at Midway, Ga. On 20 June,
1848, she married Charles W. Dubose, a lawyer of
Sparta, Ga. Her contributions to literature have
been chiefly in the form of tales and poems, ap-
pearing in journals and magazines, usually over
the pseudonym of “Carolina,” but the best efforts were published in the “Southern Lit-
erary Gazette” (Charleston, S. C.), of which her
brother, the Rev. William C. Richards, was editor.
In the “Orion Magazine,” of Georgia, was pub-
lished a prize poem by her, entitled “Wachhula,”
the following year. In 1856 she published “The Pastor’s House-
hold,” a prose story for the young. She completed
a second story, called “The Elliot Family,” but
the manuscript was destroyed in a fire in New
York. She is a sister of the artist, T. Addison
Richards of that city.
DU BOSE, Dudley McVeY, lawyer, b. in Shelby county, Tenn., 28 Oct., 1854. He was educated at the University of Mississippi, and studied and practised law. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the Confederate army and rose to the rank of brigadier-general. After the war he represented Georgia in congress, serving from 4 March, 1871, till 3 March, 1873.

DUBOST, mother superior, b. in Paris, France, in 1818, and died at the age of nineteen, and after her novitiate as a Sister of Charity was sent to labor in an asylum for foundlings at Versailles. Since that time she has worked in orphanages and hospitals in Brazil. She introduced the Sisters of Charity into Brazil in 1848, and has since made fifty voyages to France, her last being in 1866. She holds the office of visitor of the Sisters of Charity of Brazil.

DUBOURL, William Louis, R. C. bishop, b. in Cape Francois, Santo Domingo, in 1768; d. in Besancon, France, in 1836. He was sent to the seminary at St. Sulpice, Paris, for his education, and was attending lectures at the Sorbonne when the Revolution began, and he had to take shelter with his family at Bordeaux. Thence he escaped to Spain, and embarked for the United States in 1790. He entered the seminary of St. Sulpice, Baltimore, Md., and was ordained a priest and appointed a member of the order in the following year. He was appointed president of Georgetown college in 1796, and spent the next three years in extending the interests of that institution. He was sent to Havana in 1809 with the object of founding a Sulpician college in Cuba. He was not successful in his immediate purpose, but many of the inhabitants intrusted him with the education of their children, and on his return to Baltimore he opened a college, which was soon crowded with students from the West Indies. In 1825, however, the Spanish government sent a frigate to take back his pupils, being alarmed at so many sons of Cuban planters being educated under republican influences. In 1806 he succeeded in having St. Mary's college, which he had founded, raised to the rank of a university by the Maryland legislature. Father Dubourg had so much to do with the establishment of the Sisters of Charity in America that he is in a certain sense their founder. He persuaded Mrs. Seton to remain in the United States when she was about to join a religious order in Europe, invited her to Baltimore, assisted her in forming a home for her community, and was appointed ecclesiastical superior of the Sisters by Archbishop Carroll. When Mrs. Seton decided on removing to Emmetsburg, he purchased the land on which she built her convent. In 1812 he was appointed administrator apostolic of the diocese of New Orleans. His efforts to animate the patriotism of the people of Louisiana on the advance of the British troops received the warm commendation of Gen. Jackson, and on the repulse of the enemy he was introduced with the guard of honor as the victor of the city. In 1815 he went to Europe in order to lay the waste of his mission before the pope, and on his arrival in Rome was consecrated bishop. In France he persuaded several students and priests to volunteer for the American mission. In 1850 he was named lieutenant-general in the Association for the propagation of the faith at Lyons. In 1817 a war-vessel was placed at his disposal by Louis XVIII., and he embarked for America. He landed at Annapolis, and went to St. Louis, which he made his episcopal residence. He founded a college and an ecclesiastical seminary at the Barrens, in Missouri, which were confided to the care of the Lazarist fathers, and shortly afterward he opened a college in St. Louis. He next directed his attention to the Indians occupying the southern territory, and created an establishment at Florissaint, which supplied missionaries for the Indians. He visited Washington in 1823, and procured the transfer of the Indian tribes in his diocese to the care of the Jesuits, obtaining a sum of money from the government for this purpose. He spent several schools for the education of girls under the care of the Sisters of Loreto, and also introduced the ladies of the sacred heart from Paris, for whom he founded convents and schools in Florissaint and in St. Louis. He also erected a new cathedral in St. Louis. In 1824 he took up his residence in New Orleans, but in 1826 went to Europe, and never returned, being transferred to the diocese of Montauban, in France. In 1833 he was elevated to the archbishopric of Besancon. Bishop Dubourg was the author of "The Sons of Saint Dominick," and of a volume entitled "Saint Mary's Seminary and the Catholics at large," besides other controversial writings.

DUBREUL, Joseph Paul, clergyman, b. in St.-Etienne, France, in 1814; d. in Baltimore, Md., in 1878. He was educated at Monistrol, Alix, and Lyons, entered the Society of St. Sulpice in 1836, and was ordained in 1841. He was the first bishop of New Orleans, and was appointed superior of his order in the United States, and filled in succession the offices of master of novices, rector, consultor, and provincial.

DUBUC, Joseph, Canadian jurist, b. in St. Martinique. Quebec, 26 Dec., 1820. He was educated as B. C. L. at McGill university in 1869, went to Red river in June, 1870, and was for a year a correspondent of "La Minerve" of Montreal. He was one of a commission appointed to investigate the right to the bay privilege claimed by the settlers on Red and Assiniboine rivers. He was elected to the council of the University of Minnesota in 1875, and president of the University of Minnesota in 1877, and was also his superior. He was a member of the executive council and attorney-general, in Mr. Girard's administration, from 8 July till 2 Dec., 1874, when the government resigned. He was a member of the Minnesota legislature, 31 March, 1875, and represented Baie St. Paul from 1870 until 1874, when he was elected for St. Norbert, which seat he held until 1878, when he resigned, being elected by acclamation to the Dominion parliament. He was appointed a judge of the court of queen's bench in December, 1879.

DUBUIS, Claude Mary, R. C. bishop, b. in France in 1817. After his ordination he emigrated to Texas, and was stationed at Castroville in 1847. Here he lived in a wretched hut until, with the aid of a brother missionary, he was able to build a schoolhouse and school-house with his own hands. In 1850 he was invited to San Antonio, and had charge of the church of San Ferdinand. Here he established a convent and school of the Ursulines. In 1862 he was appointed bishop of Galveston. Bishop Dubuis was so successful in reorganizing his diocese after the civil war that in 1874 it contained 53 churches, 83 priests, and about 100,000 Catholics. He resigned his see in 1880.
DUCHAILLU, Paul Belloni (du-sha'yu), traveller, b. in Paris, France, 31 July, 1835. He early went to live in the French settlement at the mouth of the Gaboon, on the west coast of Africa, where his father held a consular appointment, and was at the age of twenty-three admitted to the Royal Asiatic Society, Paris, and in 1857 he was elected a fellow of this society, and in 1860 became a member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and in 1858 he was appointed a commissioner to assist in the reduction of the map of the Cape Colony, and in 1860 he was appointed a member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and in 1858 he was appointed a commissioner to assist in the reduction of the map of the Cape Colony, and in 1860 he was appointed a member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and in 1858 he was appointed a commissioner to assist in the reduction of the map of the Cape Colony, and in 1860 he was appointed a member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and in 1858 he was appointed a commissioner to assist in the reduction of the map of the Cape Colony, and in 1860 he was appointed a member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and in 1858 he was appointed a commissioner to assist in the reduction of the map of the Cape Colony, and in 1860 he was appointed a member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.
1855, from New York for Africa, with the intention of making a thorough exploration of the region on the west coast, lying between latitude 2° N. and 2° S. He spent nearly four years in the task, penetrating to about longitude 14° 15' E., travelling on foot, unaccompanied by any white man, upward of 8,000 miles. During this time he shot or killed over 2,000 birds, of which 60 were previously unknown, and killed over 1,000 quadrupeds, among which were several gorillas, never before shot and probably never before seen by a white man, and 20 other species of animals previously unclassified. He returned to New York in 1859, bringing a large collection of native arms and implements, and numerous specimens in natural history, which were published in a work, the title of which was afterward purchased by the British museum. The history of this expedition was published under the title of “Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa” (New York and London, 1861; new ed., enlarged, 1873). This volume is valuable on account of the geography, ethnology, and zoology of western Africa, but many of its statements were received with distrust, because they were inconsistent with the maps of Henrich Barth and August Petermann. A bitter controversy arose concerning the accuracy of Du Chaillu’s statements, Prof. John E. Gray, of the British museum, attacking his veracity with much asperity, while Prof. Richard Owen and Sir Roderick Murchison defended him. As Du Chaillu had made his observations fromcompass bearings only, their correctness was not be definitely proved, and he resolved to vindicate his reputation by a second expedition. For this he prepared himself by a course of scientific study, learned the use of astronomical and other instruments, and acquired the art of practical photography. Meanwhile his accuracy was established by the French travellers Serval and Griffon du Bellay, who, in charge of a government expedition, explored the Ogoab river and the neighboring country. His statements concerning the cannibalistic habits of the Pan tribe were verified by the English traveller, Capt. Richard F. Burton. Du Chaillu, notwithstanding his vindication, determined to prosecute his expedition, for which he had made thorough preparation. He freighted a schooner with goods for presents to the natives, and sailed from England in August, 1861. Early in October he reached the mouth of the Ogoab, and there met with a severe loss by the swamping of the canoe containing his scientific and photographic apparatus. He was obliged to send to England for a new supply, and he occupied his time in hunting excursions, during which he acquired an opportunity of studying the habits of the gorilla. In September, 1864, his instruments having arrived, he set out for the interior, accompanied by ten Commi negroes. He revisited some of the scenes of his former explorations, took many accurate observations, and penetrated among tribes and through portions of country previously unknown.

In September of the following year he was forced to return to the coast in consequence of an unfortunate conflict with the natives, in which he lost four fighting but his journals. These contained all of his natural historical observations which verified his previous statements, and added much to the geographical knowledge of western Africa. He published an account of this expedition under the title of “A Journey to Ashango Land” (London and New York, 1869). After spending some years in the United States, where he lectured, as a public lecturer, he visited Sweden, Norway, Lapland, and Finland, in 1872–3, returning to New York late in 1873. Du Chaillu has published the following: “Stories of the Gorilla Country” (New York, 1869); “Wild Life under the Equator” (1869); “Lost in the Jungle” (1869); “My Apeing Kingdom” (1870); “The Country of the Dwarf” (1871); “The Land of the Midnight Sun” (1881); and “The Viking Age” (1887).

DUCHE, Jacob, clergyman, b. in Philadelphia in 1737; d. there, 5 Jan., 1798. He was the son of a Huguenot who came to America with William Penn. He was graduated from the College of Philadelphia (now University of Pennsylvania) in 1757, afterward studied in England at the University of Cambridge, and was licensed in 1759 by the bishop of London as a missionary and services in the churches of Philadelphia. In 1775 he succeeded to the rectorship of Christ church, in that city, on the resignation of Dr. Peters. At the beginning of the Revolution he espoused the cause of the revolutionaries, and was invited to make the opening prayer on the assembly of the first convocation, 7 Sept., 1774. After reading a Psalm and several petitions from the Book of Common Prayer, he concluded with an impromptu invocation so patriotic in spirit and so reverent in tone that he was given a vote of thanks. On 9 July, 1776, he was chosen chaplain, and served three months, when he resigned. He devoted his stipend of $150 to the relief of the families of Pennsylvanians who had fallen in battle. When the British took possession of Philadelphia, Dr. Duche seemed to despair of the success of the cause, and soon found its way into the newspapers. Consequently, Dr. Duche left this country and went to England, where he was appointed chaplain to the Lambeth orphan asylum, and soon made a reputation as an eloquent preacher. In the mean time his estate had been confiscated, and he himself declared a traitor. He returned to Philadelphia in 1799 in feeble health. Dr. Duche married a sister of Francis Hopkinson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was the master of a polished style, and wrote, among other works, “The Traitor’s Letter” (Philadelphia, 1774; 2d Ed., England, 1776), and “Discourses on Various Subjects” (London, 1770). Of the latter it has been said: “His discourses have great warmth and spirit, and at times are in the strain of our old divines.” The prayer which he wrote during his term as chaplain in congress is a model of that style of composition.

DUCESNE, Phillippa Rose, foundress of the first houses of the Society of the Sacred Heart in America, b. in France in 1769; d. in St. Charles, La., in 1852. She received a better education than most French ladies of her time, having been taught the classics and higher mathematics with her
brothers. She has sent a convent of the Visitation to prepare for her first journey, and, in consequence of the good mission work among the Indians of Louisiana, her thoughts were turned to religious work in America. In 1793 she resided at Grenoble, and devoted herself to caring for the prisoners and educating the children of the soldiers. She left in 1796 for New Orleans, where she organized a community of religious women, whose sole occupation was to be teaching. This community was afterward amalgamated with the Society of the Sacred Heart, founded by Madame Barat. In 1816 she sailed for the United States with four companions, and landed at New Orleans. After a stay of two months she went to St. Louis, where she opened a school under circumstances of great difficulty. She next removed to Florissant, where she established a permanent centre of her order. In 1830 she founded a community of the Sacred Heart congregation in Barreins, on the Bois-Brule, and also a boarding-school, and free schools for Indians and for white adults. She next founded the house of Milwaukee, which was devoted to the education of the poor. In 1834 a hurricane damaged some of her houses, but she set to work with renewed energy, and in 1835 established an institution in the parish of St. Michel among the French exiles of Acadian. In 1827 the present house of the order was founded in St. Louis. She closed her ten years' work as a religious pioneer by the foundation of a house in St. Charles. Madame Duchesne governed all her scattered houses with firmness and discretion till 1849, when she was succeeded by the present superior, the Rev. Galitzen, who became a simple nun again. She then petitioned to be allowed to fulfill her original intention of going as a missionary among the Indians. With three companions she joined a Jesuit mission among the Pottawattamies. She was well received, but the hardships of such a life for a woman, over seventy, were considered too great, and she was forced by her superiors to return to St. Charles at the end of a year. She lived to see her order flourish in all the great cities of the United States.

DUCKFIELD, or DUCKFIELD, Sir Nathaniel, bart., d. in England, 1870. He was a member of the council of North Carolina, where he owned large estates, and in 1772, while on a visit to England, was induced to purchase a commission in the British army. When the war began he refused to serve against the Americans, and on his regiment being ordered to this country he contrived to remain behind. This exhibition of patriotism did not avail him, however, as in 1779 his estates were confiscated. He was intimately with James Iredell, afterward one of the judges of the supreme court of the state, and maintained a correspondence with him until the close of 1791. In 1783 he married a niece of Gen. Varde, on whose staff he was serving as aide-de-camp. In 1789 the British government made him an allowance of £3,000 for his losses as a loyalist. He never returned to America.

DU COUDRAY, Philipp, Charles Jean Baptiste Tronson, French soldier, b. in Rheims, France, 8 Sept., 1738; d. in the United States, 11 Sept., 1777. He was educated in the army as a mining engineer, and evinced such unusual talent that he was promoted, over the heads of 399 senior officers, for services in Corsica. He was adjutant-general of artillery, and ranked as one of the best military engineers in France, when, in 1776, he offered his services to Silas Deane and Benjamin Franklin, who were then engaging officers for the American army. A treaty was subsequently entered into by which Du Coudray, on condition of his furnishing certain supplies, was to receive a commission as major-general in the American service, with the command of the artillery. On his arrival in Philadelphia he claimed that the right to command the engineers was included in this arrangement. Gen. Knox (at that time at the head of the artillery), Gen. Sullivan, Gen. Greene, and other American officers, were greatly dissatisfied with the negotiations of Franklin and Deane, and threatened to resign in case congress should ratify this. This was not done, and the matter finally dropped. Du Coudray was appointed inspector-general, with the rank of major-general, 11 Aug., 1777, and placed in charge of the works on the Delaware. While he was hastening as a volunteer to the battle of the Brandywine, his horse becoming restive on a ferry-boat as he was crossing the Schuylkill, plunged with him into the river, and he was drowned.

DUCRUE, Bennon Francis, clergyman, b. in Munich, Bavaria, in 1724; d. in Bavaria in 1779. He was a Jesuit and was sent to Mexico, where he performed missionary duty for over twenty years. He returned to Europe after the Jesuits were expelled from the Spanish colonies. He wrote in German a "Relation of the Society of Jesus of the Province of Mexico, and particularly of California in 1767, with other documents worthy of being known." This relation is found in vol. xvi. of the journal of Mur. Independent of what concerns the Jesuits in California, it contains interesting notices on the geography and the Indian languages, and added notes to the relation, and some specimens of the Californian language, which were communicated to him by Ducrue.

DUDLEY, Benjamin Winslow, surgeon, b. in Spottsylvania county, Va., 12 April, 1759; d. in Lexington, Ky., 20 Jan., 1829. He was a graduate of the Pennsylvania university, and was graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1806, presenting a thesis on the "Medical Topography of Lexington." From 1810 till 1814 he was in Europe, where he studied under Sir Astley Cooper and Dr. Abercrombie. He was also under Paul A. Dubois and F. H. Larrey in Paris. On his return to the United States he settled in Lexington, Ky., remaining there in successful practice till 1854, and achieving the reputation of being the most successful surgeon west of the Alleghenies. He operated for stone in the bladder two hundred and twenty-five times, losing only six patients, and had occasion to repeat the operation in but one instance. He performed the lateral operation exclusively, and almost always with the goret, an instrument now becoming obsolete. His success was so great that in England he was declared to be "the lithotomist of the nineteenth century." Dr. Dudley published several medical essays, was active in the organization in 1817 of the medical department of Transylvania university, long the leading school in the South, and for some time there the professorships of anatomy and surgery.

DUDLEY, Charles Benjamin, chemist, b. in Oxford, N.Y., 14 July, 1842. He was graduated at Yale in 1871, and then pursued a course in the Sheffield scientific school, receiving the degree of Ph. D. in 1874. In 1875 he became instructor of physics in the University of Pennsylvania, but resigned at the end of the year. He became chemist to the Pennsylvania railroad.
company in November, 1875, and has remained in that capacity since that time. His work has been important and has consisted of chemical researches in the field of analysis, used by the corporation. His investigation on the composition of steel rails is one of the best contributions to the literature of the subject. Dr. Dudley is a member of scientific societies, and has twice been vice-president of the American institute of mining engineers, and has transactions he has published papers of technical value.

DUDLEY, Charles Edward, senator, b. in Johnson Hall, Staffordshire, England, 23 May, 1786; d. in Albany, N. Y., 28 Jan., 1841. In 1794 he came with his mother to Newport, R. L., where his father, Charles Dudley, who had died in 1790, had been the king's collector of customs. The son first became a clerk in a counting-room, but soon entered into trade, and went to the East Indies as supercargo. Subsequently he removed to New York, and then to Albany, where he became a prominent merchant. He was a member of the state senate from 1820 till 1823, and mayor of Albany from 1821 till 1828. He was elected to the U. S. senate as a democrat in 1829 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Martin Van Buren, and was re-elected in 1835. He was well skilled in the art of politics, particularly in the art of managing elections. He was a man of scientific taste, and contributed largely to the advancement of astronomical science. His wife, Blandina, b. in New York in 1788; d. in Albany in January, 1868, was the daughter of Rutgers Bleecker. In her later years she was lavish in the expenditure of her wealth, and contributed largely to scientific as well as benevolent and religious objects. In 1856 she gave $75,000 toward the endowment and erection of Dudley observatory in Albany, in memory of her husband. At the time of her death she had given more than $100,000 toward its completion.

DUDLEY, Domin, antiquarian, b. in Kingsfield, Me., 23 May, 1823. He is descended from Thomas Dudley, one of the first colonial governors of Massachusetts. He studied at Waterville liberal institute, Me., Greenleaf school in Bradford, Mass., and at Waterville academy, New Haven, Conn., but was mostly self-taught. He then studied law, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1854, and practised for several years in Boston. During this time he procured the enactment of several important state laws. He afterward abandoned the law, on account of failing health, and devoted his attention to the publication of biographical and genealogical works. He has compiled a history of the United States, which he has compiled one hundred. In 1849 he visited England, and spent a year in making antiquarian and genealogical researches. During this time he wrote for the Boston newspapers letters afterward published with the title "Pictures of Life in England and America." (Boston, 1851). His other publications are "The Dudley Genealogies" (Cambridge, 1848); "Social and Political Aspects of England and the Continent." (1862); "History of the First Council of Nice" (Boston, 1860); "Officers of our Union Army and Navy" (Boston, 1892); and "History of the Dudley Family" (Wakefield, Mass., 1866). He compiled a "History and Genealogy of the Swift Family," which has not been printed. From 1863 till 1874 he compiled the census of school-children in Boston, and has made large collections of historical and genealogical works in England and America, which are still in manuscript.

DUDLEY, Edward Bishop, governor of North Carolina, b. in Onslow county, N. C., 15 Dec., 1757; d. in Wilmington, N. C., 80 Oct., 1835. He was the son of a wealthy planter, who represented Onslow county in the state legislature. Mr. Dudley grew up on his father's estate and succeeded to its ownership. From 1811 till 1813 he was a member of the North Carolina house of commons, and in 1814 of the state senate. From 1816 till 1817, and again in 1818, he represented Wilmington in the legislature. He was chosen a member of the 21st congress as a Jackson Democrat, serving from 7 Dec., 1829, till 3 March, 1831, but declined a re-election. In 1836 he was the first governor of the state elected by the people under the amended constitution of 1833, the governors having previously been chosen by the legislature. He was also the first president of the Wilmington and Raleigh (now Wilmington and Delaware) railroad. He was one of the most public-spirited and benevolent citizens of his state.

DUDLEY, Thomas, colonial governor of Massachusetts, b. in Northampton, England, in 1576; d. in Roxbury, Mass., 31 July, 1632. He was an officer in the service of Holland before joining the Puritans, and afterward retrieved the fortunes of the Earl of Lincoln by the faithful stewardship of his estates. In 1630 he came to Massachusetts with the commission of deputy governor, which office he held from 1634 till 1640, and again from 1645 till 1650. After residing in Cambridge, Ipswich, and Boston, he finally settled in Roxbury, where his estate was long the subject of particular interest and the object of much research. In 1644 he was appointed major-general. He was a man of talent and integrity, was bold and energetic, but intolerant and narrow in his religious views, and was even more unforgiving and arrogant than Winthrop, with whom he was closely associated. His son, Joseph, colonial governor of Massachusetts, b. in Roxbury, Mass., 23 Sept., 1647; d. there, 3 April, 1720, was graduated at Harvard in 1665 and studied theology, but, preferring a political career, became a representative in the general court and a magistrate in his native town in 1675. From 1677 till 1681 he was one of the commissioners for the united colonies of New England. He was in the battle with the Narragansetts in 1675, and was one of the commissioners that negotiated the treaty with that tribe. In 1682 he went to England as agent for the colony, and being unable to obtain a confirmation of the old charter, served himself, and became a candidate for the chief magistracy. He was appointed president of New England in 1685, and made chief justice of the supreme court in 1687. He was arrested as one of the friends of Andros, with whom he was sent to England, where he was received with favor. He was chief justice of New York from 1690 till 1698, in the latter year again visited England, became deputy governor of the Isle of Wight, and was elected to parliament from Newtown in 1701. In the following year he returned to this country, and was made captain-general and governor of Massachusetts, serving until 1714, when he retired to his rural home in Roxbury. He carried the doctrine of submis-
sion to royal and ministerial authority to extremes, and was said to be a "philosopher and a scholar, a divine and a lawyer, all combined."—His son, Paul, acq'd, 3 Sept. d. in Roxbury, 21 Jan., 1751, was graduated at Harvard in 1690, and studied law at the Temple in London. He returned to Massachusetts in 1702 with a commission from Queen Anne as attorney-general of the province, which he held until his promotion to the bench in 1710. In 1745 he represented Roxbury for several years in the legislature. He was a learned naturalist, a fellow of the Royal society of London, and bequeathed £100 to Harvard for the support of an annual lecture to be delivered on one of the four subjects treated in presbyter-natural religion, the Christian religion, the errors of the Roman Catholic church, and one to explain and to maintain the validity of the ordinance of ministers according to the ancient custom of New England. He published essays on the natural history of America, particularly of New England, in the "Transactions" of the Royal society (1720-1735), and a work against the church of Rome.

DUDLEY, Thomas Underwood, P. E., bishop, b. in Richmond, Va., 28 Sept., 1837. He was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1858, and soon afterward became a professor in that institution. During the civil war he held a commission in the commissioner department of the Confederate army. Having studied theology in the Virginia theological seminary at Alexandria, he was ordained deacon in Bishop Johns, 26 June, 1862, and priest by Bishop Whittle, 26 June, 1868. While in deacon's orders he was in charge of Harrisonburg, pa., in January, 1869, he became assistant minister of Christ's church, Baltimore, Md., and, on the death of the rector in 1870, was elected to the rectorship of the parish. The place occupied by the time he was chosen to be assistant bishop of Kentucky. He was consecrated in Christ's church, Baltimore, 27 Jan., 1875, and, on the death of Bishop Smith, 31 May, 1884, he became bishop of the diocese. He received the degree of S. T. D. from Westminster college in 1884, and from the University of the South in 1888. He has published "A Nice Discrimination the Church's Need" (New York, 1881), being the "Bohien Lectures" for 1881; "A Sunday-School Question-Book" (Baltimore) and occasional sermons and addresses.

DUDLEY, William, 1st baronet, of Roscrea, Tipperary, Ireland, 7 Oct., 1811; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 9 Oct., 1886. He received a classical education, and was graduated at the Royal college of surgeons, Dublin, in 1833. In 1834 he sailed for Jamaica, where he was elected a fellow of King's college of physicians and surgeons, and where he practised his profession until 1841, when he settled in Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1842 he received a diploma from the College of physicians and surgeons of New York, and in 1851 was elected curator of the New York medical college, holding the office for several years. He was one of the founders of the Long Island college hospital, the first of its kind in this country, with which institution he had been connected from its incorporation as a member of its council. He also acted as its treasurer, until 1869. He was described by the board of regents. In fact, but for his untiring labors, his counsel, and his generous pecuniary support, it is doubtful whether the college hospital could have been established or its permanence secured. In 1849 Dr. Dudley was elected a member of the New York academy of medicine. He was also a member of the Kings county medical and other societies.

DUDLEY, William Lofland, chemist, b. in Covington, Ky., 16 April, 1838. He followed a special course in chemistry and natural science at the University of Cincinnati, after which he became demonstrator of chemistry in 1870-’78, and professor of chemistry and toxicology from 1880 till 1886 in Miami medical college, Cincinnati. In 1886 he became professor of chemistry in Vanderbilt university, Nashville. Prof. Dudley was commissioner of the Cincinnati chemical institute during its session in 1885, and a director of the Ohio mechanics' institute from 1884 till 1886. He is a member of several scientific societies, and received the honorary degree of M. D. in 1885 from Miami medical college. He has made a reputation through his success in producing iridium, he devised a process for obtaining this metal, and in consequence its application in the arts has been greatly extended. The electro-metallurgy of iridium has been principally developed through his work. He has published scientific papers in various journals, and wrote the article "Iridium" in "Mineral Resources of the United States." (Washington).

DUDLEY, William Russell, botanist, b. in Guilford, Conn., 1 March, 1849. He was educated at Cornell in 1871-72, and read the United States geological history under Agassiz on Penikese island in 1875, and in the Harvard summer school in 1876. In 1873 he became instructor of botany at Cornell, and in 1884 assistant professor of cryptogamic botany, and also professor of botany in the Martha's Vineyard summer institute during its session in 1878-9. Prof. Dudley has contributed articles to botanical journals and cyclopedias, and has published "The Cayuga Flora, Part I.: A Catalogue of the Phanogamia growing without Cultivation in the Cayuga Lake Basin." (Ithaca, 1886).

Duell, Robert Holld, lawyer, b. in Warren, Herkimer co., N. Y., 20 Dec., 1824. He was educated in the common schools of New York and at Syracuse academy. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1843, and began to practise in Cortland in 1846. From 1850 till 1857 he served as district attorney for Cortland county. He was made judge of the district, which office he held until 1859, when he was elected to congress as a Republican. He was re-elected in 1870, serving until 1873, and in that year was made commissioner of patents, which office he held one year.

Dueñas, Francisco, d. 15 May, 1830, of Salvador, b. about 1830. He was educated for the bar, and figured at an early age in the politics of his country, on the conservative side, but, on account of his constant opposition to the liberal government of the president, Gerardo Barrios, was obliged to emigrate to Guatemala. When, early in 1863, Gen. Rafael Carrera; president of Guatema, suspecting Barrios of favoring a re-establishment of the Central American union, with himself as president, declared war against Salvador, Dueñas joined the invading forces, and when the enemy was defeated at Coatepeque, 25 Feb., he soon raised a new army, and, after defeating a Salvadorian army under Gen. Santiago Gonzalez at Santa Ana, 30 July, he besieged and on 26 Oct. occupied the capital, San Salvador, deposed Gen. Barrios, and in-
DUER, Edward Louis, physician, b. in Crosswicks, N. J., Jan. 19, 1836. He is descended from an old Scottish family long resident in the United States. He was graduated at A. & C.C. in 1857, and received his degree of M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1860. During the years succeeding his graduation he practiced with his father, Dr. George S. Duer, at Crosswicks. In 1861 he entered the U. S. army as surgeon of volunteers, and served throughout the war. He was a physician of Philadelphia hospital from 1860 till 1862, surgeon from 1862 till 1863, obstetrician from 1861 till 1884, gynecologist of Presbyterian hospital in 1880, and lecturer on diseases of women and children in Philadelphia polyclinic from 1883 till 1885. He has published "Post-Mortem Discoveries" and "Treatment of Diphtheria."

DUER, William, statesman, b. in Devonshire, England, 18 March, 1747; d. in New York city, 7 May, 1799. He was the third son of John Duer, a planter of Antigua, who had a villa in Devonshire. His mother was Frances Frye, daughter of Sir Frederick Frye, who held a command in the West Indies, where she married John Duer. After being sent to Eton, and while still under age, he was put into the army as ensign, and accompanied Lord Clive as aide-de-camp on his return to India, as governor-general, in 1748. As he suffered severely from the climate, Lord Clive sent him back to England, where he remained five years until his father's death. Having left the army, he went to Antigua, and thence to New York, for the first time in 1768, to arrange for a regular command over the plantations in Antigua and Dominica. This brought him into contact with Gen. Schuyler, by whom he was induced to buy a large tract of land at Fort Miller, on the upper Hudson, including the falls, and here he erected large saw-mills. He was appointed colonel of militia, judge of the county courts, member of the New York provincial congress, and member of the committee of safety. In 1773 he went again to England, and obtained a contract to supply the Royal navy with timber for masts and spars. He was one of the committee that drafted the first constitution of New York in the convention of 1777. In 1777-'8 he was a delegate to the Continental congress, and in 1789 secretary of the treasury board, until the organization of the finance department under the National convention. He was a member of the state legislature, and assistant secretary of the treasury under Gov. Hamilton. Mr. Duer's failure in 1799 produced the first financial panic caused by speculation that New York had ever witnessed. The loss was estimated at $3,000,000, and impoverished many in all classes. On 27 July, 1790, he married Catharine, second daughter of Gen. William Alexander, the claimant of the Scottish earldom of Stirling. The marriage took place at his country seat, "The Buildings," near Backingbridge, N. J., which was designed to improve the city of New York and, after the residence of an English nobleman, with all the appointments of an English country seat. She was descended from James Alexander, the Peysters, Livings- stons, and Schuylers, and occupied a brilliant place in the society of the period.

His eldest son, William Alexander, jurist, b. in Rhinebeck, N. Y., 8 Sept., 1780; d. in New York, 30 May, 1858, studied law in Philadelphia, and with Nathaniel Pendleton in New York. During the war of the Revolution, he was a resident physician of Philadelphia hospital from 1860 till 1862, surgeon from 1862 till 1863, obstetrician from 1861 till 1884, gynecologist of Presbyterian hospital in 1880, and lecturer on diseases of women and children in Philadelphia polyclinic from 1883 till 1885. He has published "Post-Mortem Discoveries" and "Treatment of Diphtheria.

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Mr. Duer shortly afterward joined Livingston at New Orleans, formed a professional partnership with his brother-in-law, Beverley Robinson. About this time he contributed to a partisan weekly paper called the "Corrector," conducted by Dr. Peter Irving in support of Aaron Burr. Mr. Duer was appointed chairman of a committee on colleges and academies, and succeeded in passing a bill, which is the original of the existing law on the subject of the common-school income. He was also chairman of the committee that arranged the constitutionality of the state law vesting the right of navigation in Livingston and Fulton, and throughout his whole career bore a prominent part in promoting canal legislation. He was judge of the
supreme court from 1822 till 1823, when he was elected president of Columbia college, where he remained until at a time of his death; he signed in 1842. During his administration he delivered to the senior class a course of lectures on the constitutional jurisprudence of the United States (published in 1833; revised ed., 1836). He delivered a eulogy on President Monroe from the porch of the college. After his retirement he resided in Morristown, N. J., where he wrote the life of his grandfather, Lord Stirling (published by the Historical society of New Jersey). In 1847 he delivered an address in the college chapel before the literary societies of Columbia, and in 1846 an historical address before the St. Nicholas society, which gives early reminiscences of New York, and describes the scenes connected with the inauguration of President Washington, both of which were published. He was the author of two pamphlets addressed to Cadwallader D. Colderan on the "Steamboat Controversy," and the "Life of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling." (New York, 1847).

—Another son, John, jurist, b. in Albany, N. Y., 7 Oct., 1793; d. on Staten Island, 8 Aug., 1858, entered the army in his sixteenth year, but after two years of active service in the Philadelphia district of the United States army, began practice in Orange county, N. Y., and removed to New York city about 1820, where he acquired reputation as an insurance lawyer. He was a delegate to the State constitutional convention in 1821, and in 1825 was appointed one of the commissioners to revise the statutes of the state, and afforded valuable assistance in the preparation of the first half of the work. He was elected an associate judge of the superior court, and, on the death of Judge Oakley in 1837, became chief justice. He has published "A Lecture on the Law of the Sea," (New York, 1844); "A Treatise on the Law and Practice of Marine Insurance," which has become a standard authority in the United States (2 vols., 1845-6); "A Discourse on the Life, Character, and Public Services of John Shore, the late Governor of New York," delivered by request before the judiciary bar of the city and county of New York (12 April, 1848); "Three of the Revised Statutes of the State," in connection with Benjamin F. Butler and John G. S. Ponce, evidence of the decisions of the superior court, the sixth volume of which he left incomplete.

—William, son of William Alexander, lawyer, b. in New York city, 25 May, 1803, was graduated at Columbia in 1824, studied law, and removed to Oswego in 1828. In 1832 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the legislature, and in that year returned to New York, and went thence to New Orleans. In 1835 he again resided in Oswego, and was a member of the New York legislature in 1840, and district attorney for Oswego county from 1845 till 1847. He was twice elected to congress as a whig, serving from 1847 till 1851.

DUERINK, John Baptist, missionary, b. in St. Giles, near Lernonde, Belgium, in 1809; d. in Kansas in 1837. He was educated in the Episcopal seminary of Ghent, and, having long desired to visit the countries of North America, he embarked for the United States in 1833. He entered the Society of Jesus in Missouri, beginning his novitiate at St. Stanislaus, near Florissant, in 1834, afterward teaching for several years, and serving as treasurer of the colleges of Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Bardstown. He was an accomplished botanist, and traversed a great portion of Illinois and Ohio in search of rare plants and flowers, discovering several new varieties, one of which is known as the prunus Duerrinkiana. In 1849 he sailed for China, with a view of promoting the mission of the Pottawattamies, which he conducted, and which was his great success. These savages had already been converted, but he civilized them, and induced them to prefer agriculture to the chase. He established schools for the youth of the tribe, and succeeded in delivering them from the habit of cannibalism. He died in 1849. His last work is "A Discourse on the Negroes of the United States," and the "American Negro," a work which he published in 1850.

—John, a. d. in Philadelphia, Pa., in April, 1831. Before coming to the United States he was prominent as an actor at the Theatre Royal in his native city. He made his first appearance in this country at the Federal street theatre, Boston, 8 Nov., 1810, as George Gossamer in "Laugh with You," and his first appearance in New York was at the Park theatre, 14 Jan., 1814, as Octavian in "The Mountaineers," and the "Three Singles." Mr. Duff was for many years the most popular actor in the old theatre in Philadelphia. He left the stage in 1811 as a "stock star," and attracted far better houses than many who claimed the highest honors. His versatility seems to have been unbounded. He could act Richard or Jeremy Diddler, sing a comic song or take a part in an opera, with equal acceptability. In 1829, when the real Mrs. Duff, b. in London, England, in 1795; d. in New York, 5 Sept., 1857, was the daughter of an Englishman named Dyke, who had held an office in the service of the East India company, and died, leaving her and her sisters with small support. They received instruction in dancing from the miss of D'Egville, and made their first appearance as professional dancers at the Dublin theatre. While playing with a party of amateurs at Kilkeny, Mary attracted the attention of Thomas Moore, who, though be could not afford to purchase her freedom, "Jane's Folly," but, receiving no encouragement, he transferred his attentions to her sister, Elizabeth, whom he soon married. After her marriage Mrs. Duff came to Boston with her husband, in 1810, where she made her first appearance on the American stage as "Juliet," but without success. Subsequently she appeared in characters of minor importance, and also in serious pantomimes. In 1817 she began to develop great ability. In 1823 she visited New York for the first time, and appeared in the Park theatre as Hermione in the "Distressed Mother," adapted from Racine's "Andromache." This was the character in which her talents were first asserted and in which she first became known. About this time she played leading Shakespearean parts with Edmund Keen, who considered her the equal of the foremost British actresses of that day. She visited this country in 1825, and made her first appearance in London as Isabella in the "Fateful Marriage." Her beauty and talent made her a great favorite throughout the United States. While she was travelling from Cincinnati to New Orleans upon the Mississippi river the Asiatic cholera broke out there. Fearless for her own life, she administered to the sick and dying, and upon her arrival in New-
leans received a vote of thanks from the survivors. She made her last appearance in New Orleans in 1888 for the benefit of the orphan boys' asylum. After the death of Mr. Duff she married Mr. Seevir, a lawyer in that city, and retired from the stage.

Duff, Peter, educator, b. in the province of New Brunswick, Canada, 18 Feb., 1802; d. in Pittsburg, Pa., 13 Sept. 1869. His parents emigrated from Scotland in 1802, and settled on a large farm in New Brunswick. Filled with the desire for an active life, he left the farm without the knowledge of his family and went to Edinburgh, where he was educated. His intention was to become a physician, but he finally decided to enter business, and returned to New Brunswick, settling in St. Johns, here he soon became prominent, owning many ships and extensive warehouses. Owing to a large fire in 1835, he became bankrupt and went to Pittsburg, Pa., where, in 1840, he founded "Duff's mercantile college," one of the first institutions of the kind in the country, which was very successful, and was carried on by his sons after his death. He published the "North American Accountant" (1847; enlarged ed., 1867; 20th ed., 1885).

Duffie, Mary Gordon, author, b. in Alabama about 1840. She lived on a large farm in Blount county, Ala., dresses in ancient and eccentric style, and writes under the pseudonym of "Mary Duff Gordon." In May, 1874, she delivered the address of welcome to the visiting Press association of New York to Alabama. She has written a series of papers in aid of the development of southern industries, and numerous poems, among which "Cleopatra" is the best known. Miss Duffie is a member of the American historical and biographical society, of the North American geographical society, and of the New Orleans academy of sciences, and is also the author of a "History of Alabama," "Guide to the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky," guide-books to Blount Springs, Ala., and to various interesting places along the southern railways.

Duffin, Frederick Temple Hamilton Blackwood, Earl of, British statesman, b. in Florence, Italy, 24 June, 1826. His father was Price, fourth Baron Dufferin and Claneboye, and his mother, Helen Selina, a granddaughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, was well known as a writer of prose and verse. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, but left the university without taking a degree. He was elected to the British House of Commons by his father's title in 1841, and was for some years subsequently lord-in-waiting to the queen. In 1856 he was appointed viceroy of India in 1884, an office that he now holds (1857). He is the author of "Narrative of a Journey from Oxford to Skibbereen during the Year of the Irish Famine" (London, 1847); "Letters from High Latitudes" (London, 1860); "Contributions to an Inquiry into the State of Ireland" (1866); "Irish Emigration and the Tenure of Land in Ireland" (1867); and "Mr. Mill's Plan for the Pacification of Ireland examined" (1886). A collection of his "Speeches and Addresses" was published in 1882 by the Earl of Aberdeen. "History of the Administration of the Earl of Dufferin in Canada" was published by William Leggo (Montreal, 1878).

Duffie, Alfred Nattie, soldier, b. in Paris, France, 1 May, 1845; d. in Cadiz, Spain, 1 Nov., 1880. He studied at several military academies in Paris, and was graduated at the military college of St. Cyr in 1854 as 2d lieutenant. He served in Algiers and Senegal, and in the Crimea during the war with Russia, where he was promoted to 1st lieutenant of cavalry. He afterward took part in the campaign against Austria, and was awarded the medals of honor. He came to the United States in 1860, accepted a captaincy in the 1st New Jersey cavalry at the beginning of the civil war, and was
DUFFIELD, George, clergyman, b. in Lancaster county, Pa., 7 Oct., 1732; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 2 Feb., 1790. About 1732 his father, George Duffield, emigrated from Ireland to Pennsylvania, where he bought extensive lands. The son was partly educated at Newark, Del., and subsequently entered Princeton, where he was graduated in 1753. He studied theology under Dr. Robert Smith, of Pequea, and, after officiating for two years as tutor in Princeton, was ordained in September, 1761, and took charge of the united Presbyterian churches in the frontier towns of Caroline, Big Spring, and Morgan, Pa. In 1766 Mr. Duffield made a missionary tour through the valleys of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, the object of which was to administer the offices of religion to families scattered throughout that region, and to establish churches. He warmly expressed the sentiments of the "New Lights" in opposition to the "Old Side" party, and encountered much opposition, which was continued after his removal in 1771 to the 3d Presbyterian church in Philadelphia, and increased by the fact that for a time he was the only Presbyterian in the city. On one occasion his church was barred against him, and there was such a disturbance that a magistrate was called to read the riot act, but he was finally allowed to govern his church unmolested. During the Revolution he served as chaplain and fearlessly shared the dangers of the service with the rank and file of the army; he was so hated by the enemy that a reward was offered for his head. He was also associate chaplain with Bishop William White of the 1st Continental congress. He took an active part in the organization of the Presbyterian church after the Revolution, and was a member of the general assembly, which place he held till his death. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Yale in 1785. His only published works are: "An Account of a Missionary Tour through Western Pennsylvania in 1780," by order of the Presbytery of the Northern district; delivered 11 Dec., 1783. His son, George, b. 28 July, 1767, was a merchant in Philadelphia, and was register and comptroller of the state of Pennsylvania for many years. He was the father of George, b. in Strasburg, Lancaster co., Pa., 4 July, 1794; d. in Detroit, Mich., 26 June, 1868. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1811, studied theology in New York city under Dr. John M. Mason, and was licensed to preach in 1815, when he accepted a call to the Presbyterian church in Carlisle, Pa., where his grandfather had been pastor. He afterward held pastorates in Philadelphia, New York city, and Detroit, Mich., where he remained till his death. Dr. Duffield was a careful student of science, as well as a distinguished linguist. During his residence in Michigan he was in close contact with all educational and religious interests, and was twice regent of the State University. In the civil war he was conspicuous for his patriotism, striving to increase the number of troops sent from Michigan and helping to provide for wounded soldiers, among the families with whom he worked are: "Reformation" (New York, 1832); "Claims of Episcopal Bishops Examined" (New York, 1842); "Travels in the Holy Land"; and various discourses and addresses. — His wife, Isabella Graham Bethune, was a sister of Dr. George Bethune, and granddaughter of Isabella Graham, the philanthropist. — Their eldest son, George, b. in Carlisle, Pa., 12 Sept., 1816, was graduated at Yale in 1837, studied at Union theological seminary, New York city, and was ordained 27 Dec., 1840. He has held important pastorates in Brooklyn, N. Y., Philadelphia, and Michigan, where he has resided since 1861. His reputation depends chiefly upon the hymns which he has written and published, and which are held in much esteem by his church. — Another son, Divie Bethune, lawyer, b. in Carlisle, Cumberland co., Pa., 28 Aug., 1831, after studying at Dickinson, was graduated at Yale in 1846, and at the law-school in 1842. He was admitted to the bar in Detroit, Mich., in 1843, and has since practised his profession in that city. He has been a member of the board of education of Detroit for thirteen years, and is active in all educational interests throughout the state. He has delivered various public addresses, and has contributed to current literature both in prose and in poetry. He possesses a large and valuable library. — Another son, William Ward, soldier, b. in Carlisle, Pa., 19 Nov., 1833, was graduated at Columbia in 1852. He served in the Mexican war, was wounded at Cerro Gordo, 18 April, 1847, and also at Contreras, 18 Aug., 1847, while acting adjutant of the 2d Tennessee infantry and on Gen. Gideon J. Pillow's staff. After the close of the war he became a civil engineer. He was resident engineer of the Hudson river railroad in 1851, chief engineer of the Oakland and Ottawa railroad, Michigan, and located that line from Pontiac to Grand Haven; chief engineer of the Central military tract railroad, Ill., in 1854; and located and built line of the Grand trunk railroad, and built the line from Detroit to Port Huron. He served as lieutenant-colonel of the 4th Michigan infantry in 1861, and was in the first battle of Bull Run, and on 19 Sept., 1861, he was appointed colonel of the 9th Michigan infantry. He joined Gen. Sherman at Louisville, Ky., and was sent by him to occupy and fortify the pass through Muldraugh Hill, West Point, Ky., 22 Jan., 1862. He was appointed by Gen. Buell commander of the 3d brig. of the 14th corps, Army of the Cumberland, 22 April, 1862, and brigadier-general and president of the examining board under the act of congress to test the efficiency of volunteer officers, 2 May, 1862. He overtook the Confederate forces under Col. John Morgan at Lebanon, and captured the place after a sharp fight. He was assigned by Gen. Buell to command all the forces in Kentucky, 8 May, 1862, and was relieved of this post on 10 Sept. He rejoined the 4th corps, Army of the Cumberland, under Gen. Thomas, and served with it until the battle of Murfreesboro', in which he was disabled by two severe wounds and captured. Unable to take the field at the time required by the act of congress, he resigned, and was appointed chief engineer of the Hudson river railroad. He was employed in 1869 to survey lands in Colorado, in 1871-2 was chief engineer of the Philadelphia and Mt. Kiffrd him; in 1872 he located that line from Paris to Hazard. He was elected to the Michigan state senate in 1880, and in 1882 was employed in surveying government land in Dakota. In 1885 he was re-appointed chief engineer of the Kentucky union railroad. He has published "School of his First Talks" and "The Great Line" (Philadelphia, 1882). — Another son, Samuel Pearce, physician, b. in Carlisle, Pa., 24 Dec., 1833, was graduated at the University of Michigan.
in 1854, and remained there studying chemistry and anatomy till the following year, when he went to the University of Pennsylvania and studied medicine. He went to Berlin in 1856 to be treated for failing eyesight, and after obtaining relief studied physics and chemistry there and in Liebig's laboratory in Munich, finally receiving the degree of Ph. D. at the University of Giessen, Hesse. In 1858 he began to practice medicine at Detroit, still continuing his chemical investigations and giving special attention to toxicology and medical jurisprudence. He soon became known as an analytical chemist, and has been frequently called upon to testify in the courts as an expert. For 1892 he worked with his friend E. George Dragendorff in the laboratory of the Imperial university of Russia, at Dorpat, and is now (1887) engaged in writing a work describing his investigations there. Dr. Duffield arranged the chemical laboratory for the Detroit medical college, and delivered the opening address there in a volume entitled "Hand Poems" (Boston, 1844), which had a large sale. He was one of the founders of the American or "know-nothing" party. During the civil war he joined the 176th regiment of New York volunteers, and was commissioned colonel. He was captured by the Confederates, and confined in the Libby prison. After the war he resumed editorial and literary work, and became connected with the "New York Tribune." He delivered an oration on the heroic success at the Cooper institute (6 April, 1867) on the second anniversary of the death of Abraham Lincoln (New York, 1867). His publications are "A Comprehensive Summary of General Philosophy" (1845); "The Iron Harp" (Philadelphia, 1847); "The Lyndian Queen," a tragically, produced at the Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia (1849); "MIXCXXLVIII, or the Year of the People" (1849); "Parnassus in Pilory, a Satire, by Motley Manners, Esq." (New York, 1851); "The Mission of Intellect," a poem read in New York (1852); "Art's True Mission in America" (New York, 1867); "The Gospel of Labor," a poem read in New York (1864); "The building of the Garfield statue in Washington, in May, 1887. He was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for congress in 1870, and has been corporation counsel for Detroit since 1878. He is also president of the state military board of Michigan. — Senator George, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1843, was graduated at Yale in 1863, and in 1866 entered the Presbyterian ministry. He is now (1887) pastor of a church in Bloomfield, N. J. He has contributed to "The Evangelist" under the pen-name of "Anselmus." His publications are "The Heavenly Land," in English verse, from the "De Contemptu Mundi" of Bernard de Moraia (New York, 1868); "Warp and Woof" (1870); and "English Hymns, Their Authors, and History," a learned and exhaustive work (1880).

DUFFIELD, John Thomas, clergyman, b. in McNellisburg, Pa., 19 Feb., 1828. He is a descendant of George Duffield, an early settler of Pennsylvania. He graduated at Princeton in 1841, and assumed charge of the mathematical department. He afterward studied in the Theological seminary at Princeton, was appointed tutor of Greek in Princeton college, and served as adjunct professor of mathematics from 1847 till 1850. He was licensed to preach in 1840, and in the following year was elected president of the Methodists of Princeton, and was ordained by the Presbyterian New Brunswick in 1851. During the two years that he had charge of that church, in connection with his duties in college, he published the "Prince- ton Pulpit," a volume containing a sermon by each of the Presbyterian clergymen of Princeton. He was professor of mathematics in Princeton from 1850 till 1871, and also professor of mechanics from 1862 till 1871. He was chosen moderator of the New Jersey synod in 1865. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Princeton in 1872. His publications include a sermon on the "Second Advent" (1866); a "History of the Second Presbyterian Church of Princeton"; and a review articles on "The Philosophy of Mathematics" (1866) and "Evolution as it Respects Man and the Bible" (1875).

DUGANNE, Augustine Joseph Hickey, author, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1832; d. in New York, 20 Oct., 1884. While quite young he wrote patriotic songs and poems, which were published in newspapers and became popular. These were collected and published in a volume entitled "Hand Poems" (Boston, 1844), which had a large sale. He was one of the founders of the American or "know-nothing" party. During the civil war he joined the 176th regiment of New York volunteers, and was commissioned colonel. He was captured by the Confederates, and confined in the Libby prison. After the war he resumed editorial and literary work, and became connected with the "New York Tribune." He delivered an oration on the heroic success at the Cooper institute (6 April, 1867) on the second anniversary of the death of Abraham Lincoln (New York, 1867). His publications are "A Comprehensive Summary of General Philosophy" (1845); "The Iron Harp" (Philadelphia, 1847); "The Lyndian Queen," a tragically, produced at the Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia (1849); "MIXCXXLVIII, or the Year of the People" (1849); "Parnassus in Pilory, a Satire, by Motley Manners, Esq." (New York, 1851); "The Mission of Intellect," a poem read in New York (1852); "Art's True Mission in America" (New York, 1867); "The Gospel of Labor," a poem read in New York (1864); "The building of the Garfield statue in Washington, in May, 1887. He was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for congress in 1870, and has been corporation counsel for Detroit since 1878. He is also president of the state military board of Michigan. — Senator George, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1843, was graduated at Yale in 1863, and in 1866 entered the Presbyterian ministry. He is now (1887) pastor of a church in Bloomfield, N. J. He has contributed to "The Evangelist" under the pen-name of "Anselmus." His publications are "The Heavenly Land," in English verse, from the "De Contemptu Mundi" of Bernard de Moraia (New York, 1868); "Warp and Woof" (1870); and "English Hymns, Their Authors, and History," a learned and exhaustive work (1880).

DUGASE, Louis Alexander, physician, b. in Washington, Ga., 8 Jan., 1866. His parents were of French ancestry, and emigrated from Santo Domingo, W. I. He was educated at home, studied medicine with Dr. John Dent, and in 1887 was graduated at the medical department of the University of Maryland. After attending lectures in Baltimore and Philadelphia, and spending several years in study of the law, he settled at Augusta, Ga., in 1881. In 1892 he united with five others in founding the Medical college of Georgia, in which he still holds the professorship of surgery. In 1889 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Georgia. For many years he was president of the Medical society of Augusta, and he has been president of the Medical association of Georgia. During the civil war he was vol-
unteer and consulting surgeon of military hospi-
tals. From 1851 till 1855 he was editor of the
"Medical and Physical Journal." Among his
most important contributions to the literature of
his profession are those on "Rheumatism," "Oph-
thalmia," "Colica Pictorum," "Convulsions," "Sur-
gical Operations during Mesmeric Insensibility," "Use
of Quinine in Fever," "Diagnosis of Should-
er Dislocation," "Fracture of the Acetabulum," "Trans-
actions of the Medical Association of Georgia" (1874-7),
and "Pathological Peculiar-
ities of Negroes."

DUGDALE, Richard L., political economist, b.
in Paris, France, in 1841; d. in July, 1883. His
father was engaged in business in France, but,
owing to pecuniary losses, returned to
England in 1848. Here the son developed artistic
talent, which led to his being placed in the gov-
ernment drawing-school at Somerset House. In
1851 his family came to New York. At the age of
fourteen he was employed by a sculptor to do some
artistic work, which he accomplished with much
credit. For a time he resided in Indiana, but
returned to New York, where he entered into mercan-
tile business and attended the night-schools at
Colony Hall. In 1861 he was first selected for
the ministry of the New York City Young Men's
Church, and two years after he was ordained to
the bar. He was secretary of the section on
sociology of the New York association for the ad-
vancement of science and the arts, of the New York
social science society, of the New York sociology
club, and of the Civil service reform association;
treasurer of the New York Young Men's Liberal
Club, and vice-president of the Society for the preven-
tion of cruelty to animals. He became a member of
the New York prison association in 1868, to whose work
he gave his first attention. His aim was to improve
prison discipline and the treatment of convicts,
and to obtain practical aid for them after their re-
lease. He visited many prisons, learned the his-
tories of criminals, and published "The Jukes,
Hereditary Crime" (New York, 1877), which
attracted much attention both in this country and in
Europe. In "Parsons New York of Animals" he
brevly draws the lessons learned from his investi-
gations. He also published essays on sociological
subjects in various periodicals.

DUGGAN, James, R. C. bishop, b. in the county
Dublin, Ireland, in 1825. He came to the United
States when very young, studied for the ministry
in St. Louis, was ordained in 1847, and was imme-
diately afterward appointed rector of the ecclesias-
tical seminary of the diocese. In 1850 he was made
assistant pastor of the Cathedral of St. Louis, and
in 1854 created vicar-general of the diocese and
pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Concep-
tion. He was consecrated coadjutor archbishop in
1857, with the title of Bishop of Antigone, and was
afterward nominated bishop of Chicago, but failing
health soon compelled him to travel abroad. His
administration had given great dissatisfaction, and
several priests complained of it to the court of
Rome, on learning which he hastened home and
removed those who had accused him. But it soon
became evident that his mind was giving way, and
in 1869 his symptoms developed into insanity and he
was removed to an asylum in Missouri. He has never
recovered.

DUGGAN, Peter Paul, artist, b. in Ireland
about 1810; d. in Paris, 15 Oct., 1861. He came
to the United States at an early age, and qualified
himself for an art professorship, which he obtained
in the New York free academy soon after its open-
ing. He devoted himself principally to crayon-
drawing, and occasionally painted in oils. His
crayon portraits were delicate and truthful. One
of his best was his picture of the poet Bryant. He
was compelled to resign his office and to abandon
all work of a worldly nature. He spent the last
years of his life in Europe, traveling about the
continent, and rose to the rank of major; but, hav-
ing been placed on half-pay, he retired to Martin-
ique, where he had inherited a large estate, on
which he lived for nearly twenty-five years. He
supported the doctrines of the French revolution,
and was elected commander of the national
guard of the island, which office he held for three
years; but being placed between the white colo-
nists, who were almost unanimously opposed to the
new ideas, and the excited negroes, who were im-
patient to revenge their former masters, he was forced to resign, and sailed in 1792
for France as deputy to the National convention for
Martinique. But he soon resigned his seat and re-
entered the army, was commissioned general of bri-
gade, and soon rose to the rank of division-general
in the army which had been sent to subdue the peas-
ants of Toulon, where he was conspicuous for his ability
and courage, as also for his humanity after the sur-
render. During the siege a young artillery officer,
Bonnarte, laid before the general a plan to expel
the British fleet from the bay, which would lead to
the capture of the city, and Dugommier, recogniz-
ing the genius of the young officer, approved the
plan with the warmest praise. Dugommier com-
manded afterward the French army of the eastern
Pyrenees, repeatedly defeated the Spanish armies,
and captured from them Fort St. Elie, Collau-
zure, Port-Vendres, and Bellegarde. He finally
crossed the Pyrenees, and during the siege of San
Sebastian was killed by the burning of a shell.

DUGÉ, Charles Oscar, poet, b. in New Or-
eleans, La., 1 May, 1821. His parents were Ameri-
cans of French descent. He was educated in
Avugne, and at the college of St. Louis, in
Paris, and while a student wrote verses that Cha-
teaubriand commended for their "noble and natu-
ral expression, without affectation or extravagance." In 1852 he became editor of a daily paper in New
Orleans, "L'Orphelin," for which he was the only
member of the bar. He has published "Essais poétiques" (1847), consisting of descriptions of southern scenery, and occasional poems; two dramatic
works on subjects drawn from the romantic legends
of Louisiana, "Mila au Mort de La Salle" and
"Le Cygne, ou Mingh"; an Indian plot, in
which Tecumseh is one of the characters (1852);
and "Philosophie morale," which was published
in French and English.

DUHAMEL, Joseph, Canadian lawyer, b. in
Montreal, 26 Jan., 1806. He was educated at the
colleges of tier, St. Paul's and St. Hugues, at the
Jesuit college in Montreal, where he completed his
classical education. He then studied law in
Montreal, and was called to the bar in April, 1837.
He first formed a partnership with the late Cyrille
Archambault, then with Godfroy. After his retiremen-
t, he became head of the legal firms of
Duhamel, Rainville, Rinfret & Rainville (now
Duhamel, Rainville & Maceau). Mr. Duhamel is
a liberal in politics, and was unanimously elected
president of the Reform association of the province
of Quebec in April, 1867. After his retirement, he became head of the largest practices of the Montreal bar.
DUHAMEL, Joseph Thomas, Canadian R. C. archbishop, b. in Connaught, county of Vercheres, Canada, 6 Nov., 1841. He studied at the College of Ottawa, prepared for the priesthood under the direction of the Oblate Fathers, was ordained priest in 1863, and was immediately appointed curé of Buckingham. Here his administrative qualities attracted the notice of his superiors, and as the parish of St. Eugene was in need of a church he was sent to build one. In 1869 he accompanied his bishop to the Vatican council in the capacity of theologian. In 1874 he was consecrated bishop of Ottawa. He devoted himself especially to the advancement of education in his diocese, developing and improving the College of Ottawa, invited the Jesuits to open establishments, and founded several Christian Brothers' schools. In 1878 he made his first visit to Rome as bishop, and in 1882 revisited it to make arrangements for the division of his diocese. In 1886 Bishop Duhamel was created first archbishop of Ottawa. In 1889 he was constituted a count of the Holy Roman empire, and is also assistant at the pontifical throne, a knight grand cross of the order of the holy sepulchre, and an advocate of St. Peter's.

DUHAMEL, William, physician, b. in Maryland in 1827; d. in Washington, D. C., 15 Aug., 1883. He was educated at St. Mary's, Md., graduated at Maryland university of medicine in 1849, and practised near Washington, D. C., for several years in partnership with Dr. Bayne. In 1852 he was appointed adjunct professor of surgery in Georgetown medical college. Dr. Duhamel was called to attend the president of the United States in 1859, and continued to visit all the occupants of the White House during three presidential terms. He also served as chief physician for ten years to the U. S. prisons in the District of Columbia, and was a member of several learned societies, in which he occupied important offices. He contributed valuable articles on the use of chloroform and other professional subjects to the "Stethoscope," of Virginia, and to the "New Jersey Medical Journal," and wrote a treatise on the "National Hotel Disease." (at Washington.)

DUHRING, Louis Adolphus, physician, b. in Philadelphia, 23 Dec. 1845. His father emigrated from Germany in 1818, and became a successful merchant. The son was graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1867, and became one of the resident physicians to the Philadelphia hospital. He made a special study of cutaneous diseases, spending at the end of fifteen months in Europe, where he spent two years in acquiring a knowledge of dermatology in the hospitals of Paris, London, and Vienna. He returned to this country in 1870, and opened in Philadelphia a dispensary for skin diseases. He was also, in 1871-2, one of the editors of the "Photographic Review of Medicine and Surgery." In 1871 he was chosen clinical lecturer upon his specialty in the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1876 professor of diseases of the skin. In 1878 he was elected dermatologist to the Philadelphia hospital. He acted as physician to his dispensary until 1880, and has since been the consulting physician. He published "An Atlas of Skin Diseases" (1876); "A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Skin," the latter translated into French, Italian, and Russian (1877); and "Epitome of Skin Diseases" (1879). The author, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 23 Feb., 1836, was educated partly in her native city and partly in Europe, and has travelled extensively in the United States, Europe, Asia, and Africa. Miss Duhring has published two volumes of critical essays on social life, and has prepared a third, which is soon to be issued. The titles of the volumes that have already appeared are "Philosophers and Fools" (Philadelphia, 1874), and "Gentlefolks and Others" (Philadelphia, 1876).

DUKE, William, clergyman, b. on Patapsco Neck, Md., 15 Sept., 1757; d. in Elkton, Md., in 1840. He was licensed as an exhorter when only sixteen years of age, and continued preaching until the spring of 1780, when, his health failing, he devoted the following summer to study, taking lessons in Latin and 726. Methodists had been regarded as a branch of the Episcopal church, and Mr. Duke had always considered himself an Episcopalian. When, therefore, at Christmas of that year, the Methodist conference constituted itself a separate church, Mr. Duke at once severed his connection with it. In 1785 he was admitted to holy orders by Bishop Seabury, and in 1787 was called to preside over St. Paul's parish in Prince George county, Md. His salary being small, and not easily collected under the new voluntary system, Mr. Duke was again compelled to resort to teaching, and so continued in all probability until the time of his death, which occurred in 1840.

DUKE, William, physician, b. in Maryland in 1827; d. in Washington, D. C., 15 Aug., 1883. He was educated at St. Mary's, Md., graduated at Maryland university of medicine in 1849, and practised near Washington, D. C., for several years in partnership with Dr. Bayne. In 1852 he was appointed adjunct professor of surgery in Georgetown medical college. Dr. Duhamel was called to attend the president of the United States in 1859, and continued to visit all the occupants of the White House during three presidential terms. He also served as chief physician for ten years to the U. S. prisons in the District of Columbia, and was a member of several learned societies, in which he occupied important offices. He contributed valuable articles on the use of chloroform and other professional subjects to the “Stethoscope” of Virginia, and to the “New Jersey Medical Journal,” and wrote a treatise on the “National Hotel Disease.” (at Washington.)

DUKES, Joseph, missionary, b. in what is now the state of Mississippi in 1811. His parents were half-breed Choctaw Indians, and Joseph was born in the Choctaw nation. At the age of ten he was placed in one of the missionary schools at New Orleans. After the sale of the Choctaw lands to the United States, Mr. Dukes remained several years in Mississippi, assisting Rev. Cyrus Byington in the preparation of a grammar and lexicon of the Choctaw language. He afterwards went to New Orleans, and served as interpreter, was chosen an elder in one of the churches, and was licensed to preach by the presbytery in 1833. He was an excellent preacher in the Choctaw language, and was highly esteemed among the tribe. He also served as captain, or “head man” of the tribe, translated the Choctaw laws, was some time judge of the supreme court, repeatedly chosen a member of the general council, and acted for five years as...
DULANY, Daniel, statesman, b. in Maryland in July, 1732, at Baltimore, Md., 19 March, 1777. He was a lawyer of Annapolis, Md., and served many years as commissioner-general, secretary of state, attorney-general, and councillor of Maryland, before the Revolution. Few details regarding his career have been preserved, but he ranked high in his profession, and was considered one of the most distinguished men of his time. Although a loyalist, in which character he engaged in a warm newspaper discussion with Charles Carroll, he was earnestly opposed to the stamp-act, being credited with the following sentiment: "There may be a trial, redress may be obtained. Till then I shall recommend a legal, orderly, and prudent resistance to be expressed in a zealous and vigorous industry. A garment of linen-woolsey, when made the distinction of patriotism, is more honorable than an armament of an emperor without it. Let the manufacture of America be the symbol of dignity and the badge of virtue, and it will soon break the feters of distress." Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, while on a journey to the southern states in 1773, speaks of having spent "three hours with the celebrated Daniel Dulanay." He was the author of "Considerations on the Propriety of Imposing Taxes on the British Colonies," etc. (London, 1766).

DULANY, Lloyd, loyalist, d. in London, England, in 1785. He was a resident of Annapolis, Md., in 1774, the year of the death of the last British governor of the province. He was a member of the committee of correspondence of the province, and was a delegate to the Virginia convention. He was a horseman and officer of marines, d. in Beltsville, Md., 4 July, 1808. He was appointed from Virginia as 3d lieutenant, 10 June, 1817, became 1st lieutenant, 19 June, 1819, and captain, 1 July, 1834. He was promoted to a brevet majorship, for meritorious conduct in the Florida war, 3 March, 1843, and made full major, 17 Nov., 1847. He served in the Mexican war, and succeeded to the command of a battalion on the death of Maj. Twiggs. He was made brevet lieutenant-colonel, 14 Sept., 1847, for "gallantry at Chapultepec, the capture of the Bexar, and the city of Mexico," and colonel, 26 July, 1846.

DULCÉY GARAY, Domingo (dool-thay), Marquis of Castel Florite, governor-general of Cuba, b. in Rioja, Spain, in 1808; d. in Madrid, 28 Nov., 1869. He entered the army in 1823, took part in the first Carlist war, where he distinguished himself by the bravery of his conduct. He became famous for his gallant defence of the queen's palace with 48 men against 1,000 insurgents under Diego Leon. Isabella made him brigadier-general in 1847, and in 1849 he was promoted to field-marshall. In 1858, while commanding the cavalry in Brazil, he took part with Marshal O'Donnell in the Vicalvaro insurrection, and was afterward made a lieutenant-general. In 1862 Sorzano made him governor-general of Cuba, where he became popular. He took stringent measures against the slave traffic, founded free schools, and introduced useful reforms in every department. During his administration occurred the famous extradition case of Col. Arguelles, who, having sold as slaves 141 African negroes who were entitled to their freedom by the law, fled to the United States to avoid punishment. The government asked for his extradition, and, although there was no treaty between the two countries at that time, Sec. Seward, after a long diplomatic correspondence, ordered Arguelles to be surrendered to the governor-general of Cuba. In 1866, after the fall of the liberal government, Gen. Dulce returned to Spain and made a report, in which he suggested a measure whereby all children born thenceforth of slave mothers should be declared free from birth. He was shortly afterward arrested on suspicion of being engaged in a conspiracy to depose the queen, but was soon released. The Revolution of 1888 restored him to influence, and in January, 1889, he was again appointed governor of Cuba, under very trying circumstances. A great part of the island was in open revolt, and Gen. Dulce tried to bring about a union of both the liberal and conservative sections to the insurgents, but failed. After a short though eventful administration, Gen. Dulce was compelled to resign by the Spanish vantage at Havana, on account of his desire to deal mercifully with captured insurgents. He returned to Spain in June, 1890, in broken health, and died during the same year.

DU LHUT, or DULUTH, Daniel Greysolon, explorer, b. in Lyons, France; d. near Lake Superior in 1709. He belonged to the numerous class of lesser French nobles, many of whom found their way to America. He obtained command of one of the small vessels then operating on the lakes, and by this method arrived at the scene of his famous labors. In 1696, on the expedition of the Sieur de la Vaugelas and a detachment of the company, he explored for the king the territory on the left bank of the Mississippi, in the summer of 1678, to the mouth of the Mississippi, and from there to the mouth of the Missouri. He then continued his explorations on the St. Croix. He was born in 1823, took part in the first Carlist war, where he distinguished himself by the bravery of his conduct. He became famous for his gallant defence of the queen's palace with 48 men against 1,000 insurgents under Diego Leon. Isabella made him brigadier-general in 1847, and in 1849 he was promoted to field-marshall. In 1858, while commanding the cavalry in Brazil, he took part with Marshal O'Donnell in the Vicalvaro insurrection, and was afterward made a lieutenant-general. In 1862 Sorzano made him governor-general of Cuba, where he became popular. He took stringent measures against the slave traffic, founded free schools, and introduced useful reforms in every department. During his administration occurred the famous extradition case of Col. Arguelles, who, having sold as slaves 141 African negroes who were entitled to their freedom by the law, fled to the United States to avoid punishment. The government asked for his extradition, and, although there was no treaty between the two countries at that time, Sec. Seward, after a long diplomatic correspondence, ordered Arguelles to be surrendered to the governor-general of Cuba. In 1866, after the fall of the liberal government, Gen. Dulce returned to Spain and made a report, in which he suggested a measure whereby all children born thenceforth of slave mothers should be declared free from birth. He was shortly afterward arrested on suspicion of being engaged in a conspiracy to depose the queen, but was soon released. The Revolution of 1888 restored him to influence, and in January, 1889, he was again appointed governor of Cuba, under very trying circumstances. A great part of the island was in open revolt, and Gen. Dulce tried to bring about a union of both the liberal and conservative sections to the insurgents, but failed. After a short though eventful administration, Gen. Dulce was compelled to resign by the Spanish vantage at Havana, on account of his desire to deal mercifully with captured insurgents. He returned to Spain in June, 1890, in broken health, and died during the same year.
Father Hennepin and his companions, with whom he joined forces, and to whom he was of great assistance. In 1684 he caused two Indians, who had murdered the first Jesuit missionary on Lake Superior, to be shot, undaunted by the crowd of excited savages that surrounded him and his small band of white men. In 1686 Denoville ordered him to fortify the "deport," or strait, between Lakes Erie and Huron. He returned with fifty men and built a palisade fort, which he occupied for some time.

The year following, with Tonty and Durantaye, he joined Denoville in his campaign against the Senecas, bringing with him a body of Indians from the upper lakes. During the panic among the colonists that followed the Iroquois invasion of Montreal in 1689, Du Lhut, with twenty-eight Canadi ans, attacked twenty-two Iroquois in canoes, received their fire without returning it, and bore down upon and killed eighteen of them, capturing three and allowing but one to escape. In 1689 he was in command of Fort Frontenac, and in 1697 succeeded to the command of a company of infantry. For twenty-five years Du Lhut was a martyr to the gout, although he thought himself cured at one time by the intervention of an Iroquois saint. Parkman says that "while an habitual breaker of the fast, he was singularly noted for his patience and his services were great to the colony and crown, and his name deserves a place of honor among the pioneers of American civilization."

DULLES, John Welsh, editor, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 4 Nov., 1819; d. there, 17 Oct., 1892. He was graduated at Yale in 1844, and was Union theological seminary, New York city, in 1848, after spending two years in the study of medicine. He was a missionary in southern India in 1849-53, and in the latter year took charge of the missionary work of the American Sunday School Union. He became secretary of the publication committee of the Presbyterian general assembly in 1856, and, on the union of the two branches of the church in 1870, was chosen editorial secretary of the united board of publication, editing the tracts, books, and periodicals issued by that body. Princeton gave him the degree of D.D. in 1871. Dr. Dulles visited Europe in 1874, travelled in Egypt, Syria, Asia Minor, and Greece in 1878-9, and journeyed through Spain and Algeria in 1884. He was a nephew of John Welsh, late minister to England. H. W. Fuller, in St. James, New York, 4 Feb., 1893, and der, b. in Stendal, Prussia, 30 April, 1807; d. in Rochester, N.Y., 12 April, 1889. He studied theology and philosophy in the University of Halle, and became rector of a school at Werben in 1831. He accepted pastorates at Flossau, near Osterbarg, in 1830, and Magdeburg in 1843, and soon gained a reputation as a pulpit orator and a fearless exponent of liberal Christianity. In 1848 he received a call to the Liebfraukirche in Bremen, and while there entered enthusiastically into the political agitation of that time, strenuously opposing the illiberal measures of the Eichhorn ministry. He became pastor of the Emmanuel Church, "Daily Chronicle," a social-democratic sheet, which was suppressed in 1851, and "The Alarmist," a religious weekly. In 1832 the Bremen senate removed him from his charge; but sixteen years later this judgment was reversed by the appellate court of the free state. Besides the "Biedermann," or "The Exile," Dr. Dulon died, in 1853, first to Helgoland, and, in November following, to the United States. He became the pastor of an independent congregation in New York city, and at the same time issued a series of "Sabbath Leaves" in the interest of free education. He subsequently devoted himself to the cause of education, and opened in the city of New York the first German-American school established in the United States, which the civil war finally compelled him to abandon. In July, 1866, he was chosen director of the new German-American "Realschule" in Rochester, N.Y., where he remained until his death. Gen. Franz Sigel, also a Prussian, taught in Dr. Dulon's New York school, and subsequently married one of his daughters. Dr. Dulon's works include "Die Gelung der Bekenntnisschriften der reformirten Kirche" (Magdeburg, 1847); "Von Vampf um Völkerfreiheit" (1849); "Der Tag ist angebrochen," the sale of which was forbidden by the authorities (1853); and "Aus Amerika," a review of educational work in this country (1865).

DUMARESQUE, Philip, loyalist. He was a merchant of Boston, and was married to a daughter of Dr. Sylvester Gardiner. He was one of those who presented an address to Govs. Hutchinson and Gage in 1774 and 1775. In 1776 he went to Halifax with his family, and in 1778 was proscribed and banished. He was a Pennsylvania government collector of customs at New Providence, Nassau, residing there until his death. DUMAS, Alexandre Dary (de la Pailletiere), b. in Jeremie, Hayti, 25 March, 1782; d. in Villers-Cotterets, near Paris, 26 Feb., 1806. He was the son of the Marquis de la Pailletier. He was an officer in an African woman, Tienne Dumas, whose surname the boy adopted when he enlisted in 1770 in the queen's dragoons. In 1793 he had risen to the rank of general of division, and as such commanded for some time the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, served in the Army of the Alps, and took possession of the Great Saint-Bernard and Mont-Cenis. In 1794 he was commander-in-chief of the Army of the West. Assigned to service under Bonaparte in 1796, he assisted at the siege of Mantoa, and at the battle of Brientzen in 1798 he alone defended a bridge against a small force of cavalry till the French could come to the rescue. For this deed Bonaparte presented him to the directory as the "Horatius Cocles of the Tyrol." Gen. Dumas accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt in May, 1798, and in August suppressed the mission of the Philadelphia Merchants. On account of the climate and a disagreement with Gen. Berthier, he applied for a furlough, and sailed for France in 1799. A storm obliged the vessel to put into Taranto, and he was arrested by the Neapolitan government and detained for twenty-eight months as a prisoner. After his release the first consul declined to give him an appointment on account of his republican principles. Gen. Dumas was the father of the well-known French novelist, Alexander Dumas, the elder.

DUMAS, Mathieu, Count, French general, b. in Montpellier, 23 Nov., 1759; d. in Paris, 16 Oct., 1837. He entered the army in 1773, served as aide to Rochambeau in America in 1780-3, and distinguished himself at the siege of Yorktown. He was afterward sent on missions to Turkey and Holland, was a member of the legislature of Paris in 1791, and the friend of Lafayette. He was condemned to death, but fled to Switzerland, entered the military service of Napoleon, and was a general at Waterloo. He was active in the Revolution of 1830, and aided Lafayette in placing Louis Philippe on the throne of France. Besides the "Biedermann," or "The Exile," he wrote "Memoirs of my own Time" (1773-1826), which were published after his death by his son.
DUMMER, William, lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, b. in Boston in 1677; d. there, 10 Oct. 1751. When Samuel Dummer was afterward governor of the colony in 1716, Dummer was commissioned lieutenant-governor, and after Shute left, 1 Jan., 1723, he acted as governor and commander-in-chief till the arrival of Gov. Burnet in 1728. He conducted the war with the Indians with skill, and with the New Englanders with ability and regard for the public good. After the death of Gov. Burnet he was commander-in-chief again till the arrival of Belcher. After 1730 he lived in retirement. When he died he left his valuable farm and the mansion-house, which is still standing, to endow Dummer academy in Byfield parish, in the town of Newbury, the earliest academy in New England, which was opened on 27 Feb., 1763, with twenty-eight pupils.—His brother, Jeremiah, scholar, b. in Boston, Mass., about 1695; d. in Plaistow, England, 19 May, 1750, was graduated at Harvard in 1769, was for a time in practice as a lawyer. He studied theology, and afterward spent several years at the University of Utrecht, where he obtained his doctor's degree. Soon after his return to America he was sent to England in 1710 as agent of Massachusetts, and remained in London in that capacity till 1721. He was a benefactor of Yale college, to which he presented 800 volumes. He was intimate with Bolingbroke, and adopted some of his views. He published theological and philosophical disquisitions in Latin while at Utrecht, and a "Defence of the New Englanders' Colonial Rights" in 1729; it was reprinted, 1765, in which he argued that the New England colonists held their charters by compact, in consideration for redeeming the wilderness and annexing it to the British dominions, and that their land-titles were not derived from the crown, which only held them for the sovereignty, but were based on purchases from the natives and on occupation and their own courage and enterprise. The proposal of the Board of trade to unite the colonies under a single vicecy and one assembly would produce, in his opinion, the result that it was chiefly intended to, that of encouraging the colonies to throw off their allegiance and constitute themselves a free state.

DUMONCHEL, John Baptist, Canadian merchant, b. in Sandwich, Ontario, in 1784; d. in Saint-Benoît, Canada, in 1820. He came in his youth to Canada, and studied at the college of Montreal. After serving some time as a clerk, he opened a commercial establishment in Saint-Benoît in 1810. Although he filled several public offices, he took the part of the people in their conflict with the British authorities, and, in consequence of having presided over some public meetings, was dismissed from the magistracy and deprived of his commission as mayor of militia. He took part in the insurrection of 1837, and fled after the defeat of the Canadians at Saint-Eustache, but was betrayed and given up to the soldiers of Gen. Colborne. He was brought to Montreal and imprisoned, being shortly after joined by his two sons, who had also been taken prisoners. He was treated with great severity, and when Lord Durham offered to liberate him and his companions, he declined the offer, insisting that they had been guilty of high treason, he consented to do so. He was set at liberty however, without the execution of this penalty.

DUMONT, Julia Louisa, author, b. in Waterford, Ohio, in October, 1794; d. in Vevay, Ind., 2 Jan. 1870. She was the daughter of John David and Martha Carey, who were among the earliest settlers of Marietta, Ohio. Her mother was herself an author, having published a book entitled "The Mountain Mourner." While Julia was an infant, her parents returned to their native state of Rhode Island, and, after her father's death she accompanied her mother to Greenfield, Saratoga co., N. Y. She attended the Milton academy, taught school in 1811-2, and in the latter year married John Dumont, afterward a well-known citizen of Indiana. She went with him to Ohio in 1818, and in 1814 to Vevay, Ind., where she spent the rest of her life, becoming eminent as a teacher. Mrs. Dumont was the earliest woman of the west whose writings have been preserved. She contributed largely to western periodicals, both in prose and verse, and published a little book of 142 pages, and entitled "A Child from Common Paths" (New York, 1856).—Her son, Ebenzer, soldier, b. in Vevay, Ind., 23 Nov., 1814; d. in Indianapolis, Ind., 16 April, 1871, was educated at Indiana university, but was not graduated, and, after studying law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in his native town. He was chosen to the legislature in 1838, where he was speaker of the house, was treasurer of Vevay county in 1839-45, and was for many years president of the state bank. He fought in the Mexican war as a lieutenant-colonel, and afterward, as a colonel, distinguished himself at the battle of Huamantla. He was an elector on the democratic ticket in 1852, and again a member of the legislature in 1850 and 1853. At the beginning of the civil war he became colonel of the 7th Indiana regiment, and served with distinction in 1861 and 1862, as a captain, and in 1862, as a colonel, commanding the 15th brigade of the Army of the Ohio in January, 1862. He attacked and routed John Morgan at Lebanon, Ky., on 5 May, 1862, and in October of that year commanded the 12th division of Gen. Buell's army. On 28 Feb., 1863, he resigned his commission on account of failing health, and was elected as a unionist, serving from 1863 till 1867. Gen. Dumont was appointed governor of Idaho a short time before his death.

DU MOTAY, Cyprien Tesselé, chemist, b. in France in 1810; d. in New York city, 6 June, 1880. He was born at Vierzon, and studied at Nantes, and then removed to Paris, where he devoted himself to literature. His poems gained him admission to the salon of Madam Recamier, and he became intimate with the foremost writers of the day, including De Musset, Chateaubriand, Victor Hugo, and Dumas. Financial troubles drove him to Germany, where, turning his attention to chemistry and metallurgy, he secured several patents, one of which, for bleaching and dyeing fabrics, was bought by an English manufacturer for 80,000 francs. He then returned to Paris and became consulting chemist in a large laboratory, but was exiled for opposing the second empire, and saved himself from poverty by selling a process for bleaching wax to a London apothecary for £2,000. Napoleon III. recalled him to Paris in 1869, and appointed him commissioner of industrial chemistry, receiving medals at the exhibitions of 1865 and 1878 for his invention. During the siege of Paris he directed the ambulance service. Among his many important inventions in Europe were a process for etching glass, improvement of the method of preparing oxygen on a large scale, and a method of illumination by its use, known as the
“oxy-carbureted light,” which has been successfully used for lighting mines and large public places, in New York early in 1879, and was consulting engineer and chemist of the Municipal gas company till his death. While in this country he patented small rotary motors, improvements in steam condensers (1879), and a new method of artificial refrigeration (1880). He left in manuscript a philosophical drama, “The Expiation of Faust.”

DUNBAR, Duncan, clergyman, b. in the northern highlands of Scotland about 1791; d. in New York city, 28 July, 1884. When about twenty years old he removed to Aberdeen and engaged in business, occupying preaching as his avocation. He settled in the province of New Brunswick in 1817, where he became a Baptist, and was immersed in the harbor of St. John, 31 Oct., 1818. He was soon afterward ordained, removed to the United States in December, 1823, and held pastorates in Philadelphia and elsewhere. Most of his ministry was spent in the McDougall street Baptist church in New York city. He was for twenty years a member of the board of managers of the American and foreign Bible Society. See his life by his son-in-law, Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin (New York, 1879).

DUNBAR, Major, soldier, b. Plymalth, Conn.; d. in Hartford, Conn., 19 March, 1777. He was a resident of Bristol (or, as some say, of Waterbury), and was convicted by the superior court in January, 1777, of holding a captain's commission under Sir Du Moulin, and of enlisting men for the British army. While under sentence of death he knocked down the sentries and escaped, but was apprehended, and on the day appointed, after listening to a sermon at the jail, from Rev. Abraham Jarvis, of Middletown, was hanged in presence of “a considerable number of people.” It is charged by Thomas Jones, in his “History of New York,” that there was no existing law in the colony making Dunbar's offence punishable with death, and that he was condemned under an ex-post-facto law. His young wife is said to have been treated inhumanly, being compelled to ride in the cart with her husband to his execution, and afterward expelled from Middletown, where she had taken refuge in a loyalist family. Four express were sent to Howe by Dunbar’s friends urging him to stop the execution by threatening retaliation, but he declined, and thereafter lived in several parts of the United States. He was a member of the Virginia conference of the Methodist church. For many years he was editor of “The Richmond Christian Advocate.”—His brother, William Wallace, clergyman, b. in Ashland, Va., 20 Dec., 1829, was graduated at Randolph-Macon college in 1850, and was a leader in the councils of his church. For many years he was editor of “The Richmond Christian Advocate.”—His brother, William Wallace, clergyman, b. in Ashland, Va., 20 Dec., 1829, was graduated at Randolph-Macon college in 1850, and was a leader in the councils of his church. For many years he was editor of “The Richmond Christian Advocate.”

DUNBAR, Thomas, British soldier, d. in 1767. He became colonel of the 48th foot, 29 April, 1752, was stationed in Nova Scotia, and joined Braddock’s expedition against Fort Duquesne. Braddock, by Washington’s advice, pressed on with 1,200 chosen men on 19 June, 1758, leaving Dunbar behind with the residue of the army. After the defeat of 9 July, Dunbar destroyed his remaining artillery, burned stores and baggage worth £100,000, pretending that it was done by Braddock’s orders, and ignominiously retreated. Dunbar was made lieutenant-governor of Gibraltar in 1756, and promoted to lieutenant-general, 18 Dec., 1760.

DUNBAR, Sir William, pioneer, b. in Scotland, about 1740; d. in Natchez, Miss., in 1810. He was educated at Glasgow and London, where his love of music, being compelled to ride in the cart with the friendship of Sir William Herschel. He came to Philadelphia for his health and in charge of a mercantile venture in 1771, afterward went to Pittsburg, and in 1773 formed a partnership with John Ross, a Scottish merchant of Philadelphia, for the purpose of opening a Western market in the British province of West Florida. He settled near Baton Rouge, La., and, after many fluctuations of fortune, finally removed to Natchez, where he cultivated a plantation called the “Forest.” He held the post of auditor under the New Orleans government, was a correspondent of Thomas Jefferson, Herschel, and Rittenhouse, and contributed numerous valuable papers to the transactions of the American philosophical society of Philadelphia, of which he was a member.

DUNBAR, James, soldier, b. in Cornwall, N. Y., in September, 1810; d. in Mobile, Ala., 3 July, 1849. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1834, and became 2d lieutenant in the 3d artillery. After serving a year on garrison duty in Savannah, Ga., he became assistant professor of mathematics in military academy. This office he relinquished to engage in the Florida war, and was wounded at Ouhlalacoochee. He became lieutenant in November, 1886, and thereafter served on frontier and garrison duty till 1845. In April, 1846, he was made captain, and subsequently participated in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, and Molino del Rey; the assault of Chapultepec, and the capture of Mexico, receiving the brevets of major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel. From 1849 till his death he was inspector-general, with the rank of colonel.

DUNBAR, James Armstrong, clergyman, b. in Norfolk, Va., 14 April, 1830; d. in Ashland, Va., 23 Sept., 1877. His father, David Dunbar, was a graduate of the University of Glasgow, emigrated to the United States, and for forty years was professor of ancient languages in Randolph-Macon college, and at Oxford, S. C. James was graduated at Randolph-Macon in 1849, and joined the Virginia conference of the Methodist church. During the civil war he was pastor of the Broad street church in Richmond, and for years his this period preserved a conservative attitude, never permitting politics to enter into his religious discussions, and endeavoring in every way, after the struggle, to promote good feeling between the sections. From 1888 until his death he was president of Randolph-Macon college, and was a leader in the councils of his church. For many years he was editor of “The Richmond Christian Advocate.”—His brother, William Wallace, clergyman, b. in Ashland, Va., 20 Dec., 1829, was graduated at Randolph-Macon college in 1850, and was a leader in the councils of his church. For many years he was editor of “The Richmond Christian Advocate.”

DUNBAR, James Henry, lawyer, b. in Haverhill, Mass., 5 Dec., 1793; d. there, 8 Feb., 1868. He was graduated at Phillips Exeter academy and at Harvard in 1812. After studying law with Leverett Sultane he joined his law firm and the friendship of Sir William Herschel. He came to Philadelphia for his health and in charge of a mercantile venture in 1771, afterward went to Pittsburg, and in 1773 formed a partnership with John Ross, a Scottish merchant of Philadelphia, for the purpose of opening a Western market in the British province of West Florida. He settled near Baton Rouge, La., and, after many fluctuations of fortune, finally removed to Natchez, where he cultivated a plantation called the “Forest.” He held the post of auditor under the New Orleans government, was a correspondent of Thomas Jefferson, Herschel, and Rittenhouse, and contributed numerous valuable papers to the transactions of the American philosophical society of Philadelphia, of which he was a member.

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can Baptist missionary union, a trustee of Newton theological seminary, and from 1835 till his death a fellow of Brown university, which gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1861. He was actively connected with the state militia, attaining the rank of colonel, and was also a commissioner of bankruptcy in 1841—1844. Sam D. D., in Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 19, 1838, was graduated at Brown in 1860, and at Rochester theological seminary in 1866. In the interval between his college and theological courses he spent a year in travel and some time in the Union army as captain of the 50th Massachusetts regiment. In 1867 he was ordained as pastor of the Erie street Baptist church, Cleveland, Ohio. In 1875 he accepted a call to the Ninth street church, Cincinnati, and remained there till 1888, when he became pastor of the 2d Baptist church in Rochester. N. Y. In 1885 he was called to the presidency of Vassar college, but declined, continuing his pastorate in Rochester. The University of Chicago gave him the degree of D. D. in 1878.

DUNCAN, John M., clergyman, b. in 1786; d. in 1823. He was an English clergyman who travelled extensively in the United States, and published several books, among which are "Creeds and Confessions of Faith," "Moral Government of God," and "Sabbath among the Papists." He was ordained in 1804. He was ordained in 1806. In 1808 he was appointed the first clerk of the United States District Court, and in 1809 he was appointed to the office of collector of the port of Philadelphia. He was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature in 1823 and 1829, and was elected to the United States Congress in 1831.

DUNCAN, Johnson Kelly, soldier, b. in York, Pa., 19 March, 1827; d. in Knoxville, Ky., 18 Dec., 1892. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1853, and became a lieutenant in the 3d artillery, serving in the Florida hostilities against the Seminole Indians. From 1850 till 1853 he was attached to Forts Sullivan and Preble in Maine, on garrison duty, and was then assistant on the Northern Pacific railroad exploration till December, 1854. He resigned from the army in January, 1855, and became superintendent of repairs in New Orleans, in charge of the branch mint, marine hospital, quarantine warehouse, and Pas à l'Outre boarding station. From 1859 till 1860 he was professionally occupied as civil engineer, surveyor, and appraiser, in New Orleans, becoming also, in 1860, chief engineer of the board of public works of the state of Louisiana. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the Confederate army as colonel, but was appointed brigadier-general from Louisiana, and commanded Forts Jackson and St. Philip at the time of their capture by Admiral Farragut, on 25 April, 1862, and became a prisoner of war.

DUNCAN, Joseph, governor, b. in Paris, Ky., 22 Feb., 1789; d. in Jacksonville, Ill., 15 Jan., 1844. He received an excellent education and studied law. During the war of 1812 he served as lieutenant in the U. S. infantry, and distinguished himself especially in the defence of Fort Stephenson under Maj. George Croghan, receiving the testimonial of a sword from congress. Subsequently he settled in Kaskaskia, where he practised his profession, and was made major in 1813. He was elected governor of Illinois, holding that office till 1838. He then retired to his home in Jacksonville, in 1829, and continued there till his death.

DUNCAN, Thomas, soldier, b. in Kaskaskia, Ill., 14 April, 1819; d. in Washington, D. C., 7 Jan., 1897. He early became a soldier, and served as a private in the Illinois mounted volunteers in 1832, during the Black Hawk war. Subsequently he was connected for some years with military expeditions, and in 1846 was appointed from Illinois as 1st lieutenant in the U. S. mounted rifles, and served in the Mexican War. He served many years in the 5th Missouri, and was engaged in the siege and surrender of Vera Cruz. Later he was on recruiting duty, was promoted captain in March, 1848, and was on garrison duty at various points till 1856. He was stationed with his forces during the civil war, and had commanded of Fort Burgevine, Fort Massachusetts, Fort Garland, and Fort Union, participated in the Navajo expedition of 1858, defeated the Comanche Indians in the action at Hatch's Ranch in May, 1861, and became major of his regiment in June, 1861. During the civil war he had command of Fort Craig in New Mexico, was in charge of the cavalry forces at the battle of Valverde, N. M., and of his regiment in the action in Albuquerque, N. M., where a portion of his skull was carried away by a cannon-ball. He was assistant provost-marshal of the district of Nashville till September, 1868. He then was ordered to the Department of the Platte, was stationed successively at Fort McPherson and Fort D. A. Russell, and was afterward in charge of the construction of Sedgwick barracks, till November, 1871. Failing health compelled him to obtain sick leave till January, 1873, when he was retired from active service. Col. Dun- can received several brevets, including that of brigadier-general, for his services during the civil war.

DUNCAN, William, soldier, b. in Allegheny city, Pa., 14 Oct., 1772; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 16 Feb., 1864. In early youth he settled in Philadelphia, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. During the war of 1812 he was superintendent of U. S. military stores, and was stationed at the naval station in Philadelphia, holding the office of adjutant-general during 1813-4. Later he was one of Gov. Simon Synder's special aides, and commanded a brigade at Camp Dupont, near Wilmington, Del., when Philadelphia was threatened by the British. Before their defeat at Baltimore he was one of the men who was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature. In 1829 he became surveyor of customs of Philadelphia, and held that office for two terms. He was a brigadier-general of the Pennsylvania volunteers, and was one of the founders of Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia.

DUNCAN, William Cheel, clergyman, b. in New York city, 24 Jan., 1824; d. in New Orleans, La., 1 May, 1864. His father was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and emigrated to this country in early life. During the childhood of his son he moved to Grenada, Miss. William Cheel was graduated at Columbia in 1843, studied divinity at Hamilton theological seminary, and returned to the south in 1847. There he established, at New Orleans, the "Southwestern Baptist Chronicle," a religious weekly, to which he contributed largely. He was ordained in 1848, but, although preaching constantly, accepted no pastoral charge, devoting his entire time to his paper. In 1851, his health entirely failing him, he sailed for Europe, and spent nearly a year in Italy. On his return to New Orleans, convalescent, he was elected to the professorship of Greek and Latin in the University of Louisiana. Three years later he became pastor of the Coliseum place Baptist church in New Orleans, where he continued for six years, although twice compelled to visit Texas for his health. In 1861
his outspoken loyalty to the national government alienated the feelings of his people, and he was forced to go to the north, leaving his family. In the summer of 1862, after the occupation of the city by the Union forces, Dr. Duncan returned to New Orleans and engaged in secular occupations, especially as a newspaperman. He later promoted the return of Louisiana to the Union. Though suffering from consumption, which resulted fatally, he labored, with pen and voice, for this result, and before his death had the satisfaction of seeing its accomplishment. Columbia gave him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1882, which was conferred on him by John the Baptist," based on a monograph by Von Rohden (New York, 1853); "History of the Baptists for the First Two Centuries of the Christian Era" (1857); and "The Tears of Jesus" (1859).

DUNCAN, William Stevens, physician, b. in Brownsville, Fayette co., Pa., 24 May, 1834. He studied at Mount Union college, Ohio, was graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1856, and settled in Brownsville. He served as a volunteer surgeon in the national service. In 1863 he was captured, but soon escaped. Dr. Duncan has accomplished numerous difficult surgical operations, including herniomyotonia nine times and trephining seven times. Besides contributions to journals, he has published "Medical Delusions" (1889) and "Medical Journal of Pennsylvania, 1823-1888, 12 vols., 1884-1887.

DUNAS, Francis, British soldier, b. in England about 1750; d. in January, 1824. He entered the British army as ensign in the 1st guards in April, 1775, and served through the Revolutionary war. In January, 1778, he became captain, and participated in the battle of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, and the reduction of the forts on the Delaware. He joined Lord Cornwallis in 1780 and was made lieutenant-colonel. At Guilford and Yorktown he commanded the advance guard. He served in Martinique in 1795, and was governor of the Cape of Good Hope in 1796-1803. In 1813 he was made a general in the army.

DUNAS, James, banker, b. in Alexandria, Va., in 1788; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 4 July, 1863. He early settled in Philadelphia, where he became a banker, and was president of the Pennsylvania bank. Mr. Dunas was prominent in many local enterprises, and at the time of his death was president of the Pennsylvania horticultural society.

DUNGLISON, Robley, physician, b. in Kewick, England, 4 Jan., 1798; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 1 April, 1869. He received the degree of M. D. in London in 1819, and from the University of Erlangen in 1823, settled in London, and began the practice of his profession, and also edited the London "Medical Repository" and the "Medical Intelligence": but in 1824, at the invitation of Thomas Jefferson, he came to the United States, and from that year till 1833 was professor of medicine in the University of Virginia. He then accepted the professorship of materia medica and therapeutics in the University of Maryland, and in 1836 that of the institutes of medicine in Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia. He has been thirty years, during a large portion of which time he was dean of the faculty; and the extraordinary success of this institution was largely due to the attractive course of lectures and to the remarkable tact and practical sagacity with which he administered its affairs. He was a careful student of materia medica and general literature, and enjoyed a high reputation for benevolence, which was especially exercised in giving time and services to the Philadelphia institution for the blind. Much of his attention was directed in later years to this cause, and he was very successful in promoting the printing of books in raised letters for the use of the blind. Dr. Dunlington was president of the Musical fund society of Philadelphia, vice-president of the Pennsylvania institution for the blind and of the American philanthropists, and promoter of a number of literary and scientific societies. In 1825 he received the degree of LL. D. from Yale. He translated and edited a number of foreign works, including Magendie's "Formulare," the "Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine" of Drs. Forbes, Tweedie, and Conolly, and was editor of "John the Baptist," based on a monograph by Von Rohden (New York, 1853); "History of the Baptists for the First Two Centuries of the Christian Era" (1857); and "The Tears of Jesus" (1859).

—His son, Richard James, physician, b. in Baltimore, Md., 18 Nov., 1834, was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1852, and at Jefferson medical college in 1856, settled in Philadelphia, and entered on an extensive practice. During the civil war he was acting assistant surgeon in the U. S. army, and on duty in various military hospitals in Philadelphia. In 1879 he was elected president of the Albion society, and attending physician to the Pennsylvania institution for the instruction of the blind, as also to the Burd orphan asylum. He is a member of many medical societies in the United States and Europe, and has contributed valuable papers to the "North American Medico-Chirurgical Review," among which may be mentioned "Observations on the Deaf and Dumb" (1858) and "Statistics of Insanity in the United States" (1860), both of which appeared in pamphlet-form. In 1861, a series of articles on the "Public Medical Libraries of Philadelphia" for the Philadelphia "Medical Times" in 1872, and "Letters on Medical Centennial Affairs" for the "New York Medical Record" in 1876. He has edited his father's "History of Medicine" (1872); the "Medical Dictionary," thirteenth edition (1874); and translated from the French Guersant's "Surgical Diseases of Children" (1873).

DUNHAM, Carroll, physician, b. in New York city, 20 Oct., 1828; d. in Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., 19 Feb., 1877. He was graduated at Columbia in 1847, and at the College of physicians and surgeons, New York, in 1850; and in 1852 began practice in Brooklyn. In 1858 he removed to Newburgh, and in 1868 to Irvington. He was president of the American institute of homoeopathy, and for many years dean of the New York homoeopathic medical college. Dr. Dunham was at one time physician to the homoeopathic convention held in Philadelphia, Pa., he was actively engaged in its behalf, and subsequently compiled the proceedings for publication. He has contributed to periodicals, and published "Homoeopathy and the Science of Therapeutics" (1877) and "Lectures on the Elements of Materia Medica" (1879).

DUNHAM, William Russell, physician, b. in Chesterfield, Cheshire co., N. H., 15 Dec., 1833. He studied at Berkshire medical college, Massachusetts, and at Harvard university, being graduated at the
latter in 1865. He first practised at Westmoreland, N. H., but removed to Keene, in the same state, in 1871. He held various offices on the board from April, 1882, to June, 1885, and is now (1887) medical director of the Granite state mutual aid association. He has been a member of the Connecticut river valley medical society, and also its president. He is the author of "Theory of Medical Science: The Doctrine of an Inherent Power in Medicine a Fallacy," which claims that a revolution in medical philosophy is imperative in order to harmonize with the correct theory of vital force. He is skilled in the science of astronomy, and has invented an ingenious contrivance exposing the planets.

DUNKIN, Christopher, Canadian statesman, b. 24 Sept., 1811; d. in Montreal, 6 Jan., 1880. He was educated at the universities of London and Glasgow, emigrated to the United States, and became a teacher of Greek at Harvard in 1834. In 1838 he gave up his tutorship and removed to Canada. He edited the Montreal "Morning Chronicle" from May, 1837, until the following summer, and on the consummation of the union of Upper and Lower Canada he received an appointment under the government, which he retained until May, 1847, when he was convicted for forgery and was admitted to the bar of Lower Canada in 1846. In 1857 he was elected to parliament for Drummond and Arthabaska, which he represented until 1861, when he was defeated. In 1863 he was elected for Brome, and was re-elected in 1867 and 1874. In 1868 he became provincial treasurer of Quebec, and in 1869 entered the Dominion cabinet as minister of agriculture and statistics, holding this portfolio until 1871, when he was appointed puisne judge of the superior court of Quebec, and in 1873 chief justice of Canada. He was a member of the council of public instruction from 1856 till 1859, and was also a lieutenant-colonel in the Montreal light infantry. During his parliamentary career he was the means of securing much beneficial legislation, but the measure with which he was most intimately connected bears his name, and is known as the "Dunkin Tenement Act of 1864."

DUNLAP, Alexander, physician, b. in Brown county, Ohio, 12 Jan., 1815. He was graduated at Miami university in 1836, and at Cincinnati medical college in 1839, and practised in Greenfield, Brown county, Ohio. He was one of the first surgeons in the country to perform the difficult operation of ovariotomy, and since 1843 has performed it over 100 times, successfully in seventy-five per cent. of his cases. He was a member of the International medical congress in Philadelphia in 1876, vice-president of the American medical association in 1877, and has contributed to the literature of his profession.

DUNLAP, Andrew, lawyer, b. in Salem, Mass., in 1794; d. there in 1853. He was graduated at Harvard in 1813, studied law in Salem, was admitted to the bar there, becoming distinguished in his profession. He removed to Boston in 1820, and was U.S. district attorney for Massachusetts from 1829 till just before his death. He published two fourth-of-July orations (1819 and 1822), his speech in favor of the practice of the law at Harvard in 1838, and "Admiralty Practice in Civil Cases of Maritime Jurisdiction" (Philadelphia, 1836; 2d ed., New York, 1850), which was "pronounced by competent judges to be learned, accurate, and well digested."

- His son, Samuel Fales, lawyer, b. in Boston, Mass.; was graduated at Harvard in 1847, and has published "Origin of Ancient Names" (Cambridge, 1856) and "Vestiges of the Spirit-
doin college, collector of Portland in 1848-9, and postmaster of Brunswick in 1853-7. Gov. Dunlap was a prominent freemason, being the head of the order in the United States for nine consecutive years. An address delivered by him at the triennial meeting of the general grand chapter of the United States at Harvard was published (1859).

DUNLAP, William, artist, b. in Perth Amboy, N. J., in 1766; d. in New York city, 28 Sept., 1858. He came to the city of New York in 1777, and began to paint portraits, and in 1789 finished a likeness of Washington. In 1784 he went to London, where for several years he studied with Benjamin West. Returning to the United States, Mr. Dunlap became engaged in various artistic, dramatic, and other literary work. In 1789 "The Father," one of his best plays, was produced on the stage. In 1796 he became connected with Hallam and Hodgkinson in the management of the old John street theatre, and in 1798 assumed the management of the Park theatre, where, early in the season, his tragedy "André" was successfully performed. During his administration, numerous improvements, alterations, adaptations, and translations of German and other foreign authors were successfully produced, many of which were published in pamphlet-form, and held the stage in after years. Mr. Dunlap, as manager and co-manager of the Park theatre for several seasons, until he was overtaken by financial ruin. In 1814-'16 he served as assistant paymaster general of the district on 3 Oct., 1845, and was chief justice from 27 Nov., 1855, till 1863, when the court was abolished. Judge Dunlap's opinions often attracted attention in England and other foreign countries.

DUNLOP, James, jurist, b. in Georgetown, D. C., 28 March, 1793; d. there, 6 May, 1873. He was graduated at Princeton in 1811, studied law with Francis S. Key, whose partner he afterward became, and was as district attorney in his place when Mr. Key was called away on business in 1833. He was recorder of Georgetown till 27 Dec., 1838, when he was appointed judge of the criminal court for the District of Columbia. He was made assistant judge of the U. S. circuit court for that district on 3 Oct., 1845, and was chief justice from 27 Nov., 1855, till 1863, when the court was abolished. Judge Dunlap's opinions often attracted attention in England and other foreign countries.

DUNLOP, James, lawyer, b. in Chambersburg, Pa., in 1795; d. in Baltimore, Md., 9 April, 1836. He was graduated at Dickinson college in 1812, studied law, and became prominent in his profession. He was a member of the state senate in 1823, and was twice in the lower house of the legislature subsequent to that time. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1833, removed in that year to Pittsburg, and in 1835 to Philadelphia. Mr. Dunlop was a tireless student, and was noted for his caustic wit. Though a formidable opponent, he was very courteous in manner. He was opposed to slavery, and often aided fugitives to escape, once buying a negro and setting him free. He made a visit to Baltimore. He published "Laws of Pennsylvania in 1700-1853," chronologically arranged, with notes and references to decisions of the supreme court (3d ed., Philadelphia, 1853); "Digest of the General Laws of the United States," and wrote an elaborate essay on the "Boundaries of Pennsylvania and Maryland," in vol. i. of the State historical society's collections.

DUNLOP, William, Scottish educator, b. in Scotland about 1650; d. there in March, 1700. He years ago, Memoirs of a Water-Drinker." (1836); "History of New York, for Schools" (1887); and "New Netherlands, Province of New York." (1840).

DUNLAVY, James, soldier, b. in Decatur coun-
y, Ind., 4 Feb., 1844. His father was a prominent democratic politician in Indiana. He enlisted as a private in the 12th Iowa cavalry, was enlisted in the 3d Iowa cavalry, and served in Tennessee, Missouri, and Georgia till the close of the civil war. During the battle of Mine Creek, Kansas, 23 Oct., 1864, when alone and wounded in one arm, he captured the Federal Gen. Marma-
duke. After the war he entered Keesler, Iowa, medical college, was graduated in 1870, and is now (1887) practising his profession at Stiles, Iowa.

DUNLOP, George Kelly, P. E. bishop, b. in county Tyrone, Ireland, 10 Nov., 1830. He was educated at the Royal college of Dungannon, and at Queen's university, Galway, where he graduated with honors in 1852. He came to the United States in October of the same year, was ordained deacon by Bishop Hawks, in Palmyra, Mo., 3 Dec., 1854, and priest in St. Louis, by the same prelate, 7 Aug., 1866. Dr. Dunlop was a missionary at St. Charles, Mo. He then became rector of Christ church, Lexington, Mo., and seven years afterward rector of Grace church, Kirkwood. This latter place he held until his election to a bishopric. He was active in diocesan affairs, was a member of the standing committee, and deputy to the general convention. Dr. Dunlop was selected by the general convention of 1880 for missionary bishop of New Mexico and Arizona, and was consecrated in Christ church, St. Louis, Mo., 21 Nov., 1880. The same year he received the degree of S. T. D. from the University of Utrecht, in Holland.

DUNLOP, James, jurist, b. in Georgetown, D. C., 28 March, 1793; d. there, 6 May, 1873. He was graduated at Princeton in 1811, studied law with Francis S. Key, whose partner he afterward became, and was as district attorney in his place when Mr. Key was called away on business in 1833. He was recorder of Georgetown till 27 Dec., 1838, when he was appointed judge of the criminal court for the District of Columbia. He was made assistant judge of the U. S. circuit court for that district on 3 Oct., 1845, and was chief justice from 27 Nov., 1855, till 1863, when the court was abolished. Judge Dunlap's opinions often attracted attention in England and other foreign countries.
was educated at Glasgow university and was licensed as a minister, but took part in the insurrection of 1679, and subsequently joined the emigrants who colonized Carolina. Here he continued preaching at intervals till 1682, when he returned to Scotland, and was appointed by King William principal of Glasgow university, where he remained until his death, supporting its interests with dignity and zeal. — His son, Alexander, b. in Carolina in 1684; d. in Scotland in 1742, became professor of mathematics in Glasgow university, and afterward published a grammar of that language (1736) that was long held in esteem.

DUNLOP, William, Canadian physician, b. in Greenock, Scotland, about 1785; d. in Canada in 1848. He was educated as a physician, served as a regimental surgeon in the war with the United States in 1812—5, and in India; published a book, founded a newspaper, lectured, and engaged in other enterprises before he came to Canada in 1826 with John Galt, the Scottish novelist. He was a contributor to "Blackwood's Magazine," and had been intimately known to Sir Walter Scott. He was a son, Maginn, Hogg, and others mentioned in "The Recreations of Christopher North." After arriving in Canada he contributed to this magazine "The Autobiography of a Rat," and wrote much for the local literature of political topics. In 1836 he founded the Toronto literary club, before which he frequently lectured. The first parliament after the union of Upper and Lower Canada met in 1841 at Kingston, and Dunlop was returned to it for Huron, which he represented until his resignation in 1847. He was a member from

DUNMORE, John Murray, Earl, royal governor of Virginia, b. in 1732; d. in Ramsgate, England, in May, 1806. He was descended, in the female line, from the house of Stuart; succeeded to the peerage in 1759; was appointed governor of New York in 1770, and of Virginia in July, 1771. On his arrival at Williamsburg in 1772 he dissolved the Virginia assembly; and in May, 1774, he again dissolved the same body, because it resolved to keep the first of June, the day for closing the port of Boston, as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer. On 9 April, Lord Dunmore caused the removal of the powder from the magazine at Williamsburg, on board an English ship. This incensed the people, and they took arms under Patrick Henry. Lord Dunmore, becoming alarmed at this action, convened the council, but nothing changed Henry's purpose. Lady Dunmore was sent on board the "Fowey" man-of-war, and the governor issued a proclamation against "a certain Patrick Henry" and his "deluded followers," but upon the receipt of the news from Lexington he fled to Fort Johnston, sending his wife to New York. In 1776, when the British army arrived in New York, Lord Dunmore was joined by a few loyalists, and carried on a petty warfare, plundering the inhabitants on the James and York rivers, and carrying off their slaves. On 9 Dec., his followers suffered a severe defeat at the battle of Great Bridge, and shortly afterward he burned Norfolk, then the most populous and flourishing town of Virginia. He was afterward obliged to take refuge on board his fleet, which was driven by well-placed batteries from one place to another, till he anchored near the mouth of the Potomac. Continuing his predatory warfare, he established himself early in June on Gwynn island, in the Chesapeake, there vainly awaiting aid, but was dislodged by the Virginians in July, being wounded in the leg. Washington said, in December, 1775, "I do not think that forcing his lordship on shipboard is sufficient. Nothing less than depriving him of life or liberty will secure peace to Virginia, as motives of resentment actuate his conduct to a degree equal to the total destruction of that colony." Lord Dunmore with his retinue continued during a part of 1776 on the coasts and rivers of Virginia, but, after various distressing adventures, he burned the smaller vessels, and sent the remainder to the West Indies. In 1779 his name appears in the confiscation act of New York. He returned to Great Britain, and was appointed governor of the Bermudas. — His wife, Elizabeth, d. at Southwood house, near Ramsgate, England, in 1818, was the daughter of the Earl of Galloway.

DUNN, John Henry, Canadian statesman, d. in London, England, 21 April, 1864. He came to Canada in 1829, and, having been appointed receiver-general and a member of the legislative and executive councils of Upper Canada, retained those offices till the union of the provinces in 1840. — His son, Alexander Roberts, b. in Canada; d. about 1867, entered the army, and served in the Crimean war. He was a lieutenant of horse in the 11th, Lord Cardigan's, hussars, rode in the celebrated charge of the light brigade at Balaklava, and was specially selected by his surviving comrades as the most deserving of them all to receive the Victoria crosses. In 1856 he went to Toronto, Canada, and in June, 1859, together with Baron de Rotenburg, became attached to the 100th, or Prince of Wales's, royal Canadian regiment. Subsequently he was stationed with his regiment at Gibraltar, and, on the retirement of the commander, was appointed lieutenant-colonel.

DUNN, Oscar, Canadian journalist, b. in Côteau du Lac, Quebec, in 1844; d. in the city of Quebec, 15 April, 1885. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar, but never practised, drifted into journalism, and wrote articles for all Canadian papers. His brother St. Hyacinthe, of which paper he became editor. Subsequently he resided in Paris, France, and contributed to the editorial columns of the "Journal." On his return to Canada he became editorially connected with "La Minerve," of Montreal, and also edited "L'Ouest Canadien," a weekly paper, for a time one of the editors and directors of "La revue Canadienne." He became librarian to the department of public instruction of Quebec, and held the office of secretary of that department at the time of his death. He wrote primarily on national, religious, and political topics, which were widely read, and was the author of a "Glossaire Franco-Canadien," a second edition of which he was preparing at the time of his death.

DUNN, Oscar James, lieutenant-governor of Louisiana, b. in Louisiana in 1820; d. in New Orleans, 20 Nov., 1871. He was born a slave, and as soon as he was old enough to do manual labor was purchased by a firm in the plastering trade, but after reaching his majority ran away from his owners. When Gen. Butler entered New Orleans he enlisted in the 7th Mississippi, a conscripted regiment, and was raised in Louisiana, and reached a captaincy, the highest rank then permitted to his race. When an incompetent person was promoted over him to the rank of major, he resigned his commission. After the war Capt. Dunn was active in promoting the reconstruction of his state. He had acquired wealth, and in 1868 became lieutenant-governor of Louisiana. John R. Lynch, then secretary of state of Mississippi, in an oration delivered at his funeral, said: "There now lie before us the remains of the first colored man who ever held an executive office in this country."
DUNN, Thomas, Canadian legislator, b. in 1750; d. in Quebec, 15 April, 1818. As a senior member of the Executive council of Lower Canada he assumed the administration of the government on the departure of Sir R. S. Milnes in 1805, and again became president on the recall of Lord Craig, performing this function until the arrival of Sir George Prevost in 1811. During the time that he held office he permitted Monsieur Panet to be elected to the codutiorship, and both then and afterwards to bend his best efforts to the disabilities which the Roman Catholic clergy suffered. He was also a puissie judge of the court of king's bench, and a Lower Canadian seigneur.—His son, William, British soldier, b. in London, England, in 1787; d. 24 July, 1863, entered the army in 1803, served in the campaign in Italy, at the battle of Maida and capture of Scylla Castle in 1806, in the expedition to Egypt in 1807, and the campaigns in the Peninsula in 1810 and 1811. He served in Canada in 1814 during the war with the United States, and was present at the taking of Moose island and the occupation of Castine. In 1857 he retired from active service with the rank of major-general on full pay.

DUNN, Williamson, pioneer, b. near Danville, Ky., 25 Dec., 1781; d. in Hanover, Ind., 11 Nov., 1854. He removed to Indiana territory in 1809, settled as an early speaker. While in the state legislature he was appointed justice of the peace, and judge of the court of common pleas of Jefferson county, in 1811, by Gen. Harrison, then governor of the territory. During the war of 1812 he was commissioned by President Madison captain of a company of rangers, an organization provided by congress for the protection of the frontier settlements, which he had in charge for two years. In 1814 Gov. Posey commissioned him an associate judge of the circuit court of Jefferson county. He held this office until 1816, when he entered the first legislature under the state constitution. He was one of the original members and first ruling elders of the Presbyterian church, organized in 1820 at Hanover, a village laid out on his farm. He was a representative in the first three legislatures of the state of Indiana, and was twice speaker. While in the state legislature he was virtually offered a seat in the U.S. senate, but declined. In 1833, having been appointed by President Monroe as register of the land office, he removed to the wilderness, and, in connection with Maj. Whitlock, the receiver, laid out the town of Crawfordsville. He was re-appointed register in 1837, retaining the office till 1899. He returned to Hanover in 1829, was one of the founders of Hanover college, to which he donated fifty acres of land, and served as one of its trustees for many years. He also gave to Wabash College the tract of land on which it was erected, and was a member of its first board of trustees. These colleges are indebted to him for their establishment. After his return to Jefferson county he was elected to the state senate, to fill an unexpired term, and in 1849 was a defeated candidate for the senate. He also served another term on the bench, to which he was re-elected, and held the office till the court was abolished. Judge Dunn began the movement that culminated in the election of Zachary Taylor to the presidency by the Whigs in 1848. Judge Dunn's unyielding devotion to conviction and to cost him his seat in the state senate. He was prominent in the councils of the Presbyterian church, and widely known as connected with the early history of Indiana.—His son, William McKee, lawyer, b. in Hanover, Jefferson co., Ind., 13 Dec., 1814. He was graduated at the Indiana state university in Bloomington in 1833, and was for three years principal of the preparatory department and professor of mathematics at Hanover college, Indiana. After a graduate course at Yale, where he received the degree of A. M. in 1838, he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1841, and practiced for many years in Madison, Ind. He was a member of the legislature in 1848, a delegate to the State constitutional convention in 1850, and was then chosen to congress as a Republican, serving from 1859 till 1863. It is said he broke out he was offered a colonelcy by Gov. Morton, a brigadiership by President Lincoln, but declined both. During his second term he was chairman of the committee on patents. He was defeated in the election for the following congress, and on 13 March, 1863, was appointed major and judge-advocate, U.S. volunteers, in the department of Missouri. On 22 June, 1864, he became colonel and assistant judge-advocate-general, U.S. army, and was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S. army, in March, 1865, for faithful, meritorious, and distinguished services in his department. On the retirement of Judge-advocate-general Holt, he was elected to the place. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia loyalists' convention of 1866. Gen. Dunn became judge-advocate-general, with the rank of brigadier-general, on 1 Dec., 1875, and on 22 Jan., 1881, was appointed judge of the United States district court. On the retirement of Judge-advocate-general Holt, he was elected to the place. He was a delegate to the National Republican convention at Philadelphia. He began the practice of law at Portland, Ore., in 1830, and served in the Union army as colonel of the 5th Maine infantry, and in 1862 was U.S. consul at Vera Cruz, Mex. He removed to Minnesota in 1863, was a member of the legislature there in 1867, and in 1867–70 was state superintendent of public instruction. He was the author of a number of important educational books. He was a member of the legislature there in 1867, and in 1869–70 was state superintendent of public instruction. He was the author of a number of important educational books.

DUNNELL, Mark Hill, congressman, b. in Buxton, Me., 2 July, 1823. He graduated at Waterville college (now Colby university) in 1849, and for five years was the principal of Norway and Hebron academies. He was a member of the lower house of the Maine legislature in 1854, and in 1855 of the state senate, and from that time till 1859 was state superintendent of common schools. In 1856 he was a delegate to the National Republican convention at Philadelphia. He began the practice of law at Portland, Ore., in 1830, and served in the Union army as colonel of the 5th Maine infantry, and in 1862 was U.S. consul at Vera Cruz, Mex. He removed to Minnesota in 1863, was a member of the legislature there in 1867, and in 1867–70 was state superintendent of public instruction. He was the author of a number of important educational books. He was the author of a number of important educational books.

DUNNING, Annie Ketchum, author, b. in New York city, 2 Nov., 1881. She is a daughter of Hiram Ketchum, a politician of some distinction; was educated in private schools in New York, and was for several years a pupil of John S. C. Abbott. She married Rev. Andrew Dunning, pastor of the Congregational church in Thompson, Conn., and to supplement his small salary wrote her first story, "Clementina's Mirror" (New York, 1867). She then became a writer for the Presbyterian board of publication, by which means part of the full number, and about fifty in number, have been published. Most of her books have been written under the pseudonym of "Nelie Grahame." Her books include "Whispers from Dreamland" (Philadelphia, 1861); "Mistaken" (New York, 1866); "First Glass of Wine" (Boston, 1860); "Betty's Jests" (1866); "Only a Penny" (Philadelphia, 1867); "Miss Latimer's Meetings" (1869); "Fred Wilson" (1870); "Mary's New Friends" (1871); "A Story of Four Lives, or Mistaken" (Boston, 1871).

DUNNING, Edward Osborne, Congregational minister, b. in 1810; d. in New Haven, Conn., 23 March, 1874. He was graduated at Yale in 1832, and at its theological department in 1835, and was settled as a pastor in Rome and in Canajoharie, N. Y., till 1846. He then accepted an.
appointment from the American Bible society as
their agent in the southern states, in which he
continued till the civil war, when he became a
champion in the army until, receiving his
appointment on 28 June, 1862, and was stationed at Cumberland,
Md., but returned to his work after the war.
He had become interested in exploring ancient mounds in
various parts of the south, and continued his
explorations till a few months before his death.
DUNNING, Francis Patterson, chemist, b.
in Baltimore, Md., 3 March, 1831. He was gradu-
ated at the University of Virginia in 1873, became
adjunct professor of analytical chemistry in that
year, and in 1885 was made professor of analytical
and agricultural chemistry. He was elected secre-
tary of the chemical section of the American asso-
ciation for the advancement of science in 1885,
and is a member of the American chemical society
and other scientific bodies. Prof. Dunington is the
author of numerous chemical investigations,
accounts of which have appeared in the "Chemical
News," "American Chemical Journal" the trans-
actions of various societies, and elsewhere.

DUNSTER, Edward Swift, physician, b. in
Springvale, York co., Me., 2 Sept., 1834. He is a
lineal descendant of Henry Dunster, the first presi-
dent of Harvard, was graduated from the institu-
tion of 1636. He received his medical degree from the
Yale College of physicians and surgeons in 1859, beginning prac-
tice in that city in 1860. He entered the army
as assistant surgeon in June, 1861, and served in
West Virginia and in the peninsular campaign,
acting as medical inspector and medical director of
hospitals while being ordered to Philadelphia,
Washington, and West Point, he resigned on 1
Feb., 1866, and resumed the practice of his profes-
sion in New York, making a specialty of obstet-
rics and the diseases of women and children. He
was editor of the "New York Medical Journal" in
1866-'72, resident physician in charge of hospitals
on Randall's island in 1869-'73, and professor of
obstetrics and the diseases of women and children
in the University of Vermont in 1869-'71.
He subsequently held the same chair in Long Island medical college, the medical school of
Dartmouth college, and since 1873 in the University of
Michigan. Among his contributions to professional
literature are papers on "Relations of the Medical
Profession to Modern Education": "Logic of
Medicine": "Notes on Double Monsters": "His-
tory of Americanism": "The Comparative Mor-
tality in Armies from Wounds and Disease": and
"History of Spontaneous Generation."

DUNSTER, Henry, educator, b. in Lancashire,
England, about 1612; d. in Scituate, Mass., 27 Feb.,
1659. He was educated at Cambridge, England,
in 1630-'4. Jeremy Taylor and John Milton being
among his fellow-students. He emigrated to this
country to escape persecution for nonconformity,
and was, soon after his arrival, chosen to be the first
president of Harvard college, that institution hav-
ing previously been under the charge of Nathaniel
Eaton, who bore the title of "professor," or "mas-
ter." Eaton had been appointed to the office
about 1637, but was removed on account of the
severity of his discipline. "President Dunster,"
says Quincy in his "History of Harvard Univer-
sity," may have been his real name, and he himself a
patron and president, for, poor as he was, he con-
tributed, at a time of the utmost need, 100 acres of
land toward the support of the college, "bes-
ides rendering it for a succession of years a series
of official services well directed, unwearyed
and altogether inestimable." He procured for the
charter of 1642, and undoubtedly secured that
of 1650, through his own petition. By his personal
efforts and sacrifices he built the president's house,
and used his influence with the general court for
the relief of the college in its dire necessity. After
laboring for fourteen years, he was induced to resign in October, 1654, the college authorities
having taken exception to his public proclamation,
in the Cambridge church, of which he was also
pastor, of certain doings that had arisen in his
mind as to the ritual of infant baptism. He was
indicted for the same offence by the grand jury,
sentenced to a public admonition, and laid under
bonds for good behavior. He was subsequently
presented by the same body for neglecting the
baptism of one of his children. After his resigna-
tion he removed to Scituate, where he was em-
ployed in the ministry till his death. By his last
will he ordered that his body should be buried in
Cambridge, and magnanimously bequeathed lega-
ces to the very persons who had been instrumental
in his removal from the presidency. He was
greatly esteemed for his extensive learning, his
sincere piety, and his modest and unobtrusive de-
portment. His knowledge of the oriental languages,
especially Hebrew, was remarkable, the new version
of the Psalms by Elliot, Weide, and Mather having
been submitted to him for revision. The "New
England Psalm-Book" (1640) was thus greatly en-
riched by his scholarship. Under his influence
Harvard took a high stand, and through his intell-
gent administration of its interests, as well as his
thorough educational methods, received an impulse
which is doubtless felt in the present day. Presi-
dent Dunster's life has been written by Rev. Jer-
emiah Chaplin, D. D. (Boston, 1872).

DUNTON, John, author, b. in Graffham, Hunt-
ingdonshire, England, 14 May, 1659; d. in New
England in 1736. He was apprenticed to a book-
seller in London, and emigrated to New England in
March, 1686, with a cargo of books. This
venture was unsuccessful, and he only remained
eight months in the colony. But he returned sub-
sequently, established himself in the bookselling
business, and, after twenty years devoted to this
pursuit, turned his attention to the authorship. In
1701 he was employed in the office of the "Post
Angel" newspaper. Later he began the publica-
tion of the "Athenian Mercury," republished under
the name of the "Athenian Oracle" (4 vols.). In
1766 appeared the "Life and Errors of John
Dunton," by himself, in which he is to be found.
Their lives and characters of more than 1,000 con-
temporary characters of literary eminence, and a
description of many of the ministers, booksellers,
and other citizens of Boston and Salem. His
"Letters from New England" were published by
the Prince society (1807).

DUPARQUET, James Diel, colonist, b. in
France about 1600; d. in Martinique, 8 Jan.,
1658. He was a nephew of Enambuc, founder of the
French colonies in the Antilles. The latter, feeling
his end approaching and wishing his
wealth and fame for the colony in Martinique, which he regarded as his
own work, sent Duparquet there in 1637. The
affability of the new governor gained the affection
of all the inhabitants, and his prudence brought
about a good understanding between the Caribs
and the French. Yr. of the French government,
ruining under his government, serious troubles
arose in the part of St. Christopher that belonged
to the French. The governor-general of the
Antilles, recently sent out by the king, found that
Poincy, who occupied this post, refused to sur-
render his authority to him. Duparquet went to
Guadeloupe in 1646 to take out a commission
from the new governor-general, who authorized him to show the orders of the king to Poincy. He endeavored to enforce his claim by arms, but was defeated and obliged to take refuge among the Tonicas, who surrendered him to Poincy, and he was kept a prisoner until the following year. He then set about founding a colony in Grenada, where the West India company had made several vain attempts at a settlement. The fame of his just dealing with the natives of Grenada had reached those of Grenada, who begged him to come among them. He arrived in Grenada in June, 1850, and Kaikrkan, a Carib chief, said that if he wanted to make himself master of their island he must consent to trade with them. Duparquet received the proposal joyfully, and agreed to give the inhabitants a certain quantity of glass beads, crystals, knives, and other wares in exchange for the island. When the bargain was concluded, he made the necessary arrangements for establishing the colony, and returned to Martinique. But the savages forgot their agreement, and attacked the French, who quickly reduced them to submission. Some time afterward the English of St. Lucia, whom Duparquet had vainly warned of the plots that the natives of that island were forming against them, were massacred, and so turned against the French, that a colony there, which rapidly became prosperous. Then he went to France and purchased the proprietorship of the three islands, the king appointing him his lieutenant-general. In 1854 he received hospitably and settled in Martinique a number of Dutch families who had been banished from Brazil. In 1856 he averted a famine in Guadeloupe, which had been devastated by a hurricane, by a seasonal supply of provisions. The expenses of his colony in Grenada absorbed a large part of his income and he was forced to a proposal for its purchase from Father Dutertre, who acted as agent in the matter for a M. de Cerrilac. The rest of his life was devoted to the people of Martinique, who repaid his zeal for their welfare with ingratitude during his life, but appreciated the qualities of the great

DU PERREY, Louis Isidore, French naval officer, b. in Paris, 21 Oct., 1780; d. there, 10 Sept., 1865. He entered the French navy in 1802, was promoted 2d lieutenant, and sailed in 1817 for a voyage round the world in the corvette " Uranie," which vessel was wrecked on the Malouine islands, and Duperré, picked up by an American vessel, returned to France, and was promoted to 1st lieutenant. In 1822 he received his commission as captain, and, in command of the corvette " La Coquille," sailed on a scientific expedition to the South American coasts and the Pacific ocean, from which he returned on 24 March, 1825. During that time he visited repeatedly the coasts of Chili and Peru, whence he sent to the navy department interesting reports upon the geology and institutions of those countries, and brought home more than a thousand zoological and botanical specimens. The observations of the pendulum taken during this voyage at many different points proved the flattening of the earth at the poles, and Duperré also determined the position of the magnetic poles and the Fig. 12. maps of the designations of the coast South American which are valued, especially one showing the bifurcation of the current at the mouth of the Plate. Duperré in 1836 was appointed officer of the Legion of Honor, and in 1843 a member of the French academy. He published "Voyage autour du Monde, etc., pendant les années 1823-3-4-5" (Paris, 1826-30).
ure, du commerce, et des finances” (1763-6), and from May, 1768, the “Éphémérides du citoyen,” the organ of the economists. To a minister of the questionable expediency of the Abbé Terray a man like Du Pont could not fail to be obnoxious, and in 1772 the publication of the “Éphémérides” was forbidden. Though persecuted at home, its editor received various tides and decorations from foreign princes, and in 1774 went to Poland, at the instance of King Stanislas-Augus-
tus, to organize a general system of national education. Later in the year, when Turgot sowed his emer-
ray as comptroller-general of the finances, Du Pont was named inspec-
tor-general of the new institution and ordered to return forthwith to France. At the head of the bureau in the minis-
try of finance, to which all affairs of importance were referred, he took a prominent part in all the measures of reform that Turgot instituted. The famous “Report on the Municipalities,” which was really the draft of a liberal constitution, was the work of Du Pont, though Turgot did not re-
main long enough in office to submit it to the king. Upon Turgot’s disgrace in 1776, Madame, his suc-
cessor, placed Du Pont upon the retired list and banished him to the country, where he busied him-
self with agricultural and literary pursuits until recalled to active duty in 1778 by Vergennes, who employed him in the task of negotiating with the English envoy, Dr. Hutton, the treaty of 1782 by which Great Britain formally recognized the inde-
pendence of the United States, and later in the still more delicate undertaking of arranging the terms of the commercial treaty that France and England signed in 1786. In recognition of these services he was appointed secretary-general of the assembly of notables in 1787, and drew up the various mes-
ures of reform that Calonne presented, the personal interference of Louis XVI. alone saving Du Pont from a second banishment after the fall of that minister. From 1772 till 1789 Du Pont’s principal works were a translation into French verse of a portion of Aristotel’s “Orlando Furioso” (1781); a memoir of Turgot (1782); and his “Let-
tre à la chambre du commerce de Normandie” (1786), in which he refuted the attacks on the Treaty of 1786. He was a member of the states-general from Nemours at the beginning of the Revolution, and later of the constituent assembly, of which he was twice elected president, and was one of the leaders of the moderate party that advocated a constitutional monarchy. His participation in the issue of an irredeemable paper currency nearly cost him his life at the hands of the mob, 10 Sept., 1790. After the dissolution of the assembly he edited the “Correspondance patriotique,” and published various pamphlets in the interest of law and order, among others his “Memorial” denouncing Péron, mayor of Paris. Du Pont was marked for destruction after 10 Aug., 1792, when he and his son were at the Tuileries among the armed defenders of the king, but escaped to the country being hidden in the observa-
tory for several weeks by the astronomer Bal-
ande, and while in concealment wrote his “Philo-
osophie de l’univers.” He was finally arrested and imprisoned, and only the death of Robespierre, 28 July, 1794, saved him from the guillotine. As soon as he was he was under constant pressure of the Jacobins, appearing in print with his “Plai-
doyer de Lycias,” which compared the enormities of the “terror” with an episode in Athenian his-
tory, and with his “Constitution pour la répub-
lque Française” (1785), and other productions. He was also founded and edited the “Historian,” a po-
litical journal. He was elected to the council of ancients in 1795, and became its president in 1797; but, when the Jacobins broke up the councils with Augereau’s troops, Du Pont was again imprisoned, his house and property being pillaged and de-
stroyed. In 1798 he emigrated with his family to this country, where he was received with much considera-
tion, and at Jefferson’s request prepared a work on national education in the United States (2d ed., 1813). The author’s plan, though not car-
ried out in the country for which it was intended, has been posthumously completed, the work turning to France in 1802, Du Pont de Nemours was instrumental in promoting the treaty of 1803, by which Louisiana was sold to the United States. He was strongly opposed to Napoleon, refusing to hold office under his government, but became presi-
dent of the Paris chamber of commerce and of several charitable institutions. Besides numerous scientific and literary papers for the French institu-
tion, of which he was a member, he published “Sur le droit de marque des cuirs” (1804); “Sur la banque de France” (1806), and “Les droits et bénéfices de la propriété; ou, Recueil des différends sujets” (1807). In 1814 he became sec-
retary of the provisional government that prepared the return of Louis XVIII., but when Napoleon escaped from Elba in 1815 Du Pont de Nemours rejoined his son in America. His last work was “Examen des altérations qui se sont opérées en l’histoire” (Paris, 1817).—His son, Victor Marie, b. in Paris, France, 1 Oct., 1767; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 30 Jan., 1827, entered the diplomatic service in 1787 as attaché of the French legation to the United States, where he remained for several years. In 1795, when the United States was in a state of war, he was appointed secretary-general of the assembly, and the same year was appointed French consul at Charleston, S. C. He was promoted to consul-general of France at New York in 1798; but the president refused him an appointment on account of the grave difficulties that had arisen with the French republic. Returning to Europe, he left the government service and emi-
gated to the United States, arriving in Newport, R. I., 1 Jan., 1800, with his father and brother. In con-
nection with the former he founded the business house of Du Pont de Nemours, fils et cie., of New York, which was very successful until ruined by heavy advances made to refit and provision the French squadron from Santo Domingo, payment of the drafts on the French treasury being refused by order of Napoleon, who saw a favorable oppor-
tunity of stigmatizing opposition. His brother Du Pont went to Angelica, N. Y., and three years later joined his brother near Wilmington, Del., where he established a cloth manufactury, in which, later, he was assisted by his eldest son, Charles Irénée Du Pont. Victor Du Pont was a member of the House of Representatives of the bank of the United States, and lived in Dela-
ware till his death.—Another son, Elenthré
Irénée, b. in Paris, France, 24 June, 1771; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 31 Oct., 1834. His tastes turned early toward scientific pursuits, and his father's friend, Lavoisier, the eminent chemist, whom Tur- got had made superintendent of the government powder works, took him under his wing and secured his reversion to that important post. This led to his going to the royal mills at Essonne to acquire a practical knowledge of the manufacture of gunpowder, where he remained until the French Revolution seemingly changed his whole career. He was appointed, in 1791, to take charge of the printing and publishing house that his father had established, and found himself conducting a great business almost alone. He was three times imprisoned, and was in the utmost peril after 10 Aug., 1792, when he and his father were at the Tuileries among the armed supporters of Louis XVI. When the Jacobins, beaten at the polls, called in Augereau's soldiers to overthrow the government, 5 Sept., 1793, his father was imprisoned, and the printing-house was sacked and destroyed. The family sailed for the United States in 1796. Some months after his arrival an accidental circumstance called Irénee du Pont's attention to the bad quality of the gunpowder made in this country, and gave him the first idea of erecting works for its manufacture. He went back to France in 1801, and to Essonne to procure plans and models, returning to the United States in August with some of the machinery. Thomas Jefferson was very anxious that the works should be built in Virginia; but there, as in Maryland, Irénee Du Pont was deterred by the institution of slavery and its effects upon the white race. In June, 1802, he bought a tract of land, with water-power, on the Brandywine river, near Wilmington, Del., arrived there with his family on 19 July, and set to work at once. After many disappointments and losses, his energy and courage surmounted every obstacle. His works, the largest of their kind in the country at the time of his sudden death from cholera, have been greatly increased under the management of his sons, Alfred Victor (1798-1858), Henry, and Alexis Iré- né (1814-1887), and of his grandson, Eléuthérate Iré (1829-1877). Lambert, 1831-1858, Francis Gurney, Henry Alderson, and William. Since 1850 the business has been under the direction of Henry Du Pont, second son of its founder, b. near Wilmington, Del., 8 Aug., 1812, a graduate of the U. S. military academy.—Samuel Franges, naval officer, son of Victor Marie du Pont de Nemours, b. at Bergen Point, N. J., 27 Sept., 1803; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 23 June, 1863. He was appointed a midshipman in the navy from the state of Delaware in December, 1815, his first sea service being on the "Franklin," in the European squadron. In 1821 he served for a year on the "Constitution," after which he was attached to the "Congress" in the West Indies and on the coast of Brazil. He was in the Mediterranean in 1824 on the "North Carolina," of which vessel he became sailing-master, and on the "Lamuse," commanded the "Porpoise," to which he was ordered soon after his promotion as lieutenant, 28 April, 1826. He was attached to the "Ontario" in 1829, made another three years' cruise in European waters, and from 1833 till 1838 was executive officer of the "War- ren," and of the Constellation, and commanding the "Grampus" and the "Warren" in the Gulf of Mexico. In the latter year he joined the "Ohio," the flagship of Com. Hull, in the Mediterranean squadron, his cruise ending in 1841. He was promoted commander in 1842, and sailed for China on the "Perry," but a severe illness forced him to give up his command and return home. In 1845 he was ordered to the Pacific as commander of the "Congress," the flagship of Com. Stockton. When they reached California the Mexican war had begun, and Du Pont was at once assigned to the command of the "Cyane," 23 July, 1846. With this ves- sel he captured San Diego, took possession of La Paz, the capital of Lower California, spiked the guns of San Blas, and entered the harbor of Guay- mas, burning two gun-boats and cutting out a Mexican brig under a heavy fire. These operations cleared the Gulf of California of hostile ships, thirty of which were taken or destroyed. He took part in the capture of Mazatlan under Com. Shubrick, 11 Nov., 1847, leading the line of boats that entered the main harbor. On 15 Feb., 1848, he landed at San José with a naval force, and engaged a large body of Mexicans, marching three miles inland and successfully relieving Lieut. Heywood's detachment, which was closely besieged in the Mission-house and about to surrender. Later he led, or sent out, various expeditions into the interior, which co-operated with Col. Burton and Lieut. (afterward General) Henry W. Halleck, who were moving southward, clearing the country of hostile troops and taking many prisoners. He was or- dered home in 1848, became captain in 1853, and two years later went on special service to China in command of the "Minnesota," witnessing while there the naval operations of the French and Eng- lish forces, notably their capture of the Chinese forts on the Peihó. After visiting Japan, India, and Arabia, he returned to Boston in May, 1859. Placed in command of the Philadelphia navy-yard, 31 Dec., 1860, he took the most prompt and ener- getic measures, on his own responsibility, when communications were cut off with Washington, sending a naval force to the Chesapeake to protect the landing of troops at Annapolis. In June, 1861, he was made president of a board convened by Washington to elaborate a general plan of naval operations against the insurgent states. He was appointed flag-officer in September, and led the expedition that sailed from Norfolk in the following month, no American officer having ever com- manded so large a fleet. On 7 Nov. he success- fully attacked the fortifications defending Port Royal harbor, which were ably planned and skil- fully executed. This engagement is justly regarded as one of the most brilliant achievements of naval tacties. His unarmed vessels, divided into main and flanking divisions, steamed into the harbor in two parallel columns. The flanking division, after engaging the smaller fort and driving back the enemy's ships, took position to enfilade the principal work, before which the main column, led by the flagship "Wabash," passed and repassed in an elliptic course, its tremendous fire inflicting heavy
DU PONT

damage. Du Pont actively followed up his victory. Tybee was seized, giving a base for the reduction of Fort Pulaski by the army; a combined naval and land attack on Fort Argus at Pensacola was successful; the sounds and inland waters of Georgia south of the Savannah, and of the eastern coast of Florida, were occupied; St. Mary’s, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and other places were captured; Fort Clinch and the fort at St. Augustine were taken, and all the salt furnaces at Ponte Vedra were established, all thoroughly effective save that on Charleston, where the vessels at command were insufficient to cover the circuit of twenty-three miles from Bull’s Bay to Stone Point. In recognition of his services, Du Pont received the thanks of Congress, and was appointed rear-admiral, to rank from 16 July, 1862. Toward the close of the year several armored vessels were added to his command, mostly of the monitor type, one of which destroyed the Confederate steamer “Nashville,” under the guns of Fort McAllister. Being the first officer to whom the monitors had been assigned, he carefully tested their offensive powers by several attacks upon this work, on which they were unable to make any impression upon the small number of their guns and the slowness of their fire. Assuming immediate command of the three armed vessels mounting thirty-two guns, Du Pont made a resolute attempt, on 7 April, 1863, to take Charleston. Unable to manœuvre in the tortuous channels, filled with obstructions, that led to the harbor, the ironclads were exposed to a terrible cross-fire from a hundred guns on the southern coasts, and, darkness approaching, the ships were wisely withdrawn, one sinking soon afterward and five others being disabled. This action was fought pursuant to express instructions from the navy department, its probable result not having been unforeseen by the admiral, who gave it in his opinion that the co-operation of troops was necessary to secure success. Time has fully confirmed the entire correctness of Du Pont’s judgment; his able successor, with a larger force of armored ships, was no more fortunate, and Charleston only fell on the approach of Sherman’s army, but died under “Atlanta” coming out of Savannah. Du Pont sent two monitors to intercept her, one of which, under Capt. John Rodgers, succeeded in capturing her after a brief engagement. This was the last important action in Admiral Du Pont’s command, from which he was relieved on 5 July, 1863. During the intervals of more than twenty-five years of service at sea he was almost constantly employed on duties of importance. He was a member of the board that prepared the plan of organization for the naval academy, and was one of the officers that in after years revived and extended the system then adopted. He served on the light-house board, took part in two revisions of the rules and regulations for the navy, and was a member of the naval retiring board of 1853. Admiral Du Pont was the author of various papers on professional subjects, including one on corporal punishment in the navy, and one on the use of floating batteries for coast defense, which has been reprinted, and is largely cited by Sir Howard Douglas in his work on naval gunnery. — Henry Algermon, son of the admiral, born at New York, 30 July, 1820, was graduated at the U. S. military academy, 6 May, 1841, at the head of his class, and promoted to 2d lieutenant of the engineer corps. On 14 May he was commissioned 1st-lieutenant, 5th artillery, and became captain 24 March, 1864. He was acting assistant adjutant-general of the troops in New York harbor in 1862-3, and commanded a battery in West Virginia from 1863 until 24 May, 1864, participating in the battle of Newmarket. As chief of artillery of that department from the latter date to the close of the war, he was engaged at Piedmont, Lexington, and Lynchburg during the spring and summer of 1864. Later in the year he took part in the battles of Cedar Creek, Chancellorsville, Opequon, and Fisher’s Hill, in command of the artillery of his corps, being brevetted major and promoted to colonel, 19 Oct., 1864, for services at Cedar Creek. After the war he was a member of the board to assimilate the tactics for the three arms of the service. Col. Du Pont resigned in March, 1875. Since 5 May, 1879, he has been in charge of the Wilmington and Northern railroad company.

DUPORTAIL, Louis Lebègue, Chevalier, soldier, b. in France; d. at sea in 1802. He was educated at the military school of Mézières, and considered an excellent engineer. He was one of four French officers engaged by Dr. Franklin to pass Deane to serve in the American army (see articles Ducoudray and Deane), they being the only ones engaged by the express authority of congress. He was appointed colonel of engineers on his arrival, and promoted to be major of engineers on 17 Nov., 1777, and major-general, 16 Nov., 1781. He had charge of the engineering operations at the siege of Yorktown, and was one of the general officers particularly mentioned by Washington in his despatches after the capitulation. He returned to France, and in 1780 was made a rear-admiral. In 1782, having recourse to his intimate relations with Lafayette, whose political views he approved, he was, on 10 Nov., 1790, appointed minister of war; but, sharing in the misfortunes of his friend and patron, he was deposed in the assembly for maladministration of his office, and resigned 3 Dec., 1791. He was then given a military appointment in Lorraine; but, being warned in 1792 that a serious accusation was about to be brought against him, he left the army, and, after living two years in concealment, retired to America. He was recalled by the events of the 18th Brumaire, but did not return to France. During his service in the American army the Chevalier Dupontail was much impressed by the timidity and bad generalship of the British officers. In 1777 he wrote: “The success of the Americans is to be ascribed to the intrepidity of the army, but to the astonishment conduct of the British forces, to the slowness and timidity of the British general.” Referring to the battle of Brandywine, he writes: “If the English had followed up their advantage that day Washington’s army would have been spoken of no more; since that time, also, Gen. Howe has, in all his operations, exhibited such slowness and timidity as to strike me with astonishment. With 30,000 men, an active, enterprising general must reduce this country.”

DUPRATZ, Le Page, author, b. in Holland about 1603; died 1677. A naval subject during the French army he saw service in Germany, and, having obtained an interest in the French western land company, sailed from La Rochelle in May, 1718, to take possession of the territory ceded to the association near New Orleans. After several unsuccessful attempts at crossing the Gulf, 30 July, 1718, he arrived in 1720 and settled among the Natchez Indians, by whom he was at first well received, but with whom he subsequently became involved in difficulties. These being arranged, he pushed into the interior, visited the region watered by the Missouri and Arkansas, and, after eight years labor as a pioneer, returned to New Orleans to become treasurer.
of the company, on the abolition of which office he sailed for France, where he landed, 25 June, 1734. His "History of Louisiana, or of the Western Parts of Virginia and Carolina" (Paris, 1758; London, 1769), is one of the best of its kind. The author having paid especial attention to geology, mineralogy, and other natural sciences.

DUPIUS, Mathias, clergyman, b. in Picardy, France, early in the 17th century; d. in Orleans. He entered the Dominican order in 1641, and was sent as a consulter to exact recompenses of the French possessions in America in 1644. He returned in 1650 and wrote "Relation de l'établissement d'une colonie française dans l'île de la Guadeloupe, et des moeurs sauvages" (Caen, 1652).

DUPIUS, Thomas R., Canadian educator, b. in Ermostown, Ontario, 26 March, 1838. He was graduated at Queen's college, Kingston, as a physician in 1860. In 1864 he passed a summer in the Armory Square hospital, Washington, D. C., as assistant surgeon. He attended Harvard medical school in 1870, and studied diseases of the eye under Drs. Williams and Derby at the Boston eye infirmary. In 1871 he received the diploma of the Royal college of physicians and surgeons at King's, Ontario, and in 1881 that of the Royal college of surgeons in London, England. In 1898 Dr. Dupuis was the first president of the English Church in Kingston, and a member of the Royal medical college of Kingston, which chair he vacated in 1873 to take that of anatomy, which he still holds (1897). He is also a lecturer on clinical surgery, to which chair he was appointed in 1886.

He was elected to the council of Queen's university in 1875, and president of the faculty of medicine in 1888. He was appointed to the chair of pathology in the University of Toronto in 1892, and is a fellow of the Royal medical college of Canada. He has written interesting descriptions of his travels. His brother, Nathan Fallowes, b. in Portland, Ontario, in 1838, received his rudimentary education at a common school, and from his twelfth until his eighteenth year worked at the business of clock and watch making. He then entered Queen's college, Kingston, where he was graduated with honors. In 1867 he was appointed professor of chemistry in Queen's college, and in 1880 was transferred to the chair of mineralogy.

DUPEU, Eliza Ann, author, b. in Petersburg, Va., about 1814; d. in New Orleans in January, 1881. She was descended from Col. Dupuy, who led the band of Huguenot exiles to the banks of James river. At an early age she became a member of the Catholic church in Natchez, and while so employed wrote her first book, "The Conspirators," in which Aaron Burr is the principal character. Her other works include "The Huguenot Exiles;" "Emma Watton, or Trials and Triumphs;" "Celeste;" "Florence, or the Fatal Vow;" "Separation;" "Concealed Treasure;" "Ashleigh;" and "The Country Neighborhood." She wrote in all about forty stories, most of them for the New York "Ledger."

DUQUESNE, Joseph Marie Lazare, Viscount, French naval officer, b. in Havana, Cuba, in 1804; d. in Paris in 1854. He was one of the most celebrated naval officers of the United States, being commander of the famous Naval Duquesne, studied at the naval college of Angoulême, France, was promoted 2d lieutenant in 1821, 1st lieutenant in 1831, and in 1837 commander of the brig "Le Laurier," in the fleet operating against Mexico. He distinguished himself during the Mexican War, and in 1848 he was one of the most celebrated of all the battles and victories of the war. He was appointed commander of the U.S. frigate "Ulysses" in 1844, and contributed greatly toward the capture of Vera Cruz. He was promoted commodore in 1850, and in 1855 reappointed captain of the "Ulysses." He was awarded the medal of honor for bravery at the capture of Vera Cruz. He was appointed commodore in 1859, and in 1861 he commanded the French fleet in the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico. During a visit to the city of Mexico he died of yellow fever.

DUQUESNE DE MENNEVILLE, Marquis, governor of New France, b. in France early in the 17th century. He was the half-brother of the great French mariner, and became the captain of the royal marine service, and became a captain. In 1702 he was appointed captain of New France, having been recommended to the office by Galissonière. He introduced great reforms into the colony, placed it on a par with the European by constant drilling and study, erected forts in the far west, and resisted the encroachments of the English and colonial troops. Among the forts so erected was the one bearing his name on the present site of Pittsburgh. It was during his administration that the assassination of Jumonville took place, and also the brilliant victory over the English at Coulon de Villiers in 1754. Duquesne solicited his recall, and departed for France in 1755.

DUQUET, Joseph, Canadian notary, b. in Châteauquay, Canada, in 1717; d. in Montreal in 1888. He began his studies in the college of Montreal, and finished them in the college of Chambly. He adopted the profession of notary, and became the partner of his uncle, M. Demersay, in the town of Saint-Jean. He was secretary of the Indian legislature, was arrested in 1837, along with several others. Duquet attempted a rescue, which failed, and then set out for Montreal, to put his friends on their guard, and to organize a force that would secure the release of the prisoners. When he arrived at Louisburg, he learned that his friends had been rescued and that he himself was in great danger from the pursuit of the government troops, he fled to the United States. He returned to Canada after a short stay, taking part in the fight at Moor's Corner, in which the Canadians were defeated. He returned to the United States and remained at Swanton until Lord Durham's proclamation of amnesty, when he returned to his own country. He then learned that the Canadian exiles, who had taken refuge in the United States, were preparing to return to Canada under the command of Robert Nelson, he prepared to assist them. He was one of the most active organizers of the Chasseurs, a secret society, and went from parish to parish, preparing the people for the great rising of the 8th of November. On that date, in conjunction with Cardinal, he arranged all the principal toritos of Laprairie, and set out at the head of a small force to take possession of Caughnawaga and deprive the Indians their arms. He was betrayed by those who were to aid him, arrested, and conducted to the prison of Montreal, where he was hanged.

DURAN, Martin (doo-ran), Mexican priest, b. near Santiago, Tlatelolco, Mexico; d. there in 1584. He was of pure Indian blood, was educated in the Franciscan college established in his native town, and entered the religious order of the Dominicans in his early youth. He was one of the most celebrated pulpits of the time. In 1584 he had permission to preach in the Mexican language in the church of Santiago Tlatelolco; and in his first sermon dared to denounce slavery and to support the doctrines of Barte de las Casas. Duran was arrested and was brought before the bishop, and was accused by the Indians these sermons against the established order of things. Father Francisco de los Rios was then commissioned by the archbishop to hear the succeeding sermons of Duran, and, after listening to one, accused the preacher, before the inquisition, of propagating among the Indians heretical and
immoral ideas, and hatred to the Spaniards. Durand was seized by the Inquisition, and his property, which consisted only of beads, was also seized. Among them were found two magnificent works, which had been overlooked by the inquisitors, and the authorities, hearing of the existence of similar works among the Indians, caused Durand to be subjected to the most cruel tortures in order that he should reveal where he had obtained them; but their cruelty was met by the Indian friar with great courage, and he revealed nothing. The torment lasted for several days, and at last Durand was burned alive, on suspicion of being a heretic.

**DURAND, Cyrus**, engraver, b. in Jefferson village, N. J., 27 Feb., 1787; d. in Irvington, N. J., 18 Sept., 1880. He was descended from Huguenots who came to this country after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and his father was a watch-maker. Cyrus received a common-school education in his native village, and was for a time occupied in the construction of machinery. In this he was eminently successful, and when, in consequence of the non-intercourse acts passed by England, factories sprang up everywhere, his services were in great demand. In 1814 he settled in Newark, N. J., where he worked as a silversmith, and in the autumn of that year volunteered as a drummer, and served for three months at Sandy Hook. A year later he was employed in the Taurino factory in Rahway, N. J., making machines for spinning and carding hair for the manufacture of carpets. His attention was then directed to bank-note engraving, and he made for Peter Maverick, of New York, a machine for ruling straight and wave-lines for bank-notes. During the next year he made two other machines, one for drawing water-lines, and the other for making plain ovals. These machines, of his own invention, were the beginning of that series of geometrical lathes by which machine-work on bank-notes has been carried to a degree of excellence that rivals the rich effects of the burin and pencil. After this Durand devoted himself to bank-note engraving, and his inventions include many appliances, the principal of which, besides the geometrical lathe, are machines for engine-turning and transfer presses. He was a skilled workman of unusual ability, and was considered capable of working in twenty-two occupations. - His brother, **Asher Brown**, artist, b. in Jefferson, N. J., 21 Aug., 1796; d. in New York, Sept., 1896, acquired in his father's workshop some knowledge of the elementary processes of engraving. At first he confined his attention to cutting initials on seals and similar objects. His earliest attempts at engraving prints were made on plates rolled out of copper coins and with gravers of his own make. The success of these efforts led to a commission to copy a portrait on the lid of a snuff-box. In 1812 he was apprenticed to Peter Maverick, an engraver in New York city, and five years later he was admitted into partnership with his master. His first original work was a "Beggar," after a paint-

by Samuel Waldo, and when John Trumbull painted the "Declaration of Independence," Charles Heath was also seized, but his engraving of it, but, business complications having arisen, the picture was given to Durand. He worked steadily at it for three years, and the best-known engraving in the United States was the result. His reputation was at once established and his work grew in demand; and when he died, in 1828, and "General Jackson," in 1828, are prominent plates of this period. Mr. Durand contributed extensively to the "annuals," which were then fashionable, and some of his best works appear in these, including "The Wife," by S. F. Morse, "A Vestry Party," by Charles H. Leslie, and the "White Plume," by Charles C. Ingham. Many of the heads engraved for the "National Portrait Gallery" were executed by him, and "Ariadne," after John Vanderlyn's painting, was his work. Mr. Durand, who was an admirable draughtsman and possessed an instinctive sense of color, became dissatisfied with the limits of engraving, and aspired to a wider field of art. He studied nature diligently, and became most proficient in landscape painting, which from 1830 became his chosen occupation. W. H. Worthington, Robert Weir, as one of the "fathers of American landscape." A few portraits are among his earlier productions in oil, such as heads of Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, James Madison, and Edward Everett, while those of William Cullen Bryant, James Kent, and Gov. Horace K boss, engraved in 1836, is his "Young America," and "God's Judgment on Gog." His landscapes include "The Return of the Wagons," "In the Mountains," "The Rainbow," "Sunday Morning," "Primavera Forest," "Franconia Notch," and several views of Lake George. His largest canvas, "A Mountain Forest" (1869), now hangs in the Corcoran gallery, Washington. Of his recent works, "Studies from Nature," "The Happy Valley," and "Kauterskill Clove," were sent to the Philadelphia exhibition in 1876. He was one of the founders of the National academy of design in 1896, and after the resignation of Samuel F. B. Morse, in 1856, was its president. His son, **John**, art critic, b. in New York city, 6 May, 1822; edited for several years a monthly publication called "The Crayon," devoted especially to the interests of the fine arts. He has also translated several of Taine's works, including "Ideal in Art" (New York, 1869); "Italy, Rome, and Naples" (1868); "Italy, Florence, and Venice" (1869); "Philosophy of Art; Art in the Netherlands" (1870); and "Art in Greece" (1871).

**DURAND, Elias**, botanist, b. in Montz, France (now Germany), 25 Jan., 1794; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 15 Aug., 1838. He studied medicine in Paris, and on his graduation joined the medical corps of Napoleon's army. Dr. Durand was present at the battles of Lutzen, Bautzen, Hanau, Katzbach, and Leipzig, but after the downfall of the emperor he left France and came to the United States. He settled at first in Philadelphia, where he established a drug-store which became the resort of many of the most eminent physicians of the day. He also devoted himself to botany, and became thoroughly familiar with the flora of North America, collecting a herbarium that includes almost every species of North American plants. This, the work of nearly forty years, he presented to the museum of the Jardin des

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plantés in Paris in 1868. A separate gallery has been devoted to the collection in that institution, and it is called "Herbarium Durand." After the death of the donor, Dr. Durand was a contributor to scientific journals, and a member of scientific societies in the United States and Europe.

**DURAND, Marie**, singer, b. in Charleston, S. C., about 1850. She was educated in New York, studying music with Miss Simg and Alice Ferrall, and made her first appearance in Chicago as Zerlina in "Don Giovanni." After continuing her musical studies for some years, she appeared at the imperial opera in St. Petersburg, and then sang in French operas in Brussels. Returning to the United States in 1884, she was seen in New Orleans, and went to Italy and sang at Milan and elsewhere. She was induced to leave light soprano parts and devote herself to those great dramatic representations in which she has since achieved distinction, such as Selika in "L'Africaine." Later she became known for her brilliant performances in "Le Huguenots," "Norma," "Robert le Diable," and "Roi de Lahore." In 1886 she made her first appearance at the royal Italian opera in London, in the rôle of La Gioconda, of which she was the first exponent outside of Italy. She was also the first engaged for the entire opera season in St. Petersburg, but in April, 1884, returned to London to sing in Covent Garden.

**DURANG, Charles**, dancer, b. in Philadelphia in 1796; d. there, 15 Feb., 1870. He made his first appearance in the Chestnut street theatre in 1818, and subsequently performed in almost every theatre in the United States. Mr. Durang was actor, author, stage-manager, prompter, ballet-master, and finally opened a dancing academy. He was the author of a "History of the Philadelphia Stage from 1732-1836," which appeared serially in the Philadelphia "Journal."

**DURÁNQUET, Hyacinth**, Jesuit, b. in Clermont, Auvergne, in 1800. He studied theology in the colleges of the society in France, became a Jesuit in 1826, and in the same year embarked for the United States, landing at New York in 1827, and subsequently performed in almost every theatre in the United States. Mr. Durang was actor, author, stage-manager, prompter, ballet-master, and finally opened a dancing academy. He was the author of a "History of the Philadelphia Stage from 1732-1836," which appeared serially in the Philadelphia "Journal."

**DURANT, Henry Towle**, philanthropist, b. in Hanover, N. H., 20 Feb., 1822; d. in Wellesley, Mass., 8 Oct., 1881. His name was originally Henry Welles Smith. He was graduated at Harvard in 1841, and subsequently studied law with Gen. Butlee, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. He entered on the practice of his profession in Boston, and soon became prominent. After changing his name to Durant he was associated with Rufus Choate and other noted lawyers of the time, and was very successful with cases committed to his care. Meanwhile he became connected with John H. Cheever in the formation of the New York belting and packing company, and also in the purchase of iron-mines in northern New York, both of which enterprises proved exceedingly profitable. In 1868 his only son died, and during the boy's illness he determined thenceforth to consecrate his life to the cause of the Christian religion. Finding that "the law and the gospel were diametrically opposed," he disposed of his law business, although it was exceedingly profitable. He made New York city his residence for some time, and, being impressed with the necessity of providing a college where women could obtain a superior education. His plans were put into execution and Wellesley college resulted. This institution, built and equipped at an expense of $1,000,000, was opened in September, 1875, and has since been maintained at an expense of $50,000 annually by the liberality of Mr. Durant. The college buildings are attractively situated in the midst of a park of 300 acres in Wellesley, about fifteen miles west of Boston. While undenominational, the institution is distinctly and positively Christian. After 1884 he became a lay preacher and held a great number of meetings, not only in Boston and its neighborhood, but in many towns of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Falling health led to his discontinuing public exposition, but his interest in Christian enterprises continued throughout his life. He left a large property at his death, and the work of the college is continued by his widow.

**DURANT, Thomas Jefferson**, lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 8 Aug., 1817; d. in Washington, D. C., 4 Feb., 1882. He removed to New Orleans at the age of seventeen, and was appointed a clerk in the post-office there. After studying law he was admitted to the bar and became prominent in his profession. He was elected state senator, after which he was engaged in private practice. He was a Union man during the civil war and a recognized leader of those who supported the national government. When New Orleans was captured by Farragut in 1862 the office of governor was tendered to Mr. Durant, but he declined it on the ground that he could not be governor and at the same time be subordinate to military authority. In 1865 he left New Orleans and settled in Washington, where he soon took high rank as a lawyer. He practise before the supreme court, and at the time of his death was counsel for the United States before the Spanish and American Claims commission.

**DURAO, José da Santa-Rita**, Brazilian poet, b. in Infeccionado, a parish of Mariana, province of Minas-Geraes, Brazil; d. in Lisbon, Portugal,
in 1788. He studied in the University of Coimbra, Portugal, where he was made doctor of laws, and obtained great distinction as a scholar. He afterward entered the order of the Friars of St. Augustin, and at once became a preceptor as a teacher. His great opinion in favor of the Jesuits excited the enmity of the Marquis of Pombal, the minister of Joseph I., of Portugal, who had been his protector. When the Jesuits were expelled, Durozo took himself in danger, and fled to Andalusia in 1762. Hostilities, however, had begun the same year between Portugal and Spain, and he was imprisoned as a Portuguese spy till the signing of the treaty of Paris, 10 Feb., 1783, when he left Spain for Italy. He took up his residence in Rome, where he enjoyed the acquaintance of Alferi, Cesariotti, and the noted literary men of the period. Here he began to write the poem on which his fame principally rests, "Caramuru, or the Discovery of Bahia," which was completed and published in 1781. In 1771 he returned to Lisbon, and from that time till his death was professor of theology in the University of Catholic population to his poem of "Caramuru" he wrote many other works in prose and poetry, but the only one of them read to-day in Portugal and Brazil is the "Caramuru," and its popularity is constantly increasing. The hero is the Portuguese navigator Diego Alvarens, who was shipwrecked on the coast of Brazil in 1508 or 1509, and who was called by the natives "Caramuru," or "man of fire," from the guns of his followers. In his pictures of Indian manners and customs, and in his descriptions of the splendid scenery of Brazil, Durozo has become celebrated as a preacher. Furthermore, the novelist, Durozo was little known beyond Brazil and Portugal before 1823, when a French translation of the "Caramuru" was published by De Monglaive.

**DUREBIN, Eliza J., missionary, b. in Madison county, Ky., in 1810. At the age of sixteen he entered the Roman Catholic seminary of St. Thomas, Ky., and was ordained priest in 1822, afterward becoming professor in St. Joseph's college, Bardstown, and assistant at the cathedral there. In 1824 he was intrusted with the pastoral care of the entire Roman Catholic population of western Indiana and southwestern Kentucky, with headquarters in Morganfield, Union co. After 1828 he was also obliged to visit Nashville several times a year. During forty years of his missionary labors his horseback journeys averaged 200 miles a week. Father Durbun, himself estimates that during sixty-two years he has travelled over 500,000 miles. Within two years after his nomination to the mission of southwestern Kentucky he built the Church of the Sacred Heart, then the only Roman Catholic church west of the Ohio river and county of the Mississinie, and the Church of St. Ambrose in Union county. He erected the Church of St. Jerome in Graves county in 1836, that of the Sacred Heart, Morganfield, in 1853, and St. Agnes' church, Uniontown, in 1850, of which he was appointed pastor. In 1853 Ky. was relieved of its temporal duties in Union county, but insisted on being allotted active work, and was given charge of the Roman Catholics living along the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad. Here he remained till 1881, when he was persuaded to spend the remainder of his life in St. Joseph's monastery, Bardstown. In 1883 he petitioned his bishop to be restored to active duty, and was assigned to pastoral work.**

**DURBIN, John Price, clergyman, b. in Bourbon county, Ky., in 1800; d. in New York city, 17 Oct., 1866. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, and in 1819 entered the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. He studied at Miami university while preaching at Hamilton, Ohio, was graduated at Cincinnati college in 1825, and soon afterward was appointed professor of languages in Augusta college, Kentucky. He was elected chaplain of the U. S. senate in 1831, and in 1832 was chosen professor of natural science in the Wesleyan university, and became editor of the "Christian Advocate and Journal," New York, in 1834. In 1834 he was elected president of Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., and during his incumbency made an extensive tour in Europe and the east. As member of the general conference of 1844 he was a prominent actor in the great contest on slavery which divided the church. After retiring from his office in 1845 he was pastor of churches in Philadelphia, and was also presiding elder of the Philadelphia district. He was secretary of the missionary society from 1830 to 1872, when he retired in consequence of physical infirmity. To his labors was largely due the establishment of missions in India, Bulgaria, Egypt, western and northern Africa, and many isles of the United States, and the reinvigoration of those in China and elsewhere, while through his plans the annual contributions were increased from $100,000 to $900,000. In 1867 he visited Europe in the interest of missions. He distinguished for his piety and active native missionary work. Besides numerous contributions to periodical literature, Dr. Durbin published "Observations in Europe, principally in France and Great Britain" (2 vols., New York, 1844), and "Observations in Egypt, Palestine, and Asia Minor" (2 vols., 1845), and edited, with the notes of H. Wood's "Mosaic History of the Creation" (1831).**
source of many family feuds. In 1854–6 he was a member of the common council of New Orleans, and as chairman of its finance committee was the author of several important measures. By sinking an artesian well in Canal street Mr. Durell, in 1856, remedied a remark that New Orleans rests on the bed of the sea. He strenuously opposed the admission of the western district of Louisiana, left the Democratic party on that issue, and for some time afterward lived in retirement. After the capture of New Orleans by Farragut, Mr. Durell was called upon to construct a new municipal government, and drafted the so-called bureau system, which remained in force from July, 1862, till some years after the war. He was president of the city's bureau of finances in 1865–6, and mayor of the freedmen's bureau in 1868, administering the office with great credit. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln U. S. judge for the eastern district of Louisiana, and presided over the entire state after the abolition of the western district in 1866. Judge Durell was president of the State constitutional convention of 1864, and in 1865 declined the office of justice of the U. S. supreme court, tendered him by Mr. Lincoln. In 1867, by a personal visit to Washington, he brought about a discontinuance of legal procedure in Louisiana under the confiscation laws, and in the same year declined the Austrian mission. In 1868 he was mentioned as a candidate for vice-president. He resigned from the bench in 1874, and from 1875 till his death resided chiefly in Schoharie, N. Y., engaged in literary pursuits. He contributed much to periodicals, wrote a translation of Greek literature, and published "Sketches" under the pen-name of "H. Didimus" (New York, 1840). He left in manuscript a translation, made in 1840, of P. C. Roux's "Essay on the History of France, and the Immediate Causes of the Revolution of 1789," and a volume of notes to the same; and had in preparation a "History of Seventeen Years: from 1890 to the Retiring of the Federal Arms from Louisiana and South Carolina."

DURFEE, Bradford Matthew Chaloner, merchant, b. in Fall River, Mass., 15 June, 1843; d. there, 13 Sept., 1872. His father died shortly after the boy's birth, leaving him a large fortune. He entered Yale, but failing health compelled him to leave college during his sophomore year, and he visited Europe in 1865, spending two and a half years in travel. On his return he assumed the management of his affairs, but his health compelled him to be largely on the sea, and he became an ardent yachtsman. For several years he made long cruises on his yacht "Josephine," visiting various countries on the Atlantic ocean. Durfee hale, one of the finest college dormitories in the United States, was his gift to Yale, which honored him with the degree of A.M. in 1871.

DURFEE, Job, jurist, b. in Tiverton, R. I., 20 Sept., 1790; d. there, 26 July, 1847. He was graduated at Brown in 1813, and then, after studying law, admitted to practice. In 1814 he was elected a member of the state legislature, serving continu-
steel castings. Mr. Durfee is a member of numerous scientific bodies, to whose proceedings he has contributed papers of technical interest.

**DURFEED, Zoheth Shearman, manufacturer,** b. in Fall River, Mass., 22 April, 1831; d. in Providence, R. I., 8 June, 1880. He was graduated at the New Bedford high school, and finished at the fall of 1848 in the city. In the completion of his studies he learned the blacksmith's trade, after which he was associated with his father and uncle in the same business. In 1853 he was requested by a number of New Bedford capitalists to report on a new process for the making of steel direct from pig-iron, invented by Joseph Dixon. This led to a careful study of the entire subject of the manufacture of steel, and especially of the Bessemer process, then recently invented in England. He discovered that a patent substantially the same as Henry Bessemer's, but claiming priorities over it, had been issued in the United States to William Kelly. After satisfying himself of the validity of this patent, he obtained control of it, and visited England for the purpose of buying Bessemer's rights in the United States, but failed. Meanwhile he accumulated much information that diminished the practical value of the manufacture of steel, and became convinced that the invention of Robert Mushet was an essential feature in both processes. On his return to the United States he organized a company of prominent iron-makers for protecting and introducing into practical use the Kelly patent. In 1863 he again visited England, secured the control of the Mushet patent for the United States, and subsequently experimental steel-works were erected by the Kelly-process company in Wyandotte, Mich., where the ingots from the furnace were made, and from these the steel used in the United States were produced. During the following year Mr. Durfee, after a course of experiments, indicated the desirability of melting the charge in the cupola instead of in the reverberatory furnace. That feature prevails exclusively to-day and demonstrates the correctness of Mr. Durfee's views. In 1866 the conflicting interests of the rival patentees were united in the Pneumatic steel association, of which he became secretary and treasurer, holding that office till his death. Later he was called to superintend the steel-works in Troy, N. Y., but relinquished that appointment and returned to New York, henceforth devoting his entire attention to the steel association, whose business he managed until a short time before his death. He patented various improvements in machinery for the manufacture of iron and steel, and made the first movement and probably did more than any other single person toward introducing cheapened steel into the United States.

**DURHAM, John George Lambton, Earl of,** English statesman, b. in Lambton castle, county Durham, 12 April, 1782; d. in Lowes, Isle of Wight, 28 July, 1849. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, served a short time in a regiment of hussars, and in 1813 was returned to parliament, where he distinguished himself by his liberal views. During the reform excitement of 1819 he advocated the bill that abolished the hereditary right of hereditary peers to attend meetings. He was one of the defenders of Queen Caroline, and in 1821 brought forward a scheme of parliamentary reform which, though at that time unsuccessful, was embodied in the reform act of ten years later. In 1828 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Durham; in 1830 he was lord privy seel in Earl Grey's minstry, and in 1843, on his retirement from the cabinet, was made an earl. In 1836-7 he became ambassador to Russia, and in 1838 was sent, with extraordinary powers, to Canada as governor-general. When he arrived there he found the disturbed state of public feeling, consequent upon the rebellion of 1837, still in existence, the constitution practically suspended, and the efficient administration of the law no longer possible. In order to remedy these evils he issued differing dispatches, founded new police, and issued writs for trials in things, an amnesty to all the rebels, save their leaders, who were declared banished to Bermuda. His administration of the duties of his office failed to give satisfaction, either in Canada or Great Britain, and he was in consequence recalled in December, 1839. Soon after his return to England an elaborate report by him on Canadian affairs was published. In it he proposed the scheme of the union of the British North American provinces for legislative purposes, and insisted upon the fullest constitutional freedom for the people. It is supposed that the disgrace of this recall preyed upon his mind and hastened his death.

**DURHAM, Milton Jamison, lawyer,** b. in Mercer county, Ky., 16 May, 1824. He was graduated at Asbury university in 1844, after which he studied law with Joshua F. Bell and was graduated at the University of Kentucky. After several years he followed his profession with great success, and in 1861-2 was one of the circuit judges of Kentucky. He then returned to his law practice in Danville, which he continued until 1873, when he was elected as a Democrat to congress, serving from 1 Dec., 1873, till 3 March, 1879. Mr. Durham resumed his profession, but in March, 1885, was appointed first comptroller of the national treasury, an office which he now holds.

**DURIER, Anthony, R. C. bishop,** b. in Rouen, France, in the 18th century. He was ever made in the United States were produced. During the following year Mr. Durfee, after a course of experiments, indicated the desirability of melting the charge in the cupola instead of in the reverberatory furnace. That feature prevails exclusively to-day and demonstrates the correctness of Mr. Durfee's views. In 1866 the conflicting interests of the rival patentees were united in the Pneumatic steel association, of which he became secretary and treasurer, holding that office till his death. Later he was called to superintend the steel-works in Troy, N. Y., but relinquished that appointment and returned to New York, henceforth devoting his entire attention to the steel association, whose business he managed until a short time before his death. He patented various improvements in machinery for the manufacture of iron and steel, and made the first movement and probably did more than any other single person toward introducing cheapened steel into the United States.

**DURINGE, Francis Alexander, author,** b. in Boston, Mass., in 1814; d. in 1881. He was a contributor of poems, humorous articles, short stories, and sketches to the magazines, under the pen-name of "Old Un." In connection with W. S. Chase he translated Lamartine's "History of the Revolution of 1848." At a later date he issued, with George P. Burnham, who wrote under the pseudonym of "Young Un," "Stray Subjects arrests and bound to the Fugitive Offspring of the Old Un and the Young Un that have been lying around loose, and are now tied up for Fast Keeping" (Boston, 1848). He was the author of several plays, and was for a time co-editor of "Balloon's Pictorial". In addition to the works previously mentioned he has contributed "Bale's Dictionary of History" (Hartford, 1836), and "Life Scenes from the World Around Us" (Boston, 1858).

**DURKEE, Charles, senator,** b. in Royaltown, Vt., 5 Dec., 1807; d. in Omaha, Neb., 14 Jan., 1870. He was educated in his native town and in the Burlington academy, after which he engaged in business, and later emigrated to the territory of Wisconsin, where he was one of the founders of Southport, now Kenosha. He was a member of
the first territorial legislature of Wisconsin, held in
Burlington (Iowa and Minnesota being then parts of
the territory). In 1847 he was again a member of
the territorial legislature, and in 1848 was elected
to the first state legislature of Wisconsin. He was
elected as a member of the American Anti-Slavery
Society of that state, and in the schools of the city of
Albany in 1843, removed to the west in 1830, resumed that business at Madison,
Wisc., in 1833, and followed it till 1857.
In 1858 he became superintendent of the public
schools of New York state, and died in 1862.
He was a member of the American Anti-Slavery
Society of Wisconsin. He has been superintendent
of public schools at Roxbury, and secretary of the
Madison board of education. Among his publica-
tions are genealogical histories of the Steele and
Holt families (Albany, 1862 and 1864); "Biblio-
graphica Genealogica Americana, or Index to
American Pedigrees" (3d ed., 1880); "History
of Madison, Wis., and the Four-Lake Country"
(Madison, 1874); with W. B. Davis, "History of Mis-
soiri (St. Louis, 1873); and "Wisconsin Bio-
ographical Dictionary."

DURCHESTER, Lawrence, lawyer, b. in the Mission
of St. Genevieve, Mo., in 1786; d. in Monroe, Mich.,
21 Sept., 1861. His father was a French-Canadian.
Laurent was educated in Montreal, and settled at
Frenchtown, on the river Raisin, in 1805. At the
beginning of the War of 1812 he enlisted in the
Monroe county army, and rendered important services to the
government after his surrender. He was clerk of
Monroe county from its organization in 1818 till
1838, for six years was in the territorial council, and in 1838 a member of the convention
that framed the first constitution of Michigan.
He also served in the state legislature, and was
justice of the peace and probate judge at Monroe.
He was the legitimate authority among the French
population on the river Raisin.

DURHAM, John, soldier, b. in Windham, Conn.,
in 1738; d. in Norwich, 29 May, 1782. He served in
the French and Indian war, becoming a major of
militia, and, from the name of the place of his
birth, was known as the "bold bean-biller." In
1776, at the time of the passage of the stamp-act,
the county of New London appointed him to corre-
respond with the Sons of Liberty in the adjoining
provinces. He was engaged as a printer in the service of the
Connecticut forces, commanding the fort that bore
his name. Subsequently he was captured by the
force sent out by Gov. John Penn, and taken to
Philadelphia, where he was closely confined.
In 1770 he was released, and again took
command, but afterward returned to Connecticut.
At the beginning of the Revolutionary war he raised
"one hundred choice men," who were
annexed to Putnam's brigade, of which he was
major. He distinguished himself at Bunker Hill,
and commanded a regiment in the battles of Long
Island, Germantown, Harlem, White Plains,
Trenton, and Monmouth, and was in Gen. John Sulli-
vian's expedition against the Six Nations in 1777.
At the later end of the war, having lost his
fortune in the service of the government, he
removed to St. Mary's college, Montreal. He was next
transferred to St. Francis Xavier's college, New York,
of which he may be considered the founder. He
built the new college, made it legally a collegiate
institution, extended the course of studies, and
strengthened its classical curriculum, and began its fine minera-
logical, botanical, and conchological collections.
In 1883 he resigned the presidency of St. Francis
Xavier's and went to Buffalo, where he built a
large church for the Germans, and founded the
classical school that afterward developed into
Canisius's college. In 1871 he returned to St.
Francis Xavier's college, but after a short stay went
to Hoboken, where he organized a German parish.
In 1875 he was named rector of St. Joseph's church,
New York, and during the succeeding ten years,
built a church and school-house, and founded a
convent and school of the Sisters of Notre Dame.

DURYÉE, Abram, soldier, b. in New York
city, 29 April, 1815. He is of Huguenot descent,
and his grandfather served in the Revolutionary
war, being at one time a prisoner in the old
sugar-house on Liberty street. His father and
two of his uncles served as officers in the war of
1812. Young Duryee was graduated at the Crosby
street high school, and trained to mercantile life,
accumulating a fortune as a mahogany merchant
in New York. He entered the New York state
militia in 1833, and served in the war of 1812.
Five years later he joined the 27th regiment (now
the 7th) as a private, and rose gradually until he
became its colonel in 1849, holding that office for
fourteen years. During the Astor place riots he
commanded his regiment and was twice wounded,
and also participated in the storming of the city
hall, sixth ward, and the "dead-rabbit" riots with
the 7th. In April, 1861, he raised in less than a
week the 5th New York volunteers, a regiment
best known as "Duryee's zouaves." His command
was engaged at Big Bethel, the first battle of
war, and after the fight he was made acting brigadier-general, superseding Gen. E. W. Pierce. In August, 1861, he received his commission as brigadier-general and was given command of a brigade in Gen. James B. Ricketts' division. He participated in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Thoroughfare Gap, second Bull Run, and Chancellorsville, and with the Army of the Potomac was at South Mountain and Antietam, where he commanded Gen. Ricketts' division when the latter succeeded Gen. Hooker as corps commander. He then obtained a short leave of absence, and on his return the army found that his brigade had been given to an inferior in rank. His claims for the old position were ignored, and in consequence he resigned in January, 1863. At the close of the war he received the brevet of major-general. Subsequently he was elected colonel of the 71st regiment, and brigadier-general of the 4th New York brigade, but both of these honors he declined. Besides his own regiment, the 165th (2d Duryee zouaves) and the 4th regiments in the national guard bore his name. In 1873 he was appointed police commissioner in New York city, which office he held for ten years. At the behest of the democratic gathering in Tompkins square during January, 1874, with a small force of police he attacked the crowd, captured their banners, and drove them from the square.

DURYEE, William Rankin, clergyman, b. in Newark, N. J., 20 April, 1804. He was graduated at Rutgers in 1826, and at the New Brunswick seminary in 1861, and ordained in Bergen, N. J., in 1862. In 1862-3 he was a chaplain in the army, and after a brief pastorate at East Williamsburg parish in New York he was pastor of the First church at Lafayette, Jersey City, N. J. He has published a premium tract for soldiers, entitled "Sentinels for the Soul" (New York, 1862); "Our Mission Work Abroad," "Centennial Discourses of the Reformed Church" (1878); and critical essays and poems in religious journals. His song of "The Kingdom of Home" was awarded a prize.

DUSSANCE, Henry, chemist, b. in France; d. in New Lebanon, N. Y., 20 June, 1869. He studied chemistry under Chevreul in Paris, and held important scientific posts under the government of France. About 1856 he came to the United States, and subsequently acted as chemist to various firms, being at the time of his death in charge of the laboratory of a manufacturing chemist in New Lebanon. He translated, edited, and prepared numerous technical works for the press, including "Treatise on the Coloring Matters derived from Coal Tar" (Philadelphia, 1863); "Blues and Carmines of Indigo" (1863); "A Complete Treatise on the Art of dyeing Cotton and Wool" (1863); "A Complete Treatise on Permanents" (1864); "A Practical Treatise on the Fabrication of Matches, Gunpowder, Colored Fireworks, and Pulverizing Powders" (1864); "A New and Complete Treatise on the Arts of Tanning, Currying and Leather-Dressing" (1865); "A Practical Guide for the Perfumer" (1868); "A General Treatise on the Process of making Leather" (1865); and a "General Treatise on the Manufacture of every Description of Soap" (1859).

DUSTIN, Hannah, pioneer, b. about 1660. She was the wife of Thomas Dustin, of Haverhill, Mass., whom she married, 3 Dec., 1677. In the spring of 1697, when the New England frontier settlements were almost depopulated by the French and Indians, Haverhill, thirty miles from Boston, suffered greatly, forty of its inhabitants being killed or captured. Among them was the family of Hannah Dustin, who, on 15 March, with her infant and nurse, was captured and carried off. Her husband, who first saw the savages approach and hastened to the rescue of his family, obeyed the entreaties of his brave wife, and fled as a protector to the remaining seven children. Mounting his horse and overtaking them, he placed himself between the Indians and the little ones, and all escaped. The captive mother saw her infant, a week old, killed in her presence, and her home set on fire. The following day she was compelled to begin a long march with her enemies, walking eight hours on the first day, through snow and rain. Her whole body was covered with clothing, after which they were suffered to sleep on the wet ground unsheltered. These hardships were repeated day after day until they reached the home of the leader of the savages, who lived on the island at the junction of the Merrimack and Contoocook rivers, near the present site of Concord, N. H. Mrs. Dustin being told by the chief, to whom she had become a slave, that her prisoners would run the gauntlet at an Indian village and be subject to torture and wounds, resolved to escape. Instructed by an English lad who had come from Woodstock, Vt., she had been with the Indians for a year, and aided by her companion in suffering, she learned how to kill instantly and how to take off the scalp. In the night, while her captors were asleep, she obtained a tomahawk, and killed nine of them, the lad killing the leader. A squaw, unhurt, and a young Indian boy, though badly wounded, escaped. Sinking all the boats, the party prepared one for their own transport, with provisions; but, when about to leave the place, Mrs. Dustin, remembering that she had not seen her children, ran out and saw the scanty graves of the slain savages. Reaching Haverhill after many hardships, she found her family safe; and in recognition of her heroism she was made the recipient of many honors among the people of her own and adjacent colonies. To the governor in Boston she presented a gun, for saying "The Kingdom of Home" was awarded a prize.

DUSUAU, Francis Emanuel Frederick, Count de Lacroix, statesman, b. in New Orleans, La., 1 Jan., 1801; d. in Paris, France, 1 Sept., 1836. He was the son of Francis Dustin de Lacroix, founder and president of the bank of Louisiana. At the age of fourteen he was intrusted to the guardianship of Bishop Dubourg, of New Orleans, who took him to France and placed him in the academy of Abbé Liaisard. He showed remarkable ability in his studies, and on their completion entered the bureau of the department of foreign affairs. During the ministry of the Baron de Dumas his talents and activity placed him in the first rank among the pupils of the diplomatic school founded by that statesman, and he became secretary of the cabinet in the ministry of Prince de Polignac, and in 1839, during the three days of July, showed courage and skill in performing a difficult mission intrusted to him by Charles X. After thecession of Louis Philippe he threw himself with ardor into the cause of the restoration, in whose interests he made several journeys to England, Holland, Italy, and Portugal. He entertained Don Carlos at the time of his journey to Paris, and was decorated by him with the order of
DUTCHER, Addison Porter, physician, b. in Durham, Greene co., N. Y., 11 Oct., 1818; d. in Cleveland, Ohio, 18 Aug., 1889. He was educated in the school of Benjamin Romain, began the study of medicine in New York city, and in 1839 was graduated at the New York College of physicians and surgeons. After practising in Coxsburg, N. Y., and New Brighton, Pa., he established himself at Easton, N. Y., in 1847, and remained there until 1864, when he accepted the chair of the principles and practice of medicine in Charity hospital medical college, Cleveland, Ohio, which he held for two years. Since 1866 he has practised medicine in Cleveland. He was active in the movement for the abolition of slavery, and has taken a prominent part as a speaker and writer in that for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors. He has published "Selections from my Portfolio, comprising Lectures and Essays on Medical Subjects" (Pittsburg, 1855); "Pulmonary Tuberculosis" (Philadelphia, 1876); "Sparks from the Forge of a Rough Thinker" (Cleveland, 1880); "Two Voyages to Europe" (1884); papers on "Epidemic Dysentery" and "Incision of the Uterine Neck," and lectures delivered at the Charity Hospital, 1860-63.

DUTCHER, Jacob C., clergyman, b. about 1830. He was graduated at Rutgers in 1843, and at the theological seminary of the Reformed church in 1846. After holding pastorates in New Jersey, and from 1856 till 1866 in various churches of New York city, he was settled in 1866 in Bound Brook, N. J., and was subsequently appointed U. S. consul at Port Hope, Canada. He has published "Requisites of National Greatness" (1843); "Sketch of Captain Deming," written at the request of the New York legislature (1866); "The Hands of Glory," "Our Fallen Heroes," "Washington," an oration (1872); "The Old Home by the River" (1874); "America: Her Danger and Safety" (1873); and "Frank Lyttleton, or Winning His Way." He is an Apache Indian. He was a member of Geronimo's band, and one of the most vindictive of his race. When the band submitted to Gen. Crook in 1888, Dutchy showed the sincerity of his pacemaking by entering the U. S. cavalry as a scout. He turned the knowledge, skill, and daring that had made him a formidable foe into such use that he soon became famous. He was unerring in the use of the rifle, and claimed that he never missed his mark. He became especially attached to Capt. Emmett Crawford, of the 3d cavalry, and attended him in the treacherous attack when Crawford was killed. Dutchy sprang forward, laid his dead master on the ground, and killed not only the Mexican who had shot him, but the commanding officer of the Mexican detachment to which the slayer belonged. He is ranked as one of the most faithful as well as dangerous scouts in the western service. He was present at the taking of Mescalricht in 1882. After escaping numerous dangers, he went to Paris and entered the Domini-

can order in 1835. The confidence of his superiors in his piety and knowledge of affairs induced them to send him on a mission to the Antilles in 1840. There he passed eighteen years, returning to France several times to refresh his mind, and to the spiritual interests of the new colonies. He not only preached to the natives, but gave useful advice to the authorities, assisted in maintaining peace and order, and carefully took notes of all that was interesting or curious in his surroundings. After his return to France he made an attempt to publish a history of the islands he had visited. In 1856 the work was interrupted by an invitation from a M. de Cerillac, who wished to form a colony in America, and for that purpose asked Dutertre to go to that continent and, in conjunction with Duparquet, purchase the island of Grenada. He yielded reluctantly. His ship had hardly left port when it was captured by the English and taken to Plymouth. His friends obtained his liberty, and also letters-patent ordering his effects to be restored. "But," he says, "one knows not what it is to find oneself in a country like that. My robbers, seeing that I was tired of such a melancholy residence and ready to abandon everything to get out of it, kept the letters, and never spoke of them until after my departure." To avoid such difficulties in the future, he embarked at Genoa, and crossed the sea to Martinique. Then, having examined Grenada and concluded the purchase of the island, he returned to France toward the close of 1857. In pursuance of his promise to Cerillac, he sailed from Havre with him for America; but a terrible storm forced them to give up the ship, and Dutertre abandoned the enterprise and returned to France. He was sent to the convent of Tulle, where he remodelled his work and added to it the new documents he had procured. He was afterward recalled to the house of his order in Paris. His works are: "Histoire générale des îles St. Christopher, de la Guadeloupe, de la Martinique et autres de l'Amérique, où l'on verră l'établissement des colonies françaises dans ces îles, leurs guerres civiles et étrangères, et tout ce qui se passe dans les voyages et retours," containing an introduction into Carib of several prayers of the church (Paris, 1864; enlarged ed., 4 vols., 1667-71), and "La vie de Ste Austreberthe, première abbess de l'abbaye de Pavilly, près de Rouen, tirée de l'ancien manuscrit de Sainte Austreberthe de Montreuil sur mer" (1859). The narrative of all that passed in the founding of French colonies in the Antilles from 1623 to 1867, and also the natural history of the islands, as well as curious details concerning the savages, creoles, and negroes, and has often been used under contributions by writers on natural history.

DUTRA E MELLO, Antonio Francisco (docto-r-a-may-ly'-yo), Brazilian poet, b. in Rio Janeiro, 8 Aug., 1823; d. 22 Feb., 1843. At an early age he lost his father, but through the efforts of his mother he finished his education. In his spare hours he cultivated poetry, which, as he has since been pronounced among the best productions of American poets. He was a corresponding member of the Polytechnic society of Paris, and member of several other scientific and literary societies. His prose "A works include poetico," as "A new work of the S. Toto," "Novo curso pratico, analitico, teorico e sintetico da lingua inglesa aplicado a lingua portuguesa;" and "Historia critica da lingua latina.

DUTTON, Aaron, clergyman, b. in Watertown, Conn., 21 May, 1780; d. in New Haven, Conn., in June, 1849. He was prepared for college by the
Rev. Azel Buckus, and graduated at Yale in 1863. He studied theology under President Dwight, and was pastor of an Congregational church at Guilford in 1866. He resigned in 1842 because his abolitionist views were unacceptable to his congregation. A year later he went as a missionary to Iowa, but was attacked with the disease of which he eventually died, and did not remain.—His son, Samuel W. Gaumn, South Nyack, New York, b. in Guilford, Conn., 14 March, 1814; d. in Millbury, Mass., 26 Jan., 1866. He was graduated at Yale in 1833, and spent the following year in teaching in Mount Hope college, Baltimore, Md. In 1834 he was rector of the Hopkins grammar school in New Haven, Conn. In 1838 he was a tutor in Yale, and at the same time pursued theological studies in the seminary. He was pastor of the North church in New Haven from June, 1838, until his death. As a preacher, he was characterized by plainness, directness, and simplicity. He was widely known for his charity, and was a noted champion of the anti-slavery cause. In 1843, upon the establishment of the "New Englishman," he became one of the associate editors, and contributed to its pages more articles than any other writer save Dr. Bacon. He also published "A Mirror to the Christian Scientist: The North Church during the Last Century" (1843).

DUTTON, Arthur Henry, soldier, b. in Watlingford, Conn., 15 Nov., 1838; d. in Baltimore, Md., 2 July, 1864. He was graduated at West Point with the engineers in 1861. He served on the staff of Gen. Mansfield in Washington at the beginning of the war, and then had charge of the defenses of Falmouth, Fla., until he became colonel of the 21st Connecticut regiment on 9 Sept., 1862. While on duty in North Carolina, he became 1st lieutenant of the 3rd brigade in command of the 1st division, in the army of the Potomac in 1864, he was taken prisoner by the enemy strongly intrenched and almost hidden from view. Being, as usual, on the skirmish line, he was mortally wounded in the beginning of the engagement. His brother, Clarence Edward, soldier, b. in Watlingford, Conn., was graduated at Yale in 1860, and subsequently spent two years in study at New Haven. In 1862 he became 1st lieutenant and adjutant, and shortly afterward captain, in the 24th Connecticut volunteers. He was engaged at Fredericksburg, Norfolk, Cold Harbor, Bermuda Hundred, and Drury's Bluff. In 1863 he was admitted to the U. S. army as 2d lieutenant in the ordnance corps, after passing a severe competitive examination, and was promoted 1st lieutenant in March, 1867. Meanwhile he had been stationed at Watertown arsenal in West Troy, in 1865, and came under the influence of Robert P. Whitfield and Alexander L. Holley, who directed his attention to geology and the technology of iron. For five years his leisure was occupied in the study of these subjects, and in 1868 he entered the first chemistry of the Bessemer Process, before the American association for the advancement of science, at their Troy meeting. He was transferred to the Frankford arsenal in 1870, and in 1871 to the Washington arsenal, where he remained until May, 1876, having been commissioned 1st lieutenant in 1871 in Washington he renewed his studies in geology and devoted considerable attention to the micro-

scopic examination of rocks. His work was noticed by the officers of the U. S. geological survey, and during the summer of 1876 he was detailed for duty in connection with the survey of the Rocky mountain region under Maj. John W. Powell. The winters of these years were spent in the west as chief ordnance officer of the Department of the Platte. In 1878 he was ordered to report to the secretary of the navy in the matter of association with the U. S. geological survey, being in 1887 geologist in charge of the division of volcanic geology. His work on the geology of the high plateaus of central Utah was begun in 1875 and completed in 1877, and that in the Grand Cañon district was published in 1890. In 1882 he visited the Hawaiian islands for the purpose of examining the volcanoes, and then made a special study of the great volcanic fields of the northwest. He began the examination of the Mount Taylor and Zuni district of New Mexico in 1884, and in 1885 began an investigation of the cascade and coast ranges of northern California and Oregon, on which he is now (1887) still occupied. In 1886 he was employed for a short time in studying the causes of the Charleston earthquake, concerning which he prepared a monograph. Capt. Dutton is a member of the Geological Society of America. In 1890, he was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences. Besides upward of forty articles on scientific subjects, he has published the following government reports: "Geology of the High Plateaus of Utah" (Washington, 1880); "Travels in the Grand Cañon District" (1882); "Phystr Geography of the Grand Cañon District" (1882); "Hawaiian Volcanoes" (1884); and "Mount Taylor and the Zuni Plateau." (1866).

DUTTON, Henry, jurist, b. in Plymouth, Conn., 12 Feb., 1793; d. in New Haven, Conn., 12 April, 1869. His grandfather, Thomas, was a captain in the Revolutionary army. He was brought up on a farm, prepared himself under difficulties for college, entered the junior class at Yale, and graduated with honor in 1818. He then took the bar, and in his native town, New Haven, Conn., was a tutor in Yale in 1821-3, and after that established himself in practice at New-

town, where he remained fourteen years, and was twice elected to the legislature. The next ten years he practised at Bridgeport, where he was prominent in the bar. In May, 1838, he was elected to the legislature, and was for two terms a member of the legislature. In 1847 he became professor of law in Yale, and removed to New Haven. He was elected to the state senate in 1849, once again to the lower house of the legislature, was for one year judge of the New Haven county court, and in 1854 was elected governor of Connecticut. He was judge of the superior court and of the supreme court of errors from 1861 to 1866, at the same time retaining his professorship. After he was retired from the bench at the statutory age of seventy years, he resumed the practice of law till compelled to retire for health. He served on the commissions of 1849 and 1866 to revise the state statutes, and was chairman of the committee that made a new compilation of them in 1854. Judge Dutton was instrumental in the passage of the law compelling women to testify in civil cases. He advocated the law allowing the prisoner's counsel the right of a closing argument before the jury, introduced in the legislation the bill giving the superior court sole jurisdiction in divorce cases, and aided in the passage of bills to secure marriage certificates. He was a voluminous writer, and his works include "Digest of the Connecticut Reports" (1838), with an analytical
DUVLAL, William P., lawyer, b. in Virginia in 1784; d. in Washington, D. C., 19 March, 1854. His great-grandfather was a French Huguenot, who settled in Virginia, his grandfather a member of the house of burgesses, and his father, Maj. William, an officer of the Revolution, who possessed a high reputation as a chancery lawyer, spent a large fortune in helping the poor, and enjoyed the friendship of Washington. The son removed to Kentucky about five years old, his father removed to Genesee, N. Y., and erected the first tannery in that part of the state. After his death Henry returned to Connecticut with his mother, and at the age of ten years was sent to Hadley, Mass., where he was taken into a private family, sent to school in winter, and worked on a farm in summer until 1812, when he was indentured to a printer in Stockbridge. He remained there two years, then went to Pittsfield, Mass., and with Ebenezer Cooper printed for some months the "Berkshire Reporter." On the declaration of peace with Great Britain in 1815, he settled in Boston and became a journeyman printer in the office of Wells & Lilly, and afterward foreman until 1824. During a part of this time James Gordon Bennett, founder of the "New York Herald," was a copyist and proof-reader in the same office. He began business in Boston with James Wentworth in 1824, and after the latter's death, in 1848, continued it with his widow till 1856, when Mr. Dutton purchased her interest in the "Transcript," and took his son, William Henry, into partnership. In 1855, Dutton & Wentworth had been state printers, the contract terminating in 1859. The office of the "Transcript" was twice destroyed by fire, once in 1851, and again in the great fire of 1872, but the regular issue of the paper was never omitted.

DUVLAL, Isaac Hardin, soldier, b. in Wellsburg, Brooke co., Va., 1 Sept., 1824. He received a common-school education, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and became clerk of the old Maryland legislature previous to the Declaration of Independence. He was elected to congress to fill a vacancy, and reelected, serving from November, 1794, till March, 1796, when he resigned to take his place on the bench of the Maryland supreme court. In December, 1802, he was appointed comptroller of the currency, which office he held in 1811, and he was appointed justice of the U. S. supreme court. In 1836 he was compelled by deafness to resign.

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DUVLAL, Gabriel, jurist, b. in Prince George county, Md., 6 Dec., 1752; d. there, 6 March, 1844. He received a classical education, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and became clerk of the Maryland legislature previous to the Declaration of Independence. He was elected to congress to fill a vacancy, and reelected, serving from November, 1794, till March, 1796, when he resigned to take his place on the bench of the Maryland supreme court. In December, 1802, he was appointed comptroller of the currency, which office he held in 1811, and he was appointed justice of the U. S. supreme court. In 1836 he was compelled by deafness to resign.

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DUVLAL, Gabriel, jurist, b. in Prince George county, Md., 6 Dec., 1752; d. there, 6 March, 1844. He received a classical education, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and became clerk of the Maryland legislature previous to the Declaration of Independence. He was elected to congress to fill a vacancy, and reelected, serving from November, 1794, till March, 1796, when he resigned to take his place on the bench of the Maryland supreme court. In December, 1802, he was appointed comptroller of the currency, which office he held in 1811, and he was appointed justice of the U. S. supreme court. In 1836 he was compelled by deafness to resign.
tributing to the National academy exhibition in 1877 a portrait of Charles Dudley Warner and a "Turkish Pagoda," the latter noted by contemporaneous critics as "the most prominent as an advocate of Canadian independence, and was three times imprisoned by the government. In 1833 he laid the foundation of the Society of Saint-Jean-Baptiste, with the object of preserving the creed, language, and nationality of the Canadian French. He was elected a member of the Canadian legislature in 1837, and was some months afterward obliged to fly, in order to escape imprisonment, taking refuge in Burlington, where he founded the "Patriote." He returned to Canada in 1842, and revised the "Mime" for which he continued to publish in the interest of the Canadian liberal till his death.

DUYCKINCK, Evert Augustus, author, b. in New York city, 23 Nov., 1818; d. there, 13 Aug., 1873. He was the son of Evert Duyckinck, who was at that time the editor of the New York Daily. He graduated at Columbia in 1835, studied law with John Anthon, being admitted to the bar in 1837, but, after spending a year in Europe, devoted himself to literature. Previous to going abroad he had contributed articles on the poet Crabbe, the works of George Herbert, and Oliver Goldsmith, to the "New York Review." In 1840 he began with Cornelius Mathews, a monthly periodical, entitled "Arcturus," which was continued till 1842. To this magazine he contributed articles on authors at home and abroad. In 1847 he entered upon the editorship of "The Literary World," a weekly review of books, the fine arts, etc., which, with the exception of one year, was carried on by his brother George and himself to the close of 1853. Memorials of Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D. (1867; printed, 1871); Henry T. Tuckerman (1872); and James W. Beekman (1877), were read by him before the New York historical society; stories of John Talcott and Samuel G. Drake (1876) were read, the last named written for the American ethnological society (1876). In 1854 the brothers were again united in the preparation of "The Cyclopedia of American Literature" (2 vols. New York, 1855; enlarged eds., 1869 and 1875). He published "Wit and Wisdom of Sydney Smith," with a memoir (New York, 1856); an American edition of Willmot's "Poets of the Nineteenth Century" (1881); immediately after the death of Washington Irving, Mr. Duyckinck gathered together and published in one volume a collection of anecdotes and traits of the great author, under the title of "Irvingiana" (1858); "History of the War for the Union" (3 vols., 1861-5); "Memorials of John Allan" (1864); "Poems relating to the American Revolution, with Memoirs of the Authors" (2 vols., 1866); "History of the World from the Earliest Period to the Present Time" (4 vols., 1870); and an extensive series of "Biographies of Eminent Men and Women," published under his editorial superintendence from 1873-4. His last literary work was the preparation, with William Cullen Bryant, of an edition of Shakespeare, which is still (1887) in manuscript. In January, 1879, a meeting in his memory was held by the New York historical society, and a biography of him was read by William Allen Butler. See also a memoir of him by Samuel Osgood, D. D., LL. D. (Boston, 1879).—His brother, George Long, writer, b. in New York city, 17 Oct., 1823; d. there, 30 March, 1863, after spending four years college and four years law, was admitted to the bar in 1848. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, but never practised. After the completion of his legal studies he travelled extensively in Europe in 1847-8, and on his return became joint editor with his brother of "The Literary World," afterward becoming joint author with his brother of the "Cyclopedia of American Literature." He then revisited Europe, and, on his return in 1857, entered on a separate career of authorship in a congenial department. He was by early training and long-continued study acquainted with the liturgy and order of the Protestant Episcopal church, and especially interested in its biographical literature. To this he devoted himself, and, having been elected treasurer of the Sunday-school union and church book society, he began a series of biographies of English clergymen, with a view to attract the interest of American readers. The first of these was the "Life of George Herbert" (New York, 1859); followed by the lives of Bishop Thomas Ken (1859), Jeremy Taylor (1860), and Hugh Latimer (1861). These memoirs were unpretentious in style, and were condemned to a simple narrative; but they are regarded as contributions of high value to the class of works to which they belong. Mr. Duyckinck contemplated writing the life of Bishop Leighton, but before entering on its preparation he was called by death which terminated his blameless and beautiful life.

DWENGER, Joseph, R. C. bishop, b. in St. John's, Ohio, in 1837. He was educated in the school of the Holy Trinity, Cincinnati, and afterward studied for the priesthood in the Seminary of Mount St. Mary's, and prepared himself for ordination and was appointed professor in the College of the precious blood. He was next placed in charge of the congregations of Wapakoneta and
Dwight, Joseph, soldier, b. in Dedham, Mass., 16 Oct., 1703; d. in Great Barrington, Mass., 19 June, 1765. His father, Capt. Henry Dwight, of Hatfield, Mass., was grandson to John Dwight, of Dedham, Mass., who had been a soldier in the country are descended. Joseph was graduated at Harvard in 1722, and was a merchant in Springfield, Mass., in 1725-31, but removed to Brookfield, Mass., and was admitted to the bar in 1733. He was eleven times a member of the colonial council between 1731 and 1751, and its speaker in 1749. In 1739 he was judge of the court of common pleas of Worcester county. He had become a colonel of militia, and on 20 Feb., 1745, was made brigadier-general, and was second in command at the attack on Louisbourg in 1745. He was present at the "Ancient and Honorable company of artillery of Boston," and was commended for his courage and skill by Gen. Pepperell. In 1756 he commanded a brigade of Massachusetts militia, at Lake Champlain, in the second French war. He had removed in 1758 to Stockbridge, where he was for several years trustee of Indian schools, and in 1755-51 was chief justice of the Hampshire county court of common pleas. He went to Great Barrington in 1758, and on the formation of the new county of Berkshire in 1761 became judge of its court, and also judge of a district court of the civil offices till his death. Gen. Dwight was a man of fine personal appearance, dignified in bearing, and much esteemed throughout the colony.—His grandson, Henry Williams, congressman, b. in Stockbridge, Mass., 26 Feb., 1788; d. in New York city, 21 Feb., 1845. His father, of the same name, was a soldier of the Revolution, and treasurer of Berkshire county from 1784 till 1804. Henry was educated at Williams, became a lawyer in Stockbridge, and in the war of 1812 was aide to Gen. Whiting, with the rank of colonel. He was a member of the legislature in 1818 and 1819, and served five successive terms in congress, 1821 till 1831. Col. Dwight, fond of fine stock, was one of the first importers of merino sheep and Devonshire cattle.

—Henry Williams's brother, Edwin Welles, clergyman, b. in Stockbridge, Mass., 35 March, 1798; d. there, 25 Feb., 1841, was graduated at Yale in 1809, was pastor of a Congregational church at Richmond, Mass., in 1819-37, and published a "History of Berkshire County, Massachusetts" (Pittsfield, Mass., 1829).—Another brother, Louis, philanthropist, b. in Stockbridge, Mass., 22 Dec., 1796; d. in Boston, Mass., 12 July, 1854, was graduated at Yale in 1813, and at Andover theological seminary in 1819. He was prevented from preaching by weak lungs, caused by inhaling "exhilarating gas" during a college chemical lecture. He was an agent of the American Tract Society, 1819-21, and of the Education society in 1821-4, and was ordained in Salem, Mass., on 27 Nov., 1822. In 1824 he married Louisa Willis, sister of N. P. Willis, the poet, and in the latter part of that year, during a six-months' horseback ride for his health, distributed Bibles among the Indian tribes of various states of the Union. The abuses that thus became known to him led to the formation in 1825 of the Prison discipline society, of which he was secretary and practical manager till his death, effecting many needed reforms. In 1846 he visited Europe and inspected the prisons there. The series of twenty-nine annual reports published by Mr. Dwight contained a vast amount of valuable information not to be found elsewhere.—Harrison Gray Otis, missionary, great-grandson of Gen. Joseph's elder brother Seth, b. in Dedham, 22 Nov., 1803; d. in Vermont, 25 Jan., 1862, was graduated at Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y., in 1825, and at Andover theological seminary in 1828, and on 13 July, 1829, was ordained and commissioned a missionary of the American board, whose first assignment was to Malta in January, 1830, and in the same year began, with Dr. Eil Smith, a fifteen-months' exploration of Asia Minor, Persia, Armenia, and Georgia. In July, 1831, he settled in Constantinople, and became one of the founders of the Armenian mission there. He was one of the most noted American missionaries, and, in addition to his
daily work, carried on a voluminous correspondence with prominent Christians in all parts of the world. He travelled extensively in connection with his labors, his last long journey being a solitary horseback ride of thousands of miles through Asia Minor, in 1850-60. He revisited the United States for the sixth time in November, 1861, and was killed in a railroad accident in Vermont while on his way to attend a missionary school at New Canaan, Conn. After giving him a degree of D. D., in 1852, Dr. Dwight wrote books and tracts in the languages of the east, translated portions of the Bible, and published "Researches of Smith and Dwight in Armenia." (Boston, 1833). "Memoir of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Dwight," his wife (New York, 1840); and "Christianity Revived in the East" (1850; London, 1854). He also contributed to the journal of the American oriental society a "Complete Catalogue of Literature in Armenia," and left many unpublished manuscripts.—His son, William Buck, scientist, b. in Constantinople, Turkey, Dec. 5, 1822, came to the United States in 1850, and graduated at Yale in 1854, where he was assistant principal and professor of natural science in the State normal school. He has successfully edited the Connecticut "School Journal" in 1872-5. He was a member in 1855 in giving the village of Englewood, N. J., and in 1861 he established an agricultural colony and school, of which he was principal till 1865. He was occupied in mining explorations in Virginia and Missouri in 1865-7, taught at West Point in 1867-70, and in 1870-8 he was assistant principal and professor of natural science in the State normal school at New Haven, Conn. He was the principal of the Connecticut "School Journal" in 1872-5. He was a member of the committee on the museum of the Vassar Brothers' institute, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In 1883 he invented a machine for breaking thin slices and other sections of rocks and fossils. Mr. Dwight has given special attention to the geology and paleontology of the lower Silurian rocks. Since 1879 he has carried on an extended investigation in the Wappinger valley limestones of Long Island, N. Y., descriptive of a new group of fossils for which he proposes the name "Rochdale group." He has also investigated the Taconic limestones of Canaan, N. Y. Many of his results have been published in the proceedings of the National academy and the American association, and in the periodical literature, and they are to be issued in book-form, illustrated. —Mary Ann, author, granddaughter of Gen. Joseph's brother Josiah, b. in Northampton, Mass., 17 Sept., 1806; d. in Morrisania, N. Y., 4 Nov., 1858. Her taste was formed in her father's excellent library, and she became a teacher of drawing and painting. She published "Grecian and Roman Mythology" (New York, 1849); "Introduction to the Study of Art" (1850); an elementary astronomy; "Poetry for the Young," and an edition, with notes, of Cooper's translation of the "Iliad." She had also prepared for publication an abridgment of Lanzi's "History of Painting." —Edmund, merchant, grandson of Gen. Joseph's brother Edmund, b. in Springfield, Mass., 28 Nov., 1786; d. in Boston, Mass., 1 April, 1849, was graduated at Yale in 1814, and after studying law at Harvard city, but never practised. After travelling in Europe in 1802-4 he became a merchant in Springfield, and in 1815 established the house of William H. & J. W. Dwight, which founded the manufacturing villages of Chicopee Falls in 1822, Chicopee in 1831, and Holyoke in 1847. His firm had for several years the direction of factories in which 3,000 persons were constantly employed. Mr. Dwight took an early and active part in the construction of the Western railroad from Worcester to Albany, was one of the directors for many years, becoming president in the year of his death. He made a liberal use of his large fortune for the support of objects of public importance, rendering especially great service to the cause of popular education. It was chiefly through his exertions that the Massachusetts legislature allowed the establishment of the present normal-school system. In 1838 he pledged $10,000 for its establishment, on condition that the legislature should appropriate an equal amount, which was promptly done. Mr. Dwight was for many years a member of the Massachusetts legislature, and one of the founders of the American antiquarian society in 1812. —His son, Edmund, merchant, b. in Boston, 3 Sept., 1824, was graduated at Harvard in 1844. In 1851 he went abroad to superintend the distribution of the fund raised by subscription in Boston for the relief of the suffering caused in France by the war with Germany, and on his return he published an interesting "Report to the Executive Committee of the French Relief Fund" (Boston, 1872). —The eldest Edmund's nephew, Franklin, died in Springfield, Mass., 14 March, 1808; d. in Albany, N. Y., 15 Dec., 1845, was graduated at Harvard in 1827, and at the law-school in 1830. After a tour in Europe he was admitted to the bar in 1834, and practised in the states of Massachusetts, Michigan, and New York. He was commissioned in 1838, and established at Albany, in 1840, the "District School Journal," under state patronage, which he conducted until his death. He was active in devising and establishing the present code of public instruction in the state of New York. —William, soldier, making the subject of this sketch, was brother Jonathan, b. in Springfield, Mass., 14 July, 1811, attended a military school at West Point in 1846-9, and was at the U. S. military academy there in 1849-53, but resigned before he was graduated and became a manufacturer in Boston, and afterward in Philadelphia. He was commissioned in the 13th U. S. infantry on 14 May, 1861, and in June of that year became lieutenant-colonel of the 70th New York volunteers, of which Daniel E. Sickles was colonel. At the battle of Williamsburg half the regiment were killed or wounded, while being wounded three times and left for dead on the field. For his gallantry on this occasion he was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers on 29 Nov., 1863, and assigned to the 1st brigade of Grover's division, which he led in the attack on Fort Hudson. He also served on the commission to settle the terms of surrender of that place. In May, 1864, he was Gen. Banks's chief of staff in the Red river expedition, succeeding Charles P. Stone, and in July of that year was put in command of the 1st division of the 10th army corps, under Gen. Sheridan, with which he served in the defense of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. He remained in the army till 15 Jan., 1866, and subsequently removed to Cincinnati, Ohio.—His brother, Wilder, soldier, b. in Springfield, Mass., 29 April, 1809; d. in Boonsborough, Md., 19 Sept., 1862, was graduated at Harvard in 1832, and attended law at Harvard city, and was admitted to the bar, but practised in Boston from 1857 till 24 May, 1861, when he became major of the 24th Massachusetts infantry. He distinguished himself in Gen. Banks's retreat through the Shenandoah valley, and was taken prisoner at Winchester on 25 May, 1862. He was made lieutenant-colonel on 13 June, 1863, was mortally...
wounded at Antietam, and died in hospital two days later. His "Life and Letters" were published by his mother, Elizabeth Amelia, daughter of Daniel Appleton White, of Salem, Mass. (Boston, 1889). Two other brothers, Howard (1837-69) and Charles (1842), were also in the national military service during the civil war. — Thomas, a physician, another grandson of Jonathan, b. in Boston, Mass., 13 Oct., 1848, spent two years at Harvard, and then entered the medical school, where he received his degree in 1867, taking the first Boylston prize by an essay on "Intercranial Circulation." After studying abroad for two years, he was instructor in comparative anatomy at Harvard in 1872-3, lecturer and professor of anatomy at Bowdoin in 1872-6, instructor in histology at Harvard in 1874-8, and in the latter year succeeded Oliver Wendell Holmes as professor of anatomy. Dr. Dwight is a Roman Catholic, and the first of that faith to hold a Harvard professorship. In 1879 he won the prize of the Massachusetts medical society by an essay on the "Identification of the Human Skeleton." He is a member of various medical societies, and in 1880-1 was president of the Catholic union of Boston. He was an editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal in 1872-3, and president of the external committee of the Lowell institute in 1884 on the "Mechanics of Bone and Muscle," and has published "Anatomy of the Head" (Boston, 1876); "Frozen Sections of a Child" (New York, 1881); and various papers.

Dwight, Timothy, educator, b. in Northampton, Mass., 14 May, 1732; d. in New Haven, Conn., 11 Jan., 1817. He was the great-grandson of Nathaniel, who was brother to Capt. Henry Dwight, of Hatfield (see Dwight, Joseph). His father, Maj. Timothy Dwight (Yale, 1744), was a lawyer by education, and became a prosperous merchant of Northampton; his mother was the third daughter of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, a lady of great mental ability and force of character. During the boy's earlier years she devoted herself to his education. At twelve he was sent to the Rev. Enoch Huntington's school in Middletown, where he was fitted for college, matriculating at Yale in 1753. He was graduated in 1768, having but one rival in scholarship, Nathaniel Strong. After leaving college he was principal of the Hopkinton grammar school in New Haven for two years. In the autumn of 1771 he was given the post of tutor in his alma mater, and in the same year began his ambitious epic, "The Conquest of Canaan." He was made M. A. in 1772, and on taking his degree delivered a dissertation on the words "Exemplum, Ex- sequence, and Poetry of the Bible," which attracted much attention. While a tutor, he studied law, with the intention of adopting it as a profession; but in 1777, there being a great dearth of chaplains in the Continental army, he was licensed to preach, and soon afterward became chaplain in Parson's brigade, of the Connecticut line. While holding this office he wrote several stirring patriotic songs, one of which, "Columbia," became a general favorite. His father's sudden death in 1778 recalled him to the care of his younger mother and her family, with whom he remained at Northampton, Mass., five years, tillng the farm and preaching occasionally in the neighboring churches. He also kept a day-school for both sexes, in which Joel Barlow, the poet, was a teacher; and after the capture of New York he cared for his father's parish and under his care several of the students of Yale. In 1782 he was a member of the Massachusetts legislature, but refused a nomination to congress. Receiving a call from the church at Greenfield Hill, a beautiful rural parish in Fairfield, Conn., he received thither in 1789; and shortly after he established an academy, which soon acquired a national reputation, students being attracted from all parts of the country and from the West Indies.

In this school Dr. Dwight became the pioneer of higher education for women, assigning his female students the same advanced studies as those pursued by the boys, and earnestly advocating the practice. The College of New Jersey gave him the degree of S. T. D., in 1787, and Harvard that of LL. D. in 1810. In 1799 he declined a call from the Dutch Reformed church at Amsterdam during this period he proposed and agitated until he secured, the union of the Congregational and Presbyterian churches of New England. In 1795, on the death of Dr. Stiles, he was called to the presidency of Yale college, an office which he held until his death in 1817. In 1799 the middle and upper classes, and by the administration of the affairs of Yale college Dr. Dwight's claims to distinguish largely rest. When he assumed control there were but 110 students; the curriculum was still narrow and pedantic; the freshmen were in bondage to the upper-class men, and they in turn to the faculty. President Dwight abolished the primary-school system, and established the school system, and between them and the faculty, such rules as are usually observed by gentlemen in social intercourse. He introduced the study of oratory into the curriculum, and himself gave lectures on rhetoric and composition. He also abolished the system of fines for petty offences. At his death the number of students had increased to 313. In politics he was a federalist of the Hamilton school, and he earnestly deprecated the introduction of French ideas into American life. His published works fill thirteen large octavo volumes, and his unpublished manuscripts would fill almost as many more. While he was a tutor in college, imprudence in the use of his eyes had so weakened them that he could use them neither for study nor writing, and he was afterward obliged to employ an amanuensis very frequently. His most ambitious work was his epic, "The Conquest of Canaan." A critic, writing in the "North American Review" (vii, 347), said its author had invented a medium between absolute barbarism and modern refinement. "There is little of distinctive, little that is truly oriental, about any of his persons or scenes . . . It is occasionally animated, and in description sometimes picturesque and poetical." His pastoral poem, "Greenfield Hill" (1794), in which was introduced a vivid description of the burning of the Greenfield church in 1779, was much more popular. In 1800 he revised Watts's Psalms, adding translations of his own, and a selection of hymns, both of which were adopted by the general assembly of the Presbyterian church. The best known of these is the version of the 137th Psalm, beginning, "I love the kingdom, Lord, the house of thine abode." His
"Travels in New England and New York" (4 vols., New Haven, 1821; London, 1823) was pronounced by Robert Southey the most important of his works. His "Theology Explained and Defended in a Course of 173 Sermons" (5 vols., Middletown, Conn., 1818; London, 1819; new ed., with memoir by his son, Rev. Seroen E. Dwight, New York, 1846) has gone through a score of editions, and has been translated into one hundred and thirty languages abroad, and on it rests his reputation as a theologian. Besides these works and numerous discourses he published "America, a Poem" (1772); "The Genuineness and Authenticity of the New Testament" (1785); "Triumph of Inffdelity, a Satire" (1787); "Dispelling the Character in Washington" (1800); "Observations on Language" (1816); and "Essay on Light" (1816). See, besides, the memoir by his son, and the life in vol. xiv. of Sparks's "American Biography," by Rev. William S. Sprague. Dr. Dwight married, March 27, 1787, Mary, daughter of Benjamin Woolsey, of Long Island, who bore him eight sons. His brother, Theodore, journalist, b. in Northampton, Mass., 13 Dec., 1764; d. in New York city, 12 June, 1848, studied law in New Haven with his cousin, Judge Pierrpont Edwards, and began practice in Hartford in 1801. He never removed, but remained in that city, and became eminent in his profession. He at one time removed to New York to become the law partner of his cousin, Aaron Burr, but disagreed with the latter's political opinions and returned to Hartford, where he edited the "Courant" and the "Connecticut Mirror," the organ, in that state, of the Federal party, in which he had become prominent. He was also an active member of a club of young poets known as "the Hartford wits," and is said to have been a principal contributor to the "Political Echo," b. in the same year. He was elected a member of the celebrated "Hartford Convention" of 1814. In 1815 he removed to Albany and established the "Daily Advertiser," but relinquished it after two years, to found the New York "Daily Advertiser," a journal which he conducted until 1824, when he removed to Boston, and became a member of the celebrated "Hartford Convention" of 1814. In 1815 he returned to New York three years before his death. Mr. Dwight was a brilliant writer as well as able debater. Although he wrote too much and too rapidly for lasting fame, his political articles were bright and spicy, and his satirical and sketchy "New Year's Verses," in the "Mirror," were always looked for with eagerness. Mr. Dwight was a man of unflinching integrity and an outspoken opponent of slavery. In person he was tall and fine-looking. He published a "History of the Hartford Convention" (New York, 1855), and a "Character of Thomas Jefferson, as exhibited in his own Writings" (Boston, 1839). The latter is written with a strong Federal bias. An outline of this "Life and Writings" was published by the New York historical society (1846), and a speech on the character of Thomas Jefferson appeared subsequently under its auspices. His son, Theodore, author, b. in Hartford, Conn., 3 March, 1796; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 14 Oct., 1866, was graduated at Yale in 1814, and began to study theology with his uncle, President Dwight, but after some years study abroad in the United States and Europe for his health. He removed to Brooklyn in 1838, and engaged in various public and philanthropic enterprises, becoming a director of many religious and educational societies, and being active from 1830 to 1854 in multiplying and perfecting Sunday-schools. In 1854-5 he engaged with George Walter in a systematic effort to send free-soil settlers to Kansas, and it is estimated that, directly or indirectly, they induced 9,000 persons to go thither. Mr. Dwight was a prolific writer, and at various times edited, "The American Magazine," the "Family Visitor," the "Protestant Vindicater," the "Christian Alliance," the "Israelite Indeed," and the "New York Presbyterian," of which he was at one time chief editor and publisher. In his later years he was employed in the New York custom-house. Mr. Dwight was familiar with six or eight languages. At the time of his death, which was the result of a railroad accident, he was translating educational works into Spanish, for introduction into the Spanish-American countries. He published "A Tour in Italy in 1821" (New York, 1824); "New Gazzetteer of the United States," with William Darby (Hartford, 1833); "President Dwight's Decisions of Questions discussed by the Senior Class in Yale College in 1824," (New York, 1827); "A Visit to London, of Connecticut" and "The Northern Traveller" (1841); "Summer Tour of New England" (1847); "The Roman Republic of 1849" (1851); "The Kansas War; or, the Exploits of Chivalry in the 19th Century" (1858); and the "Autobiography of Gen. Garfield," in the "Harper's Monthly." He was also the author of numerous educational works. —Nathaniel, physician, another brother of President Dwight, b. in Northampton, Mass., 31 Jan., 1770; d. in Oswego, N. Y., 11 June, 1831, studied medicine in Hartford, Conn., and after practising there became a passenger surgeon in the U. S. Navy, and was stationed at Governor's Island, New York harbor. He afterward practised in Westfield, Mass., and New London and Wethersfield, Conn., but in 1812 entered the ministry, and was settled at Westchester, Conn., till 1820. He then resumed his medical profession, practising at Providence, R. I., and Norwich, Conn. Dr. Dwight was one of the first, probably the first, to propose the present system of retreats for the insane. As early as 1812, when dejected persons were still confined in cells, and exhibited like wild beasts, he proposed, in a communication to the Connecticut legislature, the establishment of "a hospital for lunatics." He prepared a school geography, the first published in this country, and was the author of "The Great Question Answered" and a "Compendious History of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence." —President Timothy Dwight's eldest son, Timothy, b. in Stratford, Conn., 29 March, 1778; d. 13 June, 1844, was for forty years a merchant in New Haven, and gave $5,000 to endow the "Dwight professorship of didactic theology" at Yale. —President Dwight's second son, Benjamin Woolsey, physician, b. in Northampton, Mass., 10 Feb., 1780; d. in Clinton, N. Y., 18 May, 1850, was fitted for college by his father and graduated at Yale in 1799. He studied medicine in Philadelphia under Dr. Rush and Dr. Physic, and practised in Catskill, N. Y., in 1805-1808. He returned to New York, and afterward started in Catskill. He retired to a farm in Clinton, N. Y., in 1831, and lived there till his death. He was treasurer of Hamilton college in 1861-50. Dr. Dwight published, in the "Memoirs of the Connecticut Historical Society," an article never published in this country on "Chronic Deblity of the Stomach," which was highly praised.
and republished in England.—Benjamin Woolsey's "Benjamin Westbridge," educator, b. in New Haven, Conn., 5 April, 1818, was graduated at Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y., in 1835, and at Yale theological seminary in 1838. He was tutor at Hamilton in 1839–42, founded the 1st Congregational church at Joliet, Ill., in 1844, but gave up pastoral work on account of ill health, and established a private school in Brooklyn, which he removed in 1858 to Clinton, N. Y., and in 1868 Mr. Dwight removed to New York city. In 1867 he returned to Clinton and devoted himself to literary work, having educated over 2,000 pupils. For five months in 1872 he was editor of the Chicago "Interior." He received the degree of Ph. D. from New York university in 1862. Dr. Dwight has contributed largely to the literature of education, theology, philology, and genealogy, and has published "Higher Christian Education" (New York, 1859); "Modern Philology" (2 vols., 1864); "History of the Strong Family" (2 vols., Albany, 1871); and "History of the Dwight Family" (2 vols., New York, 1874); and has ready for publication (1887) "Higher Culture of Woman" and "The True Value of Divine Preaching." Another of Benjamin Woolsey's, Theodore William, jurist, b. in Catskill, N. Y., 18 July, 1822, was graduated at Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y., in 1840, and studied at Yale law-school in 1841–2. He was tutor at Hamilton in 1842–4, and in 1846–58 held there the chair of law, history, civil polity, and political economy. In connection with his professorship he also established a department of law, and in 1858 was elected professor of municipal law in Columbia college, New York. On the organization of Columbia law-school, he became its warden. Prof. Dwight has been one of the editors of the "New Englander" since 1856, and in 1870–1 published a series of articles in it on "The True Ideal of an American University," which was afterward issued separately, and attracted much attention. He was a member of the American committee for the revision of the English version of the Bible, from 1878 till its completion in 1885.—The elder President Dwight's fifth son, Sereno Edwards, educator, b. in Greenfield Hill, Conn., 18 May, 1786; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 30 Nov., 1850, was graduated at Yale in 1808, and after teaching in Pittsfield, Conn., and acting as his father's amanuensis, was tutor at Yale in 1806–10. He studied law at the same time, and practised in New Haven with success in 1810–18. In 1812, a dose of mercury, given him during a fever, caused a painful eruption, from which he suffered all his life. Deciding to become a clergyman, he was licensed to preach in 1816, and was chaplain of the U. S. senate in 1816–7. He was then ordained pastor of the Park street church, Boston, and continued there till 1828, when he resigned on account of failing health and returned to New Haven, where he engaged in literary work, and conducted, with his brother Henry, in 1828–31, the New Haven gymnasium, a boarding-school for boys. He was chosen president of Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y., in 1833, but illness and pecuniary considerations forced him to resign in 1835. He was a member of the Pennsylvania colonization society in 1838, and in the same year removed to New York, where he spent his remaining years "among books by day, and in a lonely boarding-house by night," a prey to the distressing malady that finally ended his life. Yale gave him the degree of D. D. in 1852. Dr. Dwight published "Life of David Brainerd" (1822); "Life and Works of Jonathan Edwards," his great-grandfather (New York, 10 vols., 1830); "The Hebrew Wife," de-
DYE, William M., soldier, b. in New York; d. in New York city, 21 May, 1868. He began his military career in the Mexican war, entering the army as a captain, and participating in the siege of Vera Cruz, the battles of National Bridge, Contreras, and Cerro Gordo, where he was severely wounded, and the capture of the city of Mexico. At the close of the war he was brevetted colonel for bravery and meritorious conduct, and on his return was elected register of the county of New York. During the civil war he served as lieutenant-colonel of the 79th regiment, and, afterward became its colonel. He was a candidate, in August, 1859, for the gold snuff-box in which the freedom of the city of New York had been officially given to Andrew Jackson forty years before. See Burnett, Ward Benjamin.

DYE, William M., soldier, b. in Pennsylvania about 1832. He was appointed from Ohio to the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1853, served in the 8th infantry on frontier and garrison duty, was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1856, and captain, 14 May, 1861. After being employed eight lectures in New York and Philadelphia on his European experiences, and just before his death declined a professorship in the New York university. He published "Travels in the North of Germany" (New York, 1836).

DYER, John H., actor, b. in Ireland; d. in Albany, N. Y., 15 Dec., 1843. He was the son of an Irish gentleman who intended him for the law, but, disliking that profession, he made his first appearance, contrary to the wishes of his friends, at the Theatre royal, Dublin, and met with a success which confirmed him in his love for the stage. After playing in various provincial theatres he appeared at Drury Lane theatre, London, 1 May, 1802, as Belcenu in "The West Indian," with great approval, and was immediately engaged as the leading tragedian in the comic characters, and, suffering for this situation for three years, then gave it up, and in 1810 came to this country, where he made his first appearance at the Park theatre, New York, as Belcourn, meeting with great success. He made his last appearance on the stage at the National opera-house, on the corner of Broadway and Church streets, 30 May, 1830, in the character of Sir John Falstaff.

DYER, or DYE, Mary A., Quaker, d. in Boston, 1 June, 1660. She was the wife of William Dyer, who removed to Rhode Island in 1638. In September, 1639, of four persons ordered to depart from the jurisdiction, Peter and Jonathan, office of Massachusetts, on pain of death, Mrs. Dyer, who was a follower of Anne Hutchinson and had shared her exile, obeyed. In October she returned on purpose to offer up her life. She and others were arrested, sent to be shamed before the people, and sentenced to death. When the sentence was pronounced she exclaimed: "The will of the Lord be done," and returned to the prison "full of joy." Three were led forth to execution. Mary Dyer was reprieved; yet not till the rope had been fastened around her neck and she had prepared herself for death. Transported with enthusiasm, she exclaimed: "Let me suffer as my brethren unless you annul your wicked law." Her reprieve had been granted at the request of her son, and on condition that she should depart in forty-eight hours and should not return. Against her will she was again conveyed out of the colony, but returned, and was hanged on Boston common on the charge of "rebellious sedition and obstructing herself after banishment upon pain of death."
DYER, Alexander Brydle, soldier, b. in Richmond, Va., 10 Jan., 1815; d. in Washington, D.C., 30 May, 1866. He was graduated at the U. S. Military academy in 1837, served in garrison at Fort Monroe, Va., in the Florida war of 1837–8, and on ordnance duty at various arsenals in 1838–46, was chief of ordnance of the army invading New Mexico in 1846–8, during a part of which time he was on the head of the Rio de las Españas, and was engaged at Caney Creek, Texas, where he was wounded 4 Feb., 1847, and Santa Cruz de Rosales, Mexico, receiving for his services the brevets of 1st lieutenant and captain. He was afterward in command of North Carolina arsenal. At the beginning of the civil war Capt. Dy. was active in promoting the efficiency of the ordnance department. He invented the Dyer projectile for cannon. He was in command of the Springfield armory in 1861–4, and greatly extended the manufacture of small-arms for the army. In 1864, as chief of ordnance, U. S. army, he was placed in charge of the ordnance bureau in Washington, D.C., with the rank of brigadier-general, and he retained this office till his death. In March, 1865, he was brevetted major-general, U. S. army, for faithful, meritorious, and distinguished services.

DYER, Charles Gilford, artist, b. in Chicago in 1846. He was graduated at the U. S. naval academy, then in Newport, R. I., and saw some service in the civil war, but resigned his commission on account of impaired health, went to Europe, and studied art in Paris under Jacquotteau de Chenu. He entered the Royal academy at Munich in 1871, and has spent most of his professional life there and in Paris, with the exception of six winters in Rome, four summers in Venice, and prolonged working-tours in Egypt and Syria. Among his most important works is "The Last Mass," with Armenian Chapel," "On Lindon when the Sun was Low," "Venice at Birth of Day," "Morning on the Riva, Venice," "Historical Still-Life of the Seventeenth Century," and "Among the Domes of St. Mark's."

DYER, Edgar Volney, Abolitionist, b. in Clarendon, Vt., 12 June, 1808; d. at Lake View, near Chicago, 24 April, 1878. He was graduated at the medical department of Middlebury college in 1830, and began practice in Newark, N. J., in 1831, but removed in 1836 to Chicago, and soon became identified with its early development. He was successful in his practice and business adventures, retiring from the former in 1844, and becoming agent for the "underground railroad" in Chicago. One instance illustrates the courage of Dr. Dyer: In 1846 a fugitive from Kentucky was caught in Chicago by his master and an armed posse, bound tightly with ropes, and guarded while a man went for a blacksmith to rivet the manacles that were to be put upon him. Dr. Dyer, hearing of the arrest, went hurriedly to the mansion house and to the room where the victim was confined, burst open the door, cut the cords, and told the fugitive to go, which he did before his captors recovered from their surprise and bewilderment at such unexpected and summary proceedings. A bully, with brandishing Bowie-knife, rushed toward the doctor, and Dyer was chair of the committee of the committee for establishing the "National Era" at Washington, an organ of the Abolition party, established 7 Jan., 1847. Dr. Dyer had a genial nature, which manifested itself in ready wit and pleasant conversation, except when he chanced to come in contact with slavers, impostors, or hypocrites, for which he had a most profound contempt and abundant words to express his detestation. In recognition of Dr. Dyer's sterling integrity and the great service he had rendered the cause of anti-slavery, President Lincoln, who May, 1861, appointed him in 1865 judge of the mixed court at Sierra Leone, for the suppression of the slave trade, after which appointment he passed two years travelling in Europe.

DYER, David Patterson, lawyer, b. in Henrico county, Va., 12 Feb., 1839. He emigrated to Missouri in 1841, and was educated at the common schools and at St. Charles college, studied law at Bowling Green, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1859. He was elected district prosecuting attorney in 1860, and in 1862–5 was a member of the legislature. He recruited and commanded the 40th regiment of Missouri volunteer infantry during a part of the civil war, participated in the campaigns against Mobile in 1863, and in 1864 was chosen secretary of the state senate. He was a delegate to the Chicago national Republican convention in 1868, and in the same year was chosen from Missouri, serving on the committees on territories and agriculture, and was U. S. attorney for the eastern district of Missouri in 1873–6.

DYER, Eliphalet, jurist, b. in Windham, Conn., 29 Sept., 1821; d. there, 13 July, 1879. He was graduated at Yale in 1740, studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1746, after which he was town clerk and justice of the peace in Windham. He was many times member of the legislature between 1747 and 1792, and was the original promoter of the plan of a cutting colony in the valley of the Susquehanna. In 1753 he was a member of the committee to purchase the title to the land selected for the proposed colony at Wyoming, and in 1755 was agent to petition the general assembly in its behalf. The French and Indian wars interposed in favor of the French, and in August, 1755, Mr. Dyer was lieutenant-colonel of a regiment sent to reduce Crown Point. He was colonel of a regiment sent against Canada in 1758, and in 1792–94 was annually elected an assistant. As an active member of the Susquehanna land company, he was still in 1777 in England, but failed in his efforts to obtain confirmation from the crown of the title to the Wyoming region. On his return he became comptroller of the port of New London, and in September, 1755, he was the first of the commissioners sent to the stamped congress from Connecticut. Afterward, with a majority of the Connecticut assistants, he withdrew from the governor's house rather than assist in his taking the oath to carry out the provisions of the act. Col. Dyer was elected judge of the superior court in 1760, and held that office till 1768, serving during the last four years as chief justice. He was a delegate to the 1st Continental congress in 1774, and was re-elected to each succeeding congress, with the exception of those of 1770 and 1779. He became a member of the state committee of safety, and was chosen as brigadier-general of militia. Yale gave him the degree of D. D. in 1787. John Adams said of him: "Dyer is long-winded and roundabout, obscure and cloudy, very talkative and very tedious, yet an honest man; merely a wall." He published a pamphlet entitled "Remarks on Dr. Gale's Letter" (Philadelphia, 1769).
DYER, Heman, clergyman, b. in Shaftsbury, Vt., 24 Sept., 1810. He was graduated at Ken-yon College, 1833, having served himself by taking charge of the preparatory department, and afterward entered the Protestant Episcopal ministry. He taught in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1840-3, and then was made professor in the Western university of Pennsylvania there, becoming its president in 1844. In 1849 he retired from active work. He received the degree of D.D. from Trinity in 1843. Dr. Dyer has published "Voice of the Lord upon the Waters" (New York, 1870), and "Records of an Active Life," an autobiography (1889), and edited a series of evange-rical addresses. His daughter, Ili, author, b. in Ludlowville, N.Y., is the daughter of Arad Joy. She has been actively engaged in philanthropic work, and has contributed much to current literature. She has published "Henry and the Bird's Nest" (Philadelphia, 1853); "Thirty Days Abroad, or the Old World seen with Young Eyes" (New York, 1870); "Brev History of the Joy Family" (1876); "Records of the Dyer Family" (1884); and, with Marcia A. Hall, "Christmas at Fern Lodge" (1890). She has also edited her husband's works.

DYER, Sidney, clergyman, b. in Cambridge, N.Y., 11 Feb., 1814. He was chiefly self-taught, but studied for a time in the Amity street classical school in New York city. At an early age he was thrown upon his own exertions, and, after serving in the army in the Black Hawk war, became, in 1836, a student of theology. He was ordained as a Baptist clergyman in 1842, and shortly afterward served as a missionary among the Choctaws, soon becoming secretary of the Indian mission board in Louisville. He returned to Indianapolis in 1852, and in 1859 was called to Philadelphia as district secretary of the American Baptist publication society, which office he has since retained. Mr. Dyer has travelled extensively in the United States and Canada, and is a voluminous writer. His earlier poems, which appeared in various magazines, were collected into a volume entitled "Voices of Nature" (Louisville, 1850). He has also published, besides occasional sermons, "Psalm-ist for the use of Baptist Churches" (1854); "Songs and Ballads" (New York, 1857); "The Drunkard's Child" (Philadelphia, 1859); "Great Wonders in Little Things" (Philadelphia, 1871); "Black Diamonds" (1873); "Home and Abroad" (1874); "Hoofs and Claws" (1875); "Ocean Gardens and Palaces" (1877); "Emeldale Lyceum" (1879), and other works. He is also the author of several cantatas, including "Ruth" and "The Winter's Entertainments." Among his popular verses are "The Beautiful Ladder," "The Songs my Mother Sung," and "The Grave of Ben Bolt."—His daughter, Mattie, author, b. in New York city, 23 Nov., 1842, was educated at a female seminary in Indianapolis, Ind., and was afterward a teacher in the Lagoda female seminary. In 1860 she married James H. Britts, of Lagoda, Ind. She began to write for various literary journals at an early age, and has published "Edward Lee" (Philadelphia, 1865); "Harry Henderson" (1860); "Honest and Earn-est" (1881); "Boys and Girls of Deep Glen" (1882); "Better than Gold" (1885); "Earl Armstrong" (1885); "Cherry" in 1889 in the service of the American Sunday-school union, and afterward became secretary and general manager of the Evangelical-knowledge society. She became editor of "The Episcopcal Quarterly Review" in New York in 1854, and in 1862 declined the bishopric of Kansas. He was made a member of the board of missions in 1868, and in 1871 of its Indian and Freedman's committees. In 1875 he made a tour through Mexico with Bishop Lee, which resulted in the establishment of a bishopric there. In 1890 he was forced by failing health to retire from active work. He received the degree of D.D. from Trinity in 1843. Dr. Dyer has published "Voice of the Lord upon the Waters" (New York, 1870), and "Records of an Active Life," an autobiography (1889), and edited a series of evange-lical addresses. His daughter, Ili, author, b. in Ludlowville, N.Y., is the daughter of Arad Joy. She has been actively engaged in philanthropic work, and has contributed much to current literature. She has published "Henry and the Bird's Nest" (Philadelphia, 1853); "Thirty Days Abroad, or the Old World seen with Young Eyes" (New York, 1870); "Brief History of the Joy Family" (1876); "Records of the Dyer Family" (1884); and, with Marcia A. Hall, "Christmas at Fern Lodge" (1890). She has also edited her husband's works.

DYOTT, John, actor, b. in England in 1812; d. in New Rochelle, N.Y., 22 Nov., 1876. He early became a favorite at the Theatre royal, York, Eng-land, and made his first appearance in this country on 2 Sept., 1844, at the Park theatre, New York, playing Iago to the Othello of James R. Anderson, another English actor. For the next quarter of a century he did good work as leading man, chiefly in New York city, appearing there at the old Chamb-ers street theatre, the Broadway theatre, and Wal-lack's theatre in the same street. He was a fair Shakespearean scholar, and was known as a correct reader. Among his best-remembered parts are Iago and Sir Giles Overreach. About 1866 he re-tired from the stage and assisted his brother in editing a newspaper at New Rochelle, N.Y., suc-ceding to the chief editorial on the death of the latter. His wife was at one time a member of the Walack theatre company.

DZIEROWYNSKI, Francis, Jesuit, b. in Or-sani, Poland, in 1779; d. in Frederick, Md., in 1850. He entered the novitiate of the Society of Jesus in 1794. After his ordination he was made professor of theology in the University of Polotz, and continued there till 1820, when he was banished by the Russian government and came to the United States, where he landed in 1821. He was appointed superior of the Jesuits of the United States in 1828, and was active and successful in extending the influence of his order throughout the country. He founded, during his superiorship, the College of St. John in Frederick, Md., and gave great impetus to education in this and in other ways. On the expi-ration of his term in 1830, he was appointed prof-essor of theology in Georgetown College, and in 1834 he took charge of the Jesuit novitiate of Frederick. He was created provincial of the Jesu-its in 1840, and during his term of office founded the College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass.
EADS, James Buchanan, engineer, b. in Lawrenceburg, Ind., 23 May, 1820; d. in Nassa, N. P., Bahama islands, 8 March, 1887. He early showed a great interest in machinery, and at the age of ten constructed models of saw-mills, for steam, steamboats, and other machines. In 1833 he settled in St. Louis, where, besides being variously employed, he acquired considerable knowledge of civil engineering and cognate subjects. He constructed a diving-bell boat in 1842 to recover the cargoes of sunken steamers, and soon afterward designed larger boats, with novel and powerful machinery, for pumping out the sand and water, and lifting the entire hull and cargo. Many valuable steamers were set afloat and restored to usefulness by his methods. He disposed of his interests in these inventions in 1845, and then established in St. Louis the first glass-works west of the Ohio river. In 1856 he made a proposition to congress to keep the channels of the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, and Arkansas rivers clear of snags, wrecks, and other obstructions for a term of ten years, but this offer was not accepted. In 1861 he was called to Washington and consulted by the president and his cabinet in relation to the practicability of using light iron-clad vessels on the Mississippi and its tributaries. Soon afterward he designed and constructed eight iron-clad steamers, fully equipped, within 100 days. These were employed in the capture of Fort Henry in February, 1862, a month earlier than the conflict between the "Merrimac" and "Monitor." Subsequently, in 1863, he constructed numerous other iron-clads and mortarmboats, which proved of great value in the campaigns of Grant and in the capture of Mobile by Farragut. From 1867 till 1874 he was engaged in the construction of the steel arch bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis. The central arch of this bridge has a clear span of 520 feet, and has been pronounced the finest specimen of metal arch construction in the world. This structure ranks among the noted bridges of the world. On the completion of this enterprise, Mr. Eads turned his attention to the deepening of the Mississippi by means of jetties. His plans, which were strongly opposed by the chief engineers of the U. S. army, to whom the government naturally looked for advice, were submitted to congress, and finally a bill was passed granting him permission to attempt the improvement of the South Pass. Four years after he began work the U. S. inspecting officer reported that the maximum depth proposed had been secured throughout the jetty. This was a great triumph for Mr. Eads, as it was a practical demonstration of his theories. Subsequently he outlined one of the grandest plans that hydraulic engineer-
manded the frigate "Santee," of the Gulf blockading squadron, and during his service a boat-expedition from that vessel captured and destroyed the privateer "Royal Yacht," in the harbor of Galveston, Texas. He was promoted "posthumously" and on 1 Jan., 1865, was placed on the retired list. In 1864 and 1865 he was engaged as prize commissioner, and in that year became light-house inspector, which office he held for one year.

EAKIN, Samuel, clergyman, b. about 1742; d. in the town of Middletown, Conn., 1829. He was a graduate of Yale in 1768 and ordained by the Second presbytery of Philadelphia in 1770. From 1773 till 1777 he had charge of Penn's Neck Presbyterian church in West Jersey; but, as most of the parishioners were Tories, he was obliged to withdraw on account of his zeal for American liberty. He was the idol of the soldiers, and whenever there was a military drill, or an order for a march, he was present, and by his fervor excited the patriotism of the troops to the highest degree. It is said that he never entered the pulpit without imploring the Lord "to teach our people how to fight, and give them fresh courage and perseverance to overcome their enemies." He was said to be the most eloquent preacher, after Whitefield, that had ever been in this country.

Eames, Thomas, artist, b. in Philadelphia, 25 July, 1844. He was graduated at the high school of Philadelphia, and went to Paris, where he received his art education at L'École des beaux arts under Gérôme. He also studied in the atelier of Bonnat, and with the sculptor Dumont. As an artist he was a native of Philadelphia, was appointed demonstrator of anatomy, and afterward professor of painting and director of the Pennsylvania academy of fine arts. For several years he was teacher in the Brooklyn art guild, and lecturer on anatomy and perspective in the art student's league of New York. For is now professor in the art-student league of Philadelphia. He has painted many small pictures of domestic life in the early days of America, of American sporting and athletic games, studies of the American negroes, etc., which have been exhibited in the Paris salons, the National academies of Portici, Rome, and the American art association, and elsewhere. Among his noted pictures are "Dr. Gross in his Clinic"; "William Rush carving an Allegorical Figure"; "A Lady Singing"; "The Chess-Players"; "Mendicant Writing on a Stone"; and "The Zither-Player." He sent "The Chess-Players," several portraits in oil, and the water-colors "Whistling for Plover" and "Base-Ball" to the Centennial exhibition in 1876.

EAMES, Charles, lawyer, b. in New Braintree, Mass., 20 March, 1812; d. in Boston, Mass., 28 March, 1887. He was prepared for college at Leicerster academy, was graduated at Harvard in 1831, and studied law in the Cambridge law-school, and with John Duer in New York. But ill health prevented him from practising his profession, and in 1843 he accepted an office in the navy department in Washington. A few months later he became associate editor of the Washington "Union," and was appointed by President Polk to be commissioner to the Sandwich islands to negotiate a treaty. In 1850 he returned and edited the Nashville "Union" for six months, after which he again held charge of the Washington "Union." After several years of journalism he was appointed minister to Venezuela by President Pierce, and remained there until 1857, when he resigned and returned to Washington, where he practised his profession until his death. During the last five years of his life he attained a high reputation as an admiralty lawyer and for his knowledge of international law. He was a fine linguist and scholar, and possessed remarkable conversational power.

EAMES, Benjamin, author, b. in Wellington (now Dighton), Mass., 21 Jan., 1816. She is a sister of the late Henry B. Anthony, and was graduated at the young ladies' high school in Providence, R. I. In 1838 she married the Rev. James II. Eames, who was for many years rector of the Protestant church in Boston, and died in 1877. She has travelled extensively in Europe and the east, and has published "A Budget of Letters" (Boston, 1844); "My Mother's Jewel" (New York, 1850); "The Christmas Gift" (1851); "Sarah Barry" (1852); "Home" (1853); "Another Mango" (Boston, 1856), and "The Budget Closed" (1864); and has compiled memoirs of her father, Hezekiah Anthony (1856), and of the Rev. Dr. Eames (1878).

EARL, Parker, horticulturist, b. in Mt. Holly, Vt., in 1851. He is one of the largest practical horticulturists in the country. He has been for a number of years head of the horticultural department of the International exposition at New Orleans in 1885, has been president of the Illinois state horticultural society, and is now president of the Mississippi valley and the American horticultural societies. He has contributed frequently to the columns of standard agricultural periodicals.

EARLE, Pliny, inventor, b. in Leicester, Mass., 17 Dec., 1762; d. there, 19 Nov., 1832. He was a descendant of Ralph Earle, who, with nineteen others, settled in the New World in 1638, for a charter to form themselves into a body-politic of Rhode Island. In 1783 he became connected with Edmund Snow in the manufacture of hand-cards for carding cotton and wool, and in 1786 he established himself in the business. Among the many obscurities encountered by Samuel Slater in the introduction into the United States of the manufacture of cotton by machinery was the difficulty of procuring card-clothing for his machines. After unsuccessful applications to several other persons, he went, in 1796, to Mr. Earle, who, although engaged in the manufacture of cloth, agreed to make the cards. He succeeded, but to achieve that success he was obliged to prick the holes for the teeth with two needles fastened in a handle. This led him to the invention of the machine for pricking the so-called "cards," by which the labor of a man for fifteen hours could be performed in as many minutes. This machine was in general use for years, until it was superseded by the machine that both pricks the leather and sets the teeth. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and, apart from his inventive genius, made extensive attainments in science and literature.

His second son, Thomas, lawyer, b. in Leicester, Mass., 21 April, 1796; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 14 July, 1849, was educated at Leicerster academy. In 1817 he removed to Philadelphia, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He subsequently studied law and practised his profession. He became distinguished also as a journalist, editing in succession the "Columbian Observer," "Standard," "Pennsylvanian," and "Mechanics' Free Press and Reform Advocate." In 1837 he took an active part in the Constitutional convention of Pennsylvania, of which he was a prominent member, and it is supposed that he made the original draft of the new constitution. He lost his popularity with the Democratic party by advocating the extension of the right of suffrage to negroes. He was the candidate of the
liberty party for vice-president in 1840, but the nomination was repudiated by the abolitionists, who, at the last minute, substituted an anti-slavery candidate in the Republican party. Mr. Earle subsequently took little part in political affairs. He devoted his time principally to literary work, and published an "Essay on Penal Law"; an "Essay on the Rights of States to Alter and to Annul their Constitutions"; an "Essay on Railroads and Internal Communications" (1830); and a "Life of Benjamin Lundy." At the time of his death he was engaged in the translation of Sismondi's "Italian Republics," and in the compilation of a "Grammar of the Italian and French Languages"—Another son, Philip, physician, b. in Leicester, Mass., 31 Dec., 1809. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1837, then studied in the hospitals of Paris, and visited institutions for the insane in European countries. In 1840 he became resident physician of the asylum for the insane at Frankford, Pa., where he remained two years. From April, 1844, till April, 1849, he was physician to Bloomingdale asylum, New York. He immediately afterward visited insane hospitals in Europe. In 1853 he was appointed visiting physician to the New York City lunatic asylum. In 1854 he delivered a course of lectures on mental disorders at the College of physicians and surgeons, New York. In 1863 he became professor of materia medica and philosophy at Berkshire medical institute in Pittsfield, Mass., the first professorship of mental diseases ever established by a medical college in the United States. His lectures there were limited to the one course of 1864, owing to his appointment as superintendent and physician-in-chief of the state hospital for the insane in Northampton, Mass., a position which he retained from October, 1885. In 1871 he visited forty-six institutions for the insane in Europe. Dr. Earle was, so far as known, the first person that ever addressed an audience of the insane in any other than a religious discourse. His introduction of lectures on natural philosophy at the Frankford asylum, in the winter of 1840-41, was the initiative to a system of combined instruction and entertainment, which has been widely adopted, and is now considered essential to the highest perfection of an institution for the insane. In the winter of 1864-65, in Northampton, Mass., he delivered a course of lectures on insanity before audiences in which the average number of insane persons was about 250. His annual reports during the last ten years of his superintendency at Northampton hospital contain a series of articles on the curability of insanity, which have been published in book-form, entitled "The Curability of Insanity: a Series of Studies" (Philadelphia, 1887). Dr. Earle was one of the founders of the American medical association, the New York academy of medicine, the Association of medical superintendents of American institutions for the insane, and the New England psychological society, and has been president of the last named. He has published "A Visit to Thirteen Asylums for the Insane in Europe" (Philadelphia, 1849); "The Insane in the Asylums," New York, 1848; "Institution for the Insane in Prussia, Germany, and Austria" (New York, 1853); and "An Examination of the Practice of Blood-Letting in Mental Disorders" (New York, 1854), besides frequent contributions to medical periodical literature. He has published "Marathon and other Poems" (Philadelphia, 1841).

EARLE, Ralph, artist, b. in Leicester, Mass., 11 May, 1761; d. in Bolton, Conn., 16 Aug., 1891.

He was a descendant of Ralph Earle, an early settler of Leicester, and his father, Ralph, held a commission as captain in the Revolutionary War. He had no collegiate education, but painted portraits in Connecticut in 1775. Soon after peace was declared he went to England, studied his art under the instruction of Benjamin West, and was the first American artist to obtain an European reputation. He returned to the United States in 1786 and continued to pursue his profession in different parts of Massachusetts, New York, and Connecticut. Among his works are two portraits of Dr. Dwight (1777); four historical paintings, believed to be the first of that class ever executed by an American artist—"The Battle of Lexington," "A View of Concord," "The Battle of North Bridge, Concord," and "A View of the South Part of Lexington." These were engraved and published by Amos Doolittle, of New Haven, Conn. Mr. Earle also painted portraits in England and America of landscapes, and a "Niagara Falls," which was exhibited in all parts of the country and subsequently in London.—His brother, James, artist, b. in Leicester, Mass., 1 May, 1761; d. in Charleston, S. C., 7 Sept., 1796, had no collegiate education, and little is known of his early life. He was the father of the famous Miss Pilkington Smyth, mother of Admiral William Henry Smyth. He painted portraits in Charleston, S. C., and died suddenly of yellow fever when he was preparing to return to England.—His son, Augustus, artist, b. in 1793, was admitted as a student in the Royal academy, London, in 1807, and some of his pictures were in two of the public exhibitions prior to that date. He had an insatiable love of adventure, and was known as the "wandering artist." From 1815 till 1832 he travelled extensively throughout Asia, Australia, New Zealand, and the East Indies. In Madras he painted portraits and executed original drawings, which he afterward arranged for a panorama, and exhibited. His health failing, he returned to England. When in New York, he spent most of his time with Thomas Baring, of Emmaus, the well-known painter of miniatures. He visited all parts of the Mediterranean, travelled in Africa, and finally sailed on a four-years' voyage of discovery, from which he never returned. "A Narrative of a Nine-Months' Residence in New Zealand and Australia, with a Visit of Residence in Tristan d'Acunha," was published by Augustus Earle, draughtsman to his Majesty's ship "The Beagle" (London, 1832).—Ralph's son, Ralph, artist, d. in New Orleans, La., studied in London in 1808-10, and after his return to the United States married a niece of Andrew Jackson, and painted a full-length portrait of the general.

EARLY, John, M. E. bishop, b. in Bedford county, Va., in 1755; d. in Lynchburg, Va., 5 Nov., 1875. He joined the Methodist conference of his state in the great revival of 1801-2, and became an itinerant preacher about 1807. He soon attracted attention by his fervor and eloquence, and was specially successful in conducting religious exercises in a revival. He successively filled the offices of secretary of the conference and presiding elder, and was the leader of the biennial general conference. In the agitation that resulted, in 1844, in the division of his denomination into the Methodist church north and south, Mr. Early took an active part, and was elected the first book-agent of the latter. Though sixty-nine years of age, he was elected by the first annual conference held in the South and served his church with great zeal and fidelity for nineteen years. He was largely instrumental in founding Randolph-Macon college, Va. Bishop

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Early, though a vigorous writer, published only a few sermons, addresses, and occasional pamphlets, some of them relating to the dispute controversy. He received the degree of D.D.

EARLY. John, clergyman, b. in the County Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1814; d. in Georgetown, D. C., in 1874. He came to the United States when eighteen years of age, and entered St. Mary's college, Emmetburg, Md., as a student, finished his studies in Georgetown college, and in 1844 entered the Society of Jesus. He was ordained priest in 1844, and, after passing some time in Georgetown college as professor of belles-lettres, was sent to Philadelphia on his first mission. He was next appointed president of Worcester college, Mass., where he remained several years. In 1852 he went to Baltimore and built the fine college and church of St. Ignatius. Subsequently he was transferred to the presidency of Georgetown college. During the civil war he converted the college and its grounds into a hospital and camp for National soldiers, but without a day's interruption of the course of study.

EARLY, Jubal Anderson, soldier, b. in Franklin county, Va., 3 Nov. 1816. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1837, appointed a lieut. in the 2nd U. S. infantry; served in his green years at Fort Monroe, Va. He served in the Florida war in 1837–8, resigned from the army in July, 1838, and began the practice of law in Virginia. He served in the legislature in 1841–2, and was commonwealth attorney in 1842–7, and again in 1849–52. During the Mexican war he was major of a regiment of Virginia volunteers, serving from January, 1847, till August, 1848, was acting governor of Monterey in May and June, 1847, and after the disbanding of the army returned to the practice of law. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the Confederate service as a colonel, commanded a brigade at Bull Run, and in the battle of Williamsburg, 5 May, 1862, was supposed to be mortally wounded. He was promoted brigadier-general, and in May, 1863, commanded the division that held Fredericksburg while Lee was fighting the battle of Chancellorsville. He also commanded a division at Gettysburg. In 1864 he was ordered to the valley of the Shenandoah, where his operations were at first successful. In July he crossed the Potomac, gained the battle of Monocacy, and threatened Washington, but was obliged to retreat. Toward the end of the month a portion of his cavalry advanced into Pennsylvania as far as Chambersburg, which, by his orders, was burned. He was afterward, 19 Sept., defeated by Sheridan on the Opequan, and again at Fisher's Hill three days later. On 19 Oct., Gen. Early surprised the National forces at Cedar Creek in the absence of Gen. Sheridan; but the latter, having arrived in the afternoon, rallied his army and gained a decisive victory. Gen. Early losing the greater part of his artillery and trains.

In March, 1865, he was totally routed by Gen. Cust

EASTBURN. James Wallis, clergyman, b. in London, England, 26 Sept. 1797: d. at sea, 2 Dec. 1819. His father and family came to the United States in 1803. The son was graduated at Columbia in 1818, and afterward studied theology at the Church of St. George's, Accomac co., Va. After less than a year's ministry his health failed, and in November, 1819, accompanied by his mother and brother, afterward bishop of Massachusetts, he sailed for Vera Cruz. He died on the fourth day out, and was buried at sea. Mr. Eastburn wrote several of the poems, some of which are very graceful, and published, in conjunction with Robert C. Sands, "Yamovden," a romantic poem, founded on the history of King Philip, the saviour of the Wampum, 1818.—His brother, Manton, P. E. bishop, b. in Leeds, England, 9 Feb. 1801; d. in Boston, Mass., 11 Sept., 1872, was brought to the United States in infancy. He was graduated at Columbia in 1817, studied theology in the General Protestant Episcopal theological seminary, and was consecrated assistant bishop of the diocese of Massachusetts, then embarking on a voyage to Ireland, Rhode Island, and two months later, on the death of the venerable Bishop Griswold, became bishop.
EASTMAN, Charles Gamage, poet, b. in Fryeburg, Me., 1 June, 1816; d. in Burlington, Vt., in 1861. He early went with his parents to Bar-
nard, Vt., was educated at Royalton academy, Windsor, and at Burlington, and was graduated at the Univer-
sity of Vermont in 1837. While a student he wrote editorials for the Burlington Sentinel. He founded the "Lamoille Riv-
er Express" at Johnson, Vt., in 1838, established the "Spirit of the Age" at Wood-
stock, Vt., in 1840, and pur-
chased the "Vermont Patriot" and removed to Montpelier in 1846. He was postmaster at Wood-
stock and Montpelier for several years, and a member of the state senate in 1851-2. He published a volume of poems delineating the rural life of New Eng-
land, marked by a high degree of metrical finish (Montpelier, 1848), was a contributor to poetry reviews and magazines, and read poems at the University of Vermont and at Dartmouth and other colleges.

EASTMAN, Harvey Gridley, educator, b. in Marshall, Oneida co., N. Y., 16 Nov., 1832; d. in Denver, Col., 13 July, 1878. He opened a commer-
cial school in St. Louis in 1854, and four years later the Eastman national business college at Pough-
keepsie, N. Y. Beginning with one pupil, the col-
lege in a short time included 1,600 students, oc-
cupied five large buildings, and employed more than sixty instructors. In 1871, and again in 1873, Mr. Eastman was elected to the New York assembly, and he also served three terms as mayor of Pough-
keepsie. Many public improvements in that city were due to his energy and liberality.

EASTMAN, John Robie, astronomer, b. in Andover, N. H., 29 July, 1831. He was graduated at the Chandler scientific department of Dart-
mouth in 1852, and in 1877 received the degree of Ph. D. from that college. In February, 1865, he was appointed professor of mathematics in the U. S. navy, with the relative rank of commander, and assigned to astronomical work at the observatory in Washington. He has accompanied various astronomical expedi-
tions throughout the United States, and in 1870 was sent to Syracuse, Sicily, to observe the total eclipse of the sun that took place on 22 Dec. of that year. Besides being a member of various scientific societies, he has

since 1879 been a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science, and was its general secretary in 1883. The results of his astronomical investigations have appeared in the yearly volumes of the U. S. navy, a series which from 1872 till 1882 were edited by him.

EASTMAN, Julia Arabelia, author, b. in Rut-
ton, N. Y., 17 July, 1837. She became a successful teacher, and, with her sister, Sarah, opened in 1880 the Dana Hall preparatory school for students en-
couraging Wellesley and other institutions, and wrote story-books, among them "Short Comings and Long Goings" (Boston, 1889); "Beulah Rom-
ney" (1871); and "Young Rick" (1875); also many articles and short poems in newspapers.

EASTMAN, Macarthur Eastman, capitalist, b. in Gilmanton, N. H., 5 June, 1818; d. in Man-
chester, N. H., 3 Sept., 1877. While engaged in the manufacture of woollen goods at Roxbury, Mass., he acquired an interest in a patent spinning-jenny, which he introduced into England, and in 1856, after the beginning of the Crimean war, he secured the patent of a breech-loading cannon and sold it to the British government. At the begin-
ing of the civil war he contracted for the manuf-
acture of a large number of carbines, and sub-
sequently furnished fire-arms to the United States and foreign governments. When he died he was in charge of the direct ocean cable, an enterprise which required a capital of $6,500,000 in gold, and which was met from the first by a powerful corporate opposition. He secured the needed legislation after nearly five years of effort, and the cable was laid, the Amer-
ican end being laid at New London, Conn., in July, 1874.

EASTMAN, Orman, clergyman, b. in Amherst, Mass., 27 March, 1795; d. in New York city, 24 April, 1874. He was graduated at Yale in 1814. After completing his theological studies at Andover in 1824, he was for a year an agent of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, and then entered the service of the American tract society in Boston, where he remained from 1825 to 1828. In the latter year he was transferred to New York, first as general agent for the Mississippi valley, and from 1834 as finance secretary, which office he continued to fill till he died in Rochester in 1870.

EASTMAN, Philip, jurist, b. in Chatham, N. H., in February, 1799; d. in Saco, Me., 7 Aug., 1840. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1820, studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Paris, Me., in 1825. He practised law at North Yarmouth, Me., in 1827-31; at Harrison, Me., in 1836-47; and at Saco in 1847-69. He was a member of the Maine senate in 1840-2, a commissioner to locate the claims of settlers on the northeastern boundary of Maine under the Washington treaty in 1842-3, and for five years subsequently commissioner for Cumberland county. He published "General Statutes of Maine," as chairman of a legislative committee for that purpose (1849), and a digest of the first twenty-
six volumes of the "Maine Law Reports" (1849).

EASTMAN, Sanford, physician, b. in Lodi, Seneca co., N. Y., 11 Nov., 1831. He was graduated at Amherst in 1851, spent a few years in teaching and agricultural pursuits, then studied medi-
ecine, and was graduated from the medical de-
partment of the University of Buffalo in February, 1861. He began practice in Utica, N. Y., in 1858 appointed to the professorship of anatomy in the university, to which was added in 1867 that of clinical surgery, which position he resigned in 1870. He was health-officer of the city in 1861-7, and in 1871 a member of the Board of state charities. Later in the same year he removed to California.
EASTMAN, Seth, soldier, b. in Brunswick, Me., 24 Jan., 1808; d. in Washington, D. C., 31 Aug., 1875. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1828 and assigned to the infantry. After frontier and toposiographical duty he was assistant teacher of drawing at West Point from 1833 to 1840, served in the Florida war in 1840-1, and afterward on the western frontier. From 1850 to 1855 he was employed in the bureau of the com- missions of Indian affairs and the national work on the "History, Condition, and Future Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States" (Washington, 1850-7). He then returned to the frontier. He was retired with the rank of lieutenant-colonel on 3 Dec., 1863, on account of disability from exposure in the line of duty, and on 9 Aug., 1866, was brevetted brigadier-general. Gen. Eastman was elected a member of the National academy of design in 1838. He was the author of a "Treatise on Topographical Drawing" (1867).—His wife, Mary Henderson, author, b. in Warren, Pa., 1818, married Capt. Eastman in 1835, and resided with him for many years at Fort Snelling, Minn., and at other frontier stations. Her portrayal of Indian life is the fruit of long observation and familiarity with the Indian character. She has published "Desecah, or Life and Legends of the Sioux" (New York, 1849); "Romance of Indian Life" (Philadelphia, 1852); "Aunt Phillis's Cabin," a reply to Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" (1852); "American Aboriginal Portfolio," illustrated by her husband (1853); and "Robbers and Other Regions of the Conquerors and the Conquered" (1854); "Tales of Fashionable Life" (1856); and numerous stories and sketches in magazines.—Their son, Robert Langdon, b. in Maryland about 1840; d. in Washington, D. C., 9 Nov., 1863. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in May, 1863 and, being ordered at once to the seat of war, was engaged in the battle of Bull Run. From that time he was on duty with the Army of the Potomac, rising to the grade of captain, till he was prostrated by disease contracted in the service. After the battle of Antietam he was sent to Walt Point, and, though suffering from illness, performed the duty of assistant professor of drawing and of ethics until it was impossible for him to continue.

EASTON, James, soldier, b. in Hartford, Conn.; d. in Pittsfield, Mass., 25 July, 1872; d. in Warren, Me., 24 Mar., 1888. He was graduated at Harvard in 1863, and while pursuing theological studies officiated for two or three years in Christ church, Boston, as lay reader. In 1865 he went to New York, and in July of that year was admitted to orders by Bishop Benjamin Moore in Trinity church. He returned to New England soon afterward, and entered zealously upon clerical duties in connection with Christ church, Boston. This position he resigned in 1829, owing to continued weakness of voice, and engaged in the free church city mission with gratifying success. In 1837 he was connected with St. Mary's school, Burlington, N. J., and labored there for four years. Thence he returned to Boston, where he occupied himself in various church works. He also accepted the charge of Trinity church, Bridgewater, where he held at the time of his death. He received the degree of D. D. from Dartmouth college in 1828. Dr. Eaton's principal publication was a "History of Christ Church, Boston" (1829).

EATON, Cyrus, educator, b. in Framingham, Mass., 11 Feb., 1784; d. in Warren, Me., 21 Jan., 1875. He was a son of Benjamin Eaton, a Revolutionary soldier. He received a common-school education, studied the classics by himself, and removed in 1804 to Warren, Me., where he was for forty years a teacher. He served for thirteen years as town clerk, and was five years in the Massachusetts legislature. He wrote "Annals of Warren" (1851); "Woman," a poem (1856); "History of Thomaston, Me." (2 vols., Hallowell, Me., 1865).
became the partner of Judge William Kent. He was for several years chairman of the committee on political reform in the Union League club. Mr. Eaton was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1870–71, giving particular attention to the status and probable development of the civil service of various countries. After his return President Grant appointed him a member of the civil service commission, and he held the place of chairman till the close of the Tariff of 1878, when Mr. Eaton resigned to make an appropriation for its support. He visited Europe in 1875; and in 1877, at President Hayes's request, went to England to secure material for a historical report upon the British civil service. He was the first of the commissioners appointed by President Arthur under the act of 1888 re-establishing the civil service commission, resigned on 28 July, 1885, but was reappointed by President Cleveland, 5 Nov., and resigned in April, 1886. Mr. Eaton has been prominent in the civil service reform movement in the United States. The first society for promoting it was formed at his residence in 1878, and he has contributed largely on the subject to periodical literature. Mr. Eaton delivered the annual address before the Yale law-school in 1883. He drafted the law for creating a metropolitan board of health in 1882; and that establishing the present New York police courts; and also the national civil service act of 1883. Mr. Eaton has received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Vermont, and he has published "The Independent Movement in New York" (New York, 1880), co-written with Edward B. and edited Kent's "Commentaries" with Judge William Kent (1851–2), and "Chipman on Contracts Payable in Specific Articles" (1852).

Eaton, Edward Dwight, educator, b. in Lancaster, Wis., 12 Jan., 1851. He was graduated at Beloit college, Wis., in 1870, and studied at the divinity school in 1873, and studied in the universities of Leipzig and Heidelberg, Germany, in 1875–76. He was pastor of Congregational churches in Newton, Iowa, in 1876–78, and in Oak Park, Ill., in 1880–81, and on 29 Jan. of the latter year was elected president of Beloit college.

Eaton, George Washington, clergyman, b. in Henderson, Huntington co., Pa., 3 July, 1804; d. in Hamilton, Madison co., N.Y., 3 Aug., 1872. He was graduated from Union college in 1829, and from the Western Theological Seminary in 1831. He was ordained in the Presbyterian church in 1831, and in 1832 took orders in the Episcopal church. He taught in Georgetown college, Kentucky, as professor for six months. He was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Hamilton literary and theological institution, Hamilton, N.Y., and in 1837–90 filled the chair of ecclesiastical and civil history there. After the incorporation of the institution as Madison university Dr. Eaton was its president from 1850 till 1861, and at the same time professor of systematic theology. He was also professor for some years of intellectual and moral philosophy. From 1861 till 1871 he was president and chancellor of Marietta college, and professor of homiletics. He received the honorary degrees of D.D. and LL.D. Dr. Eaton was early ordained to the Baptist ministry, and was a strikingly original and eloquent preacher. His brother, Joseph Haywood, educator, b. in Berlin, Delaware co., Ohio, 22 Dec., 1815; was ordained in the Baptist church in 1835; in Murfreesboro, Tenn., 12 Jan., 1859, was graduated at Hamilton literary and theological institution in 1837. He was elected to a professorship in Union university, Murfreesboro, Tenn., in 1841, and in 1847 became its president, continuing in that relation till his death. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1848, and was a preacher of uncommon ability. He had received the honorary degree of LL.D.—Joseph Haywood's son, Thomas Treadwell, clergyman, b. in Murfreesboro, Tenn., 16 Nov., 1845, was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1870–73, giving particular attention to the status and probable development of the civil service of various countries. After his return President Grant appointed him a member of the civil service commission, and he held the place of chairman till the close of the Tariff of 1878, when Mr. Eaton resigned to make an appropriation for its support. He visited Europe in 1875; and in 1877, at President Hayes's request, went to England to secure material for a historical report upon the British civil service. He was the first of the commissioners appointed by President Arthur under the act of 1888 re-establishing the civil service commission, resigned on 28 July, 1885, but was reappointed by President Cleveland, 5 Nov., and resigned in April, 1886. Mr. Eaton has been prominent in the civil service reform movement in the United States. The first society for promoting it was formed at his residence in 1878, and he has contributed largely on the subject to periodical literature. Mr. Eaton delivered the annual address before the Yale law-school in 1883. He drafted the law for creating a metropolitan board of health in 1882; and that establishing the present New York police courts; and also the national civil service act of 1883. Mr. Eaton has received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Vermont, and he has published "The Independent Movement in New York" (New York, 1880), co-written with Edward B. and edited Kent's "Commentaries" with Judge William Kent (1851–2), and "Chipman on Contracts Payable in Specific Articles" (1852).

Eaton, John, educator, b. in Sutton, N.H., 5 Dec., 1829. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1854, was principal of a school in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1854–7, and superintendent of schools in Polkville in 1856–59. He then resigned, studied for the ministry at the Andover theological seminary, and was ordained by the presbytery of Maumee, Ohio, on 5 Sept., 1861. Meanwhile, in August, he had been commissioned chaplain of the 73d Ohio volunteers, was made brigade sanitary inspector, and in November, 1862, was appointed by Gen. Grant superintendent of contrabands. A month later he became general superintendent of freedmen for Mississippi, Arkansas, West Tennessee, and North Alabama as such, he served until May, 1865. He was commissioned colonel of the 68th U.S. colored infantry on 2 Oct., 1863, and received the brevet of brigadier-general of volunteers in March, 1865. Subsequently he was appointed assistant commissioner of the bureau of refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands, and after thoroughly organizing the bureau resigned to edit the "Memphis Post," where he continued from 1866 till 1870, serving as state superintendent of public instruction in 1867–9. He was appointed U. S. commissioner of education in March, 1870, and remained in that capacity till 1883, when he resigned to accept the presidency of Marietta college. The bureau of education at the time of his appointment had but two clerks, not over a hundred volumes belonging to it, and no museum of educational illustrations and appliances; but when he resigned there were more than 600,000 volumes in the library including 18,000 volumes and 47,000 pamphlets. Gen. Eaton represented the department of the interior at the Centennial exhibition held in Philadelphia in 1876, he was chief of the department of education for the New Orleans exposition and organized that vast exhibition, was president of the International congress of education held
there, and vice-president of the International congress of education held in Havre, France. He received the degree of Ph. D. from Rutgers in 1872, and that of LL. D. from Dartmouth in 1876. Gen. Eaton is a member of many learned associations, and has published numerous addresses and reports on education and the public affairs with which he was connected.

EATON, John Henry, politician, b. in Tennessee in 1799; d. in Washington, D. C., 17 Nov., 1856. He received a thorough education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar, beginning to practise in Nashville, Tenn. He was elected to the U. S. senate as a Democrat, and served till his resignation in 1829. He was a personal friend of Andrew Jackson, and was appointed by him secretary of war, holding the office from 1829 till 1831. Three years later he was made governor of the territory of Florida, and held the office till 1836, when he was appointed U. S. minister to Mexico, remaining there till 1840. He published "Life of Andrew Jackson" (Philadelphia, 1824).—His wife, Margaret L. O'Nell, b. in 1796; d. in Washington, D. C., 8 Nov., 1857, was the daughter of William O'Nell, an Irish immigrant, who settled in Washington before the death of her first husband, John B. Timberlake, a pursuer in the U. S. navy, she married Mr. Eaton in 1828. She possessed great beauty and fascination of manner, united to a persistent will and high ambition. The appointment of Mr. Eaton to the cabinet gave her a social position that she had long desired, but, owing to reports unfavorable to her reputation, she was refused recognition on equal terms by the families of the other members of the cabinet. The feud in society caused by this involved the president, who warmly supported his "little friend Peg," as he so often called her, and caused the estrangement between President Jackson and Vice-President Calhoun to begin, and a belief was awakened in the mind of the former that the latter had shrewdly fomented the general excitement, and it was said took an active part in promoting the crisis. Finally the president demanded of his secretaries the recognition of the social status of Mrs. Eaton, and was refused by all of them excepting Mr. Van Buren. As a compromise it was suggested that her public status should be concealed, while she should act as she chose in regard to private recognition. Gen. Jackson wrote a very plain-spoken note on the subject to Vice-President Calhoun, but only elicited from him the diplomatic reply that it was a "ladies quarrel," with which men could not successfully interfere, adding that "the laws of the ladies were like the laws of the Medes and Persians, and admitted neither of argument nor of amendment." The quarrel culminated in a general disruption of the cabinet in 1831. Mrs. Eaton was said to have shone with brilliancy in the court of Isabella in Spain, and was a social favorite in Paris and London. In 1840 she returned to Washington, where she resided quietly till the death of Mr. Eaton. She was left with a large estate, and the custody of five grandchildren. In 1857 she married an Italian, from whom she was separated after losing much of her property.

EATON, Joseph O'Leary, b. in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, 8 Feb., 1829; d. in Youngers, N. Y., 7 Feb., 1857. He was an effective genre and portrait painter, both in oil and water-colors. He was an associate of the National academy, and a member of the Society of painters in water-colors, and of the Artists' fund society. The works of art he exhibited at the National academy are "Landscape View on the Hudson" (1889); "Moral Instruction," portraits of K. G. Gifford (1869) and of Rev. George H. Hopkins (1870); "Dawning Maternity" and "The Last Chapter" (1871); "The Greek Water-Carrier" (1872); and "The Lady Godiva." Among his water-colors are "Vision of the Cross" (1860); "Little Neil and her Grandfather" (1871); and "The Two Pets" (1874). In 1873 he traveled in Europe. His "Looking through the Kaleidoscope" is said to have been destroyed by fire, and the reproduction of it was destroyed by the flames. His "landscapes" were signed by the initials "J. O. H. Eaton.”

EATON, Samuel John Mills, clergyman, b. in Fairview, Erie co., Pa., 15 April, 1820. He was graduated at Jefferson in 1846, studied theology in the Western theological seminary, and entered the Presbyterian ministry in 1848. From that year till 1882 he was pastor in Franklin, Pa. He has held the offices of stated clerk of the presbytery of Erie since 1853; permanent clerk of synod of Allegheny from 1859 to 1870; stated clerk of synod of Erie from 1870 to 1881; chosen to be a magistrate of Erie, and Jefferson since 1879; and director of Western theological seminary since 1880. In 1871 he visited Egypt, Palestine, Greece, and Turkey. His publications are "Petroleum" (Philadelphia, 1866); "History of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ" (Philadelphia, 1869); "History of Venango County, Pa." (Franklin, 1870); "Lakeside" (Pittsburg, 1880); "Memorial of Cyrus Dickson, D. D." (New York, 1883); "Jerusalem" (1884); "Palestine" (1885); and "Memorial of Robert Lambertson" (Franklin, 1886). The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Washington and Jefferson in 1869.

EATON, Theophilus, governor of New Haven, B. in Stony Stratford, Oxfordshire, England, about 1501; d. in New Haven, Conn., 7 Jan., 1658. He was the son of a clergyman, and was educated for the church, but was sent to London to prepare himself for a career in commerce. He entered the ministry, and entered England as an agent to the court of Denmark, where he remained several years, and on his return to London became a merchant of high reputation. In 1637 he accompanied John Davenport's party to New England (see Davenport, John), and on his arrival in Massachusetts was chosen to be a magistrate. The Massachusetts planters made strong efforts to retain the party, who were gentlemen of wealth and character. The general court offered them whatever place they might choose, and the inhabitants of Newbury agreed to give them 130 town lots, but they determined to found a distinct colony. Accordingly, in the fall of 1637, Eaton, with a few friends, carefully explored the Connecticut coast, and finally selected a place called Quinnipiac, where in March, 1638, the colony was planted. In November, Eaton was one of those who contracted with the Indians for the sale of lands including what are now seven townships, the price being thirteen English coats. On 4 June, 1639, he was one of the "seven pillars" selected to form a government for the colony. He was chosen its first governor, and continued in office till his death. Gov. Eaton was one of the commissioners that formed the "United colonies of New England" in May, 1643, and in 1646 he proposed to the Dutch governor, Kieft, to settle all differences with him by arbitration. On his arrival in New Haven, Eaton attempted to suppress all Indian pursuits, but soon abandoned them for agriculture. In person he was handsome and of commanding figure, and, although strict and severe in religious matters, he was affable and courteous. His brother, Samuel, clergyman, b. in England, 1616; d. in Boston, Mass., 30 April, 1657, was educated at Magdalen college, Cambridge, receiving the degree of B. A. in 1624, and that of M. A. in 1628. Shortly after leaving the university he
took orders in the Church of England, but could not conscientiously conform to its usages, and came to New England with his brother Theophilus in 1637, becoming minister of the church at New Haven. He suffered from his colleague in respect to the principles of civil government, and returned to England in 1640, with the design of gathering a company to settle Toboket (afterward Branford, Conn.) near which place he died in 1649. After leaving New Haven he preached for some time in Boston, where an unsuccessful attempt was made to secure his services permanently. On reaching England he found such an improvement in the civil and ecclesiastical condition of the country that he retained there till his wife was holding various pastorates. In 1662 he was silenced by the act of uniformity. His publications included "Defence of Sundry Positions and Scriptures alleged to justify the Congregational Way" (1645; second part, 1646); "The Mystery of God Incarnate" (1650); "Treatise of the Oath of Allegiance and Covenant" (1650); and "Human Life" in seventeen sermons (London, 1784). Another brother, Nathaniel, educator, b. in England about 1609; d. in London after 1660, was educated at Franeker, in the Netherlands, and it is said he founded the order of the Barnabites. He came to New England with his brothers, and in 1637 was appointed first professor of the school (afterward Harvard college) that had been established by the legislature in the preceding year. Mather speaks of him as "a Blade who marvellously deceived the expectation of Good Men concerning him, for he was One fitter to be Master of a Bridewell than a Colledge; and though his Avarice was notorious, yet his Cruelty was more Scandalous than his Avarice. He was a Rare Scholar himself, and he made many more such; but the Education truly was in the School of Tyrannus." His pupils complained of bad food and ill treatment, and in September, 1639, Eaton was fined 100 marks for beating his usher, Nathaniel Briscoe, "with a cudgele," and was removed from his post. He fled to Virginia, leaving debts amounting to £1,000, and was afterward excommunicated by the Cambridge churches. Winthrop says that "in Virginia he took upon him to be a minister, but was given up of God to extreme pride and sensuality, being usually drunken, as the custom is there. He returned to England in 1645, and for several weeks he was a missionary in Biddeford, Devonshire. He was afterward put into the King's bench prison for debt, "where," says Mather, "he did at length pay One Debt, namely, that unto Nature, by Death.

Eaton, William, soldier, b. in Woodstock, Conn., 28 Feb., 1774; d. in Brimfield, Mass., 1 June, 1811. His father, a school-master and farmer, removed to Mansfield about 1774. At the age of sixteen the son entered the Revolutionary army, which he left in 1783, having attained to the rank of sergeant. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1790, and in 1791 was chosen clerk of the house of delegates, where he remained until 1797. In that year he was appointed consul to Tunis, and arrived there in March, 1799. For several years he was engaged in a series of negotiations and altercations with the Tunisian cruisers, and afterward exacted from the latter payment of tribute money, and acted with a boldness and tact that secured to the commerce of his country an immunity from the attacks of Tunisian cruisers.

He returned to the United States in 1803, and, after receiving the appointment of U. S. naval agent to the American fleet to the Mediterranean in the summer of 1804. The reigning pacha of Tripoli, Jussuf Caramalli, had gained the throne by deposing his brother Hamet. On learning that the latter had taken refuge in Egypt, Eaton sought him out, and, with the sanction of the government proposed to reinstate him. In the early part of 1805 he assembled a force of about 500 men, four fifths of whom were Arabs, the remainder being Greeks and a few Americans made to his orders. After securing the cooperation of the United States squadron, this small army, under the command of Gen. Eaton, that side of the Atlantic. The guns of 600 miles across the Libyan desert to Derne, the capital of the richest province of Tripoli. On several occasions the murmurings of the Arab sheiks and the irresolution of Hamet imperilled the safety of the Christians belonging to the expedition, but the forces were finally brought to Bomba, where the "Argus" and "Hornet," under command of Isaac Hull, were in waiting. On 27 April, 1805, fire was opened upon the town and batteries. After a bombardment of an hour, which drove the enemy from their guns, the land force, numbering about 1,500, carried the works by storm, and Commander Hull raised the United States flag, which floated for the first time over a fortification on that side of the Atlantic. The guns were turned upon the town, which capitulated after a furious assault from the other side, in which Eaton was severely wounded. A few days later an army of several thousand Tripolitans, despatched by the bey, approached the town, and for several weeks sharp skirmishes took place between the opposing forces. At the moment when Eaton was preparing to fall upon Tripoli by a rapid march, intelligence arrived that Tobias Lear, the U. S. consul-general at Algiers, had negotiated with the reigning bey a treaty, among whose provisions was that the £10,000 should be paid for the ransom of the American captives. Hamet retired to Syracuse, and the pacha retained custody of his wife and children. Eaton accused Col. Lear of treachery, and of betraying the interests of the government. On his return to the United States, Gen. Eaton was well received, and honorably mentioned in the president's message, but failed to obtain compensation from the government for his pecuniary losses, or such recognition as he expected. Massachusetts, "desirous to perpetuate a remembrance of heroic enterprise," granted him 10,000 acres of land, and in acknowledgment of his release of the Danish captives he was presented with a gold box by the king of Denmark. In 1806 Aaron Burr endeavored ineffectually to enlist Eaton in his conspiracy, and on his trial in Richmond after the trial of one of the most important witnesses against him, Eaton's last years were spent in Brimfield, Mass., which town he represented in the legislature. See "Life of Gen. Eaton," by Festus Foster (Brookfield, 1813), and a memoir by President Cornelius C. Felton in Sparks's "American Heroes." — His son, Nathaniel Johnson, d. in Alton, Ill., 30 March, 1883, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1827.
but left the army in 1887, and was post warrant of St. Louis, Mo., from 1850 till 1877.—William's first child, Amos botanist, b. in Chatham, N. Y., 12 May, 1776; d. in Troy, N. Y., 6 May, 1842, was graduated at Williams in 1799, studied law under Elisha Williams and Joseph O. Hoffman, was admitted to the bar in 1802, and afterward became agent and surveyor of the Livingston estates on the Hudson river. He was a retired, molder, botanist, in 1810 delivered at Catskill a popular course of lectures on botany, and began lecturing on the natural sciences at Williams college in 1817. His lectures were also delivered in several New England cities, and in 1818, by request of C. B. Clinton, was invited to the legislature of New York. As a result of his suggestion at Albany, "The Natural History of New York" was published. In 1820 Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer employed him to make a geological and agricultural survey of several counties and of the region through which the Erie canal afterward passed, and it was the initiation of such surveys in this country, reports of which were published. Also in 1820 he was elected professor of natural history in the medical college at Castleton, Vt. When the medical college was established the Polytechnic institute at Troy in 1824, Mr. Eaton became its principal and senior professor. He was author of numerous works, including an "Index to the Geology of the Northern States" (Albany, 1818); "Geological and Agricultural Survey of the District adjoining the Erie Canal" (1818); "The Philosophical Instructor" (1834); "Manual of the Botany of North America," the first popular text-book on that science published in the United States (1833); and a "Treatise on Engineering and Surveying" (New York).—His son, Amos Beebe, soldier, b. N. Y., 12 May, 1811, was graduated at Yale in 1835. He took part in the Seminole war, was appointed chief commissary of subsistence of Gen. Taylor's army at the beginning of the Mexican war, and was brevetted major after the battle of Buena Vista. He afterward purchased commissary in New York from 1861 till 1864, when he was appointed commissary-general of the subsistence bureau in Washington, D. C. After being promoted successively to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brigadier-general, he was appointed major-general, and served on the retired list in 1874.—Amos Beebe's son; Daniel Cady, botanist, b. at Fort Gratiot, Michigan, 12 Sept., 1834, was graduated at Yale in 1857, and studied botany at Harvard in 1860. He became professor of botany at Yale in 1864. He is the author of that part of Chapman's "Flora of the Southern States" (1860) that treats of ferns, and the corresponding part of "Gray's Manual" (5th ed., 1867), and has published "The Ferns of North America" (Boston, 1879-80), and various scientific papers.—Amos Beebe's nephew, Daniel Cady, b. in Johnstown, Fulton co., N. Y., 10 June, 1857, was educated at Gottingen gymnasium, Yale, where he was graduated in 1869, and the University of Berlin. He was professor of the history of art in Yale from 1869 till 1876, and is the author of the "History of Great Britain" (Boston, 3d ed., 1886), and numerous pamphlets on art and education, including one on "Yale College in 1888," published anonymously, which attracted much attention (New Haven, 1883).

Eaton, William Wallace, senator, b. in Toledo, Ohio, 11 Dec. He was educated by private tutors and in the public schools, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. He soon became prominent in local politics, was elected to the Connecticut house of representatives in 1847 and 1848, and to the legislature in 1850. Shortly afterward he removed to Hartford, and frequently represented that city in the legislature from 1853 till 1875. He was clerk of the superior and supreme courts of Tolland and Hartford counties, and for several years one of the judges of the Hartford county court. For many years he was a popular lecturer and historian. He was the first secretary of the Society of American artists. His works include "Farmer's Boy" (1870); "Reverie" (1875); "Harvesters at Rest" (1875); "Boy Whitting" : "Portrait of William Cullen Bryant" (1879); and "Grandmother and the White Bear" (1880).

EBELING, Christoph Daniel, German scholar, b. near Hildesheim, Hanover, in 1741; d. in Hamburg, 30 June, 1817. He studied theology at Göttingen, but devoted himself to geographical studies, and held for thirty-three years the chair of history and Greek in the University of Göttingen. He was also superintendent of the Hamburg library, and collected about 10,000 maps and nearly 4,000 books relating to America. His collection was bought by IsraeL Thorleike in the year after Ebeling's death, and given by him to Harvard. Ebeling's great work was a "Geography," d. in 5 vols., Hamburg, 1796-1816, forming a continuation of Büsching's "General Geography." He received a vote of thanks from the congress of the United States for this work.

EBERLE, John, physician, b. in Lancaster county, Pa., 11 Oct., 1784; d. in Lexington, Ky., 2 Feb., 1838. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1809. He began to practise in Manheim, Pa., and, after living for a short time in Lancaster, accepted a commission as surgeon in 1813, and served on the retired list in 1814. He then removed to Philadelphia, where he was appointed physician to the poor. He was one of the founders of Jefferson medical college in 1822, and was given the chair of medicine there in 1825, being transferred in 1830 to that of materia medica, and lecturing at the same time on obstetrics. He removed in 1831 to Cincinnati, where he held the professorship of materia medica in the Medical college of Ohio till 1857, and was next called to the chair of the practice of medicine in the medical school of Western University, Lexington, Ky., where he continued till his death. He was a member of many medical and scientific societies. Dr. Eberle was one of the editors of the "Western Medical Gazette," and the "Ohio Medical Lyceum," as well as of the "Medical Advocate," in which he conducted from 1818 till 1823. His works include "Botanical Terminology" (1818); "Treatise on the Diseases and Physical Education of Children" (Philadelphia, 1819); "Treatise on Therapeutics and Materia Medica" (2 vols., 1822; 5th ed., 1847); and "Notes on Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine" (2 vols., 1844). Some of these works have been translated into German.
ECCLES, Henry, Canadian lawyer, b. in Bath, England, in 1817; d. in Toronto, 22 Nov., 1888. He was educated in Canada by his father, a retired British officer, studied law, and was called to the bar in 1840. He was a leader in the movement for the establishment of the Law Society in 1853, and appointed queen’s counsel in 1856. He became very prominent in his profession, was noted for the clearness and simplicity of his style, and was also famous for his power of extort- ing confessions from witnesses.

ECCLES, John, R. C. archbishop, b. in Kent county, Md., in 1801; d. in Georgetown, D. C., in 1851. He entered St. Mary’s college, Baltimore, and while there became a Roman Catholic. Pursuing his studies in the theological seminary there, he was ordained in 1835, and afterward took a course in the Eccl. seminary of Fossy, near Paris. On his return he successively filled the offices of vice-president and president of St. Mary’s college. In 1834 he was consecrated coadjutor archbishop of Baltimore, and succeeded Archbishop Whipple in the same year. Several new academies for the education of girls were built under his care and placed in charge of the nuns of the Visitatin, and the Christian Brothers established a novitiate and training-school of their order under his auspices. Parochial schools were made by the church, and communicant classes and the Brothers of St. Patrick, and German parishes were organized under the direction of the Redemptorists.

Dr. Ecclesdon founded the College of St. Charles in 1850, and shortly afterward introduced the Lazarists into his diocese. He presided over five provincial councils, and took a prominent part in the anti-constant legislation, including the law passed by the council of 1840, providing for the transmission of church property from a bishop to his successor, and that of 1843, communicating Roman Catholics who should marry after being divorced by the state, during the reign of Pius IX. In 1849 he was invited by Archbishop Ecclesdon to visit Baltimore and preside over the provincial council.

ECHAVE, Baltasar de (ay-chay'-vay), Spanish-Mexican artist, b. in Zumaya, Guipuzcoa, Spain, in the latter part of the 16th century; d. in Mexico about 1642. The chief work of the artist is generally called Echave the elder, as there was another painter of the same name, supposed to have been his son. He came, when very young, to the New World, and, although he had probably begun his artistic studies in Spain, he wished to work in Mexico. In the “Profess” church of Mexico there are several excellent paintings of his, including “Saint Isabel of Portugal,” but his best paintings are in the National academy of San Carlos. Among these last, which recall the manner of Guercino, are “The Visitation,” “The Adoration of the Three Magi- cians,” and the “Adoration in the Garden.”

The latter has been compared by some artists to the best productions of Overbeck, especially as regards correct composition. In Santiago Tieltoloco there were fifteen altar panels on wood by him, dated 1608, some of them the finest, but far inferior to those at the Profess. He also painted some smaller pictures, the best representing the conversation of Saint Antonio Abad with Saint Paul, the first hermit, which, besides the merits of the larger paintings, has an extraordinary delicacy of execution. As a landscape painter he was inferior in the neatness of design than for richness of color, but generally his later works, painted in 1620-30, are far superior to his earlier pictures, dated from 1603 to 1619. Echave was also notable as a philologist and author. His best-known work is a treatise on the origin of the Biscayan language, “Antigüedad de la lengua de Cantabria,” which has been favorably noticed by the learned Larrumendi and Astorios (Mexico, 1607).

ECHENIQUE, José Rufino (ay-chay-ne'-kay), Peruvian soldier, b. in Puno, Peru, 8 Feb., 1808; d. in Arequipa, 18 Oct., 1879. He entered the Peruvian army as a cadet in 1821, took part in the campaign of the Peruvian forces in 1825, and fought at the battle of Cocharba, where he was taken prisoner and sent to the island of Esteves, in Lake Titicaca. After the battle of Ayacucho, 9 Dec., 1824, he was set at liberty, rejoined his battalion, and in daily battles contributed to the pacification of Pias de Lujiche, which was held by the Jacobins. He twice fought against the fortress of Huancayo. He was recalled on 14 Nov., 1830, and on 15 Jan., 1831, he retreated to the Andes and occupied Cerro Paseo. In March of the same year Echenique fought against Junin, then joined Gen. Miller, and on 30 Jan., defended the bridge of Huancayo, which was recaptured against 100 men under the same general. He was promoted colonel on 30 April, 1832. When Gen. Santa Cruz occupied Peru in 1833, Echenique refused to join him; but in 1846, during the administration of Vivanco, he again entered the army, and was appointed commander-in-chief of Lima. In that year the civil war was devastating the country, and Echenique left Lima at the head of a small army, with which he occupied Junin and Ayacucho, and, later, together with Gen. Castillo, checked the second revolution headed by Domingo del Oliva. After the death of Oliva in 1846, Echenique was promoted general. He was elected deputy, senator, and counsellor of state, and from 1846 till 1851 was vice-president of the republic. He was elected president in 1852. During his administration he fostered the material as well as the moral prosperity of his country. In 1853 he established the navigation of the upper Amazon, which proved beneficial to the towns along its course. In 1854, Elías and Castillo revolted against him, and he was defeated in the struggle that followed, afterward going abroad, where he remained for seven years. He returned
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ECKFORD, Henry, naval architect, b. in Irvine, Scotland, 13 March, 1775; d. in Constanti-
ople, 12 Nov., 1882. In his sixteenth year he was
placed with a naval constructor at Quebec, and in
1796 removed to New York, where he introduced
important changes in the art of ship-building, and
took the lead in this business, his vessels proving
superior in strength and speed. In the second
war with Great Britain, 1812-15, he was employed
by the government to construct ships-of-
war on the lakes, and filled the contract with expert
service and skill. After the war he built the steam-
er “Robert Fulton,” which, in 1829, made the
first and successful voyage by steam to New
Orleans and Havana. When after
ward rigged into a sailing-vessel she became the fastest and
most efficient sloop-
of-war in the Brazil-
ian navy. Mr. Eck-
ford was appointed
naval constructor at
Brooklyn in 1890. Six ships-of-the-line, of which
the “Ohio” was the first, were built after his models.

The “Ohio,” which was one of the old line-of-battle
ships, was in her day one of the finest in the world,
and Mr. Eckford distinguished himself in designing
and building these ships-of-war. The “Ohio”
was three times in special government service:
twice a flag-ship; and, finally, as a receiving-ship
in Boston in 1850, was the scene of many brilliant
festival occasions, being visited by thousands from
all parts of the world. He left the government in
consequence of disagreement between the
naval commissioners, and became master of
vessels for European and South American powers.
President Jackson requested him to submit a plan
for the reorganization of the navy, which he did,
and he was about to establish a professorship of
naval architecture for Columbia college, by giving
$20,000 to it, having engaged the first pro-
fessor, when a disastrous affair swept away his
large fortune. In 1831 he built a sloop-of-war for
Sultan Mahmoud, of the Ottoman empire, and was
solicited to enter his service as chief naval con-
structor for the empire. This led him to visit
Turkey, where he established a navy-yard, and
there died. Mr. Eckford’s house in “Love Lane,”
now West 26th street, New York, was the resort of
the friends and poets Halleck and Drake and Dr.
De Kay, two of whom became his sons-in-law. He
was a man extremely beloved for a character both
forceful and beautiful.

ECKLEY, Joseph, clergyman, b. in England in
1750; d. in the United States in 1811. He was
graduated at Princeton in 1772, and ordained pas-
tor of the Old South church, Boston, in 1778. He
was an original member of the Society for prom-
gating the gospel among the Indians in 1787, and
was for many years one of the Boston association
of ministers of Congregational churches when they
formed only one association. In 1806 he delivered
the Dudley lectures of other nations, and thenceforth Mr. Eckfolland’s reputation
as an essayist was world-wide. The office to which
he was appointed during Andrew Jackson’s presi-
dency he held until his death.

EDDY, William, loyalist, b. in England about
1745. He came to this country in 1769, and settled
at Annapolis, under the protection of Sir Robert
Eden, governor of Maryland. He was, the office of
surveyor of customs, and was intimacy acquainted
with prominent men of all parties “until the un-
fortunate misunderstanding which arose between
the parent state and the colonies rendered it im-
possible for even such a man, sincerely and
steadily attached to the former, to continue in the
country.” On 4 June, 1776, Eddis, with others,
supposed to appear before the patriot “com-
mittee of observation,” and on 11 June, refusing
to give bonds for his conduct, he was ordered to
leave the country before 1 August. He was unable
to remain and hold his office, however, till April,
1777, when he made his way to a British man-of-
war and returned to England. He published an
interesting collection of his “Letters from Ameri-
ca” (London, 1789).
ines of the Missionary Enterprise" (1854); "Angel Wispers" (Lowell, 1859); "The Quiet Side" (1854); "Young Woman and Friend" (1859); and "Waiting at the Cross" (Boston, 1859).

**Eddy, Edward**, actor, b. in Troy, N. Y., in 1821; d. in Kingston, Jamaica, 19 Dec., 1875. He made his first appearance in Albany, then played in New York in 1834, under the management of the Apollo Hall, and in the same year went to New York in 1831, and was successively manager of the Metropolitan theatre, Burton's Chambers street theatre, the Old Bowery, and the old Broadway theatre. The last performance in this building, on 13 April, 1859, was for his benefit. Although he aspired to persuade leading characters, Mr. Eddy did not succeed in impressing his audiences favorably. His best efforts were in melodrama, and in such Shakespearean parts as Laertes, Edgar, and Macduff.—His wife, Mary Mathews, b. in England; d. in New Orleans, La., in 1865, was also on the stage, but more temporary figures of the Eddies. He was educated at the public school, and when fifteen years of age went to New York, where he secured employment with a merchant. After a year he returned to Vermont, and engaged in the manufacture of friction matches at Burlington. In 1854 he removed to Hull, opposite Ottawa, Canada, and there began the manufacture of matches, adding thereto, in 1856, the manufacture of articles of wooden ware. In 1858 he added lumbering to his other enterprises, and the yearly amount of this business is now (1887) nearly $20,000,000. Mr. Eddy was elected to the Queens legislature in 1861, and was a representative for four years. When the Ottawa ladies' college was established he was made its principal, and held that office severally.

**Eddy, Henry Turner**, mathematician, b. in Stoughton, Mass., 9 June, 1844. He was graduated at Yale in 1867, receiving the mathematical medal in his senior year, and then followed the engineering course in Sheffield scientific school, where he held the office of instructor in field-work in engineering. In 1868 he received the appointment of instructor in mathematics and Latin in the University of East Tennessee, at Knoxville, and in 1869 he became assistant professor of mathematics and civil engineering in Cornell, where he received the degrees of B.A., M.A., and Ph.D., and advanced studies in pure and applied mathematics. After holding the office of associate professor in mathematics in Princeton for a year, he was called in 1874 to fill a similar chair in the University of Cincinnati, and was appointed dean of the faculty in 1874-5 and 1884-5. The year 1879-80 he spent in study abroad. Dr. Eddy is a member of scientific societies, and was vice-president of the American association for the advancement of science, of the section on mathematics and astronomy in 1884. He has contributed numerous papers to scientific and technical journals, and has published "Analytical Geometry" (Philadelphia, 1874); "Researches in Graphic Statics" (New York, 1878); "Thermodynamics" (1879); and "Neue Construktionen aus der graphischen Statik" (Leipzig, 1880).

**Eddy, Loring**, b. in Clinton, Mass., 23 June, 1851. At the age of seven he began his musical education, and at fourteen filled a place as organist. When sixteen he went to Hartford, Conn., where he studied with Dudley Buck, and at the age of seventeen became organist of Bethany church, Montpelier, Vt. Here he remained about two years and a half, teaching and devoting all his leisure time to his studies. In 1871 he went to Berlin, where he studied the piano under Loeschhorn and the organ under Haupt. After making a concert tour through Saxony, Austria, and Switzerland, playing in the principal churches, he was invited in Berlin to play before the emperor and many of the nobility. Passing through England on his way home, he stopped in London, playing in the Royal Albert Hall and the Gewandhaus, and his concerts in Berlin, and consequently in Europe. Mr. Eddy became organist of the 1st Congregational church in Chicago. In 1876 Mr. Eddy became general director of the Hershey school of musical art in Chicago. In the spring of 1877 the music-hall connected with the school was finished, capable of seating 1,000 persons, and hereupon a fine three-manual concert organ, Mr. Eddy began a series of recitals unique in the history of organ music. They will number, when completed, 100, and will embrace all the greatest works for the organ, of both ancient and modern authors. Mr. Eddy held the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia, and in different parts of the country, giving concerts and exhibiting many new organs. Among his most notable publications are a prelude and fugue in A minor; a set of organ variations on the theme of "Greenville," but a set of sonatas; a fugue in A minor; a counterpoint; an English translation of Haupt's "Theory of Counterpoint and Fugue"; and several compositions for the organ.

**Eddy, John H.,** geographer, b. in New York in 1792; d. 22 Dec., 1817. He published a circular map of the state of New York (1814); a map of the western part of New York; a map to illustrate the communication between lake Erie and the Hudson; and a map of the state of New York; and was engaged on a general atlas of America several years.

**Eddy, Norman,** congressman, b. in Scipio, Cayuga co., N. Y., 10 Dec., 1810; d. in Indianapolis, Ind., 28 Jan., 1872. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1833, and removed in 1836 to Mishawaka, Ind., where he practiced for several years, but finally gave up his profession for that of the law, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1847, removing to South Bend, Ind., in the same year. He was elected state senator on the Democratic ticket in 1850, and in 1852 was elected to congress over Schuyler Colfax. He was then made a member of the Michigan bar in 1854. President Pierce appointed Mr. Eddy district attorney for Minnesota in 1855, and in 1856-7 he was commissioner of the Indian trust lands in Kansas. In the autumn of 1861 he organized the 48th Indiana regiment, was commissioned its colonel, and continued in command till July, 1863, when he resigned because of disability resulting from wounds received in the battle of Iuka, Miss. In that engagement the 48th lost 119 killed or wounded out of 420 that entered the fight. Col. Eddy was appointed collector of internal revenue by President Johnson in 1865, and in 1870 was elected secretary of state of Indiana, which office he held till his sudden death from heart disease.

**Eddy, Richard,** author, b. in Providence, R. I., 21 June, 1828. He was apprenticed to a bookseller at the age of fifteen, in Greenfield, Mass., 23 June, 1851. At the age of seven he began his musical education, and at fourteen filled a place as organist. When sixteen he went to Hartford, Conn., where he studied with Dudley Buck, and at the age of seventeen became organist of Bethany church, Montpelier, Vt. Here he remained about two years and a half, teaching and devoting all his leisure time to his studies. In 1871 he went to Berlin, where he studied the piano under Loeschhorn and the organ under Haupt. After making a concert tour through Saxony, Austria, and Switzerland, playing in the principal churches, he was invited in Berlin to play before the emperor and many of the nobility. Passing through England on his way home, he stopped in London, playing in the Royal Albert Hall and in 1876 Mr. Eddy became organist of the 1st Congregational church in Chicago. In 1877 the music-hall connected with the school was finished, capable of seating 1,000 persons, and his concerts in Berlin, and consequently in Europe. Mr. Eddy became organist of the 1st Congregational church in Chicago. In 1876 Mr. Eddy became general director of the Hershey school of musical art in Chicago. In the spring of the music-hall connected with the school was finished, capable of seating 1,000 persons, and hereupon a fine three-manual concert organ, Mr. Eddy began a series of recitals unique in the history of organ music. They will number, when completed, 100, and will embrace all the greatest works for the organ, of both ancient and modern authors. Mr. Eddy held the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia, and in different parts of the country, giving concerts and exhibiting many new organs. Among his most notable publications are a prelude and fugue in A minor; a set of organ variations on the theme of "Greenville," but a set of sonatas; a fugue in A minor; a counterpoint; an English translation of Haupt's "Theory of Counterpoint and Fugue"; and several compositions for the organ.
Universalist historical society, and Tufts college
gave him the degree of S. T. D. in 1881. In July,
1886, he became editor of the "Universalist
Quarterly." Dr. Eddy has published a "History of the
60th West Virginia, New York, State Volunteer,
(Philadelphia, 1864): "Universalism in America,
a History" (2 vols., Boston, 1884-86); and several
sermons, including three on President Lincoln,
with the title "The Martyr to Liberty" (1865). He
has in press "Alcohol in History," edited by John
Johnston, R. I., 81
March, 1769; d. in Providence, R. I., 2 Feb., 1839.
He was graduated at Brown in 1877, and studied
law, but was not long in active practice. He was
clerk of the Rhode Island supreme court in 1870-3,
secretary of state in 1878-1819, and in the latter
year was elected to Congress as a Democrat without
opposition, serving three terms till 1885. He was
chief justice of the state supreme court in 1887-37.
Brown gave him the degree of L. L. D. in 1801.
Judge Eddy contributed to the collections of the
Massachusetts historical society, and published
"Reasons for My Opinions" (Providence, 1818).

EDDY, Thomas, philanthropist, b. in Phila-
delphia, Pa., 5 Sept., 1758; d. in New York city, 16
Sept., 1827. His parents, who were Friends, emi-
 grated from Ireland about 1733. Thomas received a
schooling in his youth, and when he was about
17 years old, he was apprenticed to a tanner, but
remained with him only two years. On 4 Sept., 1778, he went to New
York, being resolved to become a merchant, though
his possessions only amounted to ninety-six dollars,
and he was totally ignorant of business. He be-
gen by being an agent of goods at auction,
soon established a trade, but failed in 1784 through an unfortunate speculation, and
about 1790 entered the insurance business, in
which he made a large fortune. In 1796, with
Philip Schuyler and Ambrose Spencer, he pre-
pared a bill establishing a penitentiary system,
which was passed. Mr. Eddy had sole charge of
the erection of the first building, and served as its
director for four years, substituting cleanliness and
discipline for former abuses. To Mr. Eddy is due
the plan of providing a separate cell for each con-
\*\^\(\text{vict}\) in, instead of confining them all together. He
was one of the governors of the New York
Hospital in 1793, induced the legislature to make
liberal grants in its aid, and in 1815 was one of the
founders of the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum.
In 1795, John Murray, was appointed by the
society of Friends to visit the Indians in New York
state, and did much to improve their condition.
He labored earnestly for the construction of the
Erie canal, being second only to De Witt Clinton
in his efforts, and was also one of the originators
of the New York savings bank and the New York
Bible society. His labors in these various direc-
tions earned for him the title of the "American
Howard." He published a work on the "State
Prison of New York" (1801). See "Life of Thomas
Eddy" by Samuel L. Knapp (New York, 1884).

EDDY, Thomas Measthus, b. in New-
town, Hamilton co., Ohio, 7 Sept., 1823; d. in New
York city, 7 Oct., 1874. He was educated in
Greensborough, Ind., classical seminary, and in
1842-53 was a Methodist circuit preacher in that
state. He was agent of the American Bible society
in the latter year, and residing elder of the In-
dianapolis district till 1856, when he was appointed
ter of the "Northernwestern Christian Advocate"
in Chicago. He retained this post till 1868, and,
after holding pastures in Baltimore and Wash-
ington, was elected one of the corresponding secre-
taries of the missionary society by the general con-
ference of 1872, of which he was a member. Dr.
Eddy was a copious writer for the press, and, be-
sides occasional sermons, published "Patriotism of
Illinois," a history of the state during the civil
war (3 vols. Chicago, 1868). He was ordained to
the ministry in 1820, and served as pastor of the
churches in Warsaw, N. Y., in 1850-5, and North-
ampton, Mass., in 1857-67, of the Brooklyn Heights
Dutch Reformed church in 1867-71, and after-
ward of Congregational churches in Chelsea, Mass.,
Detroit, Mich., and Augusta, Ga., where he is at
present (1877). Williams gave him the degree of
D. D. in 1890. Dr. Eddy has published "Im-
manuel, or the Life of Jesus Christ" (Springfield,
Mass., 1888); and was the principal compiler of
"Hymns of the Church" (1898), and joint editor of
"Carmina Sancta" (New York, 1864).

EDEN, Charles, governor of North Carolina,
b. in 1673; d. in North Carolina, 17 March, 1722.
He was appointed governor on 13 July, 1718,
and his administration was marked by the ar-
rest of the pirate Edward Teach, called "Black
Beard." Eden charged Teach the royal pardon if
he would give himself up, whereupon he sur-
rendered with twenty of his followers, and for a
time occupied himself as a good citizen, but soon
returned to his old habits. Eden was even sus-
ppected of an intimacy with him, and Edward
Moesty, a prominent citizen, declared that the
governor could raise an armed posse to arrest
honest men, but could not raise a similar force to
apprehend Teach. For his accusations, Mosely
was arrested, fined $100, and debarred from hold-
ing office for three years; and in 1719 the governor
gave to the council a full account of his dealings
with the pirate, which was approved by them.
An expedition against Teach was finally sent out
by the government of Virginia, and the pirate was
killed in a hand-to-hand combat with its com-
mander, Lieut. Maynard. In 1720 the town of
Edenton was laid out near the mouth of the
Perquimans river, on the tomb of the Willa-
 המכינד, N. C., bears an inscription to the effect that "He
brought the country into a flourishing condition, and
died much lamented.

EDEN, sir Robert, governor of Maryland, b.
in Durham, England; d. in Annapolis, Md., 2
Sept., 1786. He was the second son of Sir Robert
Eden, Bart., and succeeded Horatio Sharpe as
royal governor of Maryland in 1768. He was more
disposed to moderation than any of the other Brit-
ish officers, advised the repeal of the tax on tea.
and, when the colonels of militia demanded the
arms and ammunition of the province, readily gave
them up. His course had much to do with the
attitude of the Maryland patriots, who hoped and
labor for conciliation long after the other colo-
nies had given up all idea of it. Eden was com-
manded to remain undisturbed in Maryland after
his authority had ceased, till in April, 1776, des-
patches were intercepted addressed to him by Lord
George Germain, which implicated him in transac-
tions hostile to the liberty of the country. These
were sent by Gen. Charles Lee to Congress, and he
also ordered the Baltimore committee of safety to
arrest Eden, which order was presently confirmed
by congress. Its execution, however, was prevent-
ed by the provincial council of safety at Annapo-
ilis, and the governor was allowed to embark for
England, where he was created a baronet on 19
Sept., 1776. He had married Caroline Calvert, sister and co-heir of the last Lord Baltimore, and died while on a visit to Maryland in 1784 "to look after the business of his estate" which was devolved upon him by the treaty of 1783. His grandson, Sir Frederick, an officer in the British army, fell at New Orleans, 24 Dec., 1814. —Sir Robert's brother, William, Lord Auckland, b. in 1744; d. 28 May, 1814, studied law, and became a barrister. He was at different times secretary of state for Ireland, privy councillor and ambassador to France, Spain, and Holland, and in 1789 was made an Irish peer, with the title of Baron Auckland. He received the same title in the English peerage in 1789. He was one of the lords of the trade and plantations during 1776, and one of the three commissioners sent by Lord North in 1788 to treat with the Americans.

EDES, Benjamin, journalist, b. in Charlestown, Mass., 14 Oct., 1732; d. in Boston, 11 Dec., 1803. His great-grandfather John came from England to Charlestown, Mass., about 1674. Benjamin was educated in the public schools of Charlestown, and in 1755 he became, with John Gill, editor and proprietor of "The Boston Gazette and Country Journal," a patriotic sheet that exerted a powerful influence just before the Revolution and during the war. It is in its original form Adams' "Novanglus" letters, and Quincy, Warren, and other patriots were among its contributors. Mr. Edes, as one of the "Sons of Liberty," took an active part in the politics of his time, and was a caustic writer on the political questions of the day. In his house the patriots composing the "Boston tea party" assembled on the afternoon of 16 Dec., 1773, and drank punch from a bowl that was subsequently given by Mr. Edes' family to the Massachusetts historical society, afterward disassembling themselves and issuing a handbill as "officers of the office." During the siege of Boston, Mr. Edes escaped to Water- town, where he continued the publication of the "Gazette." After forty-three years of editorship he discontinued it in 1798. Andrew Oliver, writing to England in 1798, says, referring to the "Gazette": "No journal in the United States is more surely learned from that infamous paper"; while Gov. Bernard, in one of his letters to his Earl of Hillsborough, advised the arrest of both Edes and Gill as publishers of sedition. At the beginning of the war Mr. Edes possessed a comfortable fortune, but after- wards he was deprived of it by the revolutionary government. —His son, Peter, b. in Boston, 17 Dec., 1756; d. in Bangor, Me., 30 March, 1840, was educated at the Boston Latin-school. Two days after the battle of Bunker Hill, when in his nineteenth year, he was arrested by Gen. Gage on the charge of "having fire-arms concealed in his house," and confined in Boston jail one hundred and seven days, in the same room with "Master" James Lovell of the Latin-school and "Master" John Leach. Mr. Edes was afterward in business in Boston, and Newport, R. I., but removed in 1796 to Augusta, Me., where in 1797 he published the "Kennebec Intelligencer." He afterward lived in Hallowell, Me., and finally settled in Bangor, Me., where he died. He published an edition of the "Fifth of March Orations," with a preface addressed to the people of Boston, and an addendum on Washington (Hallowell, Me., 1800). His journal, kept during his imprisonment, containing a list of the prisoners taken at Bunker Hill, was published by one of his descendants (Bangor, Me., 1837). An interesting letter from Mr. Edes to a friend in about the Boston tea party appears in the "Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society" (December, 1871).

EDES, Henry Herbert, great-great-grandson of Benjamin's brother Thomas, merchant, b. in Charlestown, Mass., 29 March, 1849. He was educated at Harvard University and at his native town, and in 1865 entered mercantile life in Boston, in which he has since continued. He became assistant treasurer of the "New England historic genealogical society" in 1868, and since 1873 has been a member of its publication committee. He is also a fellow of the Massachusetts antiquarian society. Mr. Edes has been a member of the executive committee of the Boston civil-service reform association since 1881, and of the Massachusetts reform club since 1885; and since 1869 has been arranging the Charlestown archives (1629-1847), which when complete will fill about 120 volumes. He has in manuscript a "Genealogy of the Edes Family," and is the author of "History of the Harvard Church at Charlestown, 1815-79" (Boston, 1879), besides many historical books and pamphlets, including "New England Colonial Documents," a reprint of papers contributed by him to the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register" in 1868-71 (privately printed); "Memorial of Josiah Barker, of Charlestown" (privately printed, Boston, 1871); "Charlestown's Historic Points" (1879); "Introduction to Wyman's "Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown" (1879); and contributed three chapters on Charlestown to "The Memorial History of Boston" (Boston, 1890-71).

EDES, Richard Sullivan, clergyman, b. in Providence, R. I., 26 Aug., 1834; d. in Boston, Mass., 26 Aug., 1877. He was sixth in descent from John Edes. He was graduated at Brown in 1850, and at Harvard divinity-school in 1854, and held various Unitarian pastorate, the last in Bos- ton, Me. He retired from the ministry in a few years. He was active in public affairs, and took special interest in educational matters. Besides numerous discourses and addresses, he published a memoir of Peter Edes in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register" (1863); "Journal and Letters relative to Two Journeys to the Ohio Country in 1788 and 1789 made by Col. John May," with a biographical sketch (Cincinnati, 1873); and assisted in the preparation of "A Genealogy of the Descendants of John May" (Boston, 1878).—His son, Robert Thaxter, physician, b. in Eastport, Me., in 1839; graduated at Harvard in 1858, and took his degree in medicine there in 1861. In September following he was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the U.S. navy, in January, 1862, assistant surgeon, and in May, 1863, passed assistant surgeon, resigning in the same month. Having taken an extended tour in Europe he then practised his profession at Hingham, Mass., Roxbury, and Boston, where in 1872-3 he was assistant professor of materia medica at Harvard. He held the full professorship from 1875 till 1884, and in 1884 was Jackson professor of clinical medicine in 1886 Dr. Eades moved to Washington, D. C. He was for several years one of the visiting physicians at Boston city hospital. He is a member of various medical societies, was a contributor of many articles to medical journals, and to several American and English medical journals, and has published "Nature and Time in the Cure of Diseases" (Boston, 1868); and "Physiology and Pathology of the Sympathetic Nerve" (New York, 1869), both originally prize essays, and "Therapeutic Hand-Book of U. S. Pharmacopoeia" (1839).
EDGAR

1831, and read law in New York city, but illness interrupted his studies, and, after travelling extensively, he entered mercantile life. He afterward taught in Bahway, N. J., and in 1857-54 was professor of the University grammar-school of the city of New York. He had taken a deep and constant interest in theology, and was licensed as a Presbyterian minister in 1845. After holding a pastorate at Bridgehampton, L. I., he had charge, from 1853 till 1882, of the Reformed church at Easton, Pa., where he held, among his congregation, the Faculty and students of Lafayette college. Dr. Edgar was an eloquent preacher, and an outspoken opponent of slavery during the war. He frequently lectured on educational topics, and in advocacy of temperance. After his death a tablet in his memory was placed on the wall of his church at Easton. He contributed largely to religious and secular magazines, and published numerous orations and sermons, including "Three Lectures on Slavery" (Easton, Pa., 1862); "Four Discourses occasioned by the Death of Lincoln" (1865); "Memorial of Russell S. Chidsey" (1867); "An Exposition of the Last Nine Wars" (1867); "Christianity our Nation's Wiselest Policy" (1872); "A Discourse occasioned by the Death of President Garfield" (1881); and "The Relation of the Pulpit to Politics" (1884). EDGAR, James Benedict, Canadian lawyer, b. in Hackettstown, N. J., 10 Aug., 1841. He was educated by private tuition, and at Lenoxville grammar-school studied law, was admitted to the bar of Upper Canada in 1864, and subsequently practised in Toronto. In 1874 he was sent to British Columbia by the Department of the Interior to arrange terms for the postponement of the construction of the Canada Pacific railway. He was first returned to the Dominion parliament in 1872, and sat for two years, unsuccessfully contested Centre Toronto in 1882, and was elected by acclamation for West Ontario in August, 1884. He has contributed frequently to the daily press and to periodicals, and is the author of some spirited lyrics. He has published "The Insolvent Act of 1864, with Notes and Forms" (Toronto, 1884); "An Act to amend the Insolvent Act of 1884, with Annotations"; "Notes of Debts, Mortgages, etc."; a pamphlet on the "Commercial Independence of Canada" (1883); and "White Stone Canoe," a poem (1885).

EDGAR, John Todd, clergyman, b. in Sussex county, Del., 18 April, 1792; d. in Nashville, Tenn., 18 Nov., 1866. He removed with his parents to Kentucky early in life, and entered Transylvania university, Lexington, but was not graduated. He was graduated at Princeton theological seminary in 1816, and in 1817 ordained as a Presbyterian. He was pastor at Flemingsburg, and Maysville, Ky., in 1827, and Frankfort in 1827-33, where his preaching attracted much attention. Henry Clay said of him: "If you want to hear eloquence, listen to John T. Edgar." He became pastor of the 1st Presbyterian church in Nashville, Tenn., in 1833, and remained there till his death. At one time he edited the American Presbyterian, published at Nashville. He was much beloved in Nashville by people of all denominations, and on the day of his funeral there was a general suspension of business in the city, by proclamation of the mayor.

EDGREN, August Hjalmar, author, b. in Sweden, and in 1840. He was graduated at the University of Upsala, and at the Royal military school of Sweden in 1860, came to the United States, and entered the 99th New York regiment as 2d lieutenant in January, 1862. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant, and in August, 1863, was assigned to the engineer corps. He afterward joined the regular army of Sweden, and served from February, 1864, till August, 1870, having been adjutant from July, 1869. He was a teacher of languages in Riverview academy in 1871-2, instructor in French, German, and Sanskrit in Yale from 1874 till 1880, and lecturer on Sanskrit in the University of Lund, Sweden, from 1880 till 1884, when he became professor of modern languages and Sanskrit in Nebraska university. He is a member of various learned societies, and is the author of numerous papers relating to Sanskrit, Romance, and Germanic philology, and of value to scholars, which have appeared at various times from 1887-88 in Sweden, England, and the United States. Among his numerous publications are a Swedish translation of Longfellow's "Evangelie" (Göteborg, 1875); a "German and English Dictionary," with Prof. W. D. Whitney (New York and London, 1877); a work in Swedish on "The Literature of America" (Göteborg, 1878), and on "The Public Schools and Colleges of the United States" (Uppsala, 1879); "Swedish Literature in America" (Sweden, 1883); and "American Antiquities" (1885).

EDISON, Thomas Alva, inventor, b. in Alva, Ohio, 11 Feb., 1847. His mother, who had been a teacher, gave him the little schooling he received, and at the age of twelve he became a newsboy on the Grand Trunk line running into Detroit. While thus engaged he acquired the habit of reading. He also studied qualitative analysis, and, was a student in chemistry, and conducted chemical experiments on the train till an accident caused the prohibition of further work of the kind. Afterward he obtained the exclusive right of selling newspapers on the road, and, with the aid of four assistants, he set in type and printed the "Grand Trunk Herald," which he sold with his other papers. The operations of the telegraph, which he constantly witnessed in the stations along the road, awakened his interest, and he improvised rude means of transmitting messages between his father's home in Port Huron and the house of a neighbor. Finally a station-master, whose child he had rescued in front of a coming train at the risk of his own life, taught him telegraph operating, and he wandered for several years over the United States and Canada, acquiring great skill in this art, but frequently neglected his practical duties for studies and experiments in electric science. At this time he invented an automatic repeater, means of which a message could be transferred from one wire to another without the aid of an operator, and in 1864 conceived the idea of sending two messages at once over the same wire, which led to his experiments in duplex telegraphy. Later he was called to Boston and placed in charge of the "crack" New York wire. While in that city he continued his experiments, and perfected his duplex telegraph, but it did not succeed till 1872. He came to New York in 1871, and soon afterward became superintendent of the gold and stock com-
pany, inventing the printing telegraph for gold and stock quotations. For the manufacture of this appliance he established a large works at New
ark, N. J., and continued there till 1876, when he removed to Menlo Park, N. J., and thenceforth devoted his whole attention to inventing. Among his principal inventions are his system of duplex telegraphy, which he developed into quadruplex and sextuplex transmission; the carbon telephone transmitter, now used by nearly all telephones throughout the world, in which the variation in the current is produced by the variable resistance of a solid conductor subjected to pressure, rendering more faithfully than any other telephone the inflections and changes in the intensity of the vocal sounds to be transmitted; the microtachometer, used for the detection, on the same principle, of small variations in temperature, and successfully employed during the total eclipse of 1878 to demonstrate the heat in the sun's corona; the aerophone, which may be used to amplify sound without impairing the distinctness of articulation; and the megaphone, which, when inserted in the ear, so magnifies sounds that faint whispers may be heard at a distance of 1,000 feet. The phonograph and phonometer, invented in such a manner that it may be reproduced at will, and the phonometer and apparatus for measuring the force of sound-waves produced by the human voice, are inventions of this period. His attention then became absorbed in the problem of electric lighting. He believed that the best method of lighting by the voltaic arc, in which great results had already been achieved by Charles F. Brush, would never answer for general illumination, and so devoted himself to the perfection of the incandescent lamp. After careful experiments with a device for a lamp with a platinum burner, he adopted a filament of carbon inclosed in a glass chamber from which the air was almost completely exhausted. He also solved the problem of the commercial subdivision of the light in a system of general distribution of electricity, like gas, and in December, 1879, gave a public exhibition in Menlo Park of a complete system of electric lighting. This was the first instance of subdivision of the electric light, and created great interest throughout the world, especially as scientific experts had testified before a committee of the British House of Commons that in the previous year that such a subdivision was impossible. His system is now in general use, and in 1882 Mr. Edison came to New York for the purpose of supervising its establishment in that city. In 1879 he received the degree of Ph. D. from Union, and during the same year was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French government.

EDMONDS, Francis W., artist, b. in Hudson, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1806; d. at his country-seat, Brunswick, Westchester co., 7 Feb., 1890. He showed great love for art in his youth, but was a bank examiner in his maturity and is now in New York city till 1855. During this time he studied at the National academy of design, and employed his leisure with his pencil. In 1835 he sent to the academy, under an assumed name, his first picture, "Summy the Tars," which was bought by 1850 till 1860 of the American bank-note company, and his "Barbary Yard," "Sewing-Girl," "Grinding the Sway," and "Mechanic" were engraved on notes printed by that establishment. He was elected an associate of the National academy in 1838, was afterward a trustee and became an Academician in 1840. After this he studied in Europe, and on his return aided in the establishment of the New York gallery of fine arts. Among the better known of his pictures, besides those named above, are "Domi-

EDMONDS, John Worth, jurist, b. in Hudson, N. Y., 13 March, 1799; d. in New York city, 5 April, 1874. He was graduated at Union in 1816, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1819, and began practice in Hudson in 1820. He rose to the rank of colonel of militia, and received from Gov. De Witt Clinton the appointment of state recorder. He was a member of the New York assembly in 1831, and in 1832-3 of the state senate. In 1836-8 he was sent on special missions to the Indians by the government, as interpreter and with several Indian languages. In 1841 he settled in New York city, and resumed law practice. He was appointed one of the state pris-
the bill creating that commission. The passage of the Pacific railroad funding act was also largely due to his influence and efforts. He was at the National Republican conventions, held in Chicago in 1880 and 1884, Mr. Edmunds received thirty-four and ninety-three votes respectively for the presidential nomination, each on the first ballot. He was elected president pro tem of the Senate after Mr. Arthur became president of the United States. In the Senate he has served on the committees on commerce, public lands, appropriations, pensions, re- trenchment, private land claims, the library, and the judiciary, and has served as chairman of the last-named committee for several successive Congresses. As a legislator, Senator Edmunds is noted for his legal acumen, his readiness in repartee, and his love of strictly parliamentary procedure. He has been a fearless foe of political jobs and legislative intrigues. He was the author of the act of March 22, 1883, for the suppression of polygamy in Utah and the disfranchisement of those who practice it. This is known as the "Edmunds act," and was upheld by the supreme court in decisions that were rendered on March 22, 1894, in a series of five cases. He was also the chief author of the similar act passed in 1887; and of the act of 1886 prescribing the manner in which electoral votes for president shall be counted. In 1886 he was the leader in the Senate in the attempt to compel President Cleveland to furnish that body with all the documents necessary to show cause for recent removals from office.

EDSON, Josiah, politician, b. about 1710; d. in New York or on Long Island in 1778. He was graduated at Harvard in 1730, and became a noted Tory and estate in British politics. In 1775 he speaks of him in 1771, when he was in the legislature, as one who would ordinarily have had great weight in that body, but who, discouraged by the numbers of the opposition, remained inactive. In 1774 he was one of the "mandamus councillors," and in the same year was driven from his house by a mob, and compelled to take refuge in Boston, under the protection of British troops. At the evacuation of that city in 1776 he went with the army to Halifax, and then to New York. He was a colonel of militia and a deacon of the church. John Trumbull, in his satire "McFingal," alludes to him as "that old simplicity of Edson."

EDSON, Theodore, soldier, b. in Massachusetts in 1888; d. in Rock Island, Ill., 16 Nov., 1870. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1860 and served with honor in the civil war, being chief of ordinance in the department of Virginia and North Carolina in 1864-5. He was brevetted major on 31 Dec., 1862, for services at the battle of Stone River, given his full rank on 3 March, 1863, and commanded various arsenals and ordnance depots, being chief of ordnance in the department of Virginia and North Carolina in 1864-5. He was promoted to major in 1867, and in 1869-70 was instructor in gunnery at West Point.

EDWARDS, Agustin, Chilian capitalist, b. in Serena, Chili, 10 Jan., 1818; d. in Valparaiso, 5 Aug., 1877. He was a Chilian creditor, who, at the National Republican conventions, held in Chicago in 1880 and 1884, Mr. Edmunds received thirty-four and ninety-three votes respectively for the presidential nomination, on the first ballot. He was elected president pro tem of the Senate after Mr. Arthur became president of the United States. In the Senate he has served on the committees on commerce, public lands, appropriations, pensions, re- trenchment, private land claims, the library, and the judiciary, and has served as chairman of the last-named committee for several successive Congresses. As a legislator, Senator Edmunds is noted for his legal acumen, his readiness in repartee, and his love of strictly parliamentary procedure. He has been a fearless foe of political jobs and legislative intrigues. He was the author of the act of March 22, 1883, for the suppression of polygamy in Utah and the disfranchisement of those who practice it. This is known as the "Edmunds act," and was upheld by the supreme court in decisions that were rendered on March 22, 1894, in a series of five cases. He was also the chief author of the similar act passed in 1887; and of the act of 1886 prescribing the manner in which electoral votes for president shall be counted. In 1886 he was the leader in the Senate in the attempt to compel President Cleveland to furnish that body with all the documents necessary to show cause for recent removals from office.

EDWARDS, Bryan, English author, b. in Westbury, Wilts, England, 21 May, 1743; d. in England, 13 July, 1808. He received a fair education at Briston, and emigrated in 1769 to Jamaica to live with a rich uncle, who gave him the means of completing his education, and made him his heir. He became an eminent merchant and prominent member of the colonial assembly, where he attacked the restrictions made by the govern- ment on trade with the United States. He afterward went to Santo Domingo, where he spent several years in collecting materials for his work on that island. He then returned to England, and from 1790 till his death was a member of the house of commons, where he was a zealous defender of the creole planters against Wilberforce's attacks on slavery and the slave-trade. He published "Thoughts on the Trade of the West India Islands with the United States" (1784); "History of the British Colonies in the West Indies" (2 vols., London, 1793; vol. 3, with a supplement, 1795); and two new volumes, 5 vols., 1819; abridgment of the first three vols., 3 vols., 1794). The third volume contains also a "History of Santo Domingo" (first published in 1791; 2d ed., 1797) and an autobiography. Mr. Edwards also published,"Conduct of the Government and Colonial Assembly of Jamaica in regard to Fugitive Slaves" (London, 1796), and printed privately "Proceedings of the Association for promoting the Discovery of the Interior Parts of Africa" (1798), and a volume of poems.

EDWARDS, Charles, lawyer, b. in Norwich, England, 17 March, 1777; d. in New York city, 30 May, 1858. He was graduated at Cambridge, removed to New York, practised law, and was for twenty-five years counsel to the British consulate in that city. He was the author of the "Jurymen's Guide" (1821); "Parties to Bills" (1821); "Plea in Chancery Cases" (1853); "Cases from My Own Writings" (1833); "Receivers in Chancery" (1839-40); "Reports of Chancery Cases, First New York Circuit" (1831-45) (4 vols.); "History and Poetry of Finger-Rings" (1853); "Receivers in Equity" (1847); "Referees" (1857); "References to Mortgages" (1852); "References in Equity" (1855); "References in Bankruptcy" (1856); "References in Cases" (1858); and "Debts in Bankruptcy" (1862) and "Pleas for the Liberty of Courts and Lawyers" (1865). His son, Pierrepont, has been for many years British vice-consul in New York.

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EDWARDS, Cyrus, lawyer, b. in Montgomery county, Md., 17 Jan., 1838; d. in Upper Alton, Ill., in September, 1871. In the early history of Alton he was one of its most prominent and useful citizens. He was frequently elected to the legislature, and was especially conspicuous as a friend of education. He was active in originating the State normal school in Alton. From 1870 to 1873 he was the president of the board of trustees of Shurtleff College, to which institution he gave real estate valued at $10,000, besides other generous donations. He received the degree of LL. D.

EDWARDS, Jesse, clergyman, b. in Elmina, N. Y., 21 Feb., 1814; d. in Plover, Wis., 8 Feb., 1866. He was graduated at Princeton theological seminary in 1842, and licensed to preach the same year. Removing to Indiana, he was ordained in 1845, and labored at Delphi, Rock Creek, and Monticello until 1847, when he returned to New York and preached at Batavia and Portageville. In 1850 he went to Wisconsin as a missionary, and engaged in that work at Plover, Portage county, Stevens Point, and Grand Rapids. While thus employed he was (1859) elected professor of Latin and Greek at Carroll college, Waukesha, Wis., which institution he founded in 1861. He returned to Plover. Mr. Edwards was distinguished for his biblical scholarship.

EDWARDS, John, senator, b. in Virginia in 1753; d. in Bourbon county, Ky., in 1837. In 1780 he removed to that portion of Virginia now comprised in the state of Kentucky, and entered 28,000 acres. He was a member of the state legislature from 1781 till 1783, again in 1795, and from 1796 till 1800. He was a delegate in the conventions of 1785-7 and '8, called to set off the state of Kentucky, and he was a member of the convention that ratified the Federal constitution, and to that held in 1792, which framed the constitution of the state. He was a United States senator from Kentucky from 24 Oct., 1793, till 3 March, 1803. About 1800 he retired from public life.

EDWARDS, John, b. 3 Feb., 1819, in Llanuwchyllyn, Wales, 15 April, 1806; d. near Rome, N. Y., 20 Jan., 1887. He was educated in his native place, where he resided until the age of twenty-two, when he settled in Utica, N. Y., near which town he purchased a farm in 1828. In 1834 he removed to the city of New York, where he established a successful law practice, and then returned to his farm in Oneida county. In 1866 he purchased a small farm in the suburbs of Rome, N. Y., where he resided until his death. In his native land, and among the Welsh inhabitants of America, Mr. Edwards was known as Eos Gwan Twrch ("the nightingale of the Twrch"), his birthplace being on the banks of the river Twrch. He began to write at an early age, and soon became a successful competitor for the prizes awarded at the "Eisteddfodau"—the annual gatherings of the Welsh people—for the best songs and prose essays. His name was among the foremost in this connection with these yearly festivals, and he was an adjudicator in many of them. To his influence and labors some of the earliest Welsh periodicals in America are indebted for their successful establishment. He was the author of many of these periodicals, and was a contributor, and one of, "Anseriai," published in Utica, N. Y., he was editor. His published poems include "The Crucifixion" (1853) and "The Omniscience of God" (1839).

EDWARDS, John, lawyer, b. in Jefferson county, Ky., 1841. He received a common school education, studied law, and entered upon the practice of his profession. He was a member of the legislature of Indiana from 1845 till 1849, when he emigrated to California, and was at once made a citizen. He returned to Indiana in 1852, and was in the same year admitted to the bar. He removed subsequently to Iowa, was chosen a member of the State constitutional convention in 1855, and was in the legislature from 1856 till 1860, serving the last two years as speaker of the house. On the outbreak of the war he was appointed lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp to the state staff. He organized and commanded state troops until May, 1862, when he became colonel of the 18th Iowa infantry. On 26 Sept., 1864, he was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers, and was mustered out of the service, 15 Jan., 1865. After the close of the war he settled at Fort Smith, Ark., and was appointed U. S. assessor, 6 Aug., 1866. He was also elected a member of the 42d congress as a liberal Republican, but his election was successfully contested by Thomas Bole, who took his seat, 9 June, 1872.

EDWARDS, John Ellis, clergyman, b. in Guilford county, N. C., 1 Aug., 1814. He was graduated at Randolph-Macon college, Va., which also conferred upon him the degree of D. D. Dr. Edwards entered the Methodist ministry in 1834, and has been one of the preachers of his church since that time, with the exception of the period occupied by a European tour in 1856. He was stationed for twenty-one years at Richmond, Va., and has represented the Virginia conference in the quadrennial sessions of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church south for thirty years. He also was present as a representative of the same body in the Centennial conference held in Baltimore in December, 1884. Dr. Edwards is the author of "Travels in Europe" (New York, 1857); "Life and Rev. E. J. Childs" (Philadelphia, 1851); "The Confederate Soldier" (1868); and "Log Meeting-House," etc. (Nashville, 1884), and of addresses, tracts, etc.—His son, Landon Bramen, physician, b. in Prince Edward county, Va., 29 Sept., 1845, was educated at Randolph-Macon college. In 1865 he enlisted in the artillery corps of the Confederate army, in which he served until the end of the war. He was graduated at the medical department of the University of the city of New York in March, 1867, and until October of that year served as house physician in the Charity hospital, and as assistant physician to the hospital for nervous diseases at Lake Mohopac, N. Y. In 1868 he began to practice at Lynchburg, Va., and was largely instrumental in founding the Medical society of Virginia in 1870, of which he is recording secretary. In 1872 he was made a member of the State board of health, and the same year removed to Richmond. In April, 1874, he established the "Virginia Medical Monthly," and about the same time he was appointed lecturer on anatomy in the Virginia medical college, in 1875 lecturer in the same college on materia medica and therapeutics, and in 1880 on medicolegal jurisprudence. Dr. Edwards is a member of many professional societies, and has contributed frequently to other medical journals besides his own. Among the subjects he has discussed and reviewed are "Narcotic Poisonings," "A Man's Right to Eat Uter," and "Strychnia in Tremulous Effects of Tobacco-Smoking."—Another son, William Emory, clergyman, b. in Prince Edward county, Va., 10 June, 1842, was graduated at Randolph-Macon college in 1862, and has since been a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church on the western territory of the Virginia conference, and has received the degree of D. D. He is the author of "John Newsom; a Tale of College Life" (Nashville, 1889).
EDWARDS, Justin, clergyman, great-grandson of Samuel, b. in Westhampton, Mass., 25 April, 1787; d. at Bath Alum., Va., 28 July, 1833. He was descended from Alexander Edwards, who emigrated from Wales, and resided at Northampton, Mass., in 1635-90, and whose son, Samuel, died in 1749. Justin was graduated at Williams in 1810, and in 1811 began at Andover a theological course, which he did not finish. Being earnestly pressed to become pastor of the "South" parish, comprising nearly 2,000 parishioners without other religious assistance, he reluctantly accepted the call, was ordained 2 Dec., 1812. In 1817 he was elected a member of the executive committee of the New England tract society, and in 1821 was chosen corresponding secretary, by which the labor and responsibility of superintending the press and directly managing the business of the association officially devolved upon him. Early in 1825 he united with the Rev. Dr. Woods and fourteen others in organizing in Boston the "American Society for the Promotion of Temperance." In 1827 he was one of several prominent New York and New England divines who, with Dr. C. J. Cutler, Dr. J. S. G. Millet, Elihu Low, and Dr. Y., to discuss the subject of religious revivals, and the same year was honored with the degree of D. D. by Yale. About this time he applied for and received a release from the pastoral relation, and had entered on his duties as agent of the American temperance society when he declined to accept a call from a new church in Salem street, Boston. Here he labored so zealously, that, by the following summer, his failing health compelled him to resign. Dr. Edwards was now free to return to his temperance work, in which he engaged with unusual zeal and the energy for the next six years (1830-6). During this period he travelled extensively, arousing the public to the importance of the reform, and wrote several papers known as "Permanent Temperance Documents." In 1836 he was elected president of the Andover theological seminary, which office he held for nearly six years. His attention was now directed to the proper observance of the Sabbath, and when the American and foreign Sabbath union was organized in Boston he became its secretary. From 1842 till 1849 he was laboriously engaged in doing for the Sabbath what he had previously done for the cause of temperance, not only travelling extensively and delivering addresses in every part of the country, but writing another set of "Permanent Documents," which probably form the ablest condensed plea for the Sabbath that the language affords. The last four years of his life were chiefly occupied in the preparation of a condensed commentary on the Scriptures at the request of the American tract society. He had completed the work, so far as the New Testament was concerned, and had proceeded with the Old Testament as far as the 50th Psalm. Dr. Edwards published many sermons and addresses, and was the author of the following tracts issued by the American tract society: No. 167, "Well-conditioned Farm" (on temperance); No. 177, "Joy in Heaven over One Sinner," etc.; No. 178, "The Mystery of the SAVED!"; No. 179, "On the Traffic in Ardent Spirits!"; No. 582, "The Uction from the Holy One." Of the first four, 750,000 copies were printed prior to 1857. Of his "Sabbath Manual," 598,544 were called for; of the "Temperance Manual," 198,623; and more than 70,000 of the commentary on the New Testament. A memoir of his life and labors, by Rev. Dr. William Hallock, was published by the Tract society in 1854. - Bela Bates, clergyman, another great-grandson of Samuel, mentioned in the preceding sketch, b. in Southampton, Mass., 4 July, 1802; d. in Athens, Ga., 20 April, 1852. He was graduated at Amherst in 1824, and at Andover in 1830. He was licensed to preach in the latter year, but was never ordained. After serving as tutor at Amherst, he acted as assistant secretary of the American education society in 1830-3. He edited the "American Quarterly Register," 1828-42; the "American Quarterly Observer," which he founded, in 1833-5; the "American Biblical Repository," with which the latter was united, in 1835-8; and the "Bibliotheca Sacra," in 1844-52. He was appointed librarian of Andover theological seminary in 1837, received the degree of D. D. from Dartmouth in 1844, and in 1848 was elected associate professor of sacred literature. During his twenty-four years of editorial labor he issued thirty-one octavo volumes of the periodicals with which he was connected. His work in connection with the "Quarterly Register" was especially valuable. He designed to make it a storehouse of facts for present and future generations, and it contains indispensable materials for the historian. In the pages of the other periodicals named, Dr. Edwards's contributions were particularly rich in criticism, especially biblical literature and disquisitions on the science of education. While occupied with his labors in this field he published several works, among which are the "Ecclesiastes" (1855); "Biography of Self-Taught Men" (1851); "Memoirs of Henry Martyn," with an introductory essay (1851); "Memoirs of E. Cornelius" (1853); a volume on the "Epistle to the Galatians"; and the "Missionary Gazette" (1852). He was also a frequent contributor to the religious press, and wrote various pamphlets and the more important parts of several books in collaboration with Profs. Sears, Felton, and Park. Among the latter are "Selections from German Literature" and "Classical Studies." He was also associated with Samuel H. Taylor in the translation of Kühner's Greek Grammar." In 1845 he was compelled to visit Florida for his health, and on his return sailed for Europe, where he spent a year. In 1851 he was again compelled to go south, and was residing there the following winter, when he died. He was an ideal editor and professor, uniting great erudition and a sound judgment with truth and uniform piety. A selection from his sermons and addresses, with a memoir by Prof. Edwards A. Park, was published in Boston in 1853.
courses, he was the author of "Materials toward a History of the Baptists of Pennsylvania" (1772), and "Materials toward a History of the Baptists in Jersey" (1782). He also left a large collection of manuscript records, which have proved of great value to subsequent writers. He received the degree of A.M. from the College of Philadelphia in 1782, and from Rhode Island College in 1788.

EDWARDS, Ninian, senator, b. in Montgomery county, Md., in March, 1778; d. in Belleville, Ill., 20 July, 1833. His education was at one time directed by William Wirt, and was completed at Dickinson college, Pa. At the age of twenty he removed from the Green river district in Kentucky. He studied both medicine and law, but, deciding in favor of the latter, was admitted to the bar in 1798 in Kentucky, and in 1799 in Tennessee. He had previously been elected to the Kentucky legislature before he was twenty-one. He rose rapidly in his profession, and was appointed first clerk, and then judge, of the general court of Kentucky, judge of the circuit court in 1808, of the court of appeals in 1806, and in 1808 chief justice of the state, before he had attained his thirty-second year. In 1809 President Madison appointed him governor of Illinois, as the organization of that territory, and he retained the office till its admission to the Union in 1818. Before congress had adopted any measures on the subject of volunteer regiments, he organized companies, supplied them with arms, built stockade forts, and established a line of posts from the mouth of the Missouri to the Wabash river. He was thus prepared for defense, and during the war of 1812 and the frontier wars with the Indians, his precautionary measures were greatly appreciated. In 1818 he was appointed one of the three commissioners to treat with the Indian tribes. He was one of the first two United States senators from Illinois, having been elected as a Democrat, and serving from 4 Dec., 1818, till 4 March, 1824, when he resigned, to accept the appointment of minister to Mexico. He had reached New Orleans on his way to his post, when he was recalled, in consequence of charges made against him by William H. Crawford, then secretary of the treasury. He was again elected governor of Illinois and served from 1826 to 1830. See "History of Illinois and Life of Ninian Edwards" by Ninian W. Edwards (1878); and "The Edwards Papers," being vol. iii. of the Chicago historical society's collections (Chicago, 1884).

His son, Ninian Wirt, lawyer, b. in Frankfort, Ky., 15 April, 1809, was taken by his father, when an infant, to Kaskaskia, then the capital of Illinois territory. He was graduated at the " kwislymav" university, and at its law department in 1833. Before his graduation he was married to Elizabeth P. Todd, a sister of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Edwards began the practice of law in 1833, and in 1834 was appointed attorney-general of Illinois, but resigned in 1835, and returned to Springfield. In 1836 he was elected to the legislature, and with Abraham Lincoln and others was active in securing the removal of the capital to Springfield. Mr. Edwards remained a member of the legislature continuously till 1852. During this period he was also a member of the convention that framed the State constitution in 1848. In 1854 he was appointed by the governor attorney before the board of commissioners whose duty it was to investigate the claims of canal proprietors against the state, and was succeeded in that office by John Pemberton, who was later appointed the state’s attorney general.

EDWARDS, Oliver, soldier, b. in Springfield, Mass., 30 Jan., 1835. He was graduated at the Springfield high-school in 1852. At the beginning of the civil war Mr. Edwards was commissioned 1st lieutenant and adjutant of the 10th Massachusetts regiment, and in January, 1862, was appointed senior aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Darius N. Couch. He was commissioned major of the 37th Massachusetts on 9 Aug., and was promoted colonel on 27 Aug. On 19 Oct., 1864, he was brevetted brigadier-general for gallantry at the battle of Spottsylvania Court-House, and for meritorious services at the battle of the Opequon. He was brevetted major-general, 5 May, 1865, "for conspicuous gallantry in the battle of Sailor's Creek, Va.," and was made a full brigadier-general, 10 Aug., 1865, for his services at the Peninsula campaign of 1862, and those of Fredericksburg and Gettysburg. Gen. Edwards was ordered to New York city in command of a picked provisional brigade, to quell the draft riots in July, 1863, and placed in command of Fort Hamilton and Fort Lafayette. At the end of the enforcement of the draft, Gen. Edwards returned to the Army of the Potomac, and took part in the battle of Rappahannock. During the second day of the battle of the Wilderness, when in command of the 4th brigade, 2d division, 6th army corps, he made a charge at the enemy with his regiment, making twenty-five hundred holes of continuous fighting. He subsequently participated in all the battles of the overland campaign, and accompanied the 6th corps when sent to the defense of Washington against the advance of Early. He afterward went to command the 12th corps in the Shenandoah valley, and took part in the battle of Winchester, of which town he
was placed in command by that officer. The latter
also offered him the provost-marshal-generalship of
the middle military division, but he declined it,
and purchased the fine old property, named his
former apartment The Pillars of Hercules.

EADINGTON, John, b. in Prince-
eton, Conn., Aug. 9, 1800; d. in New
Jersey, July 7, 1870. His brother,
William, b. in the same place, Aug. 8,
1804, d. in New Jersey, Aug. 8, 1852,
was a merchant, banker and shipowner, who
left a large fortune to his younger brother.

EDWARDS, Timothy, clergyman, b. in Har-
ford, Conn., 14 May, 1689; d. in East Windsor, Conn., 27 Jan., 1756. The Edwards family is of
Welsh origin, the earliest known ancestor being the
Rev. Richard Edwards, who, it is supposed, left
Wales in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and settled
in Oxford, or London, as a clergyman of the estab-
lished church. His son, William, accompanied his
mother to this country, she having been left a
widow and married again, and took up his residence
in New England. His brother, Richard, a successful
merchant, son of William, was the father of Timothy. He
latter was graduated at Harvard in 1691, receiving
both his degree the same day—one in the morning,
the other in the afternoon, "an uncommon mark of
respect," say the East Windsor records, "paid to his
extraordinary proficiency in learning." After pursing
the usual theological course, he was licensed to preach,
and ordained pastor over the
church in East Windsor in 1694, where— with the
exception of a few weeks' absence in 1711, when
appointed chaplain to the Connecticut troops in a
military expedition to Canada—he remained nearly
sixty-four years. When he was eighty-six years of
age an assistant was given him, at his request.
His wife, a daughter of the Rev. Solomon Stoddard,
of Northampton, Mass., a woman of strong
intelligence and much cultivation, died in her ninety-
ning years, on a fast day, while he was temporary
pastor there, and, until he was over seventy,
without noting down the heads of his discourse.
He is known to have written out one sermon,
that delivered on the occasion of the general elec-
tion of 1732. He lived until within a few months
of his son's death, and the latter often visited
him, and was heard in his father's pulpit. Com-
pare the two, it is said to have been customary
for the parishioners to remark that, "although Mr.
Edwards was, perhaps, the more learned man, and
more animated in his manner, yet 'Mr. Jonathan'
was the deeper preacher."—His son, Jonathan,
theologian, b. in East Windsor, Conn., 5 Oct., 1703;
d. in Princeton, N. J., 22 March, 1758, was the fifth
of eleven children and the only son. At a very early
age his uncommon genius began to discover itself.
About the age of fourteen he wrote a pamphlet,
"On the Rule of the Soul.
"The Wondrous Way of the Working of the Spi-
der." He was prepared for college by his father
and sister, and in September, 1719, when
only twelve years old, entered Yale college, and was gradu-
ated in 1720. While in college his "character was
marked with sobriety and improvement in learn-
ing." The book which at this time "inexpressibly
entertained and pleased him" was Locke's "Essay
on the Human Understanding." Though he showed
proficiency in all the studies of the college course,
including natural philosophy, which he cultivated
to the end of his life, moral philosophy and divin-
ity were his favorite subjects. Brought up in a
household and community that were eminently re-
ligious, he had from his childhood "a variety of
concerns and ex-
ercises about his
soul," but found a
painful stumble-
block to his spiritual progress in the doctrine of God's
"sovereignty," which appeared to him "a horrid
doctrine." At length, while in college, how or by what
means he could never tell, his dif-
"God's absolute
sovereignty and
justice with
regard to salvation and damnation." This change
of condition was attended with "an inward sweet
delight in God." His sense of divine things would
often suddenly kindle up "a sweet burning in his
heart." Having conversed with his father, he be-
came satisfied of his "good state," united with the
church, and accepted the Christian ministry as his
true calling. With the purpose of his life now
frankly plain, he remained at college two years after
his graduation as a student of divinity. In Au-

September, 1728, Mr. Edwards was invited by several
congregations to become their minister, but he de-
clined all these calls, as well as a request to return
to New York, preferring to accept the position of
tutor in Yale college, at that time offered him. He
continued for two years. In the summer of
1726 he was invited to become the colleague of
his grandfather, Solomon Stoddard, in the pasto-
rship of the church at Northampton, Mass. He ac-
cepted this call, resigned his tutorship in Sep-
tember, 1728, and was ordained to his office in Febru-
ary, 1727, in the twenty-fourth year of his age. On
28 July of the same year he married Sarah
Pierrepont, daughter of a minister at New Haven.
In 1728 the senior pastor died, leaving the young
minister alone. For about seventeen years his set-
tlement at Northampton was happy and eminently
useful. His fame as a preacher grew rapidly and
was very great. In July, 1781, he delivered the
Thursday lecture in Boston, and his discourse
was printed and much approved. He regarded the
Arminian doctrines, then very prevalent, as dan-
gerous in their practical tendency, and in 1784
preached a series of sermons of a Calvinistic char-
acter, among which was an elaborate discourse on
"Faith and Works." He afterwards declared, in a
wonderful religious awakening began in his con-
gregation, exceeding anything that had been known
in any part of the country. In the year 1740 the
Rev. George Whitfield visited Mr. Edwards, spend-
ing four days with him, and preaching several
sermons. In the year following, the revival
extended far and wide through New England, and
Mr. Edwards's services were eagerly sought by
ministers and people in promoting the work. His
preaching was attended with great success, and one
sermon in particular, entitled "Sinners in the
Hands of an Angry God," delivered at Enfield,
was attended with extraordinary impressions. To
guard against fanatical excesses he wrote and
published about this time "The Distinguishing
Marks of a Work of the Spirit of God," "Thoughts
concerning the Present Revival of Religion," and
his famous "Treatise on Religious Affections."
At this moment of general religious prosperity,
and when Mr. Edwards was at the height of his
fame and usefulness, a great reverse came, entail-
ing the heaviest trial of his life. In 1744 he re-
ceived information that some young persons, mem-
bers of his church, had in their possession impure
books, which were causing an alarming demoraliza-
tion. He sought to have the church investigate
the matter, with a view to suitable discipline. The
church, finding that a great scandal was likely to
follow inquiry, refused to co-operate with the pasto-
ral wishes, and let the matter drop. This painful af-
fair weakened his influence, especially as it was
connected with a system of organization to which
the Northampton church was committed, and to
which Mr. Edwards was strongly opposed.
His predecessor had favored what was known as
the "half-way covenant," and under his ministry
the church had practically, though not formally,
adopted it. According to this plan, unconverted
persons were admitted to the Lord's supper, and
their children to the rite of baptism. This was a
distinct departure from the old Congregational
rule, which restricted admission to the church and
its ordinances to those who professed personal re-
ligious convictions and aims. When it was known
that Mr. Edwards desired to enforce the old rule, a
storm of opposition rose against him, and there
was a general cry that he should be dismissed. He
proposed to deliver a course of lectures on the sub-
jects in dispute, but his request was refused, and
at length, 22 June, 1750, after long and fruitless
efforts to avoid this result, he was forced to resign,
thus losing a ministry in Northampton of nearly
twenty-four years. With a large family and little
income aside from his salary, his situation was
painful in the extreme. He was not left, however,
without substantial tokens of sympathy. His
friends in Scotland invited him to establish him-
self in London, and at once subscribed to a consid-
erable sum of money. Samuel Davies, of Vir-
ginia, entreated him to remove to that state,
offering to surrender to him his own parish, and
not a few of the people of Northampton adhered
to him, and would have been glad to maintain him,
had he been willing to come forth from his own. He
refused to accept an offer, from the London society
for propagating the gospel, to become a missionary
to the remnant of the Housatonic Indians at
Stockbridge, whither he removed in August, 1751.
At the same time the white inhabitants of the
town asked him to become their pastor. This exile
at Stockbridge was not without its compensations,
especially in the fact that he had more leisure than
ever before to prosecute the studies that were dear
to him. His preaching to the Indians was without
notes, aided by an interpreter. His slender health
was slightly augmented by the delicate handiwork
of his wife and daughters, which was sent to Boston
to be sold. While discharging his duties as a mis-
ionary with fidelity, he was able in this period of
retirement to complete several of those master-
pieces on which his fame especially rests. His
mind was filled with plans of numerous treatises,
when his studies were interrupted by the death of
his son-in-law, President Burr, of Princeton col-
lege, and an unexpected call to succeed him. With
modest reluctance he accepted the call, and was in-

and benignity. With a feeble constitution, his voice, though clear, was not strong. He used little gesture, and resorted to none of the arts of the orator. Still, his sermons were so scriptural in matter, so strong and lucid in thought, so marked by deep knowledge of human nature, by simplicity and a deep sympathy with suffering, so glowing with the central heat of intense earnestness, that they held the closest attention, and often produced great effects. They are still read with the deepest interest, while those of Whittfeld are forgotten. It is especially on his character as a theologian, that he will remain. A man with restless, he was not by any means a merely "dry and cold thinker," but his highest strength undoubtedly lay in the region of pure thought. He was emphatically an original thinker. He was not widely learned, and with slender opportunities of acquaintance with the works of contemporary writers, it is clear that he drew his materials almost entirely from his own reflections and resources. Though the best impulse to his mind was early given by Locke, he was far from accepting that great man as his intellectual master, and explicitly rejected many of Locke's ideas, and inclined rather to that system which in Europe had found its representatives in Malebranche and Leibnitz. His attachment to the system known as Calvinism was intense, and in the defence of this system he produced his greatest works, his immortal treatise "On the Freedom of the Will" (1734) at a conclusive settlement of the main points in controversy between the Calvinists and Arminians. He here maintains that the law of causality extends to every action. Liberty consists in the power of doing good without a motive. The will always follows the greatest seeming good, and what shall seem to a man the greatest good depends on the state of his soul. Liberty is not in the act but in the man, and, if a depraved nature is to abstain from sin, it can only be done by a change of heart. Whatever may be thought of the conclusions of this treatise, there have never been two opinions as to its extraordinary ability. Edwards's justification of virtue, in his treatise on that subject, as "the love of being," has provoked dissent on the part of many who have perused it, and the whole treatise is a guide. The estimate of Edwards by competent judges puts him in the front rank of great men. Dr. Chalmers says that "on the arena of metaphysicians he stood highest of all his contemporaries." Sir James Mackintosh spoke of him as "a most extraordinary man, who, in a metaphysical age or country, would certainly have been deemed as much the boast of America as his great contemporary, Franklin," and that he gives us a "way of power of subtle argument he was perhaps unmatched, certainly unsurpassed, among men." Dugald Stewart declared "there is, however, one metaphysician of whom America has to boast, who, in logical acuteness and subtlety, does not yield to any disputant before whom he has put his question. He is, I allude to Jonathan Edwards." The influence of Edwards was very great in the spiritual history of England and this country, especially of New England, whose leading minds, in the age following his death, showed his moulding hand. Bellamy and Hopkins were his pupils. Dec penned not only Expositor; Smalley, Emmons, and many others were his followers. Through Hopkins his influence reached Kirkland, and assisted in forming the character of Channing. Edwards sums up the old theology of New England, and is the fountainhead of the new. Besides works mentioned above, Edwards published "Treatise Concerning the Religious Affections" (1746); "Inquiry into the Qualifications for Free Communion in the Church" (1749); "Original Sin" (1757); "True Nature of the Christian Virtue" (1888); "The Great End of the World" (1789); "Thoughts on the Revival of Religion"; "History of the Redemption"; and a "Life of David Brainerd." There have been two editions of his works in England, one in eight volumes, octavo, and one in two volumes. The former are the best editions. They include that edited by Samuel Austin (8 vols., Worcester, Mass., 1809); that by Sereno E. Dwight, with a memoir (10 vols., New York, 1830); and a later one in a more convenient form (4 vols., 1832). There are several lives of Jonathan Edwards; the most interesting is that by Samuel Hopkins, who was his pupil; the fullest is that by Sereno Edwards Dwight, in the edition of his works mentioned above. There is also a memoir by Dr. Samuel Miller in Sparks's "American Biographists," and another by Miss Eminent Literary and Scientific Men of América" (New York, 1850). —Timothy, judge, eldest son of Jonathan, b. in Northampton, Mass., 25 July, 1738; d. in Stockbridge, Mass., 27 Oct., 1813. He was graduated at Princeton in 1757, and began business in the lumber trade. He then moved to Stockbridge about 1770, where he was a leading citizen for forty-three years, and sat as judge of probate for Berkshire county. He had fifteen children. —His son, William, inventor, b. in Elizabethtown, N. J., 11 Nov., 1770; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1 Dec., 1850. He came, now employed in nearly all American tanneries, by which leather is made in about one fourth of the time required by the old European processes. His first tannery was built at Northampton, Mass., and the first leather made in it was sent to London in 1781. Increased the supply of hemlock-bark in the Connecticut valley, he removed, in 1817, to Hunter, Greene co., N. Y., and erected a model tannery on Schoharie creek. It was in the midst of the hemlock forests of the Catskill mountains, on an estate of twelve hundred acres. In 1822, Mr. Edwards (he was assisted in business by his son), in connection with Jacob Lorillard, purchased the real estate of the company (an act of incorporation having been granted), which had been unsuccessful, greatly enlarged the business, and made many improvements in the machinery. From this establishment about 10,000 sides of sole-leather were sent to the city of New York annually. Mr. Edwards not only invented several machines, but adapted many devices previously used for other purposes to the art of tanning, thus largely substituting water-power for manual labor. His rolling machine was considered especially valuable, is still in use in nearly its original form, and gives to leather the smoothness of surface and solidity of texture peculiar to the hammered article. —Jonathan, Jr., theologian, second son of the father, was born in Northampton, Mass., 26 May, 1745; d. in Schenectady, N. Y., 1 Aug., 1801. When he was six years old the family removed to Stockbridge, at that time almost solely inhabited by Indians. Here he became so proficient in the Indian language as to surpass in the thoroughness of his knowledge than any Americans of that day. As it was his father's wish that he should become a missionary to the aborigines, he was sent, in 1755, to the Rev. Gideon Hawley, who was stationed on the Susquehanna river,
to learn the dialect of the Oneidas. In consequence of the breaking out of war between England and France, in which the colonies were involved, young Edwards remained there only six months, and acquired but an imperfect knowledge of the language. The death of his father, soon followed by that of his mother, and their removal to Princeton, N. J., materially changed his plans. Although left with insufficient means to complete his education, he determined to go forward, and, with the aid of friends, entered the grammar-school at Princeton in February, 1760. The following year he matriculated at the College of New Jersey, which institution he was graduated in 1765. He began the study of theology under the Rev. Joseph Bellamy, D. D., and received a licence to preach from the Association of Litchfield county, Conn., in 1766. In 1767 he was appointed tutor at Princeton, where he remained for two years, till he became, in January, 1769, pastor of the society at White Haven, Conn. Several members of his church were advocates of the “half-way covenant,” while he, like his father, definitely opposed it. His pastorate was also disturbed by the reaction among the people and church toward the extravagances that accompanied the “great awakening” of 1740–2, and by the demoralizing influences of the Revolutionary war. The result of these un-toward circumstances was a dismissal from his charge, 10 May, 1785, for the ostensible reason that the society was unable to support a minister. In 1796 he was called to the church in Colebrook, Litchfield co., Conn. Here, in a retired country parish, he found opportunity to pursue his favorite theological and metaphysical inquiries, and would have been willing to spend the remainder of his days there; but he was called, in the summer of 1799, to the presidency of the then recently established college at Schenectady, N. Y. He was warmly welcomed by both students and citizens, and the talent for government that he subsequently displayed surprised even those who knew him best, his discipline being mild and affectionately parental; but he died the second summer after his inauguration. He received the degree of D. D. from the College of New Jersey in 1785. His career resembled that of his distinguished father in so many particulars that the coincidence has attracted universal attention. They bore the same name, and were distinguished scholars and divines. Both were tutors for equal periods in the colleges where they were respectively educated. Both, after being settled in the ministry, were dismissed on account of their doctrinal opinions, and were again settled in retired places, where they had leisure to prepare and publish their works. Both were called from the discharge of these duties to be presidents of colleges, and both died shortly after inauguration, one in the fifty-fifth and the other in the sixty-sixth year of his age. Each was having preached on the first Sabbath of the year from the text, “This year thou shalt die.” Nor was this resemblance confined merely to outward circumstances; intellectually the two men were much alike. Dr. Jonathan's inscription is the same. He said it was the “father who had more reason than the son; yet the son was a better reasoner than the father”; and Dr. Samuel Miller, of Princeton, remarked that “the son greatly resembled his venerable father in metaphysical acuteness, ardent piety, and the purest exhibition of Christian deportment.” Of the younger Edwards devoted a large portion of his life to the study and interpretation of his father's writings. He was thus well fitted to edit the latter's works, and did prepare for the press the "History of the Work of Redemption," two volumes of sermons, and two volumes of "Miscellaneous Observations on Important Theological Subjects." In 1797 Dr. Edwards published "A Dissertation concerning Liberty and Necessity," which is, perhaps, the fairest exposition extant of the father's "theory of the will." He also printed numerous articles in the "New York Theological Magazine," under the signatures "I "O," and many sermons in which his views were carefully elaborated. Among the latter may be mentioned three discourses "On the Necessity of the Atonement and its Consequences," "On the True View of God's Love and of Human Sin," and "On the Power of Prayer." They have been frequently reprinted, and form the basis of what is now known as the "Edwardsian theory of the atonement." Dr. Edwards also ranked high as a philosopher, and his "Observations on the Language and Manners of the Mulattoes of the New Orleans Islands," etc., elicited the enthusiastic praises of Humboldt. Nearly all his published writings were reprinted in two octavo volumes, edited, with a memoir, by Tryon Edwards (Andover, 1842).—Jonathan Walter, lawyer, only son of the second Jonathan, b. in New Haven, Conn., 5 Jan., 1771. He was graduated at Yale in 1799, and was afterward a tutor there. On taking his second degree, he delivered an oration in which he vigorously attacked the then existing state law by which the eldest son received a double portion of his father's property in case the latter died intestate, and the obnoxious statute was repealed in the following year, 1792. He studied law at Litchfield, settled in Hartford, and soon took high rank in his profession. He was gifted with quick perceptive powers, great acuteness in reasoning, and an unerring judgment of language. Unremitting devotion to his legal studies and pursuits finally undermined his health, and led to his early retirement from the more engrossing duties of his profession; his remaining years were mainly devoted to his family and to looking after his large inheritance. Chief Justice Williams has written a sketch of Mr. Edwards, which is contained in an appendix to the "Connecticut Reports."—Jonathan, son of Jonathan Walter, b. in Hartford, Conn., 7 Sept., 1798; d. in New Haven, 28 Aug., 1875, was graduated at Yale in 1819, and was appointed judge of the court of Judge Gould at Litchfield, Conn. He practised for many years in Hartford, where he held the office of judge of probate. About 1840 he removed to Troy, N. Y., of which city he was subsequently chosen mayor. He was also several times elected to the legislature. Tryon, clergyman, another son of Jonathan Walter, b. in Hartford, Conn., 7 Aug., 1809, was graduated at Yale in 1828, studied law in New York, and theology at Princeton, and accepted a pastoral call to Rochester, N. Y., in 1834, whence he removed to New London, Conn., in 1835. He was subsequently a justice of the peace in Hagerstown, Md. (1867), and from there went to Governor, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., in 1860, which charge he was obliged to relinquish in 1888 on account of failing health. While settled at Hagerstown he was largely relied on in the support and organizing Wilson college, of which institution he was chosen the first president. In 1836 a prize tract on Sunday-schools appeared from his pen, and soon afterward "Christianity a Philosophy of Principles." He has since contributed largely to the religious literature, and is the author of numerous pamphlets on theological and book-form. He is the author of "Self-Cultivation" (New York, 1833), and "Light for the Day, or Heavenly Thoughts for Earthly Guidance" (Philadelphia, 1879), partly original and
partly selected. In 1842 he edited the works of his grandfather, and in 1850 those of the Rev. Dr. Bellamy (2 vols., Andover). He has prepared for the Sunday-School Society: "Poetry for Children and Youth" (New York, 1851); "Jewels for the Household" (Hartford, 1852); "The World's Laconics" (New York, 1852); "Wonders of the World" (Hartford, 1853); and "Anecdotes for the Family." Several of the foregoing have appeared in rough manuscript and been published in England. He has also edited "Charity and its Fruits" from the manuscripts of the elder President Edwards, and for years had editorial charge of "The Family Christian Almanac."—Pierrepoint, lawyer, youngest son of Jonathan, Sr., b. in Northampton, Mass., 8 April, 1750; d. in Bridgeport, Conn., 5 April, 1826. From the fact that his father was a missionary to the Stockbridge, Mass., Indians, he early became so proficient in their language that he was wont to say that he "thought in Indian." He was graduated at Princeton University, and began the practice of law in New Haven in 1771. He was frequently elected to the legislature, and was appointed administrator of the estate of Benedict Arnold at the time of his treason. He took an early stand in favor of independence, and served in the Revolutionary army for two years, fighting at Bunker Hill. He was a member of the Continental congress of 1787-8, and an able advocate of the constitution of the United States in the convention held to ratify it. He was the founder of the Toleration party in Connecticut, and by his ability and the preservation of himself in the animosity of the Calvinists. At the time of his death he was a judge of the U. S. district court.—Henry Wagaman, senator, son of Pierrepoint, b. in New Haven, Conn., in 1779; d. there, 23 July, 1847, was graduated at Princeton University in 1797, and studied at the Litchfield law-school. He settled in New Haven, and was twice elected to congress as a Democrat, serving from 6 Dec., 1819, till 3 March, 1823. He was appointed U. S. senator to fill a vacancy, and subsequently elected for a term, serving from 1 Dec., 1824, till 3 March, 1827. He was afterward elected a member of the state senate (1827), and of the state house of representatives, of which he was chosen speaker in 1880. In 1883 he was elected governor of Connecticut, and again in 1886 and 1888. In 1888 he received the degree of Litt. D. at Harvard. He was in the office as governor he recommended a geological survey of the state, which was accordingly made. —Henry Pierrepoint, lawyer, son of Henry Wagaman, b. in 1809; d. in New York city, 24 Feb., 1855, was judge of the supreme court of New York for over seven years, and sustained a high reputation for independence and legal ability. —Ogden, lawyer, brother of Henry Wagaman, b. in Connecticut in 1781; d. on Staten Island, 1 April, 1862, removed to New York city in the early part of the century, and served for many years as surgeon. He was afterward a member of the legislature, and in 1821 sat in the convention called to revise the constitution of the state. He was subsequently appointed circuit judge of the supreme court, and continued in that office until in 1842 he reached the age when he was no longer eligible. He was once time candidate of the Whig party for governor. —EDWARDS, Weldon Nathaniel, politician, b. in Warren county, N. C., in 1788; d. there, 18 Dec., 1875. He received an academical education, studied law in 1812, and settled at Warrenton, N. C. He was a member of the state house of commons in 1814–15, and was then elected as a democrat to Congress, and re-elected five times, serving from 7 Feb., 1816, to 3 March, 1837. He was elected to the Senate in 1838, successively re-elected until 1844, and again elected in 1860, when he was chosen president of that body. He was a member of the North Carolina constitutional convention in 1855, and president of the State convention that passed the ordinance of secession in 1860. —EDWIN, David, engraver, b. in Bath, England, in December, 1776; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 22 Feb., 1841. He was the son of John Edwin, a comedian. David was apprenticed to Jossi, a Dutch engraver residing in England, who soon returned to Holland, taking his apprentice with him to Amsterdam. Master and boy did not long agree, and the latter left before his term of apprenticeship had expired. Finding himself alone in a foreign land, without either money or friends, he shipped as a sailor on an American vessel bound for Philadelphia, where he eventually reached all the greater part of the country to that time. His copies of the portraits of Gilbert Stuart were especially good. He engraved the pictures of Washington, by Stuart and Peale, and made copies of the portraits of prominent men of the day painted by those artists and by Waldo, Wood, Jarvis, Sully, and Neagle. After twenty years of steady application his eyesight failed, and he was compelled to resort to various methods to obtain a livelihood. He also possessed considerable taste and skill as a musician. A list of Edwin’s original compositions is found in “American Engravers” (Philadelphia, 1875). —EGAN, Maurice Francis, author, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 24 May, 1852. He was graduated from La Salle college, and in 1878 became professor of English literature at Georgetown college. On leaving Georgetown he traveled through the western and southern states and Mexico, and engaged in his term of employment in newspapers and magazines articles and letters to the press. On his return he became an editor of the “Catholic Review,” and in 1881 of the “Freeman’s Journal,” of which he is now editor-in-chief (1887). He has published “That Girl of Mine,” and several other anonymous novels (1876); “Preludes,” a collection of his poems that had appeared in various magazines (1880); “Songs and Sonnets” (London, 1885); “The Theatre and Christian Parents” (1885); “Stories of Duty” (1885); “A Garden of Roses” (1886); and “The Life around Us,” a collection of tales, with a strong religious tendency (1886). —EGAN, Michael, R. C. bishop, b. in Ireland; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1814. He was educated in Ireland, where he became a priest of the Franciscan order. He came to the United States in 1802, labored as a missionary at Lancaster, and in 1804 made an unsuccessful attempt to found a province of the Franciscan order in the United States. He was then appointed pastor of St. Mary’s church, Philadelphia. In 1810 he was consecrated bishop of the new diocese of Philadelphia, but was able to exercise the office for only 2 or 3 years, by reason of the death of his predecessor, and the incapacity of the trustees of his cathedral, who insisted on having a voice in the selection of their pastors.
EGAN, Thomas W., soldier, b. in New York city, 1806; d. there, 24 Feb., 1867. He entered the 40th New York regiment at the beginning of the civil war, and was made lieutenant-colonel, 14 June, 1861. In June, 1862, he was promoted colonel, and participated in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac. During Gen. Grant's overland campaign of 1864 he commanded a brigade, receiving his commission 3 Sept., 1864, and was wounded at Petersburg. At the battle of Boydton plank-road he commanded the division, and was brevetted major-general. He was seriously wounded in November, and on recovery was given a division in the Army of the Shenandoah. Gen. Egan was mustered out of the service, 15 Jan., 1866, and subsequently lived in New York.

EGANA, Juan (a-gan'-ya), South American jurist, b. in Lima, Peru, in 1709; d. in Santiago, Chili, 13 April, 1836. He entered the seminary of Sayagiro Toribio in 1725, distinguishing himself as a Latin scholar. At the age of sixteen he was super-numerary professor of philosophy, and in the five subsequent years occupied the chairs of law and theology, and meantime practised at the bar. In 1780 he started for Spain by way of Chili, but was pursued by the Inquisition in the last regent of the supreme court, Francisco A. Moreno, who had been a judge in Lima, and held Egana in great estimation. When, in 1810, Chili threw off the Spanish yoke for the first time, Egana was called by the corporation of Santiago to aid in their work. He was elected a representative to the first congress, where he distinguished himself in debate, and afterward filled several commissions. After the victory of the royalists at Rancagua in October, 1814, Egana was imprisoned in Santiago, and afterward exiled to the island of Juan Fernandez, remaining there until delivered by the victory of San Martin at Chacabuco, 12 Feb., 1817. He then reappeared in active life, with greater prestige for the sufferings he had undergone, and was appointed representative from Santiago to the assembly of plenipotentiaries that fixed on the form of government, and in 1823 presided over congress and the committee in charge of the formation of a constitution, distinguishing himself by his knowledge of history and politics. He was afterward re-elected to congress for several provinces. Egana was the president of a benevolent society in Santiago. He was for several years a senator, and devoted the latter part of his life to literary pursuits, writing numerous historical, geographical, and religious works.—His son, Matarano, Chilian jurist, b. in Santiago, Chili, 18 Sept., 1793; d. there, 24 June, 1844, studied in Spain, and at the age of eighteen was graduated at law. In 1813 he was appointed secretary of the sovereign junta of Chili. After the defeat of the insurgents at Rancagua, Egana was exiled with his father, and on his return to Chili, in 1817, was appointed secretary of the general junta of political and forward prosecutor of the court of appeals. In December of the same year he was given the secretarship of the Economic junta. Egana was elected a member of the municipality of Santiago in 1820, and in 1822 was appointed legal advisor of the city government. In 1830 he was chief clerk of the treasury and of the department of disputed claims. He was afterward appointed secretary of the provisional government, and in April, 1824, was made secretary of the treasury and of foreign relations. At the end of this year he was sent as minister to several European powers, and remained abroad till 1829. In 1830 he was secretary of the interior, and prose-
cutor for the supreme court of justice. In 1831 he was elected to congress, and was president of the National convention. In 1836 he was sent as minister to Peru, and, after efforts to arrange existing difficulties amicably, declared war by order of his government. He was minister of justice, worship, and public instruction in 1838, and in the following year was again minister to Peru. After his return to Chili he was minister of justice up to 1841, and while in this office he revised the Chilian code of law.

EGEDE, Hans, Danish missionary, b. in Harstadt, Norway, 31 Jan., 1668; d. on the isle of Falster, 5 Nov., 1738. He became pastor in Brethem in 1707, and while there determined on a mission to Greenland for the purpose of converting the natives. After application to the bishops, which proved unsuccessful, as far as pecuniary assistance was concerned, he gave up his benefice at Vaaen in 1719 and returned to Bergen, where he endeavored to found a company to trade with Greenland. This likewise proved unsuccessful, and Egede determined to appeal to Frederick IV., at Copenhagen, under whose auspices a company was subsequently organized. In May, 1721, Egede sailed for Greenland from Copenhagen with six persons, landing in July at Ballaeriver, where they were hospitably received by the natives. For some years the mission had a hard struggle for life, and the colony was sustained only by the provisions sent annually by the king. Finally, in 1753, Egede was sent to Copenhagen to prevent his remaining there with him the remains of his wife, who had died during 1734, and to whose persistent courage and energy much credit is due for such success as the colony had. In 1740 a seminary for the Greenland mission was established on the island of Qeqertaq, and in 1754 he became its superintendent, with the title of bishop. Seven years later he retired to the island of Falster, where he spent the remainder of his days with his daughter, Christina. He published "Relation angaaende den Grønlandske Missions Begyndelse og Forsættelse," a description of his missionary labors (Copenhagen, 1739), and "Den gamle Grønlands nye Plarustion" (1741-4), which was published in English as "A Description of Greenland" (1743). Bishop Egede is generally called the "apostle of Greenland."—His son, Paul, missionary, b. near society in Santiago, Chili, 18 Sept., 1793; d. there, 24 June, 1844, studied in Spain, and at the age of eighteen was graduated at law. In 1813 he was appointed secretary of the sovereign junta of Chili. After the defeat of the insurgents at Rancagua, Egana was exiled with his father, and on his return to Chili, in 1817, was appointed secretary of the general junta of political and forward prosecutor of the court of appeals. In December of the same year he was given the secretarship of the Economic junta. Egana was elected a member of the municipality of Santiago in 1820, and in 1822 was appointed legal advisor of the city government. In 1830 he was chief clerk of the treasury and of the department of disputed claims. He was afterward appointed secretary of the provisional government, and in April, 1824, was made secretary of the treasury and of foreign relations. At the end of this year he was sent as minister to several European powers, and remained abroad till 1829. In 1830 he was secretary of the interior, and prose-
age. He was prevented by delicate health from entering college, and his education was mainly self-acquired. In 1856 he spent four months in Minnesota for his health, and then, returning to Indiana, became a Methodist preacher, riding a four-wheels' circuit, and laboring with great persistence. After six months of this work, failing health compelled him to retire. He was now a general agent of the Bible society, and held pastorates at St. Peter's, St. Paul, Stillwater, and Whonma. At times the state of his health forced him to abandon all pastoral work and support his family by various pursuits, which were "always honest, but sometimes very unignitary." In 1866 he removed to Evanston, Ill., and for six months was associate editor of the "Little Corporal," a children's paper, to which he had previously contributed a series of "Round Table Stories." A year later he became editor of the "Sunday-School Teacher" in Chicago; and under his management, increased in three years from 5,000 to 35,000. He also gained a reputation as speaker at Sunday-school conventions, and as a manager of Sunday-school teachers' institutes. During this time he had contributed to the "New York Independent," and in 1870 he removed to New York, and became its literary editor. On the retirement of Theodore Tilton, Mr. Eggleston succeeded him as superintending editor, but resigned in July, 1871, to become the editor of "Heath and Home," which office he continued to hold for over a year. From 1874 till 1879 he held the pastorate of the Church of Christian Endeavor, in Brooklyn, but was again compelled by failing health to retire, and returned to literature, making his home of "Owl's Nest," on Lake Michigan, in the suburban region of Racine, Wisconsin. His early life in southern Indiana, have been widely read. Some of them have been reprinted in England, and translated into various foreign languages. In addition to a "Sunday-School Manual" (1870), and several works of a similar character, he has published "Mr. Jago's 'Wandering'" (Chicago, 1869); "Book of Queer Stories" (1870); "The Hoosier School-master" (New York, 1871); "End of the World" (1872); "Mystery of Metropolisville" (1873); "The Circuit Rider" (1874); "Schoolmaster's Stories for Boys and Girls" (1874); "Christ in the Streets" (1876); "Christ in Art" (1877); "Roxy" (1878); and "The Hoosier School-boy" (1883). In 1878, in connection with his daughter, Mrs. Lillie E. Sodey, he began the publication of a series of biographies of American Indians for young people. It includes "Tecest以防 and the Shawnee Prophet" (New York, 1878); "Pocahontas and Powhatan" (1879); "Brant and Red Jacket" (1879); and "Montezuma and the Conquest of Mexico" (1880). He has finished a novel, not yet published, and has in preparation (1887) a "History of Life in the United States," chapters of which have appeared in the "Century."—His brother, George Cary, b. in Vevay, Ind., 26 Nov., 1839, was educated at Indiana Asbury university and Richmond college, Va. Subsequently he studied law and began its practice in Virginia. After serving till July, 1871, when he became an editorial writer in the Confederate army, he settled in the west, where he had charge of the correspondence of a large business house. In 1876 he became a reporter on the Brooklyn "Union," and soon afterward one of the editorial staff, where he remained till July, 1871, when he became an editorial writer of the "Hearth and Home," and subsequently succeeded his brother as editor-in-chief. In 1874 he became editor of the "American Homes," and in 1875 literary editor of the New York "Evening Post," which appointment he held until 1881. During the ten following years he was engaged in editing books and other literary work. He became literary editor of the "Commercial Advertiser" in March, 1884, and editor-in-chief in January, 1886. His contributions to magazines have been numerous, and have appeared in the "Give to Educate Yourself" (1872); "A Man of Honor" (1873); "A Rebel's Recollections" (Boston, 1874); "How to Make a Living" (New York, 1875); "The Big Brother" (1875); "Captain Sam" (1876); "The Signal Boys" (1877); "Red Eagle and the War with the Creek Indians" (1878); "The Black of the Red-Bird" (1882); "Haydn's Dictionary of Dates" (American edition, 1883); and "Strange Stories from History" (1885).
Smithsonian institution. In 1863 he published a plan for a school of mines, which resulted in the establishment of the present institution connected with Columbia college. Mr. Egleston was joined by Charles F. Chandler and Francis L. Vinton, and the school was developed under their joint supervision. He became professor of mineralogy and metallurgy there in 1854, a post he has since continued to hold that chair. Prof. Egleston was commissioner to make the geological survey of the Union Pacific railroad in 1866, commissioner to examine fortifications in 1869, and mint commissioner in 1870, 1878, and 1885. He has frequently been called in consultation as an expert on metallurgical subjects, and his opinion has been sought extensively throughout the United States as an expert in mining, on important points of furnace construction, the treatment of ores, and similar topics. In 1874 he received the degree of Ph. D. from Princeton university. Prof. Egleston is a member of numerous scientific societies, was vice-president of the New York academy of sciences for many years, and has been president of the American institute of mining engineers. He has taken out various metallurgical patents, and has written a hundred papers on subjects connected with his specialties. He has published "Tables for the Determination of Minerals" (New York, 1867); "Metallurgical Tables on Copper, Lead, Silver, Gold, and other Metals" (1868); "Tables of Weights, Measures, and Coins of the United States and France" (1868); "Metallurgical Tables on Fuels, Iron, and Steel" (1869); "Lectures on Mineralogy" (1871); and "The Metallurgy of Gold, Silver, and Mercury in the United States" (1887).

**Eguren, Juan José** (ay-gehr-ah-nil). Mexican clergyman and author, b. in the city of Mexico in the latter part of the 17th century; d. there, 29 Jan., 1763. He studied at the college of San Ildefonso, and was afterward canon, professor of theology, and rector of the University of Mexico. The literary tasks made him decline the bishopric of Yucatan, for which he was nominated. He was the author of the first dictionary of biography in South America, which he called "Biblioteca Mexicana," containing the results of much curious research (Mexico, 1746). He also printed the first volume of this work, containing the letters A, B, and C, in his own press, and left in manuscript other volumes, which are in the library of the cathedral of Mexico. Among his other works are "Practicas" (1726-47); "Seleciones de disertaciones Mexicanas ad Scholarum spectantes theologiam" (3 vols., 1749); "La Nuda contrapuesta en las balanzas de Dios al aparente peso de los hombres" (1727); and "Vida del V. P. Pedro ArIdano Sosa, primer Preposito de San Felipe Neri" (1753).

**Ernixier, John Whetton**, artist, b. in New York city, 22 July, 1827. He was graduated at Columbia in 1847, and in 1848-9 studied art in Thomas Couture's studio in Paris. The subject of his first oil painting, "Peter Stuyvesant" (1850), was taken from Irving's "Knickerbocker's History of New York." He was a member of the American art union. He went abroad again in 1851-2, and visited Dusseldorf and other art centres. Besides drawings in outline, pencil, and India ink, he has produced a series of etchings illustrating Hood's "Bridge of Sighs" (1849); a series on Irving's story of "Don Juan" (1850); and a set of eight illustrations for Longfellow's "Miles Standish" (1858). His best known paintings are "New England Farnyard"; "Yankee Peddler"; "Love me, Love my Horse"; "The Foray"; "The Sword"; "Lady Jane Grey"; "Christ Healing the Sick"; "Death and the Tambour"; "Autumnal Landscape" (1867); "Monk" (1871); "Vintage in the Valtelina" (1877); and "Twilight from the Bridge of Pau" (1878).

**Eichberg, Julius**, musician, b. in Düsseldorf, Germany, in 1824. At seventeen years of age he entered the conservatory at Brussels as a pupil of De Beriot, and studied composition under Fétis. He was afterward professor of the violin at the conservatory of Geneva. Being advised to take a sea-voyage for his health he came to the United States, and settled in Boston, Mass. While director of the Boston museum, from 1850 till 1866, he became known as the first composer of English-American operas. "The Doctor of Alcantara" was written in 1862, followed by "The Rose of Tyrol," "A Night in Rome," and "The Two Car- dis." In 1867 he became director of the Boston conservatory of music, and the same year was elected superintendent of music in the public schools of Boston, which position he still holds.

**Eidlitz, Leopold**, architect, b. in Prague, Bohemia, 29 March, 1823. He was educated at the Polytechnic school in Prague, and in Vienna, emigrated to the United States, settled in New York city. Among the buildings designed by him are Christ church, St. Louis; St. George's church, New York city; the Brooklyn academy of music; the Dry-dock bank building, on the Bowery; New York; and the Continental bank building in that city. In 1875, with Frederick Law Olmsted and Henry H. Richardson, he was appointed on a commission to consider the work already accomplished in the building of the capitol at Albany. An elaborate report was made, and preliminary studies for the completion of the building were undertaken by Mr. Eidlitz. Subsequently its continuation was confided to Mr. Richardson, but much of the dignity of the work in its present condition is due to the designs of Mr. Eidlitz. He has published "The Nature and Function of Art" (New York, 1881).—His son, a young architect, is named Warner, architect, b. in New York city, 27 July, 1853, was educated in New York, Geneva, Switzerland, and at the Polytechnic institute in Stuttgart. Among the buildings that he has designed are the new post office at Chicago, the Dearborn station in Chicago (1883), and the Buffalo library, which is represented in the annexed picture (1886).

**Eigebrodt, Lewis Ernest Andrew**, educator, b. in Lauterbach, Hesse Darmstadt, 22 Sept., 1778; d. Aug., 1828. He was graduated at the University of Giesen in 1793, was master of seven languages, skilled in mathematics, astronomy, and engineering, and had taken a full
course in divinity. He came to the United States in 1788; and, after spending four years in private tuition, when was made in 1797 principal of Union Hall academy at Jamaica, N. Y., which his genius, energy, and ability soon made celebrated. Pupils flocked to it from all parts of the United States and from the West India islands, and many men received their early training when were group here when dispersed. Mr. Eigenbrodt received the degree of LL. D. from Union in 1825. He delivered an oration in honor of George Washington on the day of the latter's funeral, 18 Dec., 1799.—His son, David Lambersen, physician, b. in Jamaica, N. Y., 6 Sept., 1810; d. in New York, 3 Jan., 1880, was graduated at Washington (now Trinity) college in 1831, and at the College of physicians and surgeons, New York, in 1835. After useful services in the New York hospital and at Bellevue, where he was in charge of the hospital, he removed to St. Jago de Cuba, where he practised medicine for fifteen years. On his return to New York, he organized in 1858, at the request of Dr. Muhlenberg, both the surgical and medical departments of St. Luke's hospital, then just established, and took charge of the medical division as resident physician, giving his services gratuitously for a year, at the end of which time he retired to private life.—Another son, William Ernest, clergyman, b. in Jamaica, N. Y., 10 June, 1813, was educated at Union Hall academy, and at Columbia, where he was graduated in 1831. He died in the General Protestant Episcopal theological seminary, New York, and entered the ministry of that church. He was engaged in professional duties in Bainbridge and Rochester from 1838 till 1846, in which year he was chosen rector of All Saints' church, Philadelphia. He became associate minister of Calvary church, New York, in 1858, and in 1862 was made professor of pastoral theology in the General theological seminary, where he has since remained. He was secretary of the convention of the church in New York from 1854 till 1883. Columbia gave him the degree of D. D. in 1855.—Another son, Charles S., soldier, b. in Jamaica, N. Y., 20 March, 1825; d. in Virginia, 23 Aug., 1864, was one of the pioneers who went to California in 1849. He settled at Alameda, and there he lived till 1851, when he raised in California a battalion of cavalry, afterward enrolled in the second Massachusetts cavalry. Capt. Eigenbrodt continued at the head of his troops for more than a year, and fell, at their head, in a charge in the Shenandoah valley. An address on the Eigenbrodt family was delivered by the Rev. Bundy K. Belts before the New York genealogical and historical society, 11 March, 1837.

EILERS, Frederic Anton, metallurgist, b. in Laufenseiten, Nassau, Germany, 14 Jan., 1839. He was educated at the mining-school in Clausthal and in the university of Hildesheim. Soon after the completion of his studies he came to the United States, and from 1869 till 1876 held the office of deputy U. S. commissioner of mining statistics. Subsequently he was occupied in building and managing smelting-works for lead and silver in Utah and Colorado. He is at present (1878) general manager of the Colorado smelting company's works at South Pueblo, Colo. Mr. Eilers is considered one of the foremost experts in the United States in his branch of metallurgy, and, while he has never patented any of his own inventions, he has done more than any other person to improve American methods in the treatment of lead and silver. This he has accomplished by making possible the long, continuous running of large shaft furnaces in the smelting of argentiferous lead-ores. The most important of these improvements are the use of water-jackets and the scientific and precise adjustment of charges with reference to their chemical composition and the fusion-point of slags. The "chills" or "salamanders," formerly so frequent in furnaces of this type, and not only necessitating stoppage till the demand of raw lead in small furnaces, have thus been obviated. Some of his improvements are adopted in Europe. He is the author of various professional papers.

EINHORN, David, b. in Dispeck, Bavaria, 10 Nov., 1849; d. in New York city, 2 Nov., 1885. He was educated at the rabbinical school in Freudent and subsequently at the universities of Munich and Wurzburg. Espousing the cause of radical reform in Judaism, he was chosen rabbi at Hopstatter, and afterward chief rabbi of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. He was called to Peest in 1881, where his advanced views met with such opposition that his temple was closed by the Austrian government. In 1855 Dr. Einhorn was invited to assume charge of a Hebrew congregation in Baltimore, Md., and during his incumbency published a prayer-book, which has a wide circle of readers, besides the German translation of the Bible, and also the German magazine, "Sinai," devoted to interests of radical reform. In 1861 he was such a staunch Unionist that his Baltimore pastorate was exchanged for one in Philadelphia. In 1886 Dr. Einhorn removed to New York, where he held a rabbinical position till his death. A collection of his addresses has been issued in German.

EISFELD, Theodore, musician, b. in Wolfenbüttel, Brunswick, Germany, in 1816; d. in Wiesbaden, 18 Sept., 1882. His chief instructor in musical composition was C. G. Reissiger, of Dresden. He came to New York in 1844 and in 1849 was chosen conductor of the Philharmonic society in that city. From 1855 till the season of 1865-6, when he resigned, he conducted the society alternately with Carl Bergmann. On 18 Feb., 1851, he began a series of lectures on music, which had not been given on the date mentioned at Hope chapel. On his return trip from a visit to Europe in 1858, he was one of the few survivors of the burning of the steamer "Austria." He was lashed to a platform and so drifted on the ocean, without food, for nearly five days, and was rescued by the steamship "Caledonia," which took him to New York. During his service in the war he suffered much from his extraordinary prostration. He returned to Germany in 1866, and remained there till his death. He was also the first conductor of the New York harmonic society, which began the custom of giving an annual Christmas performance of the "Messiah." EIXIN, James Adams, soldier, b. in Pittsburg, Pa., 31 Aug., 1819. He was a ship-builder prior to 1861, but at the beginning of the civil war entered the 12th Pennsylvania infantry as 1st lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, and at the expiration of three months was made captain and assistant quartermaster in the volunteer army, being stationed in Pittsburg as acting assistant commissary of subsistence. In October, 1861, he was made assistant quartermaster and stationed in Indianapolis until December, 1863, when he was admitted to the regular army with similar rank, to date from March, 1864, and as assistant to (1871) general of the cavalry bureau in Washington till February, 1864. He was then promoted to lieutenant-colonel and made chief quartermaster of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, remaining as such until August, when he was made brigadier-general and given charge of the 1st division of the quartermaster-general's office in Washington, where he continued till 1870, holding various appointments in
that office. Subsequently he was chief quartermaster of the military district and the department of Texas, and after chief quartermaster of the department of the South, and in similar capacity in Jeffersonville, Ind., and finally disbursing agent of the quartermaster's department in Louisville, Ky., being assistant quartermaster-general of the army since 1872. He was brevetted brigadier-general in the volunteer army, and those of major to brigadier-general in the regular army, for his services during the war. In August, 1888, he was retired, and has since resided in Louisville.

ELBERT, Samuel, soldier, b. Prince William parish, S.C., in 1778, d. at sea, 3 Nov., 1788. He became an orphan at an early age, and went to Savannah, where he engaged in commercial pursuits. In June, 1774, he was elected captain of a grenadier company, and later was a member of the Savannah committee of safety. He entered the Continental army with the rank of lieutenant-colonel under Col. Lachlin McIntosh in February, 1776, and was promoted to colonel in September, 1776. In May of the following year he was given command of an expedition against the British in East Florida, and in April, 1778, captured Fort St. George, in the mouth of the St. John's river. In the same year he was actively engaged in the vicinity of Savannah, and behaved gallantly when the attack was made on that city in December, 1778, by Col. Archibald Campbell. He distinguished himself in the action at Brier creek, where he commanded a brigade under Gen. John Ashe, 3 March, 1780, and was made prisoner. After his exchange he joined the army under Gen. Washington, and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. He received the brevet of brigadier-general of the Continental army, 1783, and in Savannah, 1783, was appointed governor of Georgia, succeeding John Houston. Subsequently he held the rank of major-general of the state militia. Elbert county, in Georgia, was named in his honor.

ELCANO, Juan Sebastian (el-kah-no'), Spanish navigator, b. in Spain, in 1478; d. at sea, 4 Aug., 1526. In his early life he was captain of a vessel trading to the Levant and Africa. On 15 Aug., 1519, he sailed from San Lucar, in command of the "Victoria," one of the five ships of Magellan's fleet, which had been sent to discover a western passage to the Orient. On 21 Oct., 1520, at the discovery of the strait afterward called by his name. After the death of Magellan, and that of his successor, Caraballo, and the destruction of most of the fleet, Elcano, with the only surviving ship, continued his voyage toward the Moluccas, and, after having established friendly relations with one of the native sovereigns, sailed around the Cape of Good Hope, and returned to San Lucar on 6 Sept., 1522. Elcano was the first seaman who ever made the complete circuit of the globe. Elcano contributed to the establishment of a Spanish factory in the island of Lidor, and explored several other islands. When he returned to Spain, Charles V received him with distinction and gave him a pension, and a coat-of-arms bearing the inscription: "Prímus circumventiae fluminis Tigris, 25 July, 1519, a mare totius ab ore fluminis Galiae, in a second expedition under command of Garcia Loaisa, and, after making some explorations on the eastern coast of South America, passed again through Magellan's strait, 26 May, 1526. Loaisa died on 30 July, and Elcano succeeded him, but not long survived him.

ELDER, George A., educator, b. in Harlins Creek, Ky., in 1764; d. in Bardstown, Ky., in 1838. He was sent to Mount St. Mary's college, Emmettsburg, in 1810, and afterward to the seminary of the Sulpitians, in Baltimore, where he finished his ecclesiastical studies. He was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic church in 1819, and commissioned by his superiors to found a college in Bardstown, Ky. Between the years 1820 and 1823 he erected the College of St. Joseph, which was at that time one of the finest institutions of learning in the west. He acted as president of this institution till his death. He was also one of the editors of the "Catholic Advocate," published in Bardstown, and author of a work entitled, "Letters to Brother Jonathan.

ELDER, John, clergyman, b. in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1706; d. near Harrisburg, Pa., in 1792. He studied for the ministry with his uncle, a Presbyterian clergyman in Edinburgh, and about 1736 followed his father, who had emigrated in 1730, and settled near Harrisburg. He was installed for the churches of Derry and Derry, 26 Nov., 1738, and remained in that relation till his death. He trained his parishioners for cavalry service against the Indians, and afterward received a colonel's commission from the proprietaries and had charge of the block-houses from Easton to the Susquehanna, and 3d of Ramapo, and pacified the Conestoga Indians against his advice.

ELDER, Joseph Freeman, clergyman, b. in Portland, Me., 10 March, 1839. He was graduated at Portland high school in 1856, and at Waterville college (now Colby university) in 1860. After an interval of teaching he entered the Rochester, N.Y., theological seminary, where he was graduated in 1867. In May of that year he was ordained pastor of the North Orange Baptist church, Orange, N.J., and on 1 Jan., 1870, went to New York city and assumed charge of the church, which was called the Baptist church of the Epiphany (formerly Oliver street Baptist church), of which he is still (1887) the pastor. He was president of the Baptist state convention of 1884-5, and in the latter year became president of the New York Baptist city mission.

ELDER, Susan Blanchard, author, b. in Fort Jessup, La., about 1835. Her childhood was passed at an extensive frontier military post, where her father, Gen. Albert G. Blanchard, then a captain in the army, was stationed. She was educated in St. Michael's convent of the sacred heart, New Orleans, and was a graduate of the college. She married D. Elder, of that city. After the capture of New Orleans she went with her husband to Selma, Ala., where she turned her cottage into a hospital for wounded soldiers. After the war she became professor of natural science in the New Orleans high-school, and editor of the "Morning Star" newspaper of that city. When sixteen years of age she began to write for the press under the name of "hermine." Her writings comprise poems, histories, and several dramas intended for representation in Roman Catholic colleges. She has published "The Loss of the Penelope," "James the Second," "Savonarola," and "Ellen Fitzgerald," a tale, dealing with southern scenes and incidents. She has also contributed extensively to Roman Catholic publications, and her devotional poems are very popular Among her works are the following:

ELDER, William, physician, b. in Somerset, Pa., 23 July, 1806; d. in Washington, D.C., 5 April, 1885. He practised his profession in Philadelphia, and was well known as an abolitionist and as an editor and writer and public speaker in the period preceding the civil war. He was the author of "Pariscopics," a volume of miscellanies (New York, 1854); "The Enchanted Beauty" (1855); "Life of Dr. F. K. Kane" (Philadelphia,
ELDER, William, Canadian journalist, b. in Malin, County Donegal, Ireland, 22 July, 1822; d. in St. John, N. B., in 1882. He was educated at Queen's college, Belfast, and at the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, studied theology, and was for some time a minister in the Presbyterian church. He afterward came to New Brunswick, and at once attained prominence as a public writer and speaker. He edited the "Colonial Presbyterian" and the "Morning Journal" at St. John for a term of years, and was chief editor and proprietor of the St. John "Daily Telegraph." He was a member of the council of the board of trade. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Dominion parliament at the general election in 1872, was first returned for the legislature of New Brunswick in 1875, and was re-elected in 1882.

ELDER, William Henry, archbishop, b. in Baltimore, Md., in 1819. He was educated in Mount St. Mary's college, Emmetsburg, and afterward in the college of the Propaganda, Rome. After his ordination, in 1846, he was appointed professor of canon law in Mount St. Mary's, where his ability attracted notice, and he was elected bishop of Natchez in 1857. When the civil war began he devoted all his energies to the care of the sick and wounded. Having refused to obey an order of the post commandant at Natchez, in 1862, he was imprisoned in the city jail for a term of days. In 1867 he was named coadjutor bishop of San Francisco, but declined, giving as his reason that he could not leave his diocese to Vidaalia, La., but the order was subsequently revoked. He labored fearlessly in aid of the yellow-fever sufferers in the epidemic of 1862, and was himself struck down by the disease. In 1879 he was named coadjutor bishop of Cincinnati, which diocese had become involved in great financial difficulties. He did so, still retaining the administration of Natchez. He presided over the fourth provincial council of Cincinnati, held in 1882, and on the death of Archbishop Purcell, in the same year, became archbishop of Cincinnati.

ELDRIDGE, Charles A., politician, b. in Bridport, Vt., 27 Feb., 1821. He removed with his parents to New York, where he studied and began the practice of law, and in 1848 settled in Fond du Lac, Wis. He was an ardent follower of the Whig party, and was elected justice of the peace in 1854. In 1862 he was elected a member of Congress as a democrat, and was five times re-elected, serving from 7 Dec., 1863, to 3 March, 1875. On 1 Feb., 1864, he offered a resolution condemning the draft as contrary to the genius of republican government, so that one of the signatures of the bill was affixed to the document, and among the signatures was that of the president. He was re-elected in 1864.

ELDRIDGE, Edwin, capitalist, b. in 1811; d. in Elmira, N. Y., 16 Dec., 1875. He became a physician; was largely engaged in coal-mining and iron manufacturing, became president of the Elmira iron and steel company, and was long connected with the Erie railroad. Dr. Eldridge gave a public park to Elmira, and contributed materially to the progress of that town.

ELDRIDGE, Hamilton N., soldier, b. in South Williamstown, Berkshire co., Mass., 29 Aug., 1831; d. in Chicago, III., 27 Nov., 1882. He was graduated at Williams in 1856, in the same class with James A. Garfield, and at the Albany law institute in 1857, and began practice in Chicago. In July, 1862, with his partner, Col. P. W. Tourtellotte, he raised the 127th Illinois regiment, and was made its lieutenant-colonel. He commanded the regiment in the operations of Gen. Sherman from Memphis to Grenada and Chickasaw bayou, distinguished himself at Arkansas Post, was promoted colonel, and took part in the siege of Vicksburg, where he bore the colors with his own hand, after several color-bearers had been shot, and led his regiment in advance, to the fortifications of the enemy. After the surrender, he was compelled by sickness to resign, but was brevetted brigadier-general for gallantry. After the re-covery he resumed the practice of law in Chicago.

ELGIN, James Bruce, eighth earl of Elgin, and twelfth of Kincardine, British statesman, b. in London, 20 July, 1811; d. in Dharmsala, India, 20 Nov., 1893. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ church college, Oxford, where he was graduated in 1833. He began his public life in 1841, as a member of parliament for Southampton, and before the end of the session of the year succeeded to the title and estates of his father. He was appointed governor of Jamaica in 1843, but found the legislature of that island determined to disregard the rights of the colonists, and for several weeks he repeatedly emancipated slaves, and in 1846 was recalled at his own request. He was then appointed governor-general of Canada, and arrived there early in 1847. Soon after his arrival he signed a bill providing for compensation to loyalists in Lower Canada for losses sustained in the rebellion of 1837. This bill had been bitterly opposed, and, when it became known that the governor-general had signed it, a meeting was held in Montreal at which violent speeches were made. After the meeting a mob dispersed the parliament, then in session in that city, and burned the parliament buildings and their contents. The assembly next met in Moncklands, his residence, to the government house, to receive the address, and was assaulted on the way by the mob with volleys of stones. His country residence was threatened, and had to be guarded for one evening upon the president to furnish the names of all persons that had been arrested for political cause.
make use of the troops, saying, "I am prepared to bear any amount of obloquy that may be cast upon me, but, if I can possibly prevent it, no stain of blood shall rest upon my name." He thought it right, however, to offer his resignation to the home government, but it was not accepted. The minority in Canada then made an unsuccessful appeal to the British government, and the obloquy and recusation. Toward the end of September of the same year the arrest of some persons charged with being implicated in burning the parliament building produced a second outbreak, during which a young man was killed, and the efforts were made for a riotous demonstration. The magistrates of Montreal requested Lord Elgin to proclaim martial law, but he still refused, and the malcontents were finally quieted by a proclamation from the mayor. During the autumn, to disprove the statement that he required protection, Lord Elgin visited western Canada, without military escort, and was received with enthusiasm, except in a few of the large cities, where his opponents were able to cause disturbances. Lord Elgin's policy of conciliation was regarded by some of his well-informed and liberal friends in Great Britain, but he was not unwise, and, after the passion consequent upon these events had subsided, it was clearly perceived that it required greater courage to submit patiently than to crush opposition by a display of force. But a new trouble soon followed the proclamation of the union with Canada. In 1848, during a period of commercial depression, a manifesto appeared urging annexation with the United States, which was signed by many prominent men throughout Canada. This remedy had often been offered for the same evil, and to put an end to such suggestions, the government issued a free navigation and a reciprocity treaty with the United States, at the same time assenting to the dismissal of all officials who had signed the annexation manifesto. In June, 1849, the abolishing of the imperial navigation laws increased greatly stimulating Canadian trade, and, after several years of fruitless diplomacy, Lord Elgin went, in 1854, to Washington, where he negotiated a treaty with Sec. Marcy, which was ratified by the senate, and continued in force till it was terminated in 1864 by President Lincoln. Other important measures of Lord Elgin's administration were the repeal of the imperial act relating to the clergy reserves in 1853, the devotion of those reserves to education and other public purposes in 1854, and the abolition of seignorial tenure in Lower Canada in the same year. Lord Elgin never opposed the popular voice, as expressed by the majority in parliament. His principle was "to let the colony have its own way in everything that was not contrary to public morality or to some imperial interest." The constitution of the legislative council early attracted his attention, and, in a letter to Earl Grey in 1850, he expressed himself as favoring its being made elective, but the proposition met, strangely enough, with a most determined opposition from such reformers as Robert Baldwin, George Brown, and others. He remained in office himself the noblest ideal of free colonial government, and of having largely realized it in practice. He surrendered the government to his successor in December, 1854, and on his return to England declined the chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster. In 1857 he was appointed high commissioner to China during the trouble with that country, and, after penetrating with British troops to Pekin in June, 1858, concluded the treaty of Tientsin with the Chinese government. He became post-master-general, and in 1861 accepted the governor-generalship of India. He left England, to assume his new duties, in January, 1862, and during the period that elapsed before his death was successful in his administration of the government.

ELIAS, Domingo (ay-leeiosk), Peruvian statesman, b. in Ica, Peru, in 1863; d. in Lima in 1897. He was educated in Lima, and went to Peru in 1825, and from the beginning took great interest in the new republic. He was the first in Peru to turn his attention to the planting of coton on a large scale, and to the elaboration of wines, and the first to publish there Chinese laborers. He founded in Lima the College of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe. When Gen. Vivanco headed the revolution of Arequipa, Elias was the first to lend him a helping hand. Elias was then temporarily in charge of the government at Lima, and he was asked to exert his influence with the opposing armies, in order to avoid war, and to appeal to the country for a decision. But Vivanco and Castilla preferred to settle the matter by arms, and Vivanco was defeated at the battle of Carmen Alto in 1844. Elias surrendered the command to the victor, and on the one designated for him. Castilla was chosen 1 April, 1845. Elias was then appointed councillor of state and elected to congress. At the expiration of his term of office, he was a popular candidate for the presidency, and it was the first time that serious efforts were made to elect a candidate from civil life; but the military candidate, Gen. Echenique, was proclaimed constitutional president in 1851. In 1854 Elias proclaimed a revolution at Ica, and at his own expense organized a division, with which he offered battle to the government forces at Sarama, and was defeated. He then marched southward, to confer with Gen. Castilla, who had proclaimed a revolution at Arequipa. Castilla advanced upon Cuzco to organize his army, and Elias remained in the department of Moquegua, as chief commander of the south. Elias suddenly made a proposal to the Indians of Arequipa, 1 Dec., 1854, and the government forces were defeated. A few days afterward the liberating army approached the capital, and Gen. Castilla won the victory of Palma, 5 Jan., 1855. This revolution was of great benefit to Peru, as it freed the slaves, and abolished the Indian tribute. Castilla, as provisional president, organized his cabinet, and appointed Elias secretary of the treasury, who soon afterward was sent to France as minister. In 1856 he was nominated for president of the republic, but was not elected.

ELIOT, Andrew, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 28 Dec., 1718; d. there, 18 Sept., 1778. His great-grandfather, Andrew Elliott, of Somersetshire, settled in Beverly, Mass., about 1683. He was graduated at Harvard in 1737, and in 1742 was ordained as colleague pastor with Mr. Webb, of the New north church in Boston, where he remained until his death, being sole pastor after 1750. The University of Edinburgh gave him the degree of D. D. in 1767, and in 1785 he was chosen to the corporation of Harvard, afterward declining an election to the presidency. During the British occupation of Boston, Dr. Eliot did much to alleviate the sufferings of the people, but, notwithstanding his devotion to the patriot cause, his moderation won him the respect of the royalists. When Gov. Hutchinson's house was plundered by a mob, Dr. Eliot saved and gave back to the owner the valuable manuscripts, including the second volume of the "History of Massachusetts Bay." He was much interested in the conversion of the Indians, and labored for the passage of an act, which was after-
ward vetoed by the governor, to establish in Massachusetts a society for propagating the gospel among the Indians. He also took an active part in upholding the Congregational system against the Episcopalians, and published occasional discourses and a volume of sermons (1774). He also sent to a friend in England, in 1769, an account of the effects of the dispute between the colonies and the mother country, which was praised for its candor and moderation. — His son, John, clergyman.
b. in Boston, Mass., 31 May, 1754; d. there, 14 Feb., 1813, was graduated at Harvard in 1772, began to preach in England, in 1786, and was for a short time chaplain of a Boston regiment. On 3 Nov., 1779, he was ordained as his father's successor in the pastorate of the New north church, where he remained until his death. He received the degree of D. D. from Edinburgh university in 1797, and was chosen member of the Harvard corporation in 1804. Dr. Eliot was intimately associated with Jeremy Belknap in the formation of the Massachusetts historical society, and was a principal contributor to its collections and to its library of rare books. Besides numerous articles in the Historical Collections, he also contributed numerous sermons, and published a "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Characters in New England" (Salem and Boston, 1809). — Another son, Ephraim, was graduated at Harvard in 1780, and became a druggist in Boston. He published "Historical Notices of the English Society that in America Anecdotes of Rev. Andrew Eliot and John Eliot" (1822).

ELIOT, Charles, author, b. in Boston in 1711; d. in 1813. He was graduated at Harvard in 1789, and studied divinity, but gave up preaching on account of failing health. His first, a short poem appeared in the "Harvard Repository," a Boston periodical, and he was specially interested in the preparation of Scheussner's "Lexicon." His "Miscellaneous Writings" were edited by Andrews Anton (Cambridge, 1814). — Charles's nephew, Samuel, author, b. in Boston, Mass., 22 Dec., 1821, was graduated at Harvard in 1838, spent two years in a Boston counting-house, and four years in foreign travel and study. On his return he took private pupils, organized a charity-school for vagrant children, and instructed classes of young workingmen. He was professor of history and political science in Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., in 1855-64, its president in 1860-4, and lecturer on constitutional law and political science in 1864-74. He also lectured at Harvard in 1870-3, was head master of the girls' high-school in Boston in 1872-6, and superintendent of Boston public schools in 1876-80. He was an overseer of Harvard in 1860-72, and in 1868-72 was president of the American social science association, by which the first movement in favor of civil service reform was organized in 1868. He became a member of the Boston School committee in 1886, and is president of various charitable and educational institutions. Columbia gave him the degree of L.L. D. in 1863, and Harvard in 1880. He has published "Passages from the History of Liberty" (Boston, 1881), "The Papal Ages" (2 vols., 1853). The plan of the work embraces five parts, of which the three remaining are to treat of the "Papal Ages," the "Monarchical Ages," and the "American Nation." Dr. Eliot has also published a "Manual of United States History between the Years 1792 and 1850" (Boston, 1856; revised ed., 1873); three volumes of selections for public schools, entitled "Poetry for Children" (1879); "Stories from the Arabian Nights" (1879); and "Selections from American Authors" (New York, 1879); and many reviews, essays, and addresses, issued in pamphlet form.

ELIOT, John, first styled "the Indian apostle" by Thomas Thwaites, in 1800, a designation so appropriate that it has secured universal and perpetual acceptance, b. probably in Wiford, Hertfordshire, England, as there is a record of his baptism in that parish on 5 Aug., 1604; d. in Roxbury, Mass., 21 May, 1690. His father, Bennet, a yeoman, was a landholder in the parishes of Ware, Wiford, Hunsdon and Foxeweke, in the county of Hertford, and elsewhere, and he bequeathed in his will, made 5 Nov., 1621, the profits of these lands, to the amount of £8 annually, to "Trusty and well-beloved friends," for the maintenance of his son John in the University of Cambridge, "where he is a scholar." He had matriculated as a "pensioner" (i. e., one who pays his own expenses) at Jesus college, 20 March, 1619, in the degree of A. B., was conferred upon him in 1622. The only record of his life during the next nine years is that he was employed as a teacher in a grammar-school at Little Budlow, near Chelsford, England, established by the Rev. Thomas Hooker, the illustrious pastor of the church that, first established at Cambridge, Mass., was removed to Hartford, Conn. In Anderson's "History of the Colonial Church" (London, 1856) is the following statement respecting Mr. Eliot: "That he had entered into holy orders in the Church of England before he left home is evident from the insertion of his name in the list given by Neal of the emigrant clergy." The Church of England was then dealing rigorously with those who did not conform to her doctrines and ordinances. Imprisonment awaited those who were bold in their opposition, and many hastened to the New World as a refuge from persecution. John Eliot landed at Boston, Mass., 4 Nov., 1631. Three brothers and three sisters accompanied him, or came a few years later. In his record he writes, "he adjoined to the church at Boston, and there exercised, as the absent pastor of that church, who was gone back to England." His labors gave the greatest satisfaction, as is evident from a passage in his record: "The next summer Mr. Wilson returned, and by yt time the church at Boston was intended to call him to his office." But, in 1635, he was "foreordained" to friends who had crossed the ocean and settled at Roxbury. The record of Gov. Winthrop is: "Though Boston laboured all they could, both with the congregation of Roxbury and with Mr. Eliot himself, alleging their want of him and the covenant between them, etc., yet he could not for their request from accepting the call of Roxbury." Here he became the "teacher" of the church, with which he retained a life-long connection, having Mr. Weld,
Mr. Danforth, and Mr. Walter as colleagues, and at long intervals being without clerical assistance. A document of great importance in the keeping of the New England historic-geological society, Boston, contains the record of his church work, vast and interesting. It has been printed by the city of Boston as "A Report of the Record Concerning the Town of Dedham," between 1808 and 1809; and, in his notes, in the New England "Historical and Genealogical Record" (vols. 33 and 34). His active and aggressive spirit twice brought him into unpleasant relations with the civil authorities in 1694, for criticizing the method of making a treaty with the Pequots, and again in 1699, when one of his publications, written several years previously, "The Christian Commonwealth," was "condemned, and by order of the general court suppressed." Explanations and acknowledgments led to a speedy and satisfactory settlement. Several petitions in his handwriting, signed by himself and others, to the general court, attest the interest that he took in the secular affairs of the commonwealth. In 1637 he took part in the examination of Mrs. Ann Hutchinson for her religious opinions, which were repulsive to him, and for which she was banished from the land. A fragment of her papers may be found in Thomas Hutchinson's "History of the Province of Massachusetts Bay from 1628 to 1749." Eliot's fame depends mainly upon his labors in Christianizing the Indians. The translations of the Bible, and several other books into their language, are his imperishable monument. As far north as the Merrimac river, as far east as Cape Cod, to the towns in the southern part of Massachusetts, to Brookfield, sixty miles west of Roxbury, to northeastern Connecticut, and to the vicinity of Hartford, all marvels of his labors may be found. Eliot, proclaiming the gospel to the red man with an enthusiasm that brought thousands under its influence. A pamphlet of twenty-five pages, entitled "The Day-breaking, if not the Sun-rising, of the Gospel with the Indians in New England" (London, 1644), gives a true relation of these beginnings with the Indians. At Nunnaticum, in the northeast corner of Newton, on the south side of Charles river, about five miles from Roxbury, on 28 Oct., 1646, "four of us went to the wigwam of Waabon, and there met a company of Indians, men, women, and children, gathered together from all quarters round about." After a prayer in English, Mr. Eliot preached to them in their own tongue for an hour and a quarter. When asked if they understood all that he had said, many voices replied in the affirmative. Questions followed, curious, wonderful, and interesting. The meeting lasted three hours, and the Indians said they were not weary, but their instructors resolved to leave them "with an appetite." An appointment for another meeting was made, and apples were given to the children, and tobacco to the men. The Indians desired more ground to build a town, and it was promised that the government should be petitioned in their behalf for this purpose. The second meeting differed from the first in this: it was closed with a prayer "in their own language for above a quarter of an hour." The pamphlet describes also a third and a fourth meeting. The Indians showed great willingness to receive the gospel, requesting that their children might find homes with their white friends in order that they might be trained in the right way, and some adults sought employment with the settlers, that they might receive instruction in the truths of Christianity. It was then believed by many that these Indians were the descendants of the lost tribes of Israel, and this opinion was an additional incentive for efforts to convert them. Mr. Eliot was convinced that the Indians must give up their roving habits and become members of settled communities before they could make much progress in the Christian life. Natick, southwest of Boston, was a place "somewhat remote from the English," was selected as a very advantageous place for a town, and thither the Indians at Nunnaticum, and other "praying Indians," as the converts were called, removed in 1651. A civil government was established, and, after many delays and much hesitation, a church was formed in 1660, an ecclesiastical organization that continued until the death of their last pastor, Daniel Takawompanit, an Indian, in 1716. The work, although it sometimes encountered fierce opposition on the part of the Indians and ungenerous depreciation on the whites, prospered until King Philip's war in 1675. Town after town was organized, and worshipping assemblies gathered, in several instances presided over by Indian preachers, until within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts there were seven old and seven new "praying towns," embracing not few hundred souls yielding obedience to the gospel." Those in Plymouth colony and in the isles of the ocean much exceeded this number. In the war the praying Indians suffered dreadfully, both from their own countrymen, by whom they were hated, and by a great majority of the English, who suspected them of the most atrocious intentions. It is now generally believed that the latter were saved from extinction by the aid received from the friendly Indians. But to them the war was ruin. The number of Indian towns and their inhabitants were greatly diminished, and after the death of Mr. Eliot, a few years later, their extinction was rapid and irresistible. When the infirmities of age made him too feeble for the exertions of an active life, he proposed that negro servants should be sent to the woods for religious instruction; and a boy, made blind by falling into the fire, was taught by him to repeat many chapters of the Bible. One of his last recorded acts was to give by deed, in 1689, about seventy-five acres of land for "the maintenance, support, and encouragement of a school and schoolmaster at that part of Roxbury commonly called Jamaica, or the Pond Plain, for the teaching and instructing the children of that end of the town (together with such Indians and negroes as shall or may come to the said school)," etc. His remains were placed in the parish tomb in the old burying-ground at Roxbury. No authentic likeness of him exists. The accompanying picture is known as
the Whiting portrait of the "apostle," but there is no authority for the statement that it is a representation of John Eliot. His name is inscribed, with those of his successors in the ministry at Roxbury, upon a monument that structure that covers the tomb. There is a monument to his memory in the Indian burying ground at South Natick, a granite watering-trough at Canton, Mass., and a memorial structure at Newton, on or near the site of Fort William, the first preaching to the Indians. See the accompanying illustration. His life and labors have been the subject of numerous biographies, the first by Cotton Mather in 1691, and the best by C. Converse Francis in 1836 (vol. 5, Sparks's "American Biography"). Mr. Eliot's manner must have been particularly attractive, judging from the accounts of his contemporaries and of several strangers who visited him. Drinkers & Sluyter, agents for the Labadist community, in the record of their visit made in 1690, speak of him as "a very old man, named John Eliot, as the best of the ministers who we have yet heard," "in Boston and its vicinity. John Dunton, a bookseller in London, describes him in 1688 as "the glory of Roxbury, as well as of all New England;" and the narrative in French of the Jesuit Father Gabriel Druillettes, a missionary from Canada, who spent the winter with the New Testament church and the apostle's house, justifies the statement of the historian, Mr. Parkman, that "there was great sympathy between the two missionaries, and Eliot prayed his guest to spend the winter with him." Before leaving England, Mr. Eliot had made a matrimonial engagement, and, on his arrival in New England, the marriage followed his arrival. The first entry on the record of "marriages of the inhabitants of Roxbury" is that of Mr. John Eliot and Hanna Mumford, 4 Sept., 1632. To use his own words, spoken at her funeral three years before his own death, she was a "dear, faithful, pious, prudent, prayerful wife." Unusual honors were paid to her memory. Six children—a daughter and five sons—were born to them. Of the sons, but one survived their parents, the Rev. Joseph, who, as a "burning and shining light," ministered to the people of Guilford, Conn., from 1699 to 1710. He endowed all the posterity of the apostle bearing his surname. A genealogy of the descendants of John Eliot was published in 1854: Fitz-Greene Halleck; the Rev. Jared Eliot, of Killingworth (now Clinton), Conn., eminent as a missionary, physician, and sculptor in our colonial history; Prof. Elisha Mitchell, of the University of North Carolina, whose remains are at rest upon the highest peak of land in the United States east of Mississippi river, named Mt. Mitchell, in his honor; Charles Wyllys Eliot; and Ethelinda Eliot Beers, who wrote the poem "All Quiet along the Potomac"—are the most distinguished of his posterity. With his colleague, the Rev. Thomas Weld, and his neighbor, the Rev. Richard Mather, of Dorchester, Mr. Eliot translated into the Indian language the Psalms of David, and they were, the "Bible cami-Sock," was the first book printed in this country (Cambridge, Mass., 1840). It was reprinted and extensively used in England and Scotland, and a small edition was reprinted in Cambridge in 1863 as a curiosity. So rare has this book become that a copy has been purchased for the Lenox library, New York. In the tracts entitled "The Clear Sunshine of the Gospel," "The Glorious Progress of the Gospel," "The Light appearing more and more toward the Perfect Day," "Strength out of Weakness," "Tears of Repentance," "A Late and Further Manifestation of the Progress of the Gospel," "A Brief Narrative," and in other communications, published mostly in London from 1647 till 1671, the methods employed, and the progress made in the conversion of the Indians, are set forth in a way that much interested Mr. Eliot and others. The principal part of the expense of these and other publications, as well as the salaries of those engaged in labors among the Indians, was defrayed by "A Corporation for the Promoting and Propagating the Gospel of Jesus Christ in New England," established in London in 1649. In 1653 or 1654 Mr. Eliot's Catechism, probably the first book in the Indian language, was printed at Cambridge. No copy can be found. Another edition was printed in 1662. Genesis and Matthew, in Indian, were printed in 1665; but no copy is known. Before the close of 1668 he published a translation of a few psalms in metre. The New Testament in Indian was printed at Cambridge in 1661. A few copies remain, one of which was sold a few years ago for $700. The libraries of the University of Edinburgh and the Congregational library in Boston, Mass., contain the only known copies (not alike) of "A Christian Covenanting Confession," in Indian and English, which are thought to have been printed in 1660. In 1663 the Old Testament was printed. This, bound with the book that is the New Testament, the apostle's house, and with a single leaf containing what has been called a Catechism, is known as the first edition of the Indian Bible—the first Bible printed in America. A copy of this edition was sold at auction a few years ago for $1,250. The second edition of the Old Testament was published at Cambridge in 1660, and this, bound with the Old Testament (1685), the Psalms in metre, and the Catechism, complete the second edition of the Indian Bible. These editions can not be regarded as very rare, since between fifty and sixty copies (many of them imperfect) are owned in this country. The finest collection of them is in the Lenox library, New York. There are copies that show signs of much use, and some have autographs and other manuscript of Indian owners. The Psalter, as well as the New Testament, of the first edition, was bound separately. Of the tracts of Baxter, "Call to the Unconverted" (1664), no copy has been found; but of the second edition (1668) there are copies at Harvard college and in other libraries. An abridgment of Bishop Bayly's "Practice of Piety," translated into Indian, was printed in 1665, and again in 1658. Yale college owns a copy. Of "The Indian Grammar Begun" (Cambridge, 1666), copies are in the John Carter Brown library at Providence, R. I., and in the Lenox library, New York. "The Indian Primer," of which the only copy known is in the library of the University of Edinburgh, was printed at Cambridge in 1669. It has been reprinted. The last of Mr. Eliot's translations printed in his life-time, "The Sincere Convert," by the Rev. Thomas Shepard, was published in 1696. Mr. Eliot's published books in the English language are: The Christ (London, 1669). This book is extremely rare, having been suppressed by the government because it was "full of seditious principles and notions in relation to all established governments in the Christian world, especially against the government established here in New England." The author was induced to make public acknowledgment that he had "offended" in his opinions, "The Communion of Churches" (Cambridge, 1665). This book has been described as the first privately printed book in America. A copy is in the Lenox library. - "Indian Dialogues" (Cambridge, 1671).
in the Lenox library. "Indian Logick Primer" (Cambridge, 1672), in the library of the British museum. "The Harmony of the Gospels" (Boston, 1679), in the Lenox library. "Brief Answer to a Book by John Norcot against Infant Baptism" (Boston, 1679). The copy in the Lenox library is the only one known. "Dying Speeches of Several Indians" (Cambridge, about 1680). But one copy is known, which is in the Lenox library. Many of these have been reprinted separately, in the collections of the Massachusetts historical society and elsewhere.—His grandson, Jared, b. in Guilford, Conn., 7 Nov., 1685; d. in Killingworth (now Clinton), Conn., 22 April, 1763, was the son of Rev. Joseph Eliot, who was graduated at Harvard in 1658. Immediately after his graduation at Yale in 1700, Jared was appointed school-master of his native town, and numbered among his pupils Samuel Johnson, first president of Kings (now Columbia) college. In March, 1707, he accepted a call from the church at Killingworth, to become the successor of Rector Abraham Pierson, whose favorite pupil he had been while at Yale. He retained this charge till his death, and while discharging in full measure the duties of his office he found time to make himself eminently useful and famous as a physician, an agriculturist, a scientific investigator, and an author. In 1747 he wrote in the preface to his "Essays upon Field Husbandry": "Having spent more than Thirty years in a Business that required a great deal of Travel, altho' it for did not much hinder Reading and Study, it gave me an opportunity to see much of the Country, of making many Observations, and of being acquainted with very many Persons of Worth and Ingenuity, both Farmers and Others." This manner of life brought him into intimate relations with Benjamin Franklin, and others who at that early day took delight in scientific pursuits. Franklin writes to him in 1755: "I remember with Pleasure the cheerful hours I enjoyed last winter in your Company, and would with all my heart give any ten of the thick old Folios that stand on the shelves before me for a little book of the stories you then told with so much propriety and humor." In Sparks's edition of Franklin's works are eleven letters to Mr. Eliot. His high standing as a clergyman is attested by the fact that he was several times moderator at the meetings of the General association of Connecticut. As a physician, his ability gave him the highest rank. Not only in his own but in neighboring colonies, his skill was frequently in demand, some of his medical pupils afterward becoming distinguished physicians. He received the degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1709; he was elected a trustee of Yale in 1730, in which capacity he rendered valuable services to that college during life, besides making himself in his will the first contributor to its library fund, and in 1750 or 1751 was unanimously chosen a fellow of the Royal society, London. His publications include sermons entitled "The Right Hand of Fellowship" (Boston, 1730); "Religion Supported by Reason and Divine Revelation" (New London, 1760); "Give Caesar his Due" (New London, 1708); "The Blessings Bestowed on Them that Fear God" (New London, 1759); "God’s Marvelous Kindness," preached on the occasion of a general thanksgiving to commemorate the capture of the city of Louisbourg (New London, 1749); "Repeated Devotions Considered and Improved" (New London, 1749); and "A Discourse on the Death of Rev. William Worthington" (New Haven, 1757); "An Essay upon Field Husbandry in New-England" (Boston, 1760); and an Essay on the Invention or Art of Making Very Good, if not the Best, Iron from Black Sea-Sand" (New York, 1702). The accompanying illustration is a copy of a medal awarded to the Rev. Jared Eliot in 1782, by the London Institute, "for producing malleable iron from the American black sand."

ELIOT, Samuel Atkins, mayor of Boston, b. in Boston, Mass., 3 March, 1738; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 29 Jan., 1862. He was graduated at Harvard in 1817, became a merchant in Boston, served several terms in the state legislature, and was mayor of the city in 1857–9. During his administration a riot took place, caused by a collision between a volunteer fire company and an Irish funeral procession. The disturbance was suppressed by the promptness of Mayor Eliot, who was on the ground at the first alarm, and immediately took measures for calling out the militia. The result of this affair was the establishment of a paid fire department and a day police. Mayor Eliot was elected to congress as a Whig, to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Robert C. Winthrop to the U.S. Senate, and served from 22 Aug., 1890, till 3 March, 1891. He was treasurer of Harvard college in 1842–53. He published a "Sketch of the History of Harvard College and of its Present State" (Boston, 1844), and edited selections from the sermons of Dr. Francis W. P. Greenwood, with a memoir (2 vols., Boston, 1844).—His son, Charles William, educator, b. in Boston, Mass., 20 March, 1844, was fitted for college Latin school, and was graduated at Harvard in 1863. In the following year he was appointed tutor in mathematics, and studied chemistry with Prof. Josiah P. Cooke. In 1868 he was made assistant professor of mathematics and chemistry, but in 1861 he was relieved of his work in the mathematical department, and taught chemistry in Lawrence scientific school. In 1863 he went to Europe and spent two years in the study of chemistry and in the examination of the systems of optical instruction in France, Germany, and England; and on his return in 1865 was appointed professor of analytical chemistry in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In that year an important revolution occurred in the government of Harvard university. The board
of overseers had hitherto consisted of the governor, lieutenant-governor, president of the state senate, speaker of the house, secretary of the state, and a number chosen by the university, together with thirty other persons, and these other persons were elected by joint ballot of the two houses of the state legislature. An opinion had long been gaining ground that it would be better for the community and the institution, as well as for the university, if the power to elect the overseers were transferred from the legislature to the graduates of the college. This change was made in 1863, and at the same time the governor and other state officers ceased to form part of the board. The effect of this change was greatly to strengthen the interest of the alumni in the management of the university, and thus to prepare the way for extensive and thorough reforms. Shortly afterward Dr. Thomas Hill resigned the presidency, and after a considerable interregnum Mr. Eliot succeeded him in 1869. During his administration the elective system has completely supplanted the old-fashioned prescribed curriculum, and Harvard has come to resemble in its methods the great European universities, while it has doubled in number of students and professors, and many of the changes that have been made in the program of study. He received the degree of LL. D. from Williams and from Princeton in 1869, and from Yale in 1870. He is a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences, and of the American philosophical society, and a member of other literary and scientific bodies. President Eliot, in his capacity as overseer of Harvard university, has been an active member of committees charged with the task of improving the library and purchasing books for it, and in his capacity as a member of the board of managers of the American Museum of Natural History in New York, he has been a strong advocate of the purchase of the Galvez collection of Mexican art. He has contributed numerous papers to scientific journals, and has written a number of books on the American northwest, and his name is associated with many important scientific institutions. He was a member of the committee that selected the site for the new library building of Harvard university.

Charles William Eliot, president of Harvard. He was graduated at Columbia college, Washington, D. C., in 1861, and at Harvard divinity school in 1864. In the fall of 1861 he was elected president of the Church of the Messiah (Unitarian) in St. Louis, Mo., a place which he held until 1872. During all this time he was energetically employed in improving the condition and advancing the interests of the public schools of St. Louis. He was one of the many men and women interested in the West Virginia system of railroads, and has lately resided in New York. Mr. Eliot was a member of the board of resolute men who assisted Gens. Nathaniel Lyon and Francis P. Blair in preserving Missouri to the Union; and during the war he was active in the western sanitary commission. In 1872 he was chosen to succeed Mr. Chauvenet as chancellor of Washington university in St. Louis, and held the office until his death. He has published a Manual of Prayer" (Boston, 1851); "Discourses on the Doctrines of Christianity" (Boston, 1852; 2d ed., 1865); "Lectures to Young Men" (1853; 11th ed., 1865); "Lectures to Young Women" (1853; 4th ed., enlarged, with the title "Home Life and Influence," St. Louis, 1869); "The Unity of God" (Boston, 1854); "Early Religious Education" (1855); "The Discipline of Sorrow" (1856); "The Story of Archer Alexander, from Slavery to Freedom" (Boston, 1858). He has been a contributor of pamphlets, tracts, and periodicals, and has written many articles on various subjects.

ELIZAGA, Mariano (ay-lee-ah-
This man was an accomplished musician. He was the teacher of Catalina de Huarte, wife of the Emperor Iturbide, who appointed him master of the imperial chapel. After the fall of Iturbide he spent his life in teaching. His compositions include "El Misserre del Miercoles Sanza," "Lamentaciones," "Romances," and "Rimas."
was a member of the National Republican committee from 1872 till 1884. He took an active part in the Chicago convention of 1864 that nominated James G. Blaine for the presidency, and earnestly supported him in the canvass.

ELLERY, William, signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. in Newport, R. I., 22 Dec., 1727; d. there, 15 Feb., 1820. His father, of the same name, was graduated at Harvard in 1722, became a successful merchant in Newport, served successively as judge, senator, and lieutenant-governor of the colony, and died in 1764. The younger William received his early education mostly from his father, and was graduated at Harvard in 1747. He married in 1750, engaged in business in Newport, and was for some time naval officer of Rhode Island. He began the practice of law in Newport in 1770, having served for two years previous as clerk of one of the courts. He was an active patriot, and in May, 1776, was chosen the colleague of Stephen Hopkins, as delegate to the Continental congress, and took his seat on the 14th of that month. He became an influential member of that body, serving on the committee to consider the ways and means of establishing express between the continental posts, on those of the coast, and on the treasury and on marine affairs, and on the special committee for purchasing clothing for the army. During this session he signed the Declaration of independence, and he was accustomed in later years to relate with great vivacity the incidents connected with that event. "I was determined," he said, "to see how they all looked as they signed what might be their death-warrant. I placed myself beside the secretary, Charles Thomson, and eyed him closely as he affixed his name to the document. Undaunted resolution was displayed in every countenance." Mr. Ellery continued a member of the congress till 1786, with the exception of the years 1789 and 1792, and, overcoming his natural diffidence, became a ready debater. He was a member of important committees, but did especially good service on the board of admiralty, where he had much influence, and probably originated the plan of fitting out fire-ships at Newport. During the British occupation of Rhode Island, Mr. Ellery's house was burned and much of his property injured. In 1779 he was a member of a committee to arrange some diplomatic difficulties among the American commissioners to Europe, and was chairman of a committee to consider means of relieving the distress brought upon the Rhode Islanders by the British occupation. In 1782 he was presented to congress a plan for organizing a department of foreign affairs. In 1785 he actively supported Rufus King in his effort to abolish slavery throughout the country, seconding King's resolution to that effect. He was appointed commissioner of the continental loan-office for Rhode Island in 1786, was for a short period chief justice of the Rhode Island superior court, and from 1790 till his death was collector of Newport, being retained in the office in spite of frequent and frank reprovals of political differences in administrations. Mr. Ellery was of moderate stature, with a large head and impressive features. He was fond of study and literature, and was highly esteemed for his social qualities, being intimate with all that were conspicuous of his time. He retained the full use of his faculties to the close of his long life, and died holding in his hand a copy of Cicero's "De Officis," which he had been reading. See a biography of Ellery by his grandson, Edward T. Channing, in Spur's "American Biography," vol. vi., and Goodrich's "Lives of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence."—His nephew, Christopher, senator, b. in Newport, R. I., 1 Nov., 1768; d. there, 2 Dec., 1840, was graduated at Yale in 1787, studied law, and began to practise in his native city. He was elected to the U. S. senate as a Democrat, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Ray Green, and served from 7 Dec., 1801, till 3 March, 1803. President Jefferson appointed him commissioner of loans at Providence in 1806, and from 1820 till 1864, when the failure of his health caused him to resign. On the treasury.—Christopher's son, Frank, naval officer, b. in Newport, R. I., 23 July, 1794; d. in Castleton, Vt., 24 March, 1871, entered the navy as a midshipman on 1 Jan., 1812, and served in the frigate "President" on all her cruises, being wounded in the action of 7 March by the shot of the gun at which he was stationed. He received a sword and the thanks of congress for his services on Lake Champlain, was in the "Constellation" in the Mediterranean in 1815, at the capture of an Algerine frigate and a Turkish flag-ship, and assisted in expelling McGregor's band of adventurers from Amelia island, Fla., in 1817, capturing one of their privateers with her prize. He became lieutenant, 28 March, 1820, commanded the "Cyane," of the Brazil squadron, in 1827, and was on duty at the Boston bar during the war in 1838-39. He commanded the steamer "Enterprise" in 1840, was put on the reserved list, 13 Sept., 1855, commanded the Boston rendezvous again in 1861, and was commissioned commodore on the retired list, 4 April, 1867.

ELLET, Jacob, b. in Penn's Manor, Bucks co., Pa., 1 Jan., 1810; d. in Cairo, Ill., 21 June, 1862. He was destined by his father for the life of a farmer, but his inclinations led him to mathematical and engineering pursuits. First as a roofer, then as a volunteer, and subsequently as a paid assistant on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, he soon acquired means to visit Europe, and completed his education in the École polytechnique in Paris. He became an engineer on the Utica and Schenectady railroad, then on the Erie, and subsequently chief engineer of the James and Kanawha canal. In 1848 he engaged in a large suspension bridge in this country, across the Schuykill river at Philadelphia. He designed and built the railroad suspension bridge across the Niagara river below the falls in 1847, and afterward built a suspension bridge at Wheeling, Va. He then engaged in many important engineering works, constructed a remarkable temporary track across the Blue Ridge, improved the navigation of the Kanawha river, and aided in laying out the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and in 1848-7 he was president of the New York and Wheeling navigation company. He was among the first to advocate the use of steam rams, and suggested a plan to the
ELLET, William Henry, chemist, b. in New York city, 1 Nov., 1806; d. there, 28 Jan., 1859. He was graduated at Columbia in 1824, and subsequently, while studying medicine, gained a gold medal for a dissertation on the organization of nitrogen. In 1830 he became lecturer on elementary chemistry in Columbia college, and two years later was promoted to the chair of that name, but in 1835 was made professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and agriculture in South Carolina college. In 1840 he discovered a new and cheap method of preparing gun-cotton; the legislature of South Carolina presented him with a service of silver-plate. In 1848 he returned to New York, and in 1854 became consulting chemist of the Manhattan gas company, which office he held until his death. His wife, Elizabeth Fries, author, b. in Sodus Point, N. Y., in 1818; d. 3 June, 1877, was the daughter of Dr. William Nixion Lummis. She was educated at the Aurora, N. Y., female seminary, and after her marriage with Dr. Ellet, about 1855, began to write for periodicals. She has contributed largely to magazines and reviews, and has published a translation of Silvio Pellico's "Euphemia di Messina" (1834); "Teresa Contarini," a tragedy, which was represented in New York (1835); "Poems, Original and Selected" (Philadelphia, 1839); "Scenes in the Life of a Italian Girl" (Boston, 1840); "Characters of Schiller" (1842); "Family Pictures from the Bible" (New York, 1849); "Evenings at Woodlawn" (1850); "Domestic History of the American Revolution" (1850); "Watching Spirits" (1851); "Walden or the Compounds of Cynogen" (1851); "Pioneer Women of the West" (1852); "Novellétes of the Musicians" (1852); "Summer Rambles in the West" (1853); "The Practical Housekeeper, a Cyclopedia of Domestic Economy" (1857); "Women Artists in all Ages and Countries" (1861); "Queens of American Society" (1867); and "Court Circles of the Republic," with Mrs. R. E. Mack (Ithartford, 1869).

ELLICOTT, Andrew, civil engineer, b. in Bucks county, Pa., 24 Jan., 1754; d. in West Point, N. Y., 29 Aug., 1859. His father and uncle, who were Quakers, owned the large tract of land on the Patapsco river in 1770, and in 1774 founded the town of Ellicott's Mills, now Ellicott City, where Andrew passed his youth in the study of science and practical mechanics. His scientific attainments soon attracted attention, and he enjoyed the friendship and confidence of Washington, Franklin, and Rittenhouse. He was appointed commissioner at various times for marking the boundaries of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New York, and about 1785 removed to Baltimore, where he was elected to the legislature. He was selected by Washington in 1789 to survey the land lying between Pennsylvania and Lake Erie, and during that year he made the first accurate measurement of the Niagara river from lake to lake, with the height of the falls and the descent of the rapids. In 1790 he was employed by the state to survey and lay out the city of Washington, and in 1792 was made surveyor-general of the United States. He superintended the construction of Fort Erie, at Presque Isle, now Erie, Pa., in 1795, and was employed in laying out the towns of Erie, Warren, and Jamestown. Andrew Ellicott accompanied Washington in 1796 as U. S. commissioner under the treaty of San Lorenzo el Real, to determine the boundary separating the United States from the Spanish possessions on the south. The results of this service, which embraced a period of nearly five years, appear in his "Journal" (Philadelphia, 1809). Upon its completion he was appointed by...
ELLIOIT

Gov. McKean, of Pennsylvania, secretary of the state land-office, but resigned in 1808, and in 1812 became professor of mathematics at West Point, where he remained until 1823. He went to Montreal in 1817, by order of the government, to make astronomical observations for carrying into effect some of the articles of the treaty of Ghent. He was an active member of the American philosophical society, contributed to its transactions, and corresponded with many of the learned societies of Europe. With the exception of his "Journal" and a few other writings, his works are still in manuscript.—His brother, Joseph, engineer, b. in Bucks county, Pa., 1 Nov., 1760; d. in Batavia, N. Y., 19 Aug., 1826, received a common-school education, and subsequently studied surveying and engineering. He was engaged as an assistant to his brother Andrew in the survey and plotting of the city of Washington, and in running the boundary-line between New York and Pennsylvania. In 1797 Mr. Eliott was employed by the Holland land company to survey the tract in western New York known as the "Holland purchase," and, on the completion of the survey in 1800, was appointed local agent of the company, with headquarters at Batavia, N. Y., which he had located, and toward whose early development he contributed largely. Mr. Eliott has justly been called the "founder of Buffalo." He surveyed and laid out the city on its original plan. He was a zealous advocate of the projected Erie canal, and corresponded with Gov. De Witt Clinton concerning the subject. He opposed Clinton's plan of sending to England for engineers, insisting that there was abundant home talent for the work, and succeeded in convincing the governor that he was right. He served for some time as canal commissioner, but held no office in public life after the Holland land company twenty years, during which time most of the vast tract of land owned by it in western New York was disposed of to actual settlers, Mr. Eliott retired from active pursuits.

ELLIOIT, Benjamin, jurist, b. in Charleston, S. C., 1786; d. in 1866. He was graduated at Princeton in 1806, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1810, and began to practise in South Carolina. He was the author of numerous literary, historical, and political productions. Among his works is a "Refutation of the Calumnies circulated against the Southern and Western States respecting the Institution and Existence of Slavery" (1822). He also prepared and published "The Militia System of South Carolina," which was adopted as the military code for the state.

ELLIOIT, Charles, governor of Bermuda, b. in England in 1796; d. in 1856. He entered the British navy in 1816, took part in the battle of Algiers, and subsequently served in India, on the coast of Africa, and in the West Indies, rising to the rank of admiral. In 1853 he was appointed permanent member of the British admiralty at £90. From 1842 till 1845 he served as charge d'affaires in Texas. He was governor of Bermuda in 1847-52, of Trinidad from 1853 till 1856, and of St. Helena from 1861 till 1869, when he retired from the service. He was made a K. C. B. in 1856.

ELLIOIT, George Henry, military engineer, b. in Lowell, Mass., 31 March, 1811. He was gradu-
When Sir Henry Clinton made his last effort to save André in 1780, Mr. Elliott was one of the three persons who were sent to confer with Washington. He remained in New York till its evacuation in 1783, when he sailed in the “Nonesuch” with his family for Boston.

**ELLIOTT, Anna**, patriot of the Revolution. She was a daughter of Thomas Ferguson, a patriot who was exiled after the British capture of Charleston. Her husband was Charles Elliott, of that place. American prisoners that were brought into Charleston were sold and relieved by her cestisrous ministrations.

**ELLIOTT, Charles**, clergyman, b. in Greenconway, County Donegal, Ireland, 16 May, 1792; d. in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, 6 Jan., 1889. He united with the Wesleyan church and applied for admission to the University of Dublin, but was refused because he could not take the prescribed test oath. By the aid of some eminent scholars, he succeeded in following a course of study equivalent to that of the university. He emigrated to the United States about 1815, and was received into the travelling connection of the Ohio conference in 1818. In 1822 he was appointed superintendent of the mission among the Wyandot Indians at Upper Sandusky, Ohio. He was presiding elder of the Ohio district for four years, and professor of languages in Madison college, Uniontown, Pa., for four years.

In 1831 he was stationed in Pittsburg, and was subsequently presiding elder of that district, editor of the “Pittsburg Conference Journal,” and afterward of the “Western Christian Advocate,” which he conducted until 1848, and again from 1852 till 1856. He then became professor of biblical literature in Iowa Wesleyan university and its president, but resigned in 1860. He was afterward appointed editor of the “Central Christian Advocate” at St. Louis, Mo., and during the civil war strongly supported the Union cause. After the close of the war he was again connected with Iowa Wesleyan university until 1866. His chief works are a “Treatise on Baptism” (1834); “Delegation of Roman Catholicism” (3 vols., New York, 1831); “Life of Bishop Roberts” (1833); “History of the Great Schism” from the Methodist Episcopal Church” (1855); “Political Romanism” (1859); “Reminiscences of the Wyandotte Mission”; “Southwestern Methodism”; and two works against slavery.

**ELLIOTT, Charles Loring**, artist, b. in Scipio, N. Y., in December, 1812; d. in Albany, N. Y., 25 Sept., 1888. In early life he was a clerk in a store in Syracuse, but devoted his leisure to drawing and painting. He came to New York about 1834, and became a pupil of Trumbull and afterward of Quidor. At first his portraits were unsuccessful, but he executed some oil paintings illustrating Irving’s and Paulding’s works, which attracted attention. After painting portraits for several years in the western part of the state, he returned to New York city, where he opened a studio. He was elected associate of the National academy in 1845, and academician in 1846. He is said to have painted more than 700 portraits of eminent men, among them likenesses of Fitz-Greene Halleck, in the presence of the publishers of his works; Charles F. Bulkley, belonging to the National academy; Matthew Vassar, in Vassar college; Louis Gaylord Clark; W. W. Corcoran; Fletcher Harper; Fenimore Cooper (see engraving in vol. i.); Gove. Seymour and H. T. Ingersoll, in the library; and Ernestus Corning, in the state library, Albany. Several of his works were at the National academy in 1888, including “Don Quixote,” “Faust,” “Andrew Van Corlear, the Trumpeter,” his own portrait, and “The Head of Skaneateles Lake.”

**ELLIOTT, Charles Wyllis**, author, b. in Guilford, Conn., 27 May, 1817; d. 23 Aug., 1888. He was a lineal descendant in the fifth generation of Eliot the “Indian Apostle.” After some years spent in mercantile life in the city of New York, he studied horticulture and landscape gardening with A. J. Downing, at Newburg, in 1838-9, and from 1840 till 1848 practised those pursuits at Cincinnati. He then returned to New York and engaged with his brother Henry in the iron business, devoting his attention also to literary and philanthropic labors. He was one of the organizers of the Movement and trustees of the Children’s aid society in 1853. In 1857 he was appointed one of the commissioners for laying out Central park in the city of New York. He resided for some time in Cambridge, Mass., and became manager of the Household art company of Boston, and afterward in his native place. He has published “Cottages and Cottage Life” (New York, 1849); “Mysteries, or Glimpses of the Supernatural” (1852); “St. Domingo, its Revolution and its Hero, Toussaint l’Ouverture” (1853); “The New England and History, from the Discovery of the Continent by the Northmen, A. D. 986, to 1776” (1857); “Remarkable Characters and Places in the Holy Land” (Hartford, 1867); “Wind and Whirlwind,” a novel, by “Mr. Thom Whyte” (New York, 1888); “The Book of Americans” (Boston, 1886); “A New Interior in New England,” with heliotype illustrations (Boston, 1876); and “Pottery and Porcelain, from Early Times to the Philadelphia Exhibition,” giving the marks and monograms (New York, 1877). He was also a frequent contributor to periodicals, and was the author of several novels published anonymously.

**ELLIOTT, David**, educator, b. in Sherman’s Valley, Perry co., Pa., 6 Feb., 1787; d. in Allegheny City, Pa., 18 March, 1874. He was of Scotch-Irish parentage. He entered Dickinson college in the junior class, and was graduated in 1803, studied theology for three years, was a home missionary for one year, and was then settled as pastor of the Presbyterian church at what is now Mercerburg, Pa., where he remained for eighteen years. Then he was called to Washington, Pa., as pastor, and was also for nearly two years acting president of the Washington college and professor of philosophy. He did more than any one else to revive the college when threatened with extinction, but declined the presidency of the institution, consenting, however, to act in that capacity in connection with his pastoral duties until in 1852 a permanent resident was selected. He went over to the professorship of ecclesiastical history and church government in the Western theological seminary, at Allegheny, Pa. He declined, but the following year, at the solicitation of the directors, he accepted the chair of polemic and historic theology. He
held this for nearly thirty-five years, and retired in 1870 as professor emeritus. In 1878 he was mod- 
ister of the Presbyterian Church, which he divided that year; but he lived to see the reunion of 
1870-1, and took part in its exercises.

ELLIOTT, Ezekiel Brown, statistician, b. in 
Sweden, Monroe co., N. Y., 18 July, 1823. He 
was graduated at Hamilton in 1844, and after teaching for 
two years, went to New York, where he engaged in the development of telegraphy. Later he became actuary of a 
life-insurance company in Boston, and in 1861 was called to fill a similar office to the U. S. sanitary 
commission. He became secretary of the commission for revising the U. S. revenue laws in 1863, 
and in 1871 compiled the "civil service reform act." At present (1887) he holds the office of 
government actuary in the U. S. treasury department. In 1863 he was a member of the Interna-
tional statistical congress, held in Berlin, and in 1868 was vice-president of the American associa-
tion for the advancement of science, presiding over the section of economic science and statistics. Mr. 
Elliott is also a member of numerous scientific societies at home and abroad. He has published 
various papers on mathematical physics, but has achieved his greatest reputation in connection with 
the statistical studies in connection with coinage, weights and measures, and similar topics, that he 
has prepared for the government. Several of these "have appeared in the volumes of the U. S. census, 
especially in that on "Vital Statistics."

ELLIOTT, Franklin Reuben, horticulturist, b. 
in Columbus, Con., 27 April, 1817; d. in Cleveland, 
Ohio, 10 Jan., 1878. He settled in Cleveland in 
1844. He was the author of "The Western 
Fruit Book, or American Fruit-Grower's Guide" 
(New York, 1854; enlarged ed., 1867); "Popular 
Luncheon and Entertaining Cookery" (Cleveland, 
1866); "Handbook for Fruit-Growers." (Rochester, 
N. Y., 1870); and "Handbook of Practical Landscape 
Gardening." (1877). He also contributed frequent articles on 
fruit-culture to periodicals. He was a member of the society of fruit-growers of Cleveland, 
and has been employed for many years by the Smithsonian institution, Washington, as an artist. 
He edited the Cleveland "Daily Herald" in 1879, and then went to Alaska as a special agent of the 
treasury department. He has published, besides many other works, "Mollisland," "Woolly 
Worm," and "Our Arctic Province, Alaska, and the Seal Islands" (New York, 1886).

ELLIOTT, Gilbert Molleison, soldier, b. in 
Thompson, Windham co., Conn., 7 Oct., 1840; d. on 
Lookout Mountain, Tenn., 24 Nov., 1863. He 
was educated in the public schools of his native 
city, and has been employed for many years by the Smithsonian institution, Washington, as an artist. 
He edited the Cleveland "Daily Herald" in 1879, and then went to Alaska as a special agent of the 
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treasury department. He has published, besides many other works, "Mollisland," "Woolly 
Worm," and "Our Arctic Province, Alaska, and the Seal Islands" (New York, 1886).
pointed to the command of the Philadelphia navy-yard. He was a man of kind feelings, but a rigid disciplinarian. A biographical notice of him was published by "A Citizen of New York" (Philadelphia, 1863). His son, Washington Lafayette, soldi- ered for the United States with distinction in the Mexican War, in 1851, accompanied his father in cruises in the West Indies in 1872-2, and on board the "Constitution" on a cruise in the Mediterranean. He studied at Dickinson college, and in 1841 entered the U. S. military academy. In 1853 he was commissioned as 2d lieutenant of mounted rifles. He served with his regiment in Mexico till the sur- render of Vera Cruz, was promoted 1st lieutenant on 20 July, 1847, and after the war was stationed at Fort Laramie and in Texas and New Mexico, becoming a captain in July, 1854. In September, 1858, he distinguished himself in conflicts with the Navajoe in New Mexico. In the beginning of the civil war he took part in the actions at Spring- field and Wilson's Creek, Mo., was appointed colon- el of the 2d Iowa cavalry in September, 1861, and on 5 Nov., 1861, was promoted major in the regu- lar army. He afterward commanded a brigade of cavalry in the Army of the Tennessee, was engaged at the capture of Madrid, brevetted for gallantry at the capture of Island No. 10, and again for ser- vices at the siege of Corinth, and in a raid on the Missouri line of railroad in July, 1862. He was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers in June, 1862, became chief of cavalry in the Army of Virginia in August, 1863, and was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run. He commanded the Department of the Northwest in the beginning of 1864, was placed in command of a division in the Army of the Potomac in the summer of that year, then in the Army of the Cumberland, and was engaged in re-enforcing Gen. Burnside, and com- manding in the action of Mossey Creek, Tenn. He was subsequently chief of cavalry in the Army of the Cumberland, and took part in the Atlanta campaign and in the pursuit of Gen. Hood. In 1865 he commanded a division of the 4th corps, and was in the battles around Nashville. For ser- vices at Nashville he received the brevets of major- general of volunteers and brigadier-general in the regular army. He was a member of the committee on military affairs, U. S. army, for gallant and meritorious ser- vices during the war. He became lieutenant-colonel in August, 1866, colonel in April, 1868, and on 20 March, 1879, was retired at his own request.

ELLIOTT, John, clergyman, b. in Clinton, Conn., 24 Aug., 1768; d. in Madison, Conn., 17 Dec., 1834. He was graduated at Yale in 1786, and received the degree of D. D. there in 1822. He was pastor of the Congregational church in Madison, Conn., from 1791 till his death, and from 1812 till his death was a fellow of Yale. Eleven of his discourses, one of them an "election sermon," were printed, and he was also, with Samuel Johnson, Jr., of Guilford, Conn., author of the first American dictionary of the English language, which is now a great rarity (Suffield, Conn., 1800). Mr. John- son in 1813, published a small "School Dictionary." the previous year.

ELLIOTT, Jonathan, publicist, b. near Carlisle, England, in 1784; d. in Washington, D. C., 12 March, 1846. He emigrated to New York about 1802 and became a printer, but in 1810 volun- teered for the army to defend the independecne of New Granada, and was in several en- engagements under Bolivar, in one of which he was severely wounded. He was taken prisoner at the surrender of Gen. Miranda in 1813, and suffered many hardships, but returned to the United States in 1818 and served in the U. S. army in the war of 1812-5. In 1814 he made his home in Washington, and edited with ability, during thirteen years, the "Washington Gazette." He published "American Diplomatic Code" (Washington, 1827; new ed., 2 vols., 1842 Apr., in Abby); "History, "Constitution" (1827-30); "Funding System of the United States"; "Statistics of the United States"; "The Comparative Tariffs"; and "Sketches of the District of Columbia" (1830). He also edited the "Madison Papers." He was commissioned as 2d lieutenant of mounted rifles. He served with his regiment in Mexico till the surrender of Vera Cruz, was promoted 1st lieutenant on 20 July, 1847, and after the war was stationed at Fort Laramie and in Texas and New Mexico, becoming a captain in July, 1854. In September, 1858, he distinguished himself in conflicts with the Navajoes in New Mexico. In the beginning of the civil war he took part in the actions at Spring- field and Wilson's Creek, Mo., was appointed colon- el of the 2d Iowa cavalry in September, 1861, and on 5 Nov., 1861, was promoted major in the regu- lar army. He afterward commanded a brigade of cavalry in the Army of the Tennessee, was engaged at the capture of Madrid, brevetted for gallantry at the capture of Island No. 10, and again for ser- vices at the siege of Corinth, and in a raid on the Missouri line of railroad in July, 1862. He was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers in June, 1862, became chief of cavalry in the Army of Virginia in August, 1863, and was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run. He commanded the Department of the Northwest in the beginning of 1864, was placed in command of a division in the Army of the Potomac in the summer of that year, then in the Army of the Cumberland, and was engaged in re-enforcing Gen. Burnside, and com- manding in the action of Mossey Creek, Tenn. He was subsequently chief of cavalry in the Army of the Cumberland, and took part in the Atlanta campaign and in the pursuit of Gen. Hood. In 1865 he commanded a division of the 4th corps, and was in the battles around Nashville. For ser- vices at Nashville he received the brevets of major- general of volunteers and brigadier-general in the regular army. He was a member of the committee on military affairs, U. S. army, for gallant and meritorious ser- vices during the war. He became lieutenant-colonel in August, 1866, colonel in April, 1868, and on 20 March, 1879, was retired at his own request.

ELLIOTT, Robert Brown, lawyer, b. in Bos- ton, Mass., 11 Aug., 1842; d. in New Orleans, La., in 1884. He was of African descent. After studying in private schools, he entered High Holborn academy, London, England, in 1853, and subsequently studied at Eton college, where he was graduated in 1858. He then devoted law and practised, afterward settling in South Carolina. He was a member of the State constitutional convention in 1868, and from July of that year till Octo- ber, 1870, was a member of the legislature. In 1869 he was made assistant adjutant-general, which office he held till he was elected to congress as a republican, serving from 1871 to 1874, when he resigned, having been elected sheriff of his county. In 1875 he was again elected to the legislature, and was speaker of the lower house. He removed to New Orleans and was appointed commissioner of the treasury department, and then resumed law prac- tice. He delivered various lectures and addresses.

ELLIOTT, Samuel Mackenzie, occultist, b. in Inverness, Scotland, 9 April, 1811; d. in New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., 1 May, 1873. He was graduated at the College of science, Glasgow in 1828, pursued original investigations into the anatomy of the eye and the effects of climate on that organ, and in 1833 emigrated to the United States, and continued his medical studies in Cin- cinnati and Philadelphia. In 1835 he opened an office in New York city, and devoted himself to the cure of eye diseases. He gained a high reputation in this specialty, but the medical profession considered him an irregular practitioner, and accused him either of charlatanism or of unprofessional conduct in keeping his medical discoveries a secret. He accordingly submitted to a public examination in the New York medical college, and in a course of lectures explained his methods of prac- tice. He exhibited eccentricities, but his scientific attainments and professional skill obtained recognition, and his amiable characteristics and generous charities gained him many friends. At the begin- ning of the civil war he was lieutenant-colonel of the 79th regiment of New York volunteers. During the first battle of Bull Run his horse was shot and fell upon him, so injuring his spine as to incapac- itate him for further active service. He afterward raised the Highland brigade, and at the close of the war was mustered out as brigadier-general. He continued to practise his profession until 1874, when he retired to his residence on Staten Island.

ELLIOTT, Stephen, naturalist, b. in Beaufort, S. C., 11 Nov., 1771; d. in Beaufort, S. C., 23 March, 1830. His father settled in Beaufort, where he purchased land, and married a granddaughter of John Barnwell. He was graduated at Yale in 1791, devoted himself to the cultivation of his estate and to literary and scientific studies, and in 1793 was elected to the assembly of South Caro- lina, of which he continued to be a member till the establishment of the Bank of the state in 1812, of which he was chosen president. He retained this office till his death. His leisure was devoted to literature and science, and he cultivated the
stady of botany with enthusiasm. In 1813 he was
instrumental in founding the Literary and philos-
ophical society of South Carolina, of which he
was president. He lectured gratuitously on his
favorite science, and was for some time editor of
the "Southern Review." In 1835 he aided in estab-
lishing the Medical college of the state, and was
elected to the board of directors. He published
himself, in the preparation of which he was assisted by Dr. James
Byrde, and left several works in manuscript.
His collection in natural history was one of the
most extensive in the country. He was a member
of the state legislature, but resigned upon being instructed by his
constituents to vote to nullify the tariff law,
not believing in the right of nullification, though
unalterably opposed to protection. He afterward
devoted himself to agriculture and rural sports,
and occasionally published essays on rural eco-
nomy, controversial articles on political science and
economics, sports, sketchs, signed "Venator" and
"Piscator," and poems, and delivered many ad-
dresses before agricultural societies. His letters
against secession, signed "Agricola," and published
in 1851, were among the last expressions of opin-
ion upon political subjects. He contributed largely
to the periodical press of the south, especially the
"Southern Review." His published works include
an "Address before the St. Paul's Agricultural
Society" (Charleston, 1850), and "Carolina Sports
by land and water" (1843). He was also the
author of "Flieson," a tragedy (1850).

Elliott, Susannah, patriot, b. in South
Carolina about 1750. Her maiden name was
Smith. She was descended from one of the oldest families of
the colony, left an orphan at an early age, was
educated by Rebecca Brewton Motte, and married
Barnard Elliott, a colonel in the Revolutionary
army. On 24 June, 1776, after the battle of Fort
Moultrie, she presented to Col. Moultrie's regiment
two standards, embroidered by her own hands,
saying that the soldiers by their gallant behavior entitled
them to the highest honors, and that she had no
doubt they would stand by the colors as long as
they should wave in the air of liberty. At her
plantation she had a secret apartment in which two
American officers were hidden safely from the
British, who searched the house; and found neither
the patriots nor the family silver, which was buried
in a marsh and disinterred after the war.

Ellis, Abner, patriot, b. in Dedham, Mass.
He represented that town in the provincial con-
gresses of October, 1774, and February and May,
1775, taking a prominent part in the proceedings.
He collected clothing and supplies for the army,
and in 1775 and 1776 he was a member of the
Massachusetts house of representatives.

Ellis, Calvin, physician, b. in Boston, Mass.,
1828; d. there, 14 Dec., 1888. He was graduated
at Harvard in 1849, and at the medical school in
1849, and established himself in practice in Boston.
In 1863 he became adjunct professor of the theory
and practice of medicine in Harvard, and in 1865
adjunct, and in 1867 regular, professor of clinical
medicine, which chair he held till his death. He
was for several years attending physician to the
Massachusetts general hospital. Among his publi-
cations the most important are papers on "Obstruc-
tion of Lung, caused by Pressure on the Primary
Bronchus" and "The Tendency of Disease in One
Part to excite it in Another," and clinical lectures
on "Capillary and Bronchitis" (1874).

Ellis, Charles Mayo, lawyer, b. in Boston,
Mass., 23 Dec., 1818; d. in Brookline, Mass., 26
Jan., 1878. He was one of the early abolitionists
of Boston, one of the few prominent lawyers who
openly opposed slavery, and who acted as counsel
for Anthony Burns, the fugitive slave. He was the
author of "History of Roxbury," of which only
one volume was issued (Boston, 1847).
ELLIS, Edward Dimick, journalist, b. in Niles, N. Y., 7 Oct., 1801; d. in Detroit, Mich., 18 May, 1866. He was an early immigrant to Michigan, and edited at Monroe the "Monroe Monitor." He was a member of the 1st Constitutional convention, and suggested that judicial fines should be set aside to support town libraries.

ELLIS, E. John, lawyer, b. in Covington, La., 15 Feb., 1805; d. in Boston, Mass., 14 Sept., 1881. He was educated in the law department of the University of Louisiana in 1861, joined the Confederate army as a private, and became a captain of infantry. In 1863 he was taken prisoner and confined at Johnson's island in Lake Erie, whence he was not released till 1865. He then returned to Louisiana, was admitted to the bar in 1866, and practised in New Orleans till 1874, when he was elected to congress as a Democrat, and re-elected in 1876, 1878, 1880, and 1882.

ELLIS, George Edward, clergyman, b. in Boston, 8 Aug., 1814. He was graduated at Harvard in 1833, and at the divinity school in 1836, and after two years travel in Europe was ordained, on 11 March, 1840, as pastor of the Harvard Unitarian church, Charlestown, Mass. From 1857 till 1883 he was professor of systematic theology in Harvard divinity-school. In 1884 he delivered before the Student Theological Society a course on "Evidences of Christianity," in 1871 a course on the "Provincial History of Massachusetts," and in 1879 a course on "The Red Man and the White Man in North America." (1869) He resigned the pastorate of Harvard church on 22 Feb., 1889. Mr. Ellis was one of the original contributors of the "Christian Register," and afterward joint editor with Geo. Putnam, D. D.; and subsequently conducted the "Christian Examiner," for several years. He has been vice-president of the Massachusetts historical society and is now (1887) president, and was a member of the board of overseers of Harvard in 1859-64, serving for one year as its secretary. Harvard gave him the degree of D. D. in 1837, and that of LL. D. in 1883. Mr. Ellis is the fourth person who has received both these degrees from Harvard.

ELLIS, Henry, explorer, b. in England in 1721; d. 21 Jan., 1806. He was educated to the law at the Temple, London. In May, 1746, he went out as agent of a company for the discovery of a north-west passage. After extinguishing with difficulty a fire in his ship, he sailed to Greenland, where he exchanged commodities with the Esquimaux, 8 July, then proceeded to Fort Nelson, and wintered in Hayas river. He renewed his efforts in June, 1747, without success, and returned to England, where he arrived at London Oct. 7, 1748. For his services by being made lieutenant-governor of Georgia, 15 Aug., 1756. He arrived at Savannah on 16 Feb., 1757, and on 17 May, 1758, was made royal governor. His services to the colony were great in securing the good-will of the Creeks and in a wise management of Indian affairs, highly esteemed; but the climate was injurious to his health, and he left on 2 Nov., 1760. After his return to England his knowledge of American affairs were called into requisition for developing the plan for taxing the colonies, and in return for this service he was rewarded with sinecure offices. He was governor of Nova Scotia in 1761-4. He afterward resided in Italy, principally occupied in scientific researches. He published "Voyage made to Hudson's Bay in 1746-7," by the "Dobbs Galley," and entitled "A Letter to the Duke of Newcastle," about a Northwest Passage," which contains important facts and remarks relating to Hudson bay (1748); "Considerations relating to the Northwest Passage" (London, 1750); and valuable papers on "Dr. Hale's Ventilators," and the "Heat of the Weather in Georgia," and the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1751 and 1758.

ELLIS, John Millot, clergyman, b. in Keene, N. H., 14 July, 1793; d. 6 Aug., 1865. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1822, and at Andover theological seminary in 1825. He then removed to Illinois, and was pastor at Kankaskia and Jacksonville, where he established a female seminary. Subsequently he became secretary of the Indiana education society, and was instrumental in founding Wabash college at Crawfordsville, and Marshall college, Mich. He was settled as pastor at East Hanover, N. J., in 1840, and served the service of the Society for promoting collegiate and theological education at the west.

ELLIS, John Willis, governor of North Carolina, b. in Rowan county, N. C., 25 Nov., 1820; d. in Raleigh, N. C., in 1861. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1841. He was admitted to the bar in 1842, and soon acquired a large practice. He was a member of the state house of commons from 1844 till 1848, when he was elected a judge of the superior court of North Carolina; he succeeded his former preceptor, Judge R. M. Pearson, who was elevated to the supreme bench, he held his
ELLIS, Theodore Gunville, soldier, b. in Boston, Mass., 25 Sept., 1829; d. in Hartford, Conn., 8 Jan., 1883. He became a civil engineer, was chief engineer of the Sackett's harbor and Saratoga railroad, subsequently had charge of silver mines in 1856-58 in California during the passage of the secession ordinance in North Carolina.

ELLIS, Powhatan, jurist and politician, b. in Virginia about 1794; d. in Richmond, Va., about 1844. He was graduated at William and Mary in 1812, settled in Mississippi while it was a territory, gained a high reputation as a lawyer, and in 1826 was elected to the legislature of the state. Being one of the first judges of that court, he remained in office till 1823, when he was appointed by the governor to serve out the unexpired term of David Holmes in the U. S. senate. The legislature elected Thomas B. Reed for the place, who displaced Mr. Ellis after he had served three months. At the next election, however, the latter was chosen senator for the full term, but served only from 3 Dec., 1827, till 1832, when he resigned to take up the bench as U. S. judge for the district of Mississippi. While in the senate he joined Thomas H. Benton and William Smith in opposing the ratification of the treaty of 1828 with Mexico, which established a boundary-line intersecting the Red and Arkansas rivers, thus leaving only the Florida and Arkansas rivers for the expansion of slavery. While on the bench he delivered more opinions than any contemporary judge. On 5 Jan., 1836, he was appointed by President Jackson chargé d'affaires in Mexico, and on 28 Dec. he closed the American legation. President Van Buren's successor, General Polk, on 15 Feb. 1839, in which post he was superseded by Waddy Thompson on 21 April, 1842. After his return he resided in Virginia.

ELLIS, Reuben, clergyman, b. in North Carolina, d. in Baltimore, Md., in February, 1796. He entered the Methodist ministry in 1777, and was one of the early leaders of that church. His labors extended from South Carolina to Baltimore, which was his last station.

ELLIS, Robert Fulton, clergyman, b. in Tops- ham, Long Is., 16 Oct., 1805; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 24 July, 1854. He studied at Bowdoin college, and at Newton theological institution, where he was graduated in 1838. From 1838 till 1845 he was pastor of a Baptist church in Springfield, Mass., then for two years a missionary in Missouri, where he established many Sunday-schools and furnished them with libraries, and in 1847-53 pastor at Alton, III. He was afterward associate editor of the "Western Watchman," published in St. Louis, and again an itinerant agent in Missouri.

ELLIS, Sumner, clergyman, b. in North Or- ange, Mass., 17 May, 1824; d. in Chicago, III., 26 Jan., 1886. He was educated at Medford seminary, West Brattleboro, Vt., studied divinity under Hos- sen Ballou, Jr., and was the colleague of Sebastian Streeter in the 1st Universalist church of Boston in 1847-9. Subsequently he held charges in that city, ly liveried and removed to Los Angeles, then to Chicago as temporary and afterward permanent successor to the Rev. Dr. Ryder. He engaged in literary work in Boston in 1872-4, and again in 1881-2. He published "At Our Best; or, Making the Most of Life." (Boston, 1876); "Hints on Preaching," and a "Life of Edward D. Capin, D. D." (1883). He also delivered many lectures in Chicago and other places. After his death appeared "Faith and Righteousness," a memoir, to

ELLIS, Theodor Gunville, soldi er, b. in Boston, Mass., 25 Sept., 1829; d. in Hartford, Conn., 8 Jan., 1883. He became a civil engineer, was chief engineer of the Sackett's harbor and Saratoga railroad, subsequently had charge of silver mines in 1856-58 in California during the passage of the secession ordinance in North Carolina.

ELLSKAWATAWA, Indian prophet, b. on the banks of the Scioto river, near what is now Chillicothe, about 1770. The date of his death is un-
known. He was the son of Pukeesheno, a chief of the Shawnees, and a brother of the famous Tecumseh. He possessed in 1808 a tract of country near the confluence of the Tippecanoe with the Wabash. With him was a band of about a thousand warriors belonging to various tribes. He administered the affairs of his followers so badly that in a short time he was deserted by all but a few of the tribe, and within three hundred, and these were in a mostretched state of existence. At this juncture Tecumseh appeared among them, and assumed the direction of affairs, acting, however, in the name of the prophet. In 1809 the government directed Gov. William H. Harrison to purchase for the Delawares, Miami, and Potawatamies a large tract of country on both sides of the Wabash, and extending up the river sixty miles beyond Vincennes. This tract included the section settled upon by the prophet and his band, and the purchase led to the famous interview between Harrison and Tecumseh. The prophet is next heard of at the battle of Tippecanoe, 4 Nov., 1811, where he directed or ordered the attack. During the action he was performing congratulating the victors in the vicinity, but out of the reach of danger. After the end of the war between Great Britain and the United States the prophet received a pension from the British government, and resided in Canada till 1826, when, together with the only surviving son of Tecumseh and others, he settled beyond the Mississippi. The accounts relative to his character, and his pretensions as a prophet, are conflicting. There can, however, be but little doubt that the Indians generally regarded him as possessing the gift of prescience in an eminent degree. In the fifth year, while in the act of lighting his pipe, he fell back upon his bed, and became apparently lifeless. Preparations were made for his interment, but during his removal for that purpose he revived. His first words were: "Don’t be alarmed. I have seen heaven. Call the nation together, that I may tell them what has appeared to me." When the people had assembled, he told them that he had been conducted to the gates of heaven by two young men sent by the Great Spirit, and that the Great Spirit was angry with them, and would destroy them unless they refrained henceforth from drunkenness, lying, and stealing. See Edward Eggleston’s "Tecumseh and the Shawnee Prophet" (New York, 1878).

ELLISLER, Fanny, dancer, b. in Vienna, Austria, 23 June, 1816; d. there, 27 Nov., 1894. She began her career at six years of age, and at the age of seventeen, with her sister, who was two years her senior, appeared on the stage at Naples. In 1830 the two performed in Berlin, afterward in Vienna, and in 1834 went to the opera-house in Paris. Fanny was much preferred for her grace, agility, and beauty, and caused great excitement among theatre-goers in the French capital. In 1840 she came to this country and appeared at the Park theatre in several ballets with immense success, finally making a general tour through the principal cities of the United States. She returned to England in 1842, visited Russia and Germany professionally, and took leave of the stage at Vienna in 1851. Most of her later years were spent in retirement at her villa near Hamburg. She was tall and slender, and her features were regular, animating, and expressive. In her dancing, combined with grace, she has never been excelled.

ELLISWORTH, Ephraim Elmer, soldier, b. in Mechanicsville, Saratoga co., N. Y., 23 April, 1837; d. in Alexandria, Va., 24 May, 1861. After entering mercantile life in Troy and New York city, he removed to an early age to Chicago, where he studied law, and became a solicitor of patents. In 1860 he organized a regiment of zouaves, which became renowned for the perfection of their discipline, and of which he was commissioned colonel. He accompanied Lincoln to Washington in 1861, and proceeded thence to New York, where in April he organized a zouave regiment composed of firemen. Of this regiment he was appointed colonel, and sent to Alexandria, Va. Seeing a Confederate flag floating above a hotel owned by a man named Jackson, he rode up, and tore down the flag. On his way from the roof he was met and shot dead by Jackson, who in turn was immediately killed by one of Ellsworth’s men, Frank E. Brownell.

ELLISWORTH, Erastus Wolecott, poet, b. in East Windsor, Conn., 27 Nov., 1822. He was graduated at Amherst college in 1844, and studied law, but was diverted from the profession by a taste for mechanics, and has occupied himself chiefly as an inventor. In 1845 he took out patents for a drawing or copying instrument, and for a device for making a printing-machine a portion of its contents at the highest point. He then entered an extensive foundry. His first published poem, entitled "The Yankee," appeared in 1849; his best and longest is "Ariadne," originally printed in the "International Magazine" (1852); his most popular is "Tuloum." Some of his fugitive pieces were collected and published (Hartford, 1855).

ELLISWORTH, Mary Wolecott, writer, b. in Exeter, N. H., in 1830; d. in Newton, Mass., 12 Aug., 1870. Her maiden name, under which she wrote, was Jackson. She was educated at the Exeter female seminary, and began her literary career at eighteen years of age with a prize tale for a Boston journal. She afterward wrote both prose and verse for periodicals, and in 1858 began an engagement as a regular contributor to "Godsey’s Lady’s Book." Miss Janvrin edited and wrote biographical articles for "Cypress Leaves" (Boston, 1857); and published "Peace, or the Stolen Will" (Boston, 1857), and "An Hour with the Children" (Boston, 1860). She also compiled a series of books entitled "The Juvenile Miscellany" (Boston, 1860).

ELLISWORTH, Oliver, jurist, b. in Windsor, Conn., 29 April, 1745; d. there, 26 Nov., 1807. He entered Yale in 1762, but afterward went to Princeton, where he was graduated in 1768, with high rank as a scholar. After a year’s study of theology he was abandoned to the law, and admitted to the bar of Hartford county in 1771. He married in the following year, and for three years divided his attention between farming and practice. Becoming states’ attorney in 1775, he sold his farm, removed to Hartford, and soon acquired a larger farm and more remunerative existence, was elected a member of the Connecticut bar. As a Whig he was chosen, at the outbreak of the Revolution, to represent Windsor in the general assembly, was
one of the committee of four, called "the Pay-able," that managed all the military finances of the colony, and in October, 1778, took his seat as a delegate to the Continental congress, where he served on the marine committee (acting as a board of admiralty) and the committee of appeals. By yearly election, from 1780 till 1784, he was a mem-
ber of the governor's council, in which he held a rivalled influence, and in June, 1783, left his seat in congress and, although re-elected, declined to serve. In 1784 he declined the appointment of commissioner of the treasury, tendered by congress, but accepted a legislative assignment as judge of the Connecticut superior court, which he held un-
til he made a member of the Federal convention at Philadelphia in May, 1787. Here he was conspicuous in advocacy of the rights of the individual states, and it was on his motion that the words "National government" were expanded from the constitution and the words "Government of the United States" substituted. His name was not af-
fixed to that document, because pressing domestic considerations compelled his return home as soon as all of the provisions of the constitution had been completed; but his force and energy were successful the next year in securing its ratification, against much opposition, in the Connecticut state conven-
tion. When the new government was organized at New York in 1789, he was one of the senators from Connecticut, and was chairman of the committee for organ-
izing the U. S. judiciary, the original bill in his own handwriting, passing with but slight alterations, being still in force. His watchfulness over the public expen-
ditures earned him the title of "the Cerberus of the Treas-
ury," and his abilities were strenuously opposed to his efforts in building up the financial credit of the govern-
ment, and for the encouragement and protection of manufactures. John Adams spoke of him as "the finest pillar of Washington's whole admin-
istration," and he was, by common consent, the Federalist leader in the senate. The mission of John Jay to England in 1794 was suggested by him, and by his influence Jay's treaty, though strenuously opposed in the house of representatives, was defended and approved by the senate. In March, 1796, he was appointed chief justice of the U. S. supreme court, and served with distinguished ability till 1799, when President Adams, on the recommendation of the senate, appointed him, with Patrick Henry and Gov. William R. Davie, an extraordinary commission to negotiate with France, the relations between which nation and the United States were then severely strained. On reaching Paris, 2 March, 1800, they found Napol-
eon Bonaparte at the head of the new republic, and soon concluded a satisfactory adjustment of all disputes. The negotiations and discussions were conducted almost exclusively by Judge Ellsworth, and secured all the points most essential to the securing of peace, including a recognition from France of the rights of neutral vessels, and an in-
demnity for depredations on American commerce. III health preventing his immediate return, Mr. Ellsworth sent home his resignation as chief justice and visited England, where, while trying the mineral springs at Bath and elsewhere, he became the recipient of marked attention from the court and from leading public men, as well as from the English bench, in which he held a high place. Rivalled in April, 1801, his impaired health decided him to remain free from the cares of public life, but in 1802 he was again elected a member of the governor's council, which acted as a supreme court of errors, being the final court of appeals in Con-
necticut from all inferior courts of state jurisdic-
tion. In May, 1807, on a reorganization of the state judiciary, he was appointed chief justice of the supreme court, but failing health compelled his resignation within a few months, and he died soon afterward. His extraordinary endowments, accom-
plishments as an advocate and jurist, as a judge, patriotism as a legislator and ambassador, and sincerity as a Christian, were fitly complemented by a fine personal presence and by manners at once plain, unaffected, and social, yet incased with a courtliness and dignity that charmed all with whom he came in contact. In 1790 Yale, and in 1797 both Dartmouth and Princeton, conferred on him the degree of D. D.—His son, Henry Leavitt, commissioner of patents, b. in Windsor, Conn., 10 Nov., 1791; d. in Fairhaven, Conn., 27 Dec., 1858, was graduated at Yale in 1810, served as a judge, lawyer and legislator, and died in 1858, aged 67. Henry Leavitt's twin brother, William Wolcott, jurist, b. in Windsor, Conn., 10 Nov., 1791; d. in Hartford, 15 Jan., 1868, was graduated at Yale in 1810, studied law at Litchfield and Hart-
ford, and was admitted to the bar in 1813. In the same year he married Emily, eldest daughter of Noah Webster, and established a successful prac-
tice in Hartford. In 1817, when his brother-in-
law, Judge Williams, then the foremost lawyer at the Hartford bar, was elected to congress, he made Mr. Ellsworth his partner. In 1827 Mr. Ellsworth became professor of law in Trinity college, and held this office till his death. In 1829 he was elected to congress as a Whig, and served till 1834, when he resigned and returned to the practice of his profession. During his congressional service he was a member of the judiciary committee, and in this capacity took an active part in preparing and reporting measures to carry into effect President Jackson's proclamation against nullification. He prepared and reported for the committee the present law relating to the enforcement of the judicial decisions of the U. S. supreme court and comparative research into the laws of the United States and other countries. He was also one of the committee to investigate the U. S. bank at Phila-
delphia. In 1838 he was chosen governor of Con-
necticut, and re-elected the three following years, during which he endeavored to bring about a reform of the U. S. senate. In 1847 he was elected by the legislature a judge of the superior court and of the supreme court of errors, and remained on the bench.
till he reached the age of seventy, when his term expired by limitation. He received the degree of LL. D. from the University of New York in 1888. An oration delivered at his funeral by George A. Gould was published (Hartford, 1889).—Henry Leavitt's son, Henry William, lawyer and author, was born in Cambridge, Mass., in New Haven in August, 1854, was graduated at Yale in 1874, studied in the law-school, and removed to Indiana in 1883. He was charged d'affaires to Sweden, 1845-50, and after this counsel for Samuel F. B. Morse in suits connected with his telegraph patents. He was editor of the "New York Daily Tribune in 1839-40," the Valley Swine Breeder (1840), and was a contributor to the 'Knickernooker Magazine.'

ELLISON, Henry Keeling, journalist, b. in Richmond, Va., 21 July, 1833. He was apprenticed at an early age as a printer, and steadily rose in his calling. In 1854-5 he served his native city in the Virginia legislature, from 1875 till 1865 was sheriff of Henrico county, and in 1870 was elected mayor of Richmond. He has long been connected, as associate professor and editor with the Richmond "Dispatch," one of the most widely circulated journals in the south. Mr. Ellison has been prominently identified with all the great enterprises of the Virginia Baptists for the past forty years, and as secretary of the state mission board he has performed some of the most valuable work. He was a contributor to the "Memorial of the Va. State Historical Society," and president of the trustees of Richmond college.

ELMENDORF, Joschim, b. in Rochester, Ulster co., N. Y., 26 March, 1827. He was graduated at Rutgers in 1850, and at the New Brunswick, N. J., theological seminary in 1856. He was licensed to preach by the Dutch Reformed church in Poughkeepsie in the same year, and had pastorates in Syracuse, Albany, and other places, till 1872, when he was called to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he remained until he removed to New York city in 1886. He was a trustee of Rutgers college in 1859. He is the author of several discourses, memoirs of Richard Varick De Witt and Alice Justina De Peyster (1872), and many addresses and contributions to periodical literature. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Union.

ELMENDORF, John James, educator, b. in New York city, 27 March, 1827. He was graduated at Columbia in 1845, and entered the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal church. In 1848 he became instructor of mathematics at Columbia, and in 1868 professor of philosophy and belles-lettres in Racine college, Wis. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Columbia in 1866. His publications include "Manual of Rites and Ritual" (1857); "A History of Philosophy" (1876); and "Outlines of Logic" (1882).

ELMER, Jonathan, jurist, b. in Fairfield, Cumberland co., N. J., 26 Nov., 1743; d. in Burlington, N. J., 3 Sept., 1807. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1771, and elected the next year a member of the American philosophical society. He began the practice of medicine, and afterward turned his attention to the militia. In company, was active in the committee of vigilance, entered the provincial congress in 1776, and was a member of the committee that formed the first constitution of the state. He was a member of the National congress during the Revolution, and was a member of the board of inspectors of the army. In the establishment of independence he was for two years a member of the National house of representatives, and was a member of the upper house of the state legislature in 1780, and again in 1784. He was high sheriff, and afterward surrogate, of Cumberland county, holding the latter office from 1784 till 1802. In 1787 he was elected to the presidency of the State medical society, and in 1789 was chosen to represent the state as a Federalist in the U. S. senate, resigning it in 1791. He was one of those who voted for a state government on the Potomac. For many years after leaving the senate he devoted himself both to literary and legal pursuits, and was presiding judge of the county court of common pleas, which office he resigned in 1814. His brother, Ebenezer, physician, b. in Camden, N. J., 18 Oct., 1843, after receiving an academic education, studied medicine with his brother, and was admitted to practice. He entered the army as an ensign, and in 1777 was appointed surgeon of the 2d New Jersey regiment. He practised medicine in Bridgeton, N. J., was a member of the state house of representatives from 1789 till 1795, serving as speaker of the assembly in 1791 and 1795, and was thrice elected to congress, serving from 1801 till 1807. He was appointed collector of customs in Bridgeton in 1808. He was vice-president of the state council from 1807 till 1815, and was elected president of vice-president of Burlington college from 1808 till 1817, and again from 1822 till 1822. During the war of 1812 he commanded a brigade of New Jersey militia on the eastern bank of the Delaware. He was president of the Society of the Cincinnati for New Jersey at the time of his death, and was the last survivor of the original members, as he was also the last surviving Revolutionary officer of New Jersey.—Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus, son of Ebenezer, jurist, b. in Bridgeton, N. J., 3 Feb., 1793; d. there, 1862. He was educated in the schools of his native town and at Woodbury, Bordentown, and at Philadelphia. He served in the militia during the war of 1812 as lieutenant of artillery, and was promoted to the rank of brigade major and inspector. In 1815 he studied law, was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, and returned in his native town, where he was prosecuting attorney for the state for many years, and was a member of the assembly from 1829 till 1833, and in the latter year acted as its speaker. In 1824 he was prosecutor of the pleas for Cumberland county, and in the same year he was made attorney general of the state. He was elected a representative in congress, as a Democrat, in 1842, was appointed attorney-general of New Jersey in 1850, holding the office two years, and twice appointed justice of the supreme court—in 1852, and again in 1859. In 1866 he retired from public life. He was president of the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati when he died. Princeton gave him the degree of A. M. in 1824, and that of LL. D. in 1865. His published works were "A Digest of the Laws of New Jersey," which became known as "Nixon's Digest" (Newark, 1838; 4th ed., 1888); "Genealogical and Biographical Account of the Elmer Family" (Bridgeton, N. J., 1860); "History of Cumberland County." (1860); "History of the Constitution and Government of New Jersey, with Biographical Sketches of Public Characters" (1845); "Eulogium on Garrett D. Wall, delivered before the Bench and Bar of New Jersey," (1872); and several historical collections.

ELMORE, Franklin Harper, financier, b. in Laurens district, S. C., 16 Jan., 1798; d. in Washington, D. C., 26 May, 1868. He was the son of Gen. John A. Elmore, a soldier of the Revolution. He was graduated at South Carolina college in 1819, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1821. From 1822 till 1836 he was solicitor
of the southern circuit. In 1824 he was appointed aide to Gov. Manning, with the rank of colonel. He married Harriet, the second daughter of President Taylor. He was elected trustee of the state in 1825, 1829, and 1833, was elected to congress in 1835, as a State-rights Democrat, and remained until 1838 when he was elected president of the bank of North Carolina. To this office he was annually elected till April, 1850, when by the governor's appointment he became U. S. senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of John C. Calhoun, and his own life closed twenty-three days after he entered the senate. He had been selected in 1825, by the congressional delegation, to obtain authentic information concerning the anti-slavery movement; and the letters that passed between him and James G. Birney were printed, under the title of the "Elmore Correspondence."—His brother, Rush, jurist, b. in Alabama about 1810, was elected for the bar, served in the Mexican war, and in 1854 was appointed an associate justice of the U. S. court in Kansas, residing in Lecompton. He died during the civil war.

ELMSLEY, John, Canadian jurist, b. in England in 1792; d. in Montreal, April 16, 1888. He was a nephew of the noted London bookseller of the same name. After serving for a time as puisne judge in Upper Canada, he became speaker of the legislative council of Lower Canada, and was a member of the executive council. In October, 1835, he was appointed chief justice.—His son, John, Canadian legislator, b. in Elmsley House, Toronto, in 1801; d. in Toronto, 8 Aug., 1863, entered the British navy, attained the rank of captain, and after his retirement from the service took a leading part in the public affairs of Upper Canada, and was appointed by royal mandate to the legislative council, and sat as a member of that body until the union of the two provinces in 1840. On his marriage with Miss Sherwood, a Catholic lady of Toronto, he went over to the Church of Rome, and henceforth he was a munificent patron of Catholicism in the city of Toronto, and in a great measure was instrumental in founding the College of St. Michael in the same city. He also established the first Roman Catholic school in Upper Canada.

ELPHINSTONE, George Keith, Viscount British, b. in Inverness, Scotland, in 1740; d. 10 March, 1828. He was made commander in 1773, and as post-captain he served in America in 1775-6. During the American war he commanded the "Pearl," a frigate of 32 guns, participated in the attack on Mud Island, and at the capture of Charleston he commanded a detachment of seamen. In 1782 he captured the French frigate "L'Aigle," of 40 guns. He obtained the rank of vice-admiral in 1795, and the same year captured Cape Town. In 1800 he was commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, where he took Malaga and Cadiz. For his services in Egypt he was raised to the British peerage, as baron (1801), having for four years had the same title in the Irish peerage. In 1805 he was made admiral of the white, and in 1814 was created a viscount of the United Kingdom. He was a special friend of Mr. and Mrs. Thrale, friends of Dr. Samuel Johnson.

ELSBERG, Louis, physician, b. in Isenheim, Prussia, 2 April, 1836; d. in New York city, 19 Feb., 1893. He emigrated to Philadelphia with his parents in 1848, was educated in the public schools of the city, and was graduated at Jefferson medical college in 1857. For six months after graduation he was resident physician at Mount Sinai hospital, New York. He then studied in Europe for a year, and on his return introduced medical laryngoscopy into the United States. He settled in New York city, delivered a course of lectures at University medical college in 1861, and in 1862 established the first public clinic for diseases of the throat. This was his specialty, and he contributed largely to the literature of the subject, both by lectures and writings. In 1875 he became a member of the American medical association to his essay on "Laryngoscopic Surgery, illustrated in the Treatment of Tubid Growths within the Larynx." From 1880 till 1884 he published the "Archives of Laryngology," a quarterly, and a "Complete Manual of Throat Diseases." He also wrote many essays on subjects pertaining to music, general literature, and science, among which are the Discovery of a New Kind of Resonant Tones," "Explanation of Musical Harmony," "The Preservation of Organic Molecules," and "The Plasticium Hora Missis."—ELSON, Louis Charles, musical critic, b. in Boston, Mass., 17 April, 1848. His theoretical knowledge of music was mostly gained from Carl Glogger, under whom he studied at the Conservatory of music in Munich, 1865. He was a contributor to the "Musician and Artist," and in 1877 began contributing to the "Vox Humana," of which he became editor in 1879. He is chiefly known as one of the editors of the Boston "Musical Herald," and through his criticisms in the Boston "Courier," has contributed articles to the Boston "Transcript," New York "Tribune," and "St. Nicholas" magazine, and has translated and arranged over two thousand German, French, and Italian songs. He has composed songs in the style of the German lied, has published "Curiosities of Music" and "The Songs of Song and Story," and is now (1887) engaged in preparing a "History of German Song."—ELTON, John P., manufacturer, b. in Waterbury, Conn., 24 April, 1809; d. in Waterbury, Conn., 10 Nov., 1864. His early education was received in the public schools and in the academy at Farmington, Conn. In March, 1832, he went into business in Waterbury, Conn., and in January, 1833, his firm began the manufacture of brass wire, being the first in the country to take up that industry. In 1836 the manufacture of brass and copper tubing was begun. In 1840, 1842, and 1851 he served in the state legislature. In 1858 he engaged in private banking, under the style of the Elton loan and trust company, and after his death the business was organized into a joint stock company. In 1864 he was a presidential elector.

ELTON, Romeo, clergyman, b. in Ellington, Conn., in 1790; d. in Boston, 5 Feb., 1870. He spent his early days on his father's farm, and was graduated at Brown in 1813. He studied theology, was ordained in June, 1817, pastor of the 1st Baptist church in Rhode Island, and in 1824 held an charge in Windsor, Vt. Failing health obliged him to resign each pastorate. After his resignation at Newport he was called to the chair of Latin and Greek at Brown in 1825, and passed two years in Europe in preparing himself for the duties of the professorship. Resigning his professorship, he returned to England, and resided in Exeter until 1851, and in Bath two years. On returning to this country, he was again pastor in Rhode Island and Connecticut, resumed his residence in England after two or three years, and returned to the United States again in 1830, and was a part of the committee of the editors of the "Eclectic Review," and received the degree of D. D. from Nashville University in 1842. Among other bequests that Dr. Elton made
was one of $30,000 to establish a professorship of natural philosophy at Brown, and nearly as much to Columbian college, D. C., to establish a professorship of intellectual and moral philosophy. He also endowed scholarships in Brown university. His published works include "Callender's Century Sermon," edited with copious notes and sketches; the "Works of Jonathan Maxey, D. D.,” first president of Brown university, with an introductory essay on New England literature and "Life and Labors of Roger Williams, the Earliest Legislato." The latter work contains much original matter, particularly the letters of Mrs. Sadler, daughter of Sir Edward Coke, to Roger Williams. His second wife, Prothesia S. Goss, b. in England about 1600; d. in 1687, wrote "The Philanthropist," "Spirit of Sectarianism," and "The Piedmonte Savoy, or the Men, Manners, and Religion of the Commonwealth" (1844).

ELUYAR Y SUVISA (erroneously written D'ELUYAYT), Fausto de (ay-loo-yar ee-soo-vay-sah), Spanish chemist, b. in Logroño, Spain, 11 Oct., 1757; d. in Madrid in 1838. After studying in Spain, he went to Paris, devoted himself to natural science, and was appointed professor of mineralogy at the seminary of Veragua when he was scarcely nineteen years old. Ten years afterward he was succeeded by some other professor, and began scientific researches in the mineralogical academy of Freiberg, Saxony, and in the mineral region of that country, whence he returned in 1781 to Veragua, and again occupied his chair. During 1782-4, by order of the government, he made scientific explorations and studies in the mountains of Biscay and Navarre, and, in company with his brother Juan (who was afterward superintendent of mines in New Granada, and died there), analyzed the German wolfram ore, discovering the new metal called tungsten in 1783. In the same year he was sent by the Spanish government to study the new method of amalgamation, used by Born in Hungary, where he remained two years, and married in 1786 the daughter of Maria Theresa's privy councilor, Raab. In 1788 he went to New Spain as president of the royal supreme court of mines, and studied for him twenty years until a special professor could be obtained. During his presidency he established a complete chemical laboratory, a physical cabinet, and collections of minerals and models of machinery constructed in Mexico of beautiful native woods. Humboldt visited the college in 1803, and admired its completeness and scientific merits. Eluyar's distinguished qualities were so much appreciated that, in 1797, when his term of nine years was about to expire, the junta general of the vice-royalty petitioned the king to reappoint him, with the rank of minister of the royal council of commerce, mines, and mints for New Spain. After the rebellion of Iturbide and the independence of Mexico, Eluyar returned to Spain, and was then appointed general director and member of the council of mines (1823), which position he held until his death. He was the inventor of a hydraulic machine and the author of several works on mineralogy, mining, and mints, the principal one being "Descubrimiento de un nuevo metal hecho en el análisis del wolfram" (printed by the Basque society); "Tratado sobre la nueva amalgamación descubierta por Born" (printed by the Mineralogical society of Germany);

"Plan y distribución para el Colegio Seminario de minería de Mójico;" "Memoria sobre noticias de minas" (1793); "Sobre una nueva máquina hidráulica del autor" (1792); and "Indagaciones sobre la extinción y subsistencia del Reial cuerpo de la minera, en Nueva España" (1815); "Disertación sobre reconocer la moneda provisional, y sobre las casas de moneda provinciales;" "Discursos sobre la minería, su gobierno en general, su estado actual en Nueva España y su reforma," "Indagaciones sobre el sistema de amonedación observado en Nueva España, su actual estado y producto" (1818).}

ELWIN, Alfred Langdon, philanthropist, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., 9 July, 1804; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 15 March, 1884. He was a grandson of John Langdon, the first continental governor of New Hampshire. Alfred was graduated at Harvard in 1823, studied medicine abroad in 1824-5, and, on his return, at the University of Pennsylvania, where he received his degree in 1831. Dr. Elwyn never practised his profession, but became widely known as a philanthropist. He was the originator of the Pennsylvania agricultural society and farm-school, and its president in 1850, and was also at various times president of the Pennsylvania institution for the instruction of the blind, of the Training-school for feeble-minded children, and of the Society for the employment and support of cripples. He published "Bonsaparte," a poem (Philadelphia, 1845); "Glossary of Supposed Americanisms" (1860); "Letters to the Hon. John Langdon, during and after the Revolution" (1860); "Melancholy, and its Mysteries" (1881); and "A Few Hints to the City on Intemperance."}

ELY, Alfred, clergyman, b. in West Springfield, Mass, 3 Nov., 1778; d. in Monson, Mass., 6 July, 1846. He was graduated at Princeton in September, 1804, and elected a tutor in that college, where he remained one year. He then returned to West Springfield, entered on the study of theology, was licensed to preach in February, 1806, and ordained the following December. His pastoral was remarkable for its success as well as for lasting through his life. He was one of the earliest trustees of Amherst college, and was in that office associated in sustaining the institution in the difficulties and discouragements of its early history. He was elected in 1840 a corporate member of the American board of foreign missions. Several of his sermons have been published.}

ELY, Alfred, lawyer, b. in Lyme, New London co., Conn., 18 Feb., 1815. He received an academic education, removed to Rochester, N. Y., in 1835, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1841, and began practice in Rochester. Mr. Ely was elected to congress as a Republican in 1838, and served from 5 Dec., 1839, to 3 March, 1833. He went as a civilian spectator to the battle-field of Bull Run in July, 1861, where he was captured by the Confederates and put into Libby prison, Richmond. After nearly six months' confinement he was exchanged for Charles J. Faulkner, the American lives to France, which had been presented in disloyalty. During his term of imprisonment he kept a diary, which was edited by Charles Lanman, with the title "Journal of Alfred Ely, a Prisoner of War in Richmond" (New York, 1862).}

ELY, Ely, decease, clergyman, b. in New York, Conn., 13 June, 1786; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 18 June, 1861. He was graduated at Yale college in 1803, studied theology with his father, Rev. Zebulon Ely, and was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian church in Colchester, Conn., in 1806. He was then chaplain of the New York city hospital, subsequently pastor of the Pine street church,
ELY, William Mather, politician, b. in Binghamton, N. Y., in 1818; d. there, 5 Feb., 1872. He was educated at an academy in his native town, and graduated. After leaving college he followed mercantile pursuits for a time, but afterward engaged in farming, and was for several years president of the State agricultural society. In 1868 he was elected to the legislature, and served till his death. He was an excellent statesman, and had acquired extensive knowledge of state affairs.

ELY, William Mather, soldier, b. in Somerset county, Md., 18 Dec., 1816; d. in Baltimore, Md., 21 Feb., 1871. His name was originally Arnold Elsey of Jones, but in 1823 he assumed the name of William Mather, in connection with his graduation at the U. S. military academy in 1837. He was assigned to the 2d artillery, and served in the Florida war of 1837-'8 and in the Canada border disturbances. During the Mexican war he was brevetted captain for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco, and was also at Port Brown, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, San Antonio, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the capture of the city of Mexico. He became captain in the 2d artillery, 14 Feb., 1849, and served against the Seminoles in 1849-50 and 1856. On 25 April, 1861, he resigned and entered the Confederate army with the rank of colonel. At the first battle of Bull Run he was senior colonel of Kirby Smith's brigade, and in the afternoon after Gen. Smith was wounded, led a successful charge, for which he was complimented by Gen. Beauregard, and promoted on the field to a brigadier-generalship by Jefferson Davis. He commanded a brigade through Stone wall Jackson's valley campaign, was wounded and had his horse shot under him at Port Republic, and at Cold Harbor was shot through the head. This last wound prevented him from seeing any more active service, but after his recovery he was promoted to major-general, and commanded the department of Richmond till just before the close of the war, when he joined Hood in Georgia, and was with him at Chattanooga. After the close of the war he retired to a farm near Jessup's Cut, Anne Arundel co., Md.

EMANGARD, or ESMANGARD, Charles, West Indian jurist, b. in Port au Prince, Hayti, in 1753; d. in Paris in 1817. He studied in the Jesuit college of Port au Prince, and after graduation he was appointed chief of the superior council of the civil court of his native city, where his father was president of the civil court. Young Emangard began to administer equal justice to all without regard to persons, and thereby made enemies of the rich proprietors of the island. His first offence against the privileged classes was the condemnation of a rich planter to a large fine for maltreating his slaves. In 1780 Emangard volunteered as counsel for Elmina, a mulatto girl who had been emancipated by her former master at his death, but had been detained and atrociously tortured by her widow, and brought before a tribunal. The woman, Madame de Laurier, was arrested, and, as the feeling on both sides ran high, she was sent to France for an impartial hearing. The case was submitted in privacy to the king, who ordered the widow's estate to be confiscated and given to Elmina; and as Emangard refused to carry out the sentence. In consequence, he was promoted judge of the civil court of the island of Martinique. At the outbreak of the rebellion of the negroes in Santo Domingo in 1800 he was sent by the government to that island, where he was the means of saving many from death. Some of the prominent proprietors, some of them formerly his enemies, Bonaparte, in recompense, promoted
him judge of the supreme court of Santo Domingo, and when this island was finally lost to France, he became president of the court of Martinique, which position he held until 1800. He then removed to Paris, and, on the accession of Louis Philippe, was appointed member of the state council. He published "De la marine française" (1800); "Des colonies françaises, et en particulier de Saint Domingue" (1805); "La vérité sur les affaires d'Haïti", issued at the expense of the former planters of the French part of the island, as Emanuel had sustained their right to an indemnity (1833); and "Nouvel avis aux propriétaires de Saint Domingue sur le payement de l'indemnité" (1836).

EMBRY, James Crawford, clergyman, b. in Knox county, Ind., 5 Nov., 1824. He is of African descent, and was brought up on a farm. He was admitted to the ministry of the African Methodist Episcopal church in 1863, was elected by the general conference of his church in 1876 to be secretary of education, and chosen also financial secretary in 1878. He was a member of the Methodist ecumenical conference at London in 1881, and of the Baltimore centennial conference of 1884. In the latter year he was made general manager of the publishing department of his church. He is the author of "Condition and Prospects of the Colored American" (Knox City, Minn., 1872).

EMBURY, Emma Catherine, author, b. in New York city in 1806; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 10 Feb., 1883. She was the daughter of Dr. James R. Manley of New York city, and in 1828 became the wife of Daniel Embury, afterward president of the Atlantic bank of Brooklyn. From girlhood to the time of her death she was a frequent contributor to various periodicals, in many of them over the pen-name "Ianthe." Her printed volumes include "Guide and other Poems" (New York, 1828); "Female Eucalyptus"; "The Blind Girl and other Tales"; "Glimpses of Home Life"; "Token of Flowers"; "Pictures of Early Life"; "Nature's Gems, or American Wild Flowers" (1845); "Love's Token Flowers" (1845); "The Waldorf Family, a Grandfather's Legend" (1846); "Poems" (1860).

EMERY, Timothy, b. in Ballygarvan, Ireland, 21 Sept., 1729; d. in Camden, Washington co., N. Y., in August, 1775. His parents were members of the colony of Germans that emigrated from the Palatinate to Ireland early in the eighteenth century, and in which Wesley labored with great success. Embury was educated at a school near Ballygarvan, and learned the carpenter's trade. He was converted on Christmas day, 1752, became a local preacher in 1758, and in 1760 came to New York and worked at his trade. In common with his fellow-emigrants, he began to lose interest in religious matters, and did not preach in New York till 1766, when, moved by the reproaches of Barbara Heck, sometimes called the "foundress of American Methodism," he began to hold services first in his own house on Barrack street, now Park place, and then in a rigging loft on what is now William street. The congregation thus formed was probably the first Methodist congregation in the United States, though it is a disputed question whether precedence should not be given to Robert Strawbridge, who began laboring in Maryland about 1750. A church for the congregation was built under Embury's charge in 1768, on the site of the present John street church, and he himself worked on the building as a carpenter, and afterward preached there gratuitously. He resigned in 1769 and went to Camden, N. Y., where he continued to work at his trade during the week, preaching every Sunday. He organized among Irish emigrants at Ashgrove, near Camden, the first Methodist society within the bounds of what is now Troy conference. He died suddenly, as a consequence of his having been buried on a neighboring farm, but in 1883 his remains were removed to Ashgrove churchyard, and in 1886 to Woodland cemetery, Cambridge, N. Y., where in 1873 a monument to him was unveiled, with an address by Bishop Simpson.

EMERIAN, A. J. P., Comte d', French naval officer, b. in Carhaix, Finisterre, 30 Oct., 1762; d. in Paris, 2 Feb., 1845. On his father's side he belonged to a creole family of Santo Domingo, and was an extensive land-owner there and in the island of Martinique. At the age of sixteen he entered the royal navy as a volunteer, and took part in the war of American independence, distinguishing himself under Comte d'Estaing in the combats of the island of Grenada and of Savannah. He took part in twelve sieges, received three wounds, and in 1768 was rewarded with the rank of lieutenant. In 1787 he was given command of a corvette on the naval station of Santo Domingo, and while cruising in the waters of that island, as well as as on the coast of the United States, he rendered important services during the revolt of the negroes. He was then promoted to captain, appointed chief of squadron, and on the first division, which formed the vanguard of the Egyptian expedition. For his brilliant services in the battle of Aboukir he was appointed rear-admiral, and was for some time maritime prefect of Toulon. In 1800 he was sent to Santo Domingo to re-establish communication with the south of the island, and successfully accomplished his mission, forcing Dasselines to raise the siege of Port au Prince. In 1803-11 he had charge of the defence of the coast of the Mediterranean against the English, and rendered important services to his country. In 1811 he was appointed commander of a fleet of twenty-one vessels of the line and ten frigates, constructed and equipped under his personal inspection while he was prefect of Toulon. He had frequent engagements with the English fleets, and for three years was vice-admiral of the Ballygarvan. In 1818, he was made rear-admiral in 1813, and in 1814 defended Toulon against the attack of a formidable fleet. Emerian was made a peer of France by Napoleon in 1815, and by Louis Philippe in 1830. He was engaged in writing his memoirs when he died.

EMERSON, Benjamin Kendall, naturalist, b. in Nashua, N. H., 20 Dec., 1843. He was gradu-
EMERSON, Charles Franklin, educator, b. in Cheilmsford, Mass., 29 Sept., 1843. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1868, becoming at once inspector in the domestic institute of mathematics in the agricultural department. In 1869 he became instructor in mathematics in the college proper, and in 1872 associate professor of natural philosophy, succeeding in 1878 to full possession of that chair. His work has consisted largely in the development of physical laboratory in Dartmouth, for which purpose he travelled extensively through Europe during 1883-4. He is a fellow of the American association of the advancement of science, and is an occasional contributor to scientific literature.

EMERSON, Aparis Nattle, lawyer, b. in Williamstown, Mass., 6 Feb., 1821; d. in New York city, 15 April, 1859. He was graduated at Williams in 1840, studied law and was admitted to the bar there, and served in the civil war, advancing to the rank of major of volunteers. He delivered a popular lecture on Williams college in 1859. He was appointed assessor of internal revenue in Massachusetts in 1865, and published a "Handbook of the Internal Revenue" (Springfield, 1868).

EMERSON, George Barrett, educator, b. in Kennebunk, Me., 12 Sept., 1797; d. in Newton, Mass., 14 March, 1881. He was educated at a forward in 1817, and soon afterward took charge of an academy in Lancaster, Mass. He was tutor in mathematics and natural philosophy in Harvard in 1819-21, and in the latter year was chosen principal of the English high-school for boys in Boston, after declining the professorship of mathematics in Harvard. In 1823 he opened a private school for girls in the same city, and conducted it until 1855, when he retired from professional life. In 1831 he assisted in organizing the Boston society of natural history, of which he became president in 1837. He was instrumental in getting the legislature to authorize the geological survey of the state, and took charge with Dr. Dewey of the botanical department of the survey, under appointment from Gov. Everett. Mr. Emerson was also president of the Massachusetts society of arts and science, and aided in securing the establishment of the state board of education. He passed forty years of his life in teaching, thirty-four of which were spent in Boston. He received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard in 1856, and was a member and associate of many learned bodies. He was the second part of the "School and School-master" (New York, 1842), of which the first part was written by Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania. A copy of this work was placed in every school in the states of New York and Massachusetts in 1841, and was also the author of several lectures on education, and a contributor to various periodicals, and published a "Report on the Trees and Shrubs growing naturally in the Forests of Massachusetts" (Boston, 1846); a "Manual of Agriculture" (1851); and "Reminiscences of an Old Teacher" (1878).

EMERSON, Gouverneur, physician, b. in Kent county, Del., in 1796; d. 2 July, 1874. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1816, and began practice in Philadelphia in 1820, but spent many years in retirement on a farm, where he devoted himself to agriculture, and gave much attention to the subject of fertilizers. He wrote extensively on the subject of vital statistics, and contributed to the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences," in 1827-48, tables of the mortality of Philadelphia from 1807 till 1848, showing, among other things, the excessive mortality of males during childhood. He also adapted Cuthbert W. Johnson's "Farmers and Planters' Encyclopedia of Rural Life" (London, 1842) to the United States (Philadelphia, 1853), and published a treatise on "Organization of Labor." He also contributed numerous scientific papers to the proceedings of the American philosophical society, of which he became a member in 1828.

EMERSON, James E., machinist, b. in Maine, 2 Nov., 1823. His trade was spent in farming and working in saw-mills, and he was a carpenter in Bangor for several years. In 1850 he removed to Lewiston, where he established a manufactory for making wood-working machinery, and while engaged in this business made his first invention. This was a machine for cutting hunting and cutting the heads on the spools or bobbins that are used in cotton factories, and did the same work that formerly required three machines. In 1852 he removed to California, where he was first employed as superintendent of a saw-mill, and afterward became a proprietor of mills in various counties of that state. Here he proved the advantages of circular saws with movable teeth. For several years he was occupied in the introduction of his saw, but subsequently returned to the east and manufactured edge tools in Trenton, N. J., receiving letiorate at a forward in 1817, and soon afterward took charge of an academy in Lancaster, Mass. He was tutor in mathematics and natural philosophy in Harvard in 1819-21, and in the latter year was chosen principal of the English high-school for boys in Boston, after declining the professorship of mathematics in Harvard. In 1823 he opened a private school for girls in the same city, and conducted it until 1855, when he retired from professional life. In 1831 he assisted in organizing the Boston society of natural history, of which he became president in 1837. He was instrumental in getting the legislature to authorize the geological survey of the state, and took charge with Dr. Dewey of the botanical department of the survey, under appointment from Gov. Everett. Mr. Emerson was also president of the Massachusetts society of arts and science, and aided in securing the establishment of the state board of education. He passed forty years of his life in teaching, thirty-four of which were spent in Boston. He received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard in 1856, and was a member and associate of many learned bodies. He wrote the second part of the "School and School-master" (New York, 1842), of which the first part was written by Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania. A copy of this work was placed in every school in the states of New York and Massachusetts in 1841, and was also the author of several lectures on education, and a contributor to various periodicals, and published a "Report on the Trees and Shrubs growing naturally in the Forests of Massachusetts" (Boston, 1846); a "Manual of Agriculture" (1851); and "Reminiscences of an Old Teacher" (1878).
was professor in the seminary at Lahaina and pastor of the church at Kaanapali. He visited the United States in 1809 and took the degree of M. D. there. He baptized nearly 1,200 persons during his pastorate. He published five volumes of elementary works, three of them in the Hawaiian language, and, while at Lahaina, was joint author, with Rev. Artemas Bishop, of an "English-Hawaiian Grammar," to which the degree of D. D. was given. He married Ursula Sophia Newell, b. in Nelson, N. H., 27 Sept., 1806, and gave her efficient aid in his work.

EMERSON, Joseph, educator, b. in Hollis, N. H., in 1777; d. in Wethersfield, Conn., in 1833. He was graduated at Harvard in 1798, and was tutor there in 1801-3, meantime studying theology. He was pastor of Beverly, Mass., in 1805-16, and delivered there a course of historical lectures. After visiting the south, and delivering and publishing "Lectures upon the Mind," he established an academy in Byfield, Mass., and afterward lectured on astronomy in Boston. He taught school and was pastor at Saugus, Mass., in 1821-3, but in the latter year moved to Charleston, S. C., for his health, returning to New York and engaging in teaching ministerial duties in 1825 and engaged in teaching in Wethersfield, Conn. During his residence there he again visited Saugus, and delivered lectures on Pollok's "Course of Time." He published an edition of "Watts on the Mind."—His brother, Ralph, editor of the "North American Review," was a graduate of Harvard in 1877; d. in Rockford, Ill., 20 May, 1863, was graduated at Yale in 1811, and at Andover theological seminary in 1814, and, after holding a tutorship in Yale for two years, was ordained, 12 June, 1816, as pastor of the 1st Congregational church at Norfolk, Conn., where he remained till 1826. He was professor of ecclesiastical history and pastor at Andover from 1826 till 1828, then removed to Newburyport, and in 1828 to Rockford, Ill., where he remained till his death, also lecturing at the Chicago theological seminary. Yale gave him the degree of D. D. in 1826. He continued largely to religious periodicals, published a "Life of Rev. Joseph Emerson," his brother (Boston, 1844), and translated, with notes, Wiggins's "Augustianism and Pelagianism" (Andover, 1840).

EMERSON, Luther Orlando, musician, b. in Pennsylvania, Mar. 18, 1829. He began the study of music at the age of twenty-four, and has devoted himself to teaching singing-classes and to writing vocal school-exercises and church music, in Boston, Salem, and West Greenfield, Mass. Mr. Emerson is well known as the conductor of numerous musical festivals and conventions in all parts of the Union. Besides occasional pieces in the form of sheet-music, he has written and compiled many collections of church music. Among them "The Romberg Collection" (Boston, 1859); "The Golden Wreath" (1857); "The Golden Harp" (1858); "The Sabbath Harmony" (1860); "The Harp of Judah" (1868); "Merry Chimes" (1865); "Jubilate" (1886); and sundry other collections.

EMERSON, Ralph Waldo, author, b. in Boston, Mass., 25 May, 1803; d. in Concord, Mass., 27 April, 1882. He was the son of Rev. William Emerson, minister of the 1st church, Boston. His grandfather at the sixth remove, Rev. Joseph Emerson, of Mendon, Mass., married the granddaughter of Rev. Peter Bulkeley, who was one of the founders of Concord, Mass., and married the daughter of the Rev. Samuel Moody, of York, Me., and three of the sons of this union were clergymen; among them William, Ralph Waldo's grandfather, who preceded over the church in Concord at the time of the first battle of the Revolutionary war, which took place close by the minister's manse. This grandfather also had married the daughter of a minister, the Rev. Daniel Bliss, his predecessor in the pulpit at Concord. Thus the ministerial line went back, and in Ralph Waldo Emerson's ancestry were strong in the direction of scholarly pursuits and religious thought. His family was one of those that constitute, as Dr. Holmes says, the "academic races" of New England. His father (see Emerson, William) was a successful but not popular preacher; his son is one of the far removed from Calvinism. He published several sermons, and was editor of the "Monthly Anthology" from 1805 till 1811, a periodical that had for contributors John Thornton Kirkland, Joseph S. Buckminster, John S. Gardiner, William Tudor, and Samuel C. Thacher. He was largely instrumental in developing a taste for literature in New England, and led to the establishment of the "North American Review." The mother of Waldo was a woman "of great patience and fortitude, of the serene truth in God, of a discerning spirit, and the most conservative bearing of the world. She resembled his father. Her aunt, Mary Moody Emerson, a woman of high intellectual attainments, was one of his early companions; and in some printed extracts from her journals a mode of thought and expression that is still heard from the pens of the now celebrated essayist is traceable. His youngest brother, Charles Chauncey, who died young, in 1834, was distinguished by a singularly pure and sweet character, and contributed to the Harvard Register three articles in which there are passages which bear a close resemblance to some of the essays afterward produced by Ralph Waldo. The latter concentrated in himself the spiritual and intellectual tendencies of several generations. He entered the grammar-school at the age of eight, and the Latin-school, under Master Gould, in 1815; but neither here nor at Harvard did he show unusual ability. After leaving college he engaged in teaching, and began the study of theology under the direction of Dr. Channing, although not regularly enrolled at the Cambridge divinity-school. He read Plato, Augustine, Tilton, Jeremy Taylor, and had from boyhood been largely interested in regards to Montaigne's essays, of which he said: "It seems to me as if I had myself written the book in some former life." In 1826 he was "approbated to preach" by the Middlesex association of ministers; but his health forced him to pass the winter in South Carolina and Florida. He was ordained in March, 1829, as colleague of Rev. Henry Ware, Jr., in the pastorate of the 3d church, Boston, and succeeded to Ware's place within eighteen months. His preaching was eloquent, simple, and effective. He took part actively in the city's public affairs, and showed a deep interest in philanthropic movements, opening his church also, to the anti-slavery agitators. In 1832, however, he resigned his pastorate, and did not thereafter regularly resume ministerial labors. Having decided that the use of the elements, with the forms of that formality—the true communion, as he thought, being purely spiritual—he refused to make the compromise proposed, that he should put his own construction on the Lord's supper, leaving his congregation to retain their view. The parting with his flock was bitter, and sad. The story is told that he stood in certain quarters, he always maintained a strong sympathy with Christianity. For several
years he had been writing poetry, but he published no literary work during the term of his pastorate. The poem "Good-bye, Proud World," incorrectly attributed to the date of his resignation, was written before he entered the ministry. Excepting this piece, little poetry of his early period has been given to the world. He published, in 1829, Miss Ellen Louisa Tucker, who died in February, 1832. In 1833 he went to Europe for his health, visiting Sicily, Italy, and France, and preaching in London and Edinburgh. At this time he met Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Thomas Carlyle, forming with the last named writer a friendship and correspondence which is one of the most interesting in literary annals. It resulted in a correspondence, which was continued for thirty-six years, and has been published under the editorship of Charles Eliot Norton (Boston, 1885). Returning to the United States in 1834, Mr. Emerson preached in New Bedford, declined a call to settle there, and went to Concord, where he remained. In the next winter he began lecturing, the subjects of his choice being, curiously enough, "Water" and "The Relation of Man to the Globe." But he soon found themes better suited to his mind, like the "Ancient Sceptics," lectures given in Boston, discussing Luther, Milton, Burke, Michael Angelo, and George Fox. Two of these were published in the "North American Review." This course was followed by ten lectures on English literature in 1835, twelve on the philosophy of history in 1839, and in 1837 ten on human culture. Much of the matter embraced in them was afterward remoulded and brought out in his later volumes of essays, or condensed into the rhythmic form of poems. Mr. Emerson married in the same year, 1835, Miss Lydia Jackier of Plymouth, Mass. He then left the "Old Manse," where he had been staying with Dr. Ripley, and moved into a house on the old Lexington road, along which the British had retreated from Concord in 1775. In this "plain, square, wooden house," surrounded by horse-chestnut and pine trees, with pleasant garden-grounds attached, he made his home for the rest of his life; and, through his presence there, the village became "the Delphi of New England." On 19 April, 1838, the anniversary of the Concord fight, Emerson's hymn, composed for the occasion and containing those lines which have since resounded almost as widely as the fame of the deed, "Here once the embattled farmers stood, / And fired the shot heard 'round the world," was sung at the dedication of the battle-monument. In September of the same year his first book, "Nature," an idealistic prose essay in eight chapters—which had been written in the same room of the "Old Manse" in which Hawthorne afterward wrote his "Mosses"—was published anonymously in Boston. During the summer he had supplied the pulpit of the Unitarian church for three months, and in the autumn he preached a while for a new society at East Lexington; but he refused to become its pastor, saying: "My pulpit is the lyceum platform." Doubts had arisen in his mind as to the wisdom of public prayer, the propriety of offering prayer for others, and the rightfulness of adorning to any formal worship. From this time his career became distinctively that of a literary man, although for several years he confined himself mainly to lecturing, and most of his prose writings were first given to the public orally. Carlyle said to Longfellow that when Emerson came to Cambridge it was "like the visit of an angel." In 1836 he edited early sheets of Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," and in 1838 three volumes of the same author's essays, all of these appearing in book-form in this country before they did so in England, and netting a comfortable sum for Carlyle. "Nature," similar ly, met with considerable appreciation in England, but in the United States it took twelve years to sell 600 copies. The "able argument of the Univer- sals" is both methodical and rhapsodical. It taught that the universe consists of nature and the soul, and that external nature serves four purposes—viz.: commodity, beauty, language, and discipline. It ministers to the senses; then to the love of beauty; then it gives us language, and then to the love of natural facts, by which we interpret our own spirits. Natural laws applied to man become moral laws; and thus we perceive the highest use of nature, which is discipline. It trains reason, develops the intellect, and becomes the means of moral culture. Thus nature speaks always of spirit, suggests the idea of the absolute, teaches worship of God, whom we cannot describe, and shows us that nature itself is only an apparition of God. "The mind is a part of the nature of things," and God is revealed directly to the soul, spirit being present all through nature, but existing upon itself and not from without. In verbal style this treatise has great beauty, and rises to the plane of a prose poem; but the contents perplexed theologians. The author was accused of pantheism, though it is hard to see how the belief so named differs from the profound Christian doctrine of the omnipresence of God. Most of the practical people in the community regarded Emerson as a revolutionary or a fool who did not know his own meaning. Ex-president John Quincy Adams, a Unitarian, called him in a letter: "If failing in the everyday vocations of a Unitarian preacher and school-master, he starts a new doctrine of transcenden tialism, declares all the old revelations superannuated and worn out, and announces the approach of new revelations.

The term transcendentalism is at first used vaguely applied to a number of writers, among whom Emerson was the chief; but they did not constitute a regularly organized group, and had no very well-defined aims in common that could warrant the classification. Emerson himself disclaimed it later, saying to Thoreau: "I am a man of the moun tains to establish certain opinions or to inaugurate some movement in literature, philosophy, or religion . . . but only two or three men and women, who read alone, with some vivacity. Perhaps all of these were surprised at the rumor that they were a school or a sect, but more especially at the name of 'Transcendentalism.'" Nevertheless, the scholars and writers of the period under notice, who numbered considerably more than two or three, finally adopted the name that had been forced upon them by changing the name of a periodical, gathering held by the meeting of the society known as the "Transcendental Club." A period of new intellectual activity had begun about 1830, on the return of Edward Everett from Europe, laden with treasures of German thought, which he put into circulation. Gradually his influence, and that of Coleridge and Carlyle in England, produced a reaction against the philosophy of Locke and Bentham, which, denying all innate ideas, and insisting upon purely mechanical revelation, had hitherto ruled Unitarians in Old and New England. The reactionists affirmed the existence of some spiritual conception in man that transcends the senses and the understanding. Supported by Goethe's deep love of nature as a companion of man, and Wordsworth's conception of it as interfused with spirit, Emerson
made a new advance, reiterated the idea of a transcendent faculty, intuitive religion, and perception of God, and emboldened us to do practice for the spiritual interpretation of nature. The Symposium, or Transcendental Club, began to meet in 1836, first at the house of Dr. George Ripley. Among the members were Emerson, Frederic H. Hedge, James Freeman Clarke, Convers Francis, Theodore Parker, Jr., Alcott, Margaret Fuller, and Miss Elizabeth P. Peabody. Dr. Channing once attended, and was in sympathy with the club, which discussed religion, impersonality, justice, truth, mysticism, pantheism, and the development of America and genius. In this last he perhaps lay the germ of Emerson's oration, "The American Scholar," delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa society at Cambridge in August, 1837. This has been well called "our intellectual Declaration of Independence," an event without any former parallel in our literary annals. After eloquently describing the education and duties of the scholar, it protested against the prevailing subserviency to European taste, suspected the American freeman of being "timid, imitation, tame," and denounced all such men as "the soul indomitably on his instincts and there abide. . . . We will walk on our own feet; we will work with our own hands; we will speak our own minds. . . . A nation of freemen will for the first time exist, because each believes himself inspired by the Divine, in which implies all men."

Bronson Alcott, having set up a school in Boston for teaching young children by methods based on a new theory of education, published in 1837 a book reporting his own conversations with the children on the gospels, which excited severe criticism. In this year, in the Boston "Courier," he was destined to arouse a much greater hostility himself by his address to the senior class in the Divinity college, Cambridge, 15 July, 1838. With great force and beauty of language he attacked the conformity of contemporary religion, and the traditional limited way of using the mind of Christ. "Men have come to speak of the revelation as somewhat long ago given and done, as if God were dead. . . . The soul is not preached. . . . It is the office of a true teacher to speak not only, but also to speak not. The true Christianity—a faith like Christ's in the infinitude of man—is lost." To each of the graduates he said: "Yourself a new-born child of the Holy Ghost, cast behind you all conformity, and acquaint men at first hands with the Deity." The address, pronounced with strong conviction, led to lively controversy, in which Emerson took no part. Ten lectures were given by him, in the winter of 1838–9, on "The Doctrine of the Soul," "Home," "The School," "Love," etc., followed later by "Man the Reformer," "The Method of Nature," and a "Lecture on the Times." In these he treated some of the reforms then agitated—temperance, anti-slavery, non-resistance, no government, and equal labor. Having come to hold the position of a religious reformer, he was looked to for sympathy with other reforms; but he could not adjust himself in the same religion, and proceeded to reform the reformers. He pointed out that "reforms have their higher origin in an ideal justice, but they do not retain the purity of an idea." Their work is "done proflaneously, not piously; by management, by tactics, and not by the spirit of the practical faculty, must become an offense. The end should be "inapprenhensible to the senses"; then it would always be a good, always giving health. Briefly, it was Emerson's mission not to do practical good, but to supply impulses and a high inspiration to the workers. In 1841 he lectured on "The Conservative," and the next year on "The Transcendentalist," saying that "transcendentalism" was simply modern idealism, and that the "new views" were the "most honest of all the men."

In July, 1840, he was again, under the name of "The Dial." Emerson succeeded Margaret Fuller as the editor, and during its continuance, until April, 1844, published more than forty of his own pieces, prose and verse, in its columns. The poems included such famous ones as "The Problem," "Wood-notes," "The Sphinx," and "Fire." This periodical contained much delicate and valuable writing, but failed of pecuniary support. Associated as he was with the idealists, in the capacity of chief intellectual leader, he took a cordial interest in the semi-socialistic experiment at Brook Farm (1840 to 1847), with which some of the brightest New England men were associated. In this, which Nothing but a moment, not join the community. Hawthorne, who was actually a member and lost money in the undertaking, has been much criticised for having viewed it independently; but Emerson, outside, held a similar neutral attitude, and wrote an account of the affair, in which nothing it humorously at points, he called it "a French Revolution in small, an Age of Reason in a patio-pan." In 1841 appeared the first volume of his essays, made up from lectures. It included "History, Compensation," "Self-Reliance," "Hermitism," "The Over-Soul," and the Spirit of Laws, published "Friendship," "Prudence," "Intelligent," "Circles," and "Art." A second series was published in 1844, containing "Character," "Gifts," "Manners," "The Poet," "Politics," "New England Reformers," and a new one on "Nature." Thoreau made a marked impression in France and England, and laid the basis of his lofty reputation in this country as a prose-writer. Two years later he collected in a volume of "Poems" his scattered metrical pieces, many of which had been printed in periodicals. He did not expect the speaking part of his admirers rapidly widened. A new periodical, "The Massachusetts Quarterly Review," began its career at Boston in 1847, edited by Theodore Parker, a disciple of Emerson, who explained the "new views" in a more combative way; and Emerson wrote for it an "Editor's Address," incalculating a wise and sincere spirit in meeting the problems of the state, of slavery, and socialism. In October of that year he sailed to England on a lecturing tour, repeated a course on "Representative Men" in various places, read a special series in London on "The Mind and Manners in the Nineteenth Century," and lectured frequently in Scotland. He was enthusiastically received by large audiences, met a great number of the foremost men and women of the time, and was a guest in many private houses. In 1848 he returned to Boston and published "Representative Men." Here he contributed to the "Memoirs" of Margaret Fuller Ossoli (1852) an account of her conversations in Boston and her Concord life. He also, having visited Paris while abroad, gave a lecture on "France," which has never been published; and at the Women's Literary Club in 1856 delivered an address that took advanced ground, for that date, in favor of larger liberty for women. In
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this year the result of his observations in England was published in the volume entitled "English Traits," which gained cordial recognition both at home and abroad, and has been translated into several foreign languages. It is certainly the best analysis of the English people that has been written by an American, and probably the best produced in any country. The style is succinct and exact, sown with epigram, as in most of Emerson's writings; but, the purpose being more objective than that of his essays, the saving common sense that underlies all of his thinking is here brought constantly and predominately to the view. Prior to the publication he had given seven lectures in Freeman place chapel, Boston, and another in New York, and had also made addresses before the Anti-slavery society in both cities. While in the ministry he alone had opened a number of abolition speakers, and his sympathies were always on the side of emancipation. In 1835 he countenanced Harriet Martineau in her outspoken condemnation of slavery, and in the height of her unpopularity invited her to his house. Again, in 1844, he spoke stirringly on the anniversary of the emancipation, and scourged his countrymen for tolerating negro servitude. His own plan was to buy the slaves, at a cost of $2,000,000,000, and he put faith in moral and spiritual influences to remove the evil, rather than in legislation. He never formally united with the abolition party, but he encouraged it, and his influence was great. As the contest grew warmer, he rose to the emergency and took a more active part, even making campaign speeches for John G. Pope, who, having missed re-election to congress on account of his anti-slavery course in that body, was nominated as free-soil candidate for governor of Massachusetts. The assault on Charles Sumner by Preston S. Brooks called forth another vigorous speech. In November, 1858, he said before the Parker fraternity that John Brown, were he to be hanged, would "make the galaxy glorious, like the cross." A few days afterward he spoke at a John Brown meeting at Tremont temple, with Wendell Phillips, and took part in another at Concord, and in still a third at Salem, Mass. In January, 1861, also, he addressed the Anti-slavery society of Boston, in the face of disturbance by a mob. Though he was not a chief agitator of the cause, these efforts, so alien to his retired habits as a student, poet, and meditative writer, made him a marked advocate of freedom.

The "Atlantic Monthly" made its first appearance in November, 1857, with James Russell Lowell as the editor, and Emerson became a contributor, printing in all twenty-eight poems and prose articles in the first thirty-seven volumes. "The Romany Girl," "Days," "Brahma," "Waldenhouse," "The Chinese," "Boston Hymn," "Saadi," and "Terminus," which are among his best-known poems, belong to this period; and in the "Atlantic" in 1858 appeared his essay on Persian poetry, which is instructive as to the influence of oriental verse upon Emerson's. He contributed to it some lines in the form of a country diary, and at the Burns festival in Boston in January, 1859, made an after-dinner speech which is described as imbued with a passion uncommon in his utterances. Its effect on the assembly was said, by a competent judge who had heard the chief orators of the day in the time, to have surpassed anything accomplished by them, and it seems to have indicated a reserve power in Emerson seldom suspected. In 1860 and 1862 he lost by death his friend Theodore Parker and his intimate con-

pianon Thoreau, both of whom he celebrated in memorial addresses. The "Conduct of Life" was published in the former year—a series of essays on fate, power, wealth, culture, behavior, worship, considerations by the way, beauty, and illusions. With a diminished admixture of mysticism, it offered a larger proportion of practical philosophy, and stated the limitations of fate in life, while still reaffirming the liberty of the individual. Hitherto Emerson's books had sold very slowly; but of the "Conduct of Life" the whole edition, 2,500 copies, was sold in two days. This is an index of the great change that had occurred in the popular estimate of him since the issuing of his first volume, "Nature," twenty-seven years before. He who had been feared as a revolutionist, or laughed at as erratic, was now, at the age of fifty-seven, accepted as a veritable prophet and sage. The peculiarity of the times had, in a measure, grown up to him. A new "Dial" having been established in Cincinnati about this time, he wrote for its pages. During the civil war he delivered a lecture on "American Civilization" at the Smithsonian institution in February, 1862; an address in Boston on the emancipation proclamation, September of the same year; and at Concord, 19 April, 1865, he pronounced a brief eulogy on Abraham Lincoln.

On 30 May, 1867, he attended at the organization of the Free religious association in Boston, and stated his view as to religion briefly thus: As soon as every man is apprised of the Divine presence in his mind, and sees that the law of duty corresponds with the laws of physical nature—that duty, social order, power of character, wealth of culture, perfection of taste, all draw their essence from this moral sentiment—then we have a religion that exalts, that commands all the social and all the private action." Emerson passed many severe criticisms on his countrymen, publicly accused America of wanting in faith, hope, enthusiasm, and in a letter to Carlyle called it an intelligent but senile, aversive, America. The war, with its heroisms and exhibitions of moral strength, gave him new courage, new belief in the national future. His Phi Beta Kappa oration of 1867 on "The Progress of Culture" expressed even more sanguine expectation than "The American Scholar," thirty years before. He received the degree of LL. B. from Harvard in 1866, and was elected to the board of overseers in 1867. He began to feel the approach of age, and in 1866 wrote the noble poem "Terminus."

"It is time to be old, To take to sail; . . . . . . . .
I trim myself to the storm of time, I man the rudder, reef the sail, Obey the voice at eve obeyed at prime."
Nevertheless, in the following year he brought out "May-Day," a long poem, the freshest and most youthful in tone of any that he had written, accompanied by many other pieces, some of which had appeared previously. In the next three years, 1868–70, he read at Harvard a number of lectures on "The Natural History of the Mind," which have not been reprinted. The essays entitled "Society and Solitude" were published in 1870. They are noticeable for an easy, almost conversational tone, differing remarkably from the earlier published essays and "English Traits." The same year (1870) appeared Emerson's method of composition was to jot down notes from reading and observation, which were entered in a commonplace book, with a memorandum on the margin. From this he drew the material for his lectures, which, heard from the platform, were flowing in style and clear in sequence. When he prepared them for publication, much of the incidental matter and connecting links were struck out. The latest two volumes were arranged for the press when the author, growing old, gave them a less rigorous revision, and relied upon help from others. In 1870 and 1870-71 he contributed a translation of Pintarch's "Morals" and W. E. Channing's poem "The Wanderer." "Parnassus," a collection of poems by British and American authors, was brought out, with a short introduction, in 1874. Emerson was nominated in the latter year for the lord-rectorship of Glasgow university by the independents, and was defeated by a vote of 500 in his favor against 700 for Benjamin Disraeli. In 1875 he made a short address at the unveiling of France's statue of "The Minute Man" on the Concord battle-field. He responded to an invitation from two societies of the University of Virginia in 1876 by lecturing to them on "The Scholar." In March, 1878, he read a paper at the Old South church, Boston, on "The Fortune of the Republic," in which, commenting with engagingly fluent tenacity on the national life, he said: "Let the passion for America cast out the passion for Europe." The same year he printed in the "North American Review" "The Sovereignty of Ethics"; in 1879 he read "The Preacher" in Divinity college, Cambridge, and an essay on "Easter" was published in "The Century" magazine for February, 1882, shortly before his death. Two posthumous volumes of essays and reminiscences have appeared: "Miscellanies," and "Lectures and Biographical Sketches"; and many brief poems heretofore unpublished have been included in a new edition.

In July, 1872, Emerson's house at Concord was partly destroyed by fire. This shock hastened the decline of his mental powers, which had already set in, and impaired his health. His friends spontaneously asked to be allowed to rebuild the house, and deposited with him over $11,000 the same time suggesting that he go abroad for rest and change. With his daughter Ellen he visited England and the Nile, and returned to Concord in May, 1873, to find his house rebuilt, and so perfectly restored to its former state that few on the slightest trace of alteration. After 1867 Emerson wrote no poems, and little prose, but revised his essays and arranged the "Selected Poems." Always inclined to slow speech, sometimes pausing for a word, he succumbed to a gradual aphasia, which made it difficult for him to converse. He forgot the names of persons and things. He had some difficulty in discriminating printed letters, and for the last five years of his life was unable to conduct correspondence. Yet he read through all his own published works "with much interest and surprise," and tried to arrange his manuscripts, which he examined thoroughly. He also, following his custom of reading a daily newspaper, plowed "plow in a garden," and took his place on the local council. He was interested in the Concord school of philosophy, organized in 1880, and supplied to its sessions an essay on "Natural Aristocracy." Most of these later productions were put together from portions of earlier compositions. Throughout this time of decline he retained the perfect courtesy and consideration for others that had always characterized him. He was apparently quite able to comprehend the essence of things around him, and, to a certain extent, ideas; but the verbal means of communication were lost. He had so long regarded language as a species of direction, that the symbols at last melted away and eluded him. He continued to read everything in printed form that he found upon his table, whispering the words over like a child, and was fond of pointing out pictures in books. In April, 1882, he took a severe cold, and, attended by his son, Dr. Edward Waldo Emerson died of pneumonia. He was buried in the cemetery at Concord, near the graves of Hawthorne and Thoreau, in ground over which he had often walked and talked with them and with Margaret Fuller. Emerson was tall and slender, not of robust physique, rather sallow in the face, with an aquiline nose, brown hair, and eyes of the "strongest and brightest blue." His head was below the average in circumference, long, narrow, but more nearly equal in antero-posterior and transverse than most heads. His appearance was majestic. He was calm, kindly in expression, and frequently smiled, but seldom laughed. His manners were dignified but essentially simple. He was a ready listener, and often seemed to prefer listening, as if he were to be instructed rather than to instruct. He rarely showed irritation. His hospitality was almost unbounded, and he frequently waited upon the humblest of his guests with his own hands. He was never well-to-do until in his latest years. In 1888 he wrote to Carlyle that he possessed about $32,000 at interest, and could earn $800 in a winter by lecturing, but never had a dollar "to spend on a fancy." He worked hard every summer writing, and every winter travelling and lecturing. His habits were regular and his diet frugal, the only peptic luxury in which he indulged being pie at his breakfast. Every morning he was up in his study, and he would go all day without food unless called to eat. His bed-time was ten o'clock, but, if engaged in literary work, he would sit up until one or two, and was able to do this night after night. He fulfilled the duties of a citizen by attending town-meetings punctiliously. Much question has been made whether Emerson was rather a poet than a philosopher, or whether he was a philosopher at all. An exact philosopher he was not; but all that he wrote and said was based upon philosophic ideas. He was something more than an emotional mystic, an idealist who insisted upon the application of idealism to the affairs of daily life. He believed that "Nature is the incarnation of a thought.... The world is mind-pre,
March, 1887, describes his philosophy as that of a poet, and adds, "so his ethics is the ethics of a poet." He regards the poems as the most complete and worthy expression of Emerson's genius. But Dr. Everett's discovery of passion in Emerson's poetry is by no means generally accepted. His work has many critics. As has been well remarked by another writer, the verse, in general abstractly and intellectually beautiful, kindles to passion only when the chosen theme is distinctly American or patriotic. Emerson constantly preached by life and pen his new revolutionary creed, in his own morals, putting himself always in the place of a harbinger, a John crying in the wilderness. Julian Hawthorne has written of him: "He is our future living in our present, and showing the world, by anticipation, what sort of excellence we are capable of." His own life conformed perfectly to the idealism that he taught; but he regarded himself as a modest link in the chain of progress. He made his generation turn their eyes forward instead of backward. He equipped upon them courage, self-reliance, patriotism, hope. People flocked to him from all quarters, at least by the 1860's. In the 9th edition of "Nature" he prefixed some verses that said: "And, striving to be man, the worm
Mounts through all the spires of form."

This came out ten years before Darwin's "Origin of Species," and twenty years before Marx's "A Doctrine of Man." Lamêck's theories, however, had been popularized in 1844. But Emerson here showed how quick he was to seize upon the newest thought in science or elsewhere if it seemed to be true. Eleven years passed, and he declared in the essay "Walden," in "Nature," the "religion which is to guide and fulfill the present and coming ages must be intellectual. The scientific mind must have a faith which is science... There will be a new church founded on moral science, at first cold and naked... but it will have heaven and earth for its base and resting science for symbol and illustration. It will fast enough gather beauty, music, picture, poetry," while he thus advanced in viewing science, he advanced also in viewing all other subjects; but it was from the point of view of intuition and oneness with what he called the Over-Soul. Everything that he said must be looked at in the light of his own remark, "Life is a train of moods." But his moods rest upon the certainty, to him, of his own intuition. Emerson's presentation of his views is generally in a large degree poetic. His poems sum up and also expand his prose. The seeming want of technical skill in his verse is frequently due to a more subtle art of natural melody which defies conventional rules of versification. The irregular lines, the flaws of metre and rhyme, remind us of the inimitable breathing of an Aolian horn. Emerson's poetic instrument may have been a rustic contrivance, but it answered to every impulse of the winds and the sighs of human feeling, from the "Monadnock" to the "Threnody" upon the death of his child-sorrows. Sometimes he unconsciously so perfumed their poetical delight that Dr. Holmes says a moment after they were written they seemed as if they had been carpt on marble for a thousand years," as this in "Voluntaries":

"So nigh is grandeur to our dust,
So near is God to man,
When duty whispers low, Thou must,
The youth replies, I can.

Matthew Arnold has pronounced his essays the most important work done in prose in this century; but Prof. C. C. Everett, discussing the qualities of Emerson in the "Anover Review" for
periodically for many years. In 1804 he undertook, in conjunction with several friends, a literary periodical, the precursor of "The North American Review," entitled "The Novelettes and Reviews," which was published during 1810, and enlisted some of the best talent in New England. Mr. Emerson's theological views were liberal, but he was always tolerant toward those who differed from him most widely. In addition to numerous scientific papers, he contributed an "Oration Pronounced at Boston, 4 July, 1802"; a "Discourse before the Humane Society" (1807); and a "Selection of Psalms and Hymns" for use in churches (1806). After his death, his "History of the First Church in Boston," with two sermons appended, was issued (1812).

EMERTON, James Heney, b. in Salem, Mass., in 1847. At the age of fifteen he began the study of natural history in the museum of the Essex Institute in Salem, became assistant at the museum of the Boston society of natural history in 1873-4, took charge of the Salem museum in 1879, and in 1880 became an assistant at the Yale college museum, and also an assistant on the U. S. fish commission. He stands at the head of natural history artists in the United States, and has drawn the illustrations for such important works as Packard's "Guide to the Study of Insects" and most of Prof. Verrill's later publications. Mr. Emerton is the author of "Notes and Additions to a Second Edition of Hentz's Spiders of the United States" (1876); "Structures and Habits of Spiders" (1878); and "Gleanings from English Records," and has published "Deacon Richard Prince, of Salem, and some of His Descendants" (Salem, 1877); "Genealogical Account of Henry Silsbee" (1880); "Materials toward a Genealogy of the Emerton Family" (1881); "Eighteenth Century Revivals in Salem, Mass." (1886); and "Record of the 23d Massachusetts Regiment" (Boston, 1886).

EMERTON, James Arthur, genealogist, b. in Salem, Mass., 28 Aug., 1834. He was graduated at Harvard in 1853 and at the medical school in 1858, and then studied abroad for six months. He served as soldier and surgeon in the civil war in 1861-5, was assistant at the State lunatic asylum, Utica, N. Y., in 1866-7, and since then has practised his profession. He has contributed papers to the Essex institute historical collections, including "Gleanings from English Records," and has published "Deacon Richard Prince, of Salem, and some of His Descendants" (Salem, 1877); "Genealogical Account of Henry Silsbee" (1880); "Materials toward a Genealogy of the Emerton Family" (1881); "Eighteenth Century Revivals in Salem, Mass." (1886); and "Record of the 23d Massachusetts Regiment" (Boston, 1886).

EMERTON, Thomas Addis, Irish patriot, b. in Cork, Ireland, 24 April, 1764; d. in New York city, 14 Nov., 1827. He was an elder brother of the famous Irish patriot, Robert Emmet, who was executed in Dublin in 1803. The father of the Emmets was an eminent physician in Dublin. Thomas was graduated at Trinity college, Dublin, and studied medicine in Edinburgh university, where he received his degree in 1794. After travelling through Italy and Germany, and returning to Dublin, he decided to adopt the legal profession, for which he had always had a fondness. He studied law in the Temple, London, for two years, and in 1791 was admitted to the Dublin bar, of which he soon became a prominent member. He early became a leader of the "United Irishmen," an association whose object was to make Ireland an independent republic, and was one of the committee whose duty it was to supervise all branches of the society through the country. Disclosures being made to the government, Emmet was apprehended by order of the privy council in 1798, confined in Kilmainham jail, Dublin, and, being promised his liberty, made a full confession, but without implicating other persons, before a committee of the Irish house of commons of a few months later. Notwithstanding this, he was confined for two years and a half in Fort George, Scotland, but was liberated after the treaty of Amiens, and permitted to go to France with his wife, who had been with him in his imprisonment, both being forbidden to set foot again on Irish soil. Emmet spent the winter of 1802-3
in Brussels, whence he saw his brother, Robert, under cáchryn, and, on his return, he died,
he came to the United States in 1804, inten-
ting to go to Ohio, but, by the advice of Gov.
George Clinton, remained in New York city, where
he spent the rest of his life, attaining great emi-
nence at the bar. He identified himself with the
Democratic and Republican parties, and was in the state in 1812. Mr. Emmet was a hard worker,
devoting more than thirteen hours a day to study
and business, mingling but little in society, and
resorting to mathematics for diversion. He ex-
celed as an advocate. "His mind," says Judge
Story, "was quick, vigorous, searching, and brun-
ant. He kindled as he spoke. His rhetoric was
never florid, and his diction, though select and
pure, seemed the common dress of his thoughts, as
they arose, rather than any studied effort at adorn-
ment." He was seized with an apoplectic fit in
the court-room, and, on the 2nd of March, died the same day. He is buried in Marble cemetery in Second street, be-
tween First and Second avenues, New York city,
next to the vault occupied for twenty-seven years by the remains of President Monroe, and a monu-
ment to his memory stands in St. Paul's church-
yard. His memoirs were written by Charles G. Haynes (London, 1829).

---His son, Robert, lawyer, b. in Ireland about 1792; d. in New Rochelle, N. Y., 15 Feb., 1873, came to this country with his father, was admitted to the bar, attaining high rank in his profession, and became a justice of the supreme court of the state during the lifetime of the contemplated Irish insurrection of 1848 he was one of the directory formed in New York for the purpose of aiding it, and made an eloquent address at a mass-meeting held on 6 June, 1848.---Another son, John Patton, chemist, b. in
New York, N. Y., 8 April, 1750; d. in New York city, 13 Aug., 1842, also came to New York with his father. He left school in 1813 on account of his health, was at the U. S. military academy in 1814-7, spent a year in Naples, and on his return studied medicine in New York for four years with Dr. John M. McElvain. He received his degree at the College of physicians and surgeons, and practised in Charleston, S. C., in 1822-4, also giving popular lectures on chemistry there. In the latter year he accepted the chair of chemistry and natu-
ral history in the University of Virginia, where his lectures were noted for simplicity of style and
beauty and novelty of illustration. Several months before his death his health, which had never been
good, failed completely, and after a visit to Florida he returned to New York to die. Dr. Emmet was
a good draughtsman, and did some work as a sculp-
tor, making an excellent bust of his father. He
also occasionally attempted musical composition.
His chemical papers, published in "Silliman's Jour-
nal," include "Isode of Potassium as a Test for Arse
nic" (1830); "Solidification of Gypsum" (1833); a
review of new radio-activity of magnet currents (1833); an inquiry into the cause of the
curious effects, in which he concludes that it is
induction (1835); and one on "Formic Acid" (1837).

---Another son, Thomas Addis, b. in Ireland in 1798; d. in Astoria, L. L., 12 Aug., 1863, also came to this country with his father, was well known as
a lawyer, and for many years filled with credit the
office of master in chancery.---Robert's son, Thomas
Addis, engineer, b. in New York city, 4 June, 1818; d. in Carmel, Putnam co., N. Y., 12 Jan., 1880, en-
tered Columbia in 1854, and went to the Ohio river to mine coal, and in the following year and became a civil engineer. He was en-
gaged in the construction of various railroads, but
was employed chiefly on the Erie. From 1870 till
his death he was an assistant in the Croton aque-
duct department, and superintended the construc-
tion of the Harlem, Scranton and Binghamton. Mr. Emmet was one of the twelve founders of the American society of civil engineers.---John Patton's son,
Thomas Addis, physician, b. at the University of Virginia, 29 May, 1828, took a partial course there,
and was graduated in medicine at Jefferson med-
ical college, Philadelphia, in 1850. He began prac-
tice in New York city in 1852, and in 1862 became
surgeon-in-chief to the Women's hospital, of which he had been assistant surgeon since 1835. He re-
tained this office till 1872, and since then has been visiting surgeon. Dr. Emmet is a member of vari-
ous medical associations. Since 1839 he has made
a specialty of the diseases of women, and has intro-
duced new operations and methods of treatment that are important in the history of medical science.
He has contributed largely to the literature of that branch of medicine, his important papers in medi-
cal journals are "Tumors of the Uterus," "The Uterus by Tractation" (New York, 1861); and "Principles and Practice of Gynecology" (Philadephia, 1870; 3d ed., revised, 1884). The last-named work has passed through three editions in London, has been translated into German (Leip-
sic, 1881), and is now (1867) in course of translation into French. Dr. Emmet's papers include one on "Certain Mottled Points in Gynecology," read before the British medical association in August, 1886, and "Pelvic Inflammations," before the American gynecological society, Baltimore, in Sept,
ember, 1890.---Robert's grandson, Robert Temple,
son, soldier, b. in New York, 29 Dec., 1834, is the son of William J. Emmet. He was graduated
at the U. S. military academy in 1877, assigned to the 9th cavalry, and served with distinction as com-
mander of Indian scouts through the four-years
campaign against the Apaches.---His twin-sister,
Rosina, artist, was educated at Wellesley Priory,
Westchester co., N. Y., and studied art under
William M. Chase in 1879-80, and in Paris in 1885-6. She received the first prize in Prang's Christmas-card competition in 1879, and a first prize medal in London in 1878, for heads on china.
She has illustrated a book for children, entitled
"Pretty Peggy," collecting and arranging for it the poems and music (New York, 1880), and Mrs.
Burton Harrison's "Odd-Fashioned Tales" (1884),
and has made many illustrations for prominent periodicals. She is a member of the Society of American painters, and has exhibited many paint-
ings, both in oil and water-colors.

EMMONS, Ebenezer, geologist, b. in Middle-
field, Berkshire co., Mass., 16 May, 1799; d. in
Brunswick, N. C., 1 Oct., 1893. He was graduated at Williams in 1818, and, after studying medicine and the natural sciences in various parts of the
state, entered the Berkshire medical institute, Pittsfield, Mass., in 1830, and in 1833 become pro-
fessor of natural history at Williams, being one of the first in the country to occupy such a chair.
Here he made important contributions to the
geology, and mineralogy of the northern states, and prepared a report on the "Quadrupeds of Mass-
sachusetts." He was then appointed geologist-in-
EMMONS, Nathanael, theologian, b. in East Haddam, Conn., 20 April, 1745; d. in Franklin, Mass., 23 Sept., 1840. He was graduated at Yale in 1767, and was licensed to preach in 1769, although holding doctrines that were unsatisfactory to many of his examiners. He was accustomed to call himself a "genuine Calvinist," though he excepted to the received Calvinistic doctrines in several important respects. From 1773 till his retirement from active duties in 1827 he was pastor at Franklin, Mass., and during this long pastorate prepared fifty-seven young men for the ministry. He was for a long time president of the Massachusetts missionary society, and an editor of the Massachusetts "Missionary Magazine." Dartmouth gave him the degree of D. D. in 1798. He was noted for shrewd sense, mingled with oddity. Among his aphorisms is the well-known rule "A divinity school has something to say: then say it." Another is: "The worst books are the best; they compel us to think." Dr. Emmons was a zealous patriot during the Revolution, and afterward an ardent Federalist. On "fast-day," in 1801, he delivered a sermon on Jeremiah, picturing Thomas Jefferson in the guise of that king, so that the portrait was easily recognized. He published about two hundred sermons, besides essays and dissertations. His collected works were published by his son-in-law, Dr. Jacob Ide, with a memoir (6 vols., Boston, 1842). See also "Memorial of Nathaniel Emmons," by Edwards A. Park, D. D. (Andover, 1861).

EMMONS, Samuel Franklin, geologist, b. in Boston, Mass., 29 March, 1841. He was graduated at Harvard in 1861, and then studied at the École des mines, Paris, during 1862-4, and at Heidelberg (Saxony) during 1864-7. In May, 1867, he was appointed assistant geologist under Clarence King on the U. S. geological exploration of the forty-ninth parallel, and in July, 1879, became geologist in charge of the Colorado division of the U. S. geological survey. He has traveled extensively throughout the United States in connection with his work, and in 1870 made a survey of Mount Rainier, the highest and most inaccessible peak in Washington territory. During the autumn of 1872, with Clarence King, he discovered the locality of the supposed diamond-fields in Arizona, and was active in exposing their fraudulent character. He is a member of scientific societies, and an occasional contributor of papers to their transactions. His larger publications are: "Descriptive Geology," in vol. ii. of the "Reports of the Exploration of the River Rattlesnake," by J. W. Powell (Washington, 1877); "Statistics and Technology of the Precious Metals," written in conjunction with George F. Becker (1885); and "Geology and Mining Industries of Leadville, Colorado" (1886).

EMORY, John, M. E. bishop, b. in Queen Anne county, Md., 17 Dec., 1835. He was educated under tutors at Easton and Lancaster, Pa., and in Washington
college, Md. He began to study law in 1805, and
was admitted to the bar in 1808, but his attention
was turned to the pulpit, and he entered the min-
istry of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1810. He
came well known, and his services were much in
demand throughout the middle states. He was
chosen to the general conference of 1818, and to
each of the four following ones, excepting one
until 1832, when he was elected and ordained bishop.
He was sent as a delegate to the British Wesleyan
conference in 1820, and in 1824 was appointed
book agent and editor for his denomination at New
York. His episcopal appointment did not
make him away from the book concern, and during
his management he was successful in paying all its
depts and putting it on a solid and satisfactory
foundation. He was active in promoting the im-
provement of the literature of his church. The
"Methodist Quarterly Review," was founded by
him, and nearly all the original articles in the first
two volumes are from his pen. His services and
experience were made available in the founding of
the University of New York and Wesleyan uni-
versity, and he was one of the principal organizers
of both. In 1826 in a debate, and in 1817, in a pamphlet controversy, he
used literary weapons, not unsuccessfully, with
Bishop White, of Pennsylvania. In the contro-
versy of 1828 he was the chief defender of the
existing church government. He was of a logical
turn of mind, had command of a pure, clear,
and vigorous style. After his election to the episco-
pracy he was largely influential in giving to the
church code known as the Methodist discipline its
present form. He met his death by being thrown
from his carriage. He left several works, includ-
ing "The Divinity of Christ Considered," and
"Defence of Our Fathers," in which he upholds
Wesley's policy.—His son, Robert, educator, b.
in Philadelphia, 29 July, 1814; d. in Baltimore,
Md., 18 May, 1848, was graduated at Columbia in 1842,
and studied law. He was appointed profes-
sor of ancient languages in Dickinson college in
1834, but resigned in 1839, and entered the Balti-
more annual conference of the Methodist Episco-
pal church. In 1842 he was recalled to Dickinson
college and made president pro tempore, and after
the death of Dr. Durbin was elected president, and
holding the office for the rest of his life. Colum-
bia gave him the degree of D. D. in 1846. He
published a "Life of Bishop Emory," with a collection of
his writings (New York, 1841), and "History of the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church"
(1843); and left behind him an unfinished "Analysis
of Butler's Analogy," which was afterward com-
pleted and published by Dr. Crooks (1850).—Bishop
Emory's first cousin, William Hemslcy, soldier,
b. in Queen Anne county, Md., 9 Sept., 1811, was
graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1831, and
appointed lieutenant of artillery and mounted
rangers. He was stationed chiefly at sea-posts in
1831-5, and was in Charleston harbor during the
mutilation trouble in South Carolina. He was
in the Creek nation in 1836-8, was appointed 1st
lieutenant of topographical engineers in the latter
year, and employed successively in the improve-
ments of Delaware river, and on the northeast
boundary survey. He went with Gen. Stephen W.
Kearny to California in 1849, and was on his staff
during the Mexican war, when he was successively
made captain and brevet major. He was on the
Mexican and California border in 1848-53, and
in those years was commissioner and astronomer to
run the boundary between Mexico and the United
States, especially under the Gadsden treaty
of 1853. He was in Kansas in 1854, in Utah in
1858, and remained on border duty till 9 May,
1861, when he resigned. He was reappointed as
lieutenant-colonel of the 6th cavalry on 14 May,
and he took part in the peninsular campaign, being
engaged at Yorktown, Williamsburg, and Han-
over Court-House. He was made major except
sionally at Chipy Creek, 19 Sept., adjutant-
general of volunteers, 17 March, 1862, commanded
a division under Banks in Louisiana in 1863, and, hav-
ing been raised to the command of the 19th corps, was with
the same commander in 1864 in the
Red river expedition, in which he displayed unwonted
bravery and skill, winning distinction especially at Mine Cross Roads,
at Pleasant Hill, and
at Cane River. Later in the same year, at the
head of the 19th corps, he carried a splendid
and successful resistance to Early in the Shenandoah
valley, especially at Cheat Monster, 19 Sept., Fisher's Hill, 22 Sept., and at Cedar Creek in
October. He received the successive brevets of major-
general of volunteers, 23 July, 1864, and brigadier-
general and major-general in the regular army, 13
March, 1865, and on 26 Sept., 1865, was commis-
sioned full major-general of volunteers. After the
war he was successively in command of the Depart-
ment of West Virginia in 1865-6, of the Depart-
ment of Washington in 1869-71, and of the Depart-
ment of the Gulf in 1871-5. He retired in 1876
with the rank of brigadier-general. Gen. Emory
has published "Notes of a Military Reconnaissance in
Missouri and California" (New York, 1848); and
"Report of the United States and Mexican Boundary
Commission" (Washington).—His son, William
Hemslcy, naval officer, was graduated at the
U. S. naval academy in 1865, became master in
1869, and lieutenant in 1870, and in 1884 comman-
ded the "Bear," of the Greeley relief expedition.
EMOTT, James, jurist, b. in Poughkeepsie, N.
Y., 14 March, 1771; d. there, 7 April, 1850. He
did not receive a collegiate education, but the
degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Union in
1800. He studied law, began to practise at Ball-
ston Centre, and soon became a distinguished
member of the bar. He was a commissioner to settle disputes concerning titles to lands in the
military tract of Onondaga county in 1797, and
about 1800 removed to Albany, which he repre-
sented in the legislature of 1804. He was a leader of the Federalist party in congress from 1806 till
1813; a member of the New York assembly from
1814 till 1817, and its speaker in 1814; first judge of the court of common pleas of Dutchess county
from 1817 till 1843, and judge of the improvi-
sed circuit court from 1827 till his resignation,
about 1831. He received the degree of LL. D. from
Columbia in 1833.—His son, James, jurist, b. in
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 23 April, 1823; d. there, 11
Sept., 1854, received his early education in Pough-
keepsie, and at Union was graduated at the head
of his class at Columbia. He then studied law in
Poughkeepsie, was admitted to the bar there, and
at once began active practice in his native place,
soon taking a prominent position in the profession. When Poughkeepsie received its charted, he was elected its first mayor, holding the office from April, 1894, to January, 1895, when he resigned to accept the office of justice of the New York supreme court for the second judicial district. He was appointed presiding judge of his district in 1862, and judge of the court of appeals in 1863, when his term closed. He then resumed the practice of law in Poughkeepsie, but removed to New York city in 1870. He was a vice-president of the Union League club and a warm supporter of the Union League during the civil war, having taken a prominent part in organizing the first regiment sent from Dutchess county. He was one of the founders of the New York bar association, and a member of the committee of seventy, so largely instrumental in the overthrow of the Tweed ring in 1870. From 1862 till his death he was president of the Merchant's bank of Poughkeepsie. Judge Emmott was considered by his associates a man of wide reading and large culture, thorough professional training, sound judgment, and masterly clearness in the exposition of the law. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

EMPÁBAN, Diego de (em-par'-an), Mexican author, b. in Puebla, Mexico, 5 April, 1719; d. in Ravenna, Italy, after 1807. He came of a noble and rich family, studied in the seminary of his native city, and in 1733 was sent to Rome to complete his education in the Jesuit college of the Trinity. He received consecration as priest in 1745, and soon published his first work, "Los escritos de Pipa" (1746), which appeared at the same time in Latin, Spanish, and Italian, and was soon translated into English and French. In this work he attacked Louis XIV., and, on the demand of the French government for his punishment, he was confined in the ecclesiastical prison, where he remained for nearly five years. After his release he published "La orden de los templarios y la de los jesuitas bajo el punto de vista historico; Santiago de Molay Igacio de Loyola" (Bologna, 1751), which attracted a censure from the holy office, and a suspension for a year of his functions as priest. But Emparan was not to be subdued, and soon issued "Los apostoles de salay los apostoles de tuma," containing a panegyric of the company of Jesus and a bitter critice of the princes of the church and their vices (1792). This time he had gone too far, and the clergy of the church ordered him to leave London. Only by the powerful that the pope deposed him from the priesthood and condemned him to perpetual imprisonment in the fortress of San Angelo. His work was publicly burnt by the executioner, but one copy was saved, and exists to-day in the National academy of Mexico. Emparan finally received pardon through the intercession of his mother, and remained for some years in obscurity, but, unable to remain silent for a long time, published the most noteworthy of all his books, "Pitagonicas, Espanidas Americanas," in 1709. This work, which attracted the censure of the holy office, was put on the "Index expurgatorius," and its author interdicted; but he, foreseeing his fate, had escaped to France and hid in Paris for several months, nearly reduced to absolute poverty. In 1761 another book, "Le Diable en ses Societes," was caused to him to be arrested and imprisoned in the Bastile. In 1763, thanks to the influence of Voltaire, he was set at liberty, and acquainted with the principal philosophers and encyclopedists of the 18th century living at the court. He soon became one of the leaders of the philosophic age, and for several years, together with Condorcet, was a contributor to different scientific reviews under the pen-name of "Zoroaster." He received a rich inheritance from his parents in 1790, and, after several years of foreign travel, settled in England in 1793. He removed again to Paris in 1795, and in 1806 made a voyage to Mexico, but iturragaray, at that time viceroy, considering Emparan's presence in New Spain dangerous for the public order, expelled him, without consideration for his advanced age and infirmities. He then went to England, and went to Bologna, and afterward to Ravenna, where he died. Emparan was an accomplished linguist, speaking and writing correctly Greek, Latin, Spanish, French, Italian, and English. His other works include "The Tombs of Mohammed and Christ"; "Voltaire and his System," "Science and Superstition"; and "Religion and Hygiene" (London, 1794-5); and "La Virgen Inglesa," predicting the independence of Mexico (Bologna, 1807).

ENAMBUC, Pierre Vandenroques Diez d', founder of French colonies in the West Indies, b. about 1686; d. in 1757. He belonged to a Normandy family, and became a captain in the French navy, but, wishing to better his fortune, he fitted out a small armed brig, and with about forty sailors sailed from Dieppe in the spring of 1625 for the West Indies. When the voyagers reached the islands he met and vanquished a Spanish ship of thirty-five guns, but was obliged to put into St. Christopher for repairs. Here he found some French settlers, and, after deciding to remain with them, was elected their chief. He subsequently defeated an attempt of the Spaniards to land, captures the peasants on the island, and, eight months after his arrival in St. Christopher, sailed for Europe, taking with him tobacco and mahogany. Cardinal Richelieu authorized D'Enambuc to found French colonies in all the Antilles from 11th to 18th north latitude, appointing him governor-general and lieutenant of the king. On 14 Feb., 1637, D'Enambuc and his second, Duroseus, sailed again for the West Indies, taking with them 600 colonists. D'Enambuc and his followers met with many reverses, through sickness and the attacks of the English, and Duroseus went to England for aid. D'Enambuc returned to St. Christopher six royal ships and six transports, so that the English were defeated, but soon afterward the Spaniards landed in the island and destroyed the French possessions. Just then Duroseus proposed to D'Enambuc to abandon his colony and to found a new colony at Antigua, and, although the latter was opposed to this venture, they sailed away, arriving at St. Martin after a voyage of three weeks. There Duroseus left the expedition and sailed for France, where he was imprisoned in the Bastile for abandoning his chief. After a short sojourn at Antigua, D'Enambuc re-
ENCALADA, Manuel Blanco (en-calah-lah-da), South American soldier, b. in Buenos Ayres, 21 April, 1790; d. in Santiago, Chili, 5 Sept., 1876. He was the son of Blanco Cicera, a Spaniard, who for some time acted as judge of the supreme courts in Peru, La Plata, and Bolivia. Blanco Encalada was sent to Spain in 1803, entered the "Seminario de Nobles" at Madrid, and from there went to the naval academy of the island of Leon. In 1807, when the French blockaded the port of Cadiz, Encalada distinguished himself as second gunner on board the "Fetich." Wishing to return to America, he was sent in 1808, through the influence of his uncle, the Count of Villa Palma, to the port of El Callao as an ensign, which rank he had obtained as a reward for his conduct at Cadiz. In 1811 he began to show revolutionary ideas, and was soon afterward ordered by the Oroya and Cochrane, but returned to Montevideo at the end of two years. Soon afterward he left his post, and, after flying to the woods and overrunning great dangers, swam across the Uruguay river and rode 240 miles to Buenos Ayres, where in 1813 he started for Chile, arriving there in March, at the same time that the landing of Pareja in Talcahuana. Encalada was appointed captain of artillery, and in March, 1814, had been promoted lieutenant-colonel for his services to his party. About that date he was taken prisoner in a court in Peru, La Plata, and Bolivia. Encalada, appointed second to Lord Cochrane, who had begun his Pacific campaign. In 1820 Encalada was appointed major-general of infantry. In August, 1821, after having been a senator, he was tried for bringing charges against the government, but was absolved by O’Higgins. In January, 1822, Encalada served under Bolivar in the expeditions of Guayaquil and El Callao, greatly contributing toward the victory of Ayacucho in December, 1824. In July, 1825, he was appointed general-in-chief of the army of Chili. In July, 1826, Encalada became president of the republic of Chili, but tendered his resignation two months afterward, and up to the civil war of 1827-30 took no active part in public affairs. He was in the Chilian expedition against Peru in 1828, after which he was removed from public affairs for ten years, visiting Europe in 1844-6. In 1847 he was appointed governor of Valparaiso, and contributed greatly to the progress of that city, laying in 1852 the first rail of the railroad between it and Santiago. He was appointed Chilian minister to France in 1854, but returned in 1858 and retired again to private life. In 1865, notwithstanding his age, he protested against the so-called war with Spain. To commemorate his services for his adopted country, the Chilian government had in 1875 a powerful iron-clad of 3,500 tons named "Blanco Encalada," which, together with his sister ship "Chile," took a conspicuous part in the war against Peru and Bolivia in 1879 and 1880.

ENCISO, Martín Fernández de, Spanish cosmographer, b. in Seville about the middle of the 15th century; the same city is not known in what year or in what capacity he went to America, but he had established himself in 1508 in the island of Santo Domingo, where he made a fortune as a lawyer, and had the title of "bailiff y letrado." The government of that part of America along the isthmus of Darien and east of the gulf of Uraba had just been granted to Ojeda, but to get possession of the lands which were granted and to colonize them, money was needed, and he addressed Enciso, who had then the reputation of being rich and adventurous. A bargain was soon made between Ojeda and Enciso, leaving Francisco Pizarro in the new colony. Nearly two months had passed, when Enciso appeared at last in the harbor of Carthagena with a ship loaded with provisions, and having on board twelve mares, several stallions, sows and boars, ammunition, pickets, swords, and other arms, and over 150 men. At Carthagena he was joined by a ship, under the orders of Pizarro, which had left Uraba some fifty days after the departure of Ojeda and was carrying to Santo Domingo the few colonists who had received grants as a desolate. Enciso embarked, and with the aid of Pizarro, he and the other Spaniards found a town and built it, naming it Balboa, after one of the ships which had sailed from Spain. About building a city, when Enciso excited a mutiny by forbidding them to trade with the Indians for gold under pain of death, and was finally deposed by Vásquez de Balboa (see BALBOA) Enciso sailed for Spain (1512), brought the arbitrary conduct of Balboa before the court, and Pedrarias Davila was sent out as governor of Darien (1514), with instructions to do justice between the contestants. Enciso accompanied him as alguacil mayor, and afterward he gained great fortune in disclaiming Balboa to pay him a large sum as an indemnity for the wrongs he had suffered. In 1515 he was sent at the head of an expedition into the province of Guayana, where it was reported there was much gold, and unsuccessfully tried first to persuade and then to force the caciques to submit to the king of Spain. Shortly after this event, he returned to Spain and devoted his time to the arrangement and publication of the materials which he had gathered during his stay in the New World. He published a memoir in favor of the commander, and established the West Indies, which met with much opposition from the Franciscans, and "Suma de geografía que trata de todas las partidas y provincias del mundo; en especial de las Indias y trata largamente de las riquezas y costumbres, 1530 and 1540," "Enciso," says Navarrete, "has embraced in this work all that was then known of the theory and practice of pilotage." He gives a dissertation on the sphere according to the Ptolemaic system, with tables of declination, the method of taking the cardinal points, and its use, and the construction of the mariner's compass with thirty-two rhumb-lines. Enciso was not ignorant of the inaccuracies that resulted from
these projections, and of the difficulty of representing a spherical figure on a plane surface, though he could not find the means of correction. The geographical portion of the work is written with great exactness, and contains the first description of the result of Spanish exploration up to 1519. He fixed the latitudes of the islands discovered, and of several points on the coast of the Caribbees, in Santo Domingo, is marked 30°, and Cape Cruz 33°, and those positions, although incorrect, are less so than those found in Ryusch, Peter Martyr de Anghiari, and others.

ENDICOTT, Charles Mason, author, b. in Danvers, Mass., in 1733; d. in Northampton, Mass., in 1833. He was a descendant in the eighth generation of Gov. John Endicott. His education was received mainly at the Phillips Andover academy and at a school in Salem, Mass. At the age of fifteen he entered the counting-room of his uncle, Samuel Endicott, of Salem, where he remained two or three years, and whence he went by invitation to the counting-room of William Ropes, of Boston. Influenced by a desire to see somewhat of the outside world, he went as supercargo to St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1781, and afterward made a voyage to the east in the same capacity, visiting Calcutta and Sumatra, and returning to Salem in 1818. After this he became captain of a merchantman, and traded for many years, being engaged extensively in the importation of pepper. Later, from 1829 till 1832, he was cashier of the Salem bank, Salem, Mass. He was a frequent contributor to the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," and to the Boston "Gazette," under the pen-name of "Junius Americanus." Some of his papers are to be found in the "Collections of the Salem Institute." He wrote a "Life of John Endicott" (privately printed, 1847); "The Persian Poet: A Tragedy;" "Essay on the Rights and Duties of Nations;" and "Three Orations."

ENDICOTT, John, colonial governor of Massachusetts, b. in England, in 1589; d. in Boston, Mass., 13th June, 1663. He was one of the six patentees of the Dorchester company, which succeeded, by purchase in 1627, to the property and all the rights and privileges that had formerly belonged to the Plymouth company. Among those who, almost immediately after the purchase, secured proprietary rights in the company, and who became respectively governors and deputy-governors of the company in London, were Matilda Cradockland, Roger Ludlow. Being related to both of these by marriage, Endicott was sent out with full powers to take charge of the plantation at Naumkeag (afterward Salem), where he arrived in September, 1628, accompanied by his family and numerous colonists. He continued to reside as chief of authority till April, 1630, when, the charter and company having been transferred to New England, John Winthrop arrived and took charge. In 1634, when member of the court of assistants, inflamed, it is said, by the fiery eloquence of Roger Williams, he publicly cut out the red cross of St. George from the king's colors, which hung before the governor's gate, for the reason, as he said, that the cross savored of popery. Endicott was reprimanded, removed from his office, and disqualified to hold any other for the space of twelve years. Only before it became manifest that he was not without sympathizers. Some of the militia refused to march under a flag that displayed what they regarded as an idolatrous figure; and, after no little controversy, the military commissioners agreed that, while the cross should be retained, no forts or ships, it should be omitted from the colors of the militia. In 1636, Endicott, in conjunction with Capt. John Underhill, conducted a sanguinary but ineffectual expedition against the Block island and Pequot Indians. His harsh measures on this occasion were instrumental in bringing on the Pequot war. He was deputy-governor in 1641-4, in 1650, and in 1654, and governor in 1644, 1649, and from 1650 till 1655, with the exception of 1654. In addition to these honors, he was made a major-general, and afterward the highest military office in the colony, and in 1655 president of the colonial commissioners. Endicott was a fair specimen of the men who made New England. It was characteristic of the man that, to meet the monetary requirements of the time, he established a mint which, contrary to law, continued to coin money for a period of thirty years. With all his many excellences, however, he had his faults. Of strong convictions, and of great decision of character, he was impatient of any resistance to his authority, and hasty of temper. On one occasion, in the early part of his career, he so far forgot himself as to strike a man, for which offence he was fined forty shillings. He was a Puritan of the Puritans, and would allow no divergence from what he conceived to be the straight line of orthodoxy. He had a taste for economy in the way he had for popery, as some of the pretensions of the Priscian party of the clergy found to their cost. His hand fell heavily upon the unfortunate Quakers, of whom, under his administration, four were executed at Boston for so-called disobedience of the laws. But he aimed for good, and he sought, as a Whig, to make the highest welfare of the colony. He had been sent out, in the first instance, because he was believed to be a "fit instrument to begin the wilderness work." "A man of dauntless courage," says Bancroft, "and that cheerfulness which accompanies courage: benevolent, though austere; firm, though choleric; of a rugged nature, which his stern principles of non-conformity had not served to mellow."

ENDICOTT, William Crowninshield, secretary of war, b. in Salem, Mass., 19th Nov., 1827. He is a direct descendant of Gov. John Endicott, and is a grandson of Jacob Crowninshield, noticed elsewhere. He was graduated at Harvard in 1847, and, after studying in the law-school and with Nathaniel J. Lord, was admitted to the bar in 1850. He was elected a member of the Salem common council in 1853, and five years later a lawyer's selectman. He retired from this office in 1864, and resumed practice, but in 1873 he was appointed by Gov. William B. Washburn to the bench of the supreme court of Massachusetts. This office he held for ten years, when he resigned on account of ill health. He was originally a Whig, but the Democrats when the Whig party was broken up, and in November, 1884, was the unsuccessful candidate for governor of Massachusetts. In 1885 he became secretary of war.
ENDRESS

Christian, clergyman, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 12 March, 1775; d. in Lancaster, Pa., 30 Sept., 1827. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1790, and began to study theology. He was ordained to the ministry at Easton, Pa., was ordained at Reading in 1802, and afterward held pastorates at various places in Pennsylvania. In 1812 he was induced to come to the United States, and in September, 1822, sailed from Bremen for Baltimore. He settled in St. Clair county, near Belleville, Ill., but three years later removed to St. Louis, where he soon became prominent. His death of Henry E. Michelenberg in 1815, he was chosen to succeed him as pastor of the Lutheran congregation in Lancaster. Here he conducted services in English, and in consequence the Germans withdrew from his congregation. The University of Pennsylvania gave him the degree of D. D. in 1819. Dr. Endress was a contributor to the "Lutheran Intelligencer, and after his death several of his sermons were published in the "Lutheran Preacher." He published, in the German language, "The Kingdom of Christ not Subject to the Power of this World," in 1791, and left in manuscript a "Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans."  

ENGELHARD, Joseph Adolphus, soldier, b. in Monticello, Miss., 27 Sept., 1832; d. in Raleigh, N. C., 1879. After leaving schools in Mississippi and New Albany, Ind., he was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1854. He studied law at Harvard, and subsequently at Chapel Hill, and was licensed to practise in the county courts in 1856. He then removed to Tarboro, where he remained until the beginning of the war. He entered the Confederate army as captain and quartermaster of the 3d regiment in May, 1861, and in April, 1862, was promoted to be major and quartermaster of Branch's brigade. In December of that year he was transferred to Gen. Pendleton's brigade as its adjutant-general, and served in this capacity till Lee's surrender. He became the editor of the Wilmington "Journal" in 1865, and was afterward elected secretary of state, which office he held till his death.

ENGELHARDT, Francis Ernest, chemist, b. in Germany, 11 March, 1832, 23 June, 1883. He was educated at the gymnasium in Duderstadt and Hildesheim, and in the University of Göttingen. In 1856 he became assistant to Prof. Frederick Wöhler in the chemical laboratories in Göttingen, where he remained until he came to the United States in 1857. He was assistant in chemistry to Prof. William S. Clark at Amherst in 1857-8, and to Prof. Charles A. Joy at Columbia in 1860. From 1861 till 1866 he was professor of chemistry in the College of St. Francis Xavier in New York city, and from 1869 till 1886 chemist to the Onondaga salt reservation and the salt companies of Onondaga. In 1886 he became chemist to the Genesee salt company, and is one of the experts for the State board of health, having special charge of the examination of all wines, beers, and liquors. In 1864 he received the degree of Ph.D. from St. Francis Xavier. His contributions to chemical literature have been large, but are mostly in the form of technical reports bearing on his special work.

ENGELMANN, George, botanist, b. in Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, 2 Feb., 1809; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 11 Feb., 1884. His uncle, Theodor, a German pioneer of Illinois, was one of the early American viticulturists. He received his early education at the gymnasium in Frankfurt, and studied the sciences in the University of Heidelberg, where he met Karl Schimper and Alexander Braun. Later he was connected with the University of Berlin, and received in 1831 the degree of M. D. from the University of Wurzburg. In 1832 he went to Paris, where he again became associated with Braun, and also with Louis Agassiz. Meanwhile he was induced to come to the United States, and in September, 1832, sailed from Bremen for Baltimore. He settled in St. Clair county, near Belleville, Ill., but three years later removed to St. Louis, where he soon became prominent. His death of Henry E. Michelenberg in 1815, he was chosen to succeed him as pastor of the Lutheran congregation in Lancaster. Here he conducted services in English, and in consequence the Germans withdrew from his congregation. The University of Pennsylvania gave him the degree of D. D. in 1819. Dr. Endress was a contributor to the "Lutheran Intelligencer, and after his death several of his sermons were published in the "Lutheran Preacher." He published, in the German language, "The Kingdom of Christ not Subject to the Power of this World," in 1791, and left in manuscript a "Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans."
tice in diseases of women. Toward this end he founded the St. Louis school of midwives, the St. Louis lying-in hospital, and the St. Louis polyclinic and graduated medical college, to which he was elected president in 1866, and also the St. Louis medical-chirurgical society. Dr. Engelmann has been active in archeology, having opened mounds and collected specimens in southern Missouri. He has a valuable museum of the material which he has gathered, and has exchanged specimens with museums in Berlin and Vienna, and with the Peabody in Cambridge, Mass., the Natural history in New York, and the National museum in Washington, D.C. Dr. Engelmann is the author of numerous papers contributed to medical journals in his specialty, some of which have been translated into French and German.

**ENGLAND, John, R. C.** bishop, b. in Cork, Ireland, 23 Sept., 1786; d. in Charleston, S. C., 11 April, 1842. He was educated in the schools of Carlow county, and was then entered the theological college of Carlow. Here his progress in his studies was so brilliant that after his second year he was selected to deliver public lectures on religious subjects. He also devoted much of the time given him for recreation to the instruction of the poor. He was ordained to the holy order in 1814 after a long illness of ten years. He also founded an asylum for unprotected females which afterward suggested the plan of the Presentation convent, and established free schools for the education of poor boys. In 1808 he was recalled by his bishop and appointed president of the theological seminary at Cork. He took a leading part in the agitation for Catholic emancipation, and, with the view of helping the cause of religious liberty, founded the "Chronicle," which he continued to edit till his departure from Ireland. When the see of Charleston, embracing the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, was founded, Dr. England was nominated its first bishop. As he had determined to become an American citizen, he refused to take the oath of allegiance exacted from Irish bishops on their consecration. He came to the United States in 1819, and arrived in Charleston the same year. Bishop England had many obstacles to contend with. There were only two priests and two churches in the three states under his jurisdiction, and his flock was made up chiefly of poor Irish emigrants and refugees from Santo Domingo. In order to provide priests for his diocese he opened a classical school in Charleston, and the success that attended his efforts in this respect enabled him to support several of his ecclesiastical students. Not only did he succeed in training a body of educated men to conduct the instruction of his church, but he largely contributed to the revival of classical learning in South Carolina. Several schools were reopened, and the College of Charleston, which had suspended for some time, resumed its studies. He infused new life into the Philosophical literary association of Charleston, as well as into the Philosophical society of Pennsylvania. He did much to suppress dueling, not by intemperate denunciations, but by forming the most influential gentlemen of the state into an anti-duelling association. His address in reprobation of the practice before this body is considered a masterpiece of sound and temperate reasoning. In 1832 he was elected to Congress to preach in the hall of representatives at Washington, and was the first Catholic clergyman on whom this honor was conferred. To explain and defend the doctrines of his church he established the "United States Catholic Review," which was published in Charleston. It was through the columns of this periodical that most of Bishop England's writings found their way to the public. His influence was felt in every part of the Catholic church in this country, and his influence at Rome was decisive in all ecclesiastical affairs connected with the Catholics of the United States. His courses of lectures, which he delivered in all the great cities of the Union, were attended by citizens of every creed. Nothing, however, endeared him to the people of Charleston so much as his heroism during the frequent visitations of the yellow fever, when he continued at his post night and day. In 1834 he visited Ireland and obtained the services of three nuns of the Ursuline order, by whose aid he established the Ursuline schools of Charleston. He also founded orphan asylums, boarding-schools, and free schools, which he placed under the charge of Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy. He conceived the plan of assembling the prelates in council for mutual aid, and has been styled "the author of our provincial councils." He visited Europe four times in the interests of his diocese, but in 1840 he entered the theological college of Carlow. Here his progress in his studies was so brilliant that after his second year he was selected to deliver public lectures on religious subjects. He also devoted much of the time given him for recreation to the instruction of the poor. He was ordained to the holy order in 1814 after a long illness of ten years. 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His address in reprobation of the practice before this body is considered a masterpiece of sound and temperate reasoning. In 1832 he was elected to Congress to preach in the hall of representatives at

**ENGLISH, Richard, British soldier.** b. about 1750; d. 7 Nov., 1812. He was a resident of Clifford, County Clare, Ireland, served with distinction in the American campaigns from 1775 till 1781, and was at one time commandant of Detroit. He was efficient in aiding the colonization of the extreme west, and consequently was made a colonel. His son, Sir Richard, b. in Detroit, Mich., in 1798; d. 19 Jan., 1883, joined the British army, and in recognition of his services in the Crimean war was made a lieutenant-general in 1855.

**ENGLISH, Frederick, naval officer.** b. in Delaware county, Pa., in 1790; d. in Philadephia, 12 Feb., 1866. He entered the navy as a midshipman on 30 Nov., 1814, and became lieutenant on 13 Jan., 1825. During the Mexican war he commanded the "Princeton" and served in the blockading squadron. He was promoted to captain in 1855, and at the beginning of the war with China to bring home the "Hartford." He was then assigned to the command of the Philadelphia navy-yard, and subsequently became governor of the naval asylum in that city. He was promoted to rear-admiral on the retired list, 25 July, 1866.

**ENGLISH, Henry.** b. in Philadelphia, 17 Nov., 1737. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1758, and studied theology with Dr. Samuel B. Wylie, receiving his license to preach in 1781. After spending some time in missionary labors in Wyoming, he was invited to New York in 1782, and was ordained pastor of the 7th Presbyterian
church. He resigned in 1834 on account of impaired health, and was editor of the "Presbyterian" for a time. He was chosen president of the old-school party. In 1838 he was appointed editor of the books and tracts issued by the Presbyterian board of publication, and held this office till 1866, when he was chosen to be president of the board. Ball's tracts were prepared in connection with the board of publication, and are chiefly devotional. Among them are "Records of the Presbyterian Church" (Philadelphia, 1840); "English Martyrology" (1845); "Sick-Room Devotion" (1845); "Bible Dictionary" (1850); "Sailor's Companion" (1857); and "Soldier's Pocket-Book," of which 300,000 copies were circulated, principally in the army, during the civil war (1861).

**ENGLISH, Earl**, naval officer, b. in Crosswicks, Burlington co., N. J., 18 Feb., 1824. He was educated in Trenton, N. J., and entered the naval service 25 Feb., 1840. He was commissioned lieutenant of the U. S. frigate "Constellation" around the world, returning after an absence of four years, then being ordered to the naval academy in Annapolis, where he graduated in 1846. He joined the U. S. frigate "Independence," and was actively employed on the Mexican coast, principally in cutting the cable which was then at the capture of Mazatlán, Mexico, in November, 1847, and remained there till the close of the Mexican war. In 1852 he was attached to the U. S. brig "Dolphin," which was engaged in "deep-sea soundings" across the Atlantic ocean from Newfoundland. He was appointed master, 1 March, 1855, and lieutenant on 14 Sept. In 1857 he cruised in the East Indies, and took part in the engagement with the barrier forts, seven miles below Canton, China, in which he was wounded. He was made master-commander on 1 July, 1862, and served throughout the civil war, being employed principally in the Gulf of Mexico and the sounds of North Carolina, and commanding at different periods the "Somerset," "Sagamore," and "Wyalusing." In 1866 he was appointed commander, and after the war served four years on the East India station. He was then employed in Japanese waters during the struggle that resulted in the overthrow of the Tycoon. When the latter was defeated at Osaka, 18 Feb., 1868, he received him on board the "Iroquois," which was then anchored in the Osaka river. He was credited a capture, 28 Sept., 1871, commodore, 25 March, 1890, and rear-admiral, 4 Sept., 1884, at which time he resigned the office of chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting, which he had held for six years. He then took command of the European station, and was retired, 18 Feb., 1896.

**ENGLISH, George Bethune**, adventurer, b. in Cambridge, Mass., 7 March, 1877; d. in Washington, D. C., 20 Sept., 1828. He was graduated at Harvard in 1807, and then studied law, but neglected his practice and turned his attention to theology. While studying Hebrew in Cambridge he began to doubt the truth of the Christian religion, which he attacked in a book entitled "The Grounds of Christianity Examined" (Boston, 1813). This was answered by Edward Everett in 1814, and in 1820 he wrote "Five Truths Stones out of the Brook." Subsequently he edited a paper for a time, and then sailed to the Mediterranean as a lieutenant of U. S. marines. On his arrival in Egypt he resigned his commission and joined Ismail Pacha in an expedition against Sennaar in 1843, winning distinction as an officer of artillery. As an experiment, he revived the ancient scythe-armed war-chariot, which was destroyed by being driven against a stone wall in Cairo, and he also employed camels for dragging cannon. He next became an agent of the U. S. government for the slave trade, but in 1857 he returned to the United States and went to Washington, where he remained until his death. His friend, Samuel L. Knapp, has composed an ingenious epitaph recounting the incidents of his life. His genius was versatile, and he possessed remarkable facility for the study of languages. Besides the works mentioned above, he published replies to William E. Channing's two sermons on infidelity (1813), and a "Narrative of the Expedition to Dongola and Sennar" (London, 1822; Boston, 1823).

**ENGLISH, Edward**, statesman, b. in New Haven, Conn., 13 March, 1812. He received a common-school education, and served an apprenticeship in a carpenter's shop. Here his energy and capacity were such that before he had attained his majority he was made master builder. He then engaged in the lumber trade and subsequently in real estate, banking, and manufacturing enterprises, and became one of the richest men in Connecticut. In 1848 he was a member of the New Haven common council, and elected a member of the state general assembly in 1853, and elected to the senate in 1856. He was then chosen as a War-Democrat, and served from 1861 till 1865, voting with the Republicans for the abolition of slavery. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia national union convention in 1866, and was governor of Connecticut in 1867-70. He then traveled extensively in Europe and the United States. In 1875 he was elected U. S. senator to fill a vacancy, and served till the following spring. He is president of the New Haven savings bank, and a manager of Adams express co.

**ENGLISH, Thomas Dunn**, author, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 20 June, 1816. His ancestors were Quakers, who settled in Mount Pleasant, N. J., in 1684. The name was originally Angelos, which has been corrupted to the present form. He was educated chiefly in private academies and at the Friends' boys' school in Philadelphia, N. J. When only seventeen years of age he wrote for the Philadelphia press. He graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1839, but after a short practice he studied law in Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He was elected a fellow of New College in 1844, and in the following year began the publication of a literary magazine, "The Aristidean," of which only a single volume was issued. In 1848 he edited a humorous periodical entitled "John Donkey," and in the same year he wrote a work on the French Revolution of that period, in conjunction with G. G. Foster. He removed to Virginia in 1852, where he remained five years, after which he wrote in New York the "Logan Grazier" and other poems descriptive of life and character in that region. In 1860 he settled in New Jersey, where he has since practiced medicine. He has been actively engaged in politics, and served in the New Jersey legislature in 1863-4. William and Mary gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1876. He is the author of several novels, mostly pseudonymous, and of more than twenty dramas, of which "The Morlocks" is the only one printed. He wrote "Ben Bolt," a popular song, which first appeared in the New York "Mirror" in 1843, and the "Gallows-Goers," a rough but vigorous poem, which had an immense circulation during the agitation of the question of capital punishment. His publications include "Walter Wolfe" (Philadelphia, 1842); "MDCXXXIV. or, the Power of the S. F.," a political satire (New York, 1845); "Poems" (New
York, 1855; edition suppressed); "Ambrose Feict, or the Peer and the Painter" (1869); "American Ballads" (1883); and "Book of Battle Lyrics" and "The Senator's Son" (1884). He has also written numerous pamphlets, and has contributed lyrics and essays to various periodicals.

ENGLISH, William Hayden, lawyer, b. in Lexington, Scott co., Ind., 27 Aug., 1822. His father, Elisha G. English, one of the pioneers of Indiana, was in close contact with public trusts during a period of forty years. William was educated in the common schools and at Hanover college, studied law, and was admitted to practice in the U. S. supreme court before he was twenty-three years of age. He served as deputy clerk of his native county, and as postmaster of Lexington, before reaching his majority. In 1843-4 he was a principal clerk in the Indiana house of representatives. He was principal secretary of the State convention of 1850, which framed the constitution of Indiana, and was a member and speaker of the first house of representatives after its adoption in 1851. He was a clerk in the U. S. treasury department during Polk's administration, and held a clerkship in the U. S. senate about 1850. He was elected to congress in 1852 as a Democrat, and served from 1853 till 1857, when he resigned and engaged in business in his home county. In 1856 Mr. English was unanimously nominated for vice-president, on the ticket with Gen. Hancock, by the Democratic national convention. He is president of the Indiana historical society, and author of an historical and biographical work on the constitution and law-makers of that state (Indianapolis, 1887).

ENNEKING, John Joseph, artist, b. in Minster, Auglaize co., Ohio, 4 Oct., 1841. He was educated at Mount St. Mary's, Cincinnati, Ohio, and studied art in Europe in 1873-6, most of the time in the art-schools of Munich and Paris. He was a pupil of Bonnats and D'Aubigny. After his return to this country he opened a studio in Boston, and his works are frequently shown in the exhibitions of the Boston art club. For several years he has made a specialty of New England landscapes in November and winter twilights. He has also been successful as a painter of children's portraits. Among his works are "The Drove," cattle crossing a brook on a November morning (1878); a large "November Twilight" (1880); "Winter Twilight" (1882); "Summer Twilight" (1883); "Cloudy Day in Summer" (1884); "The Coming Storm," "Indian Summer," and another "November Twilight" (1885). The most successful of his figure-paintings are "Spring-time" and "Old Lady darning Stockings."

ENOS, Roger, soldier, b. in Simsbury, Conn., in 1729; d. in Colchester, Vt., 6 Oct., 1808. He was in the colonial service during the French war in 1758, became ensign in March, 1760, lieutenant in regiment and captain-lieutenant in 1761, 1st lieutenant in 1765, and captain in Israel Putnam's regiment in 1764.

ENRÍQUEZ DE ALMansa, Martín (en-re'-kayth), viceroy of New Spain, b. in Alcañices, Spain, about 1525; d. in Lima, Peru, 15 March, 1563. He took possession of the government, 9 Nov., 1562, and, on his arrival at Vera Cruz, attacked and deposed Sir John Hawkins in the bay of San Juan de Ulúa. In 1570 he sent an expedition against the Indians, established in their territory the presidios of Ojo de背后 and Pueblos, and founded the towns of Colima and Tlapozamica in the province of Nueva Galicia. During his government great activity was displayed in the foundation of towns, convents, and colleges. He established the independence in 1571, a year before the arrival of the Jesuits, and in 1573 began to build the cathedral of Mexico. He established the exact duties in the latter year, and abolished the forest service of the natives in the mines. When,
in 1576, the plague of Matlahuatzin broke out, in which two million natives perished. Enríquez showed them great kindness, and excused them from all taxes. He was promoted viceroy of Peru on 4 Oct., 1580, and arrived in Lima in 1581. He founded the College of San Martin, 11 Aug., 1582, giving them the direction to the Jesuits, and, up to the abolition of that order in 1767, this college was one of the most picturesque in the New World. Enríquez authorized the conversion of the third concilium of Lima on 15 Aug., sent assistance to the city of Arequipa, which had suffered greatly from an earthquake, gave orders for the cleaning of the streets and markets of Lima, organized the mail service to the interior, and initiated numerous other improvements. Enríquez died suddenly, while in office, and his remains were buried in the convent of San Francisco of Lima. He is the author of "Ordenanzas de Mesta para la Nueva España" (1574) and "Instrucciones sobre las cosas y gobierno de Nueva España," both of which are preserved in manuscript in Mexico.

ENRIQUEZ DE RIVERA, Pedro, viceroy of Mexico, b. in Seville, Spain, about 1610; d. in the convent of Nuestra Señora del Risco, Avila, Spain, 8 April, 1684. He belonged to the family of the Duke of Alcalá, a distinguished Spanish nobleman. He entered the religious order of Saint Agustin, and graduated as doctor of theology, which science he taught afterward in the convents of Burgos, Valladolid, and Alcalá. He was appointed bishop of Guatemala by Philip IV, in 1657, and in 1667 was assigned to the bishopric of Michoacán, Mexico, but before he could reach his new see he received notice of his promotion to the archbishopric of Mexico, where he arrived 27 June, 1668. In 1673 Pedro Nuño Colon, Duke of Veragua, then an old man, came to New Spain as viceroy, but died six days after his arrival. Then some sealed instructions, which had been deposited in the inquisition, were opened, and it was found that they appointed Payo Enriquez deputy viceroy. His government was remarkable for its liberality and justice. He ordered many repairs of public buildings and other improvements, built the causeway between Mexico and Guadalajara, and took energetic measures for the defence of the coasts during the disturbances in Yucatán by English corsairs. In 1681, after resigning both the office of archbishop and that of viceroy, he returned to Spain, and, declining the bishopric of Cuernavaca, retired to the convent, where he died. When the news of his death arrived at Mexico, the bishops,abbots, and priests who were present signed a petition that the Duke of Veragua be appointed viceroy, which was, however, denied by the Holy See on account of his advanced age. Enríquez was a man of great benevolence and generosity, and became popular in all the provinces he visited.

ERAUZO, Catalina de (a-row-tho), also called Erasno and Eraso, Spanish adventurer, b. in San Sebastian de Guipuzcoa, province of Biscay, Spain, 10 Feb., 1585; d. in Cuixtla, near Orizaba, Mexico, in 1650. She was the daughter of Capt. Miguel de Erauzo. At the age of four years she was placed in a Dominican convent; but on 18 March, 1600, she scaled the wall and escaped to the woods, where, subsisting on herbs and roots, she remained three days, during which time she discovered her hair was of such length that she was not discovered by her hair. Proceeding in male attire to Vitoria, she found employment as an amanuensis. Subsequently she was a page, and then, under an assumed name, visited her native place and, hearing of her conduct, her uncle, who did not recognize her. She sailed in the fleet commanded by Gen. Luis Fernandez de Cordova, which reached Punta de Araya, near Cuixtla, and there destroyed a
small Dutch squadron. Next she went to Panama, and thence to Saffa, and there took charge of a shop, managing it to the entire satisfaction of her employer. On one occasion, while at the theatre, Catalina saw a man named Reyes, who threatened to disfigure her face, and on the following day went to the shop with the purpose of provoking her. When he left her she got a knife, made it into a sort of saw, and, gripping it on her sword, went in search of Reyes. She found him and disfigured him, and left him bleeding on the street, and crying, "This is the face that is to be disfigured," tore his face with the rude weapon. A friend of Reyes then attacked her, but she wounded him dangerously, and then took refuge in a church. Her employer, who entertained feelings of friendship for the sister-in-law of the wounded Reyes, thought matters would be brought to a satisfactory termination by a marriage between her and his clerk. Catalina gave her employer to understand that nothing could induce her to marry. She then went to Trujillo to take charge of another shop, but Reyes, who wounded her, tried, owned and attacked her, but Catalina defended herself against all three, and killed one of them. Ordoño, the chief magistrate, was taking her to prison, when, passing by a church, she allowed her to take refuge in it. He was after that sentenced to prison, and sent to speak to her in the Basque dialect. She next went to Lima, and after some months enlisted as a soldier, under the assumed name of Alonso Diaz Ramirez de Guzman, in the expedition that was to be sent to Chili. The company was commanded by Capt. Gonzalez Rodriguez, who was directed part of the forces sent to Concepcion under the command of Sarabia, but made the campaign under the command of Gov. Ribera, whose secretary was Capt. Miguel de Erau- zo, whom she knew to be her brother, but he did not recognize her. But he found that Ramirez de Guzman frequented a certain gambling saloon, and caused her transfer to Paica (Arauco), where she remained three years in service. She accompanied the expedition to Valdivia, where, in a severe engagement, she with two soldiers rushed in among the Indians, and both soldiers perished in the fight, but Catalina was wounded in one arm and one leg. She was transferred to the casique, after receiving three wounds from arrows and one from a lance. For this exploit she was appointed ensign, and served as such in the company of Alonso Moreno, in the battle of Puren, and when her captain fell she took his place and led the company bravely. Afterward Catalina took part in other engagements, and was wounded many times by arrows. She fought with the famous casique Quispehuncha, unhorsed him, and then had him hanged on a tree. When Catalina was at Nacimiento she obtained a six-months' leave of absence, to return to Concepcion, and while there was insulted in a gambling-saloon by an officer, whom she wounded in the breast, and took refuge in a church. The governor had the church surrounded for six months, and by this time the fury of the people had abated. Catalina was left, accompanied by the ensign Don Juan Silva, who had asked her to be his second in a duel with Don Francisco Rojas. Silva being wounded and Rojas killed, Catalina fought with the second of the latter while the moon was obscured by a cloud, so that she did not see the face of her opponent. The cloud passed away and Catalina looked upon the face of her brother, whom she had killed. She then set out on a journey to Tucuman (in the Argentine province). Some idea may be formed of her hardships and sufferings on that perilous journey from the fact (as she herself relates) that for the first time in her life she shed tears. When she saw two deserters and two Indians who accompanied her perish of hunger and cold, her heart failed her for a moment, but she killed a horse, and, subsisting, arrived at Tucuman. After travelling a long time, she came to a farm, whose owner, a widow, treated her with the greatest kindness, and wanted Catalina to marry her daughter. She went to Tucuman, as if for the purpose of celebrating the marriage, but fled, and directed her steps towards Potosi, accompanied by a soldier. On the way they were attacked by a gang of robbers, two of whom they killed. She reached Potosi, and was for a short time valet to Gov. Argujo, but soon joined the command of the corregidor of Potosi, who was raising troops to put down an insurrection headed by Yanez, and took part in a severe engagement. She was made aide-de-camp to Gen. Alba, and accompanied him on an expedition against the Mojos Indians. After this she went to Charcas, where she was employed by a merchant, whose business prospered rapidly under her able management, but she had a dispute at the gaming-table, and fought a duel with the cousin of the bishop, killing her adversary. In Pomabamba (Bolivia), Catalina had another duel, in which she killed her adversary, and was thrown into prison, and sentenced to speak to her confession, but was sentenced to die, refused to receive the consolations of the church, and ascended the scaffold. But an order arrived from President Don Diego de Portugal to suspend the execution and send the culprit to Chucuissas, as it had been proved that the allegations of the woman were false. Catalina went to Cochabamba. A nun named Uloa induced the president of Charcas to commission Catalina to conduct the trial of Francisco Escobar, who had treacherously killed two Indians. The result of the trial was that she condemned him to be hanged, and it was sentenced to be carried into execution. Catalina next went to La Paz, where the servant of the corregidor enraged her by throwing his hat in her face. Catalina stabbed him with her dagger, and he fell, mortally wounded. She was imprisoned, sentenced to the galleys, and finally allowed to prepare for death, but finally escaped. When the viceroy, Marquis de Montesclaros, was preparing a fleet to attack the naval forces of the Dutch in the Pacific, under the command of George Spilberg, Catalina joined the fleet, and embarked in the "Almirante," which, stranded off Callite, was completely destroyed in the conflict. Catalina was one of the few persons that were saved, and fell into the hands of the Dutch, but were set free at Payta. She went to Lima, and, after a stay of seven months, proceeded to Cusco. Here she was a great favorite with the ladies. On one occasion, in a gambling-saloon, she met a Spaniard commonly known as the "Cid." He was repulsive and quarrelsome, but courageous. The "Cid" took his seat beside her. Twice he took from the table the money she had won; but on his next attack, she pinned his hand to the table with her porriand. The "Cid," with two of his friends, attacked her; she, battling with all three, made way to the street, where two Basque friends came to her aid. The "Cid," wounded Catalina in the back and in the left side, and she felt, for a moment, as if she were about to die. From loss of blood, she believed herself to be dying, and longed to reveal her sex. Rousing herself, she saw the "Cid" standing opposite the church at whose door she lay. The dying woman rose, staggered toward the "Cid," and thrust her sword through his body, killing him on the instant. The corregi-
door arrived, and, seeing her dangerous wound, ordered her to confess. She revealed the secret of her sex to the priest, and was taken to the house of the treasurer's widow. After many more adventures, mostly personal encounters, she met Bishop Agustin de Carvajal, to whom she related the story of her life, telling him she was willing to submit to examination by a committee of matrons, adding that she had promised her father that it was proved by the declarations of the matrons that she had spoken the truth. Catalina lived in a convent in 1620–2, then travelled to New Granada, and sailed for Spain, arriving in Cadiz, 1 Dec. 1624. Her fame had preceded her, and crowds thronged the streets with cries of "Long live to valor," "Long live the ensign-nun!" In Madrid she presented an account of her services to King Philip IV, who granted her a pension for life of 800 crowns. Catalina set out for Barcelona, but before arriving there was robbed. From Barcelona she went to Genoa, and thence to Rome, where the pope, Urban VIII, granted her an audience, and, having heard the narrative of her adventures, gave her absolution for all the crimes she might have committed, with permission to dress in male attire for the rest of her life. She next went to Naples, and thence to Genoa, in which city she was in 1632, when she embarked again for Havana, and thence for Mexico, as ensign in the fleet commanded by Capt. de Echaroacet. In Mexico she made a long campaign, and, as usual, distinguished herself by her bravery in battle, and after some years retired from the service. She married a rich merchant and began trade between the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz. A certain rich merchant commissioned her to take a young lady from Jalapa. Catalina, enchanted with the beauty of the young lady, grew very fond of her; but when she reached Mexico a nobleman became enamored of the girl, and, although Catalina offered to place $5,000 at interest in her name, and give her half her pension, if she would become a nun, the young lady married the nobleman. Unable to endure the absence of her beloved friend, Catalina went to the house of the latter, where she was well received; but as she repeated her visits too often, the lady, jealous of her reputation, persuaded her husband to forbid Catalina the house. At this the latter almost lost her reason, and challenged the husband, who declined to appear on the same terms. A short time afterward the husband was defending himself against three men who had attacked him, when Catalina took up his defence and vanquished them. In 1650, on her way to Vera Cruz, she fell ill at Oaxaca, and in a few days expired, and was buried at Orizaba. Archbishop Palfox, of Mexico, caused an eulogistic epitaph to be inscribed on her tomb in 1651. The memorial presented by her to King Philip IV is referred to on page 135 of the book published by Don Joaquin Maria Ferrer, and was accompanied by a certification of Don Luis de Cespedes, governor of Paraguay, of Don Francisco Perez de Navarrete, of Don Juan Cortes de Monroy, governor of Vera Cruz, and of General Don Juan Riquel de Leon. The king and the pope called her Ensien Doña Catalina Erazno. Don Pedro de la Vega, in a work on his voyages (1630), says that she was buried in Rome, and that in that city Francesco Cencicco executed a portrait of her. The history of her life, written by herself, was published in Mexico in 1653. 'The Rev. Nicholas Renteria in 1693 gave a succinct account of her life. The poet Juan de Montalvo wrote a drama entitled "La Monja Al LFrez" ('The Ensign Nun'), which was represented in Lima and in Seville at the beginning of the present century. Don Candido M. Trigueros wrote a poem on Doña Catalina Erazno (Seville, 1784). Gil Gonzales Davila, in his life of Philip III, gives a succinct account of Doña Catalina. He mentions that he met her at an inn in the dress of a soldier, and that he saw her wounds, and the documents that proved her services. Joaquin M. Ferrer published her history (Paris, 1829). In 1839 D'Andres made a full-length portrait of her from the following description: "She is tall, for a woman; her eyes are large, black, and brilliant; her lips red and full; her nose rather short, the nostrils dilated; her neck is short; her figure, neither good nor bad; her hair short, and anointed with pomade, according to the fashion. Her gait is light and elegant; her manners natural; her hands alone are feminine, but rather in gestures than in form. There is a bright brown down on the upper lip."

ERBEN, Peter, organist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1771; d. in New York city in 1868. After the death of his father, who was one of the early German settlers in Pennsylvania, he removed to New York, where he became an organ-builder, and was also organist in Trinity parish from 1807 till 1836. His son, Henry, b. in New York city in 1801; d. there about 1850. He was the third son of Portus Garcia, lord of Torre de Ercilla, and Leonor de Zuniga, a noble lady in the service of Empress Isabella, wife of Charles V. In early youth he was a page to the Prince of Asturias, afterward Philip II., and in 1564 accompanied Philip to England on the occasion of the latter's marriage to Queen Mary. While he was in London news was received of the rebellion of the Araucanians, a brave nation of Chile, and Ercilla at once joined the expedition against them under Alderete. He highly distinguished himself in the campaign that followed, taking part in seven battles and many other fierce encounters. He afterward accompanied Hurtado de Mendoza to the conquest of Chiloé, near the straits of Magellan, and with ten followers, on 28 Feb., 1568, penetrated inland to a point that had been reached by no other Europeans, leaving a statement of that fact in verse, cut in the bark of a tree. After taking possession of those regions in the name of the Spanish monarch, he returned to the city of Imperial, and, being suspected of joining in a mutiny, was condemned to be tortured, but was reprieved and afterward exiled. While at Lima he heard of the rebellion and cruelties of Lope de Aguirre in Venezuela, and
reached Panama in 1651, on his way to fight against him; but Aguirre had just been deposed and killed, and Escilla, with a large part of his force, returned to Spain in 1653. After travelling extensively through Europe, he entered the service of the Emperor Rudolph, of Austria, as one of his chamberlains, but about 1590 returned to Madrid, where he passed the rest of his life in retirement, almost forgotten. He died in poverty. When Escilla began his seven years' campaign in Chili he conceived the idea of making it the subject of a poem; and in the intervals of active duty, mostly at night-time, he composed the first part of "La Araucana," writing his verses on scraps of paper, and often on bits of leather. The third and last part of the poem he finished after his return to Spain. "La Araucana" is one of the most celebrated of Spanish epics, and one of the best ever written in any language. It not only possesses the merit of pure diction, vivid description, and majestic style, but it is also a true history of the Araucanian war, in which the author was personally engaged, and as such has been used by the most conscientious historians. The first fifteen cantos of "La Araucana" were published in Madrid in 1590, the second part in 1576, and the third part, completing the thirty-seven cantos, in 1595. His best edition is those of Madrid (1776 and 1828). A portion of the poem, translated into French by Grainville, is found in vol. vii. of the "Quatre Saisons du Farina." An analysis of the poem, with translations of parts of it, has been made in Hayley's "Essay on Epic Poetry" (London, 1782).

ERIC, bishop, b. in Norway in the 11th century. He was active in the conversion of the natives of Greenland, and was the first bishop that exercised jurisdiction in America. As soon as the Norwegians once more had settled among the Greenlanders, Eric followed his countrymen from Greenland to the newly discovered continent. Here he labored among the natives for several years. He returned to Norway in 1120, gave an account of the progress of religion in Vinland and Greenland, and advised the establishment of a bishopric in the new colonies. The bishop of Scandinavia erected the new see of Garda in Greenland, and recommended Eric as bishop. He was consecrated at Lund, in Denmark, in 1121, by Archbishop Adair, and sailed for Garda with a body of missioners. He soon went to Iceland, where he established a new colony in Vinland. The situation of Vinland has been fixed by some in southeastern New England. Some have gone so far as to place it about Narragansett Bay; but such conjectures are supported by inadequate evidence, and have little historical value.

ERIC THE RED, Scandinavian navigator. He was the son of a jarl of Jadar, and was called red from the color of his hair. In 982 he was one of the Northmen who braved the dangers of the Atlantic ocean to settle in Iceland. During the following year he set sail from Breidshald in search of land seen by Gunnbjorn, of which a tradition still lingered among the Northmen. He doubled Cape Farewell, and sailed up the west coast to the present site of Julianshaud, where he saw large herds of reindeer browsing on the meadowland and named it Greenland, and the inlet Ericfjord. In 985 he returned to Iceland, but soon again set sail with twenty-five ships loaded with emigrants, and the means of founding a colony. He reached Ericfjord with but fourteen of his vessels, the remainder having stayed, or been driven back, and he built a settlement far up the fjord. The town grew and prospered, and in time the coast was explored and new plantations founded. As no trees grow in that region now, it is probable that the land was far more habitable than at present, and very little mention of ice is made by the early chroniclers. About 1000, an exploring party sent out by him, under the command of his son Leif, discovered the continent of North America, part of which they called Markland, and another part Vinland. The latter appears to have been southeastern New England. He is supposed to have established a colony in that neighborhood, but the evidence on which this supposition is made is not satisfactory. See Bryant and Gay's "Popular History of the United States," and Rev. Benjamin F. De Costa's "Pre-Columbian Discoveries in America by the Northmen"; also, Laing's "Heimskringla," which contains by far the ablest discussion of the subject.

ERICH, Augustus Frederick, physician, b. in Eisleben, Germany, 4 May, 1837. He was educated at the Gymnasium in Eisleben, and came to the United States in 1856. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Maryland in 1851, and began to practise in Baltimore. In 1868 he was elected a member of the Baltimore special dispensary, and was assigned to the charge of diseases of women. In 1867 he became professor of chemistry in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, and was afterward elected to fill the chair of diseases of women in the same institution. He is a member of numerous medical societies, and in 1871 was president of the Medical and Surgical Society of Baltimore. His contributions to medical literature have been important, and are chiefly composed of papers on his specialities.

ERICSSON, John, engineer, b. in Langelandshyttan, province of Wernland, Sweden, 31 July, 1803. His father, Olof, was a mining proprietor, and his brother, Daniel, became the captain of engineers, and became chief of the Swedish railways. As a boy, John had ample opportunity of watching machinery connected with mines, and his mechanical talent was early developed. He received his earliest instruction from a Swedish governor, and a German engineering officer who had served under Bernadotte. Before he was eleven years of age he had constructed with his own hands, and after his own plans, a miniature saw-mill, and had made numerous drawings of complicated mechanical contrivances. These efforts having attracted the attention of Count Platen, this celebrated engineer appointed him a cadet in the corps of mechanical engineers, and, after six months' tuition, he was made a leveller at the grand Swedish ship canal, then in course of construction. Two years later, at the age of fourteen, he was employed to set out the work of a section employing 600 soldier operatives, and occupied his leisure in making drawings of every implement used on the back, and he thus built a settlement far up the fjord. The town grew and prospered, and in time the coast was explored

[Signature: J. Ericsson]
Shortly afterward he passed with distinction a competitive examination for an appointment on the staff of northern Sweden. Notwithstanding Gripenberg's short labor attendant upon his duties as a surveyor, he undertook to make drawings for a work on canals, and to engrave the plates in the style of what was known as machine engraving. He devised a line engraving machine, by means of which, within one year, he completed nineteen of the copper plates, which experts pronounced to be of superior merit. When about twenty-two years old he constructed a condensing flame-engine of ten-horse power, and in 1826 went to England to introduce it; but it was so successful, the first Engine, that in 1827 Smeaton, fuel being far less in volume than that obtained from a pine-wood fire, while the intense heat from coal seriously affected the working parts of the engine. In 1827 he resigned his commission in the army, after being promoted to a captaincy. The failure of the Steam rifle compelled him to draw upon his mechanical abilities for means to prosecute further experiments. He produced, in rapid succession, an instrument for taking sea soundings, a hydrostatic weighing machine, and numerous other devices, including tubular steam-boiler, with contrivance of the principle of condensing steam and returning the water to the boiler, and in the same year submitted to the Admiralty his self-acting gun-lock, the peculiarity being that by its means naval cannon could be automatically discharged at any elevation, notwithstanding the rolling of the ship. Not being able to agree as to the terms of adoption in the British navy, he kept the secret of this invention till 1843, when he applied it to the wrought-iron gun of the "Princeton." In 1829 he produced the celebrated steam carriage "Novelty," built for the purpose of competing with George Stephenson for the historical Liverpool and Manchester railway prize. This engine was planned and completed, and placed on the trial-ground within seven weeks; but, although the "Novelty," guied by its inventor, was the first of its species to run in perfection, and to attain the then amazing speed of thirty miles an hour, Stephenson's "Rocket" proved superior in traction, and was awarded the prize. In the "Novelty" he introduced several features, the four most important of which are retained in the locomotive of the present day. This year, also, he invented a steam fire-engine, which excited great interest in London, and for which he afterward received, in 1840, the great gold medal of the Mechanics' institute of New York. In 1830 he introduced "link motion" for reversing locomotive engines, and a modification of this device is now in use in all locomotives. His long-cherished plan of a caloric engine was realized in 1833, and was hailed with astonishment by the scientific world of London. Lectures were delivered on it by Dr. Dionysius Lardner and Michael Faraday, and an attempt was made to defend it at the meeting of the Society of Arts and Sciences. In 1833 the fire-ship "Ericsson," of 2,000 tons, was propelled by a motor on the same principle. A sea trial from New York to Washington and back established great economy in fuel, but at a speed too slow to compete with steam. For several years the designer dwelt in light of the improvement of the stationary caloric engine and its application to light mechanical purposes, and more than 6,000 of such engines have been built up to 1887, hundreds being employed in New York city in pumping water in private dwellings. In 1852 the American academy of arts and sciences awarded the gold and silver Rumford medals to Ericsson for his improvements in the management of heat, particularly as shown in his caloric engine of 1835. This was the second bestowal of the premium for the highest scientific discovery. In 1860 Ericsson invented and patented the screw propeller, which revolutionized navigation, and in 1837 built a steam vessel having twin screw propellers, which on trial towed the American packet-ship "Toronto" at the rate of five miles an hour on the river Thames. Subsequently the Admiralty, bearing the lords of the admiralty, was towed at a rapid rate, but the endeavor to convince them of the practicability of the new device was futile, since they thought that, as the power must be applied at the stern, the vessel would not steer. In 1898 he constructed a large iron ship named "F. Stockton," which crossed the Atlantic under canvas in 1839, and was afterward employed as a tug-boat on the river Delaware for a quarter of a century. In 1886, urged by Com. Robert F. Stockton, U.S.N., Ericsson resigned his office in London as superintending engineer of the Eastern Counties railway, and came to the United States during November. In 1841, under order from the U.S. navy department, he furnished designs for the screw war-ship "Princeton," the first vessel having the propelling machinery below water, out of the reach of hostile shot. This vessel dictated the reconstruction of the navies of the world. Besides its screw propeller, the "Princeton" was remarkable for numerous mechanical novelties devised by Ericsson, such as a direct-acting semi-cylindrical steam-engine of great compactness, and independent centrifugal blowers for ventilation and for promoting combustion in the boiler-furnaces, obviating the necessity of exposing the chimney during battle. He also fitted it with wrought-iron gun-barriages, with mechanical contrivances in lightness, elegance, and speed, taking up the recoil of the twelve-inch wrought-iron gun, the first of its kind, and up to that time the largest and most powerful piece of ordnance mounted on ship-board; the self-acting lock, before referred to; and an optical instrument to enable the commanding officer, by mere inspection, accurately to ascertain the distance of the object to be aimed at. The "Princeton" is correctly regarded as the pioneer of modern naval construction, and also as the foundation of the steam marine of the world. During the construction of the "Princeton," and before the end of 1840, numerous screw propeller vessels were built and furnished with engines by Ericsson, for carrying freight on the rivers and inland waters of the United States, and his propellers were in successful application in more than sixty vessels in this country before a single attempt was made to defend them in Europe. The period was skeptical regarding the commercial value of the new method of propulsion. In 1851, in the U.S. division of the World's fair held in London, he exhibited several of his inventions, including his instruments for measuring the chances at sea. It was a sad day for Europe to see their gas-gauges for fluids under pressure; a gauge for the volume of water passing through pipes; the alarm barometer; a pyrometer;
an instrument for measuring fluids by the velocity with which they pass through definite apertures; and a self-registering deep-sea lead, still in use by the U.S. coast survey, the principle of which was adopted in constructing the sounding apparatus used by the "Challenger" expedition. For these philosophical exhibits Ericsson was awarded the prize medal of the exhibition. Previous to 1858, Ericsson conceived the idea that was put in practical shape when, in 1854, he presented to Emperor Napoleon III. plans of a partially submerged armed vessel, with guns in a revolving shot-proof cupola placed centrally on the deck. This was the first suggestion of the "Monitor," which was designed and built by him in Greenpoint, N. Y., in 1861, for the U.S. government, under very arbitrary conditions. When the proposition to build this vessel was accepted, the only drawing completed by the designer was a mere outline and section to illustrate the stability of the structure; but, by extraordinary energy and executive skill, calculations and working-plans were made, and the "Monitor" launched, with steam machinery complete, in one hundred days from the laying of the keel. She arrived in Hampton Roads just in time to defeat, on 9 March, 1862, the Confederate iron-clad "Merimac," which, on the day preceding, had destroyed the "Cumberland" and "Congress," and was about to sink or disperse the rest of the government's wooden fleet. But for the victory of the "Monitor," the result of the war might have been changed, and European interference attempted. A fleet of monitors was then quickly built, which defeated several Confederate iron-clad batteries; and Ericsson's system was taken up by European maritime powers and carried out by them on a large scale. In 1869 he constructed for the Spanish government a fleet of thirty steam gun-boats, which was intended to guard Cuba against filibustering parties. In 1851 his latest war-vessel, the "Destroyer," was devised. It carries a submarine gun of sixteen inches calibre, which discharges 300 pounds of gun-cotton, in a 1,500-pound projectile, against an iron-clad's hull beneath the water-line. During many years Ericsson has devoted much time to scientific investigation, including computations of the influences that retard the earth's rotary motion. His "Sun Motor," erected at New York in 1883, develops a steady power obtained from the supply of mechanical energy stored up in the sun. This motor is intended by the designer as a contribution to applied science. Ericsson has contributed numerous papers, on scientific, naval, and mechanical subjects, to various journals in America and Europe. In "Contributions to the Centennial Exhibition" (New York, 1876) he describes the scientific apparatus devised and employed by him in experiments which determined all important practical questions relating to radiant heat, and of numerous novel instruments by which he has demonstrated the intensity of solar energy and the temperature of the solar surface; it also contains a description of his principal engineering constructions during his residence in the United States. Many honors have been bestowed upon him. Besides receiving royal favors from Sweden, he is knight commander of royal orders in Denmark and Spain; recipient of the grand cross of naval merit from the late King Alfonso of Spain, and of a special gold medal sent by the emperor of Austria in behalf of science; has received the thanks of congress, and is a member of various scientific institutions in Europe and America. Wesleyan university gave him the degree of L.L. D. in 1882. In 1867 a huge monument, quarried in one piece from the neighboring granite-mines, was set up in front of his birthplace, bearing the inscription, in the Swedish language, "John Ericsson was born here, 31 July, 1803." He now (1887) resides in New York city. See "Ericsson and his Inventions," "Atlantic Monthly," July, 1892, and "John Ericsson," "Scribner's Monthly," April, 1877.

ERNST, Oswald Hubert, soldier, b. near Cincinnati, Ohio, 27 June, 1848. He entered Harvard in 1868, and two years later was appointed to the U.S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1864, becoming at once 1st lieutenant in the engineer corps. In July, 1864, he was made engineer of the Army of the Tennessee, and served throughout the Georgia campaign. After a short service at the U.S. military academy as assistant professor of engineering, he was appointed assistant engineer in constructing fortifications on the Pacific coast, and remained so occupied until 1869. He was promoted captain in March, 1867, had command of an engineer company at Willett's Point, N. Y., in 1868-'71, and in 1870 was sent as astronomer with the government expedition to Spain, to observe the solar eclipse of that year. Here he was appointed instructor of practical military engineering, military signalling, and telegraphy at the military academy, performing also the duties of architect for the more important structures of the place. In 1878 he became assistant engineer on the western river improvements, and in 1880 was given charge of the improvements of the Mississippi river, between the Illinois and Ohio rivers. He received his commission as major in May, 1882, and has since had charge of the works of river and harbor improvement in Texas. Major Ernst has written articles on engineering subjects, and has also published "A Manual of Practical Military Engineering" (New York, 1873).

ERRANI, Achille, musician, b. in Faenza, Italy, 20 Aug., 1823. When seventeen years of age he entered the conservatory of Milan, and studied singing under the famous Vaceci. About five years later he made his first appearance as a leading tenor at Reggio di Modena. In 1859, after singing often in Italy, Spain, and Greece, he went to Havana under the management of Max Maretszek. He came to New York in 1869, sang at Winter Garden with Fabbri, Giordani, and Fressolini, and in 1861, when Adelina Patti sang Violetta in "Traviata" for the first time, he took the part of Alfredo. He went to Mexico in 1863, and after the civil war made a tour through the southern states as first tenor of the first company. He then settled in New York as a teacher of the Italian style of singing. His most famous pupils are Minnie Hauck, Miss Thursby, Mme. Durand, and Stella Bonheur.

ERRAZURIZ, Federico (er-mel-tho-eth), Chilian statesman, b. in Santiago, Chili, 27 March, 1835; d. there, 20 July, 1877. He studied law in
the University of Chili, was made a deputy at an
early age, and took some part in the parliamentary
debates. In 1860 he was made chief of the presi-
dance of Santiago, and introduced many reforms.
In 1865, during Perez's administration, he became
secretary of justice and of public instruction; and
in 1865, during the
law which was very much desired in Chili, ab-
ounced ecclesiastical privileges, and built several
railways in the northern and southern parts of
the country. He also organized several exhibi-
tions of industry and art, the most important being
the "Exposicion Universal" of 1873, held in a
magnificent palace built at Santiago Normal de
Agreicultura expressly for that purpose. Er-
razuriz improved the navy by adding to it the
two steel men-of-war "Cochrane" and "Blanco
Encalada." He also improved the condition of
the army, and contributed greatly to the material
progress and welfare of his country. He died
soon after retiring from office.

ERRETT, Russell, journalist, b. in New York
in 1827. In 1829 he removed to Pittsburgh, Pa.,
where he adopted journalism as a profession. He
has been repeatedly elected to the legislature of
that state. In 1861 he was appointed paymaster
in the U. S. army, and served in that office till the
close of the civil war. He was a state senator in
1867, assoeutor of internal revenue in 1869-73, and
deer of the state senate in 1869-71 and 1873-76. He
described a representative in congress in 1876
as a Republican. In 1827-36, his brother, Isaac,
clergyman, b. in New York city, 2 Jan., 1820. His parents were among the
earliest converts of Alexander Campbell, and he
became a preacher of the Christian denomination
in 1840. He has held pastorates in Pittsburg, Pa.,
New Lisbon, Warren, and North Bloomfield,
Ohio, Detroit, Mio, and Ionia, Mich., and in
Chicago, Ill. He had been associated with Alexander Campbell in the editorship of the "Millennial Har-
biner," and in 1846 he began the publication of
"The Christian Standard" in Cleveland. He was
elected president of Alliance college in 1868, but,
finding that his journal did not succeed in Alliance,
Ohio, he resigned his office, and in 1868 established
himself in Cincinnati, where he has since con-
tinued the publication of the "Christian Standard,"
now the foremost weekly periodical of his church.
He received the degree of L.L.D. from Butler uni-
erity in 1886, was corresponding secretary of the
Ohio Christian missionary society from 1853 till
1856, and president from 1857 till 1870. He was
also corresponding secretary of the General Chris-
tian missionary society from 1855 till 1866, and
president from 1874 till 1876, and president of the
foreign society from 1873 till 1886. Dr. Errett's
books include "Debate on Spiritualism with Joel
Tiffany" (1855); "A Brief View of Missions"
(1857); "War of 1812" (1871), the Pacific.

ERKIN, Field Montague, Baron, diplomat, b.
in England in 1776; d. there, 19 March, 1855.
He was the son of Thomas Erskine, lord high
chancellor of England, and received his education
at Eton and Cambridge. He became a barrister at
law in 1802, and in 1806 was returned for parliament
for Portland. Soon afterward he was sent to
the United States as envoy from Great Britain,
and continued as such till 1809. For many years he
was minister plenipotentiary to the court of Bavaria,
and remained there till his withdrawal from active
service in 1843. He succeeded to the peerage in
1829—his wife, Frances, b. in Philadelphia, Pa.,
28 June, 1781; d. in England, 25 March, 1843, was
the daughter of Gen. John Cadwalader, of Phila-
delphia, and married Lord Erskine in 1799. She
was the great-granddaughter of Judge William
Moore, of Moore's Hall, Pa., whose niece married
the lord high chancellor Erskine, and hence Baron
David Montagu Erskine and his wife were cousins.
Lady Erskine was distinguished for her graces of
character as well as of person, and was one of the
most remarkable beauties of her time. The por-
trait of her by Gilbert Stuart is con-
sidered one of his
masterpieces. It is
worthy of note, as a
proof of the regard evinced by Lord Erskine for
the United States, that his eldest sons, Thomas
Americus and John Cadwal-
ader, each of whom
succeeded to the
title, were named, the former after Thomas Cawd-
aler, his wife's brother, who had become an officer
during the war of 1812, and the lat-
ter after his father-in-law, who was distinguished
as a general in the American army during the
American war. The descendants of Lady Er-
skine, and therefore of a Revolutionary
genealogy, include the present Duke of Portland and the son of Lord Archibald Campbell, prospective Duke of
Argyll, his eldest brother being childless.

ERKINE, Ebenezer, clergyman, b. in Ridley
Park, Pa., 31 Jan., 1821. He was graduated at
Jefferson college in 1843, and at Princeton theological
seminary in 1848. In 1849 he was called to the
pastorate of Penn church in Philadelphia, and was
ordained by the Presbytery of Philadelphia in
September of the same year. He held his charge till
1851, and was then for six years pastor of the
cruch in Columbia, Pa. He was pastor in Star-
ing, Ill., from 1858 till 1864, and from 1865 till
1869 edited the "Northwestern Presbyterian" in
Chicago. In 1870 he was called to the church in
Newville, Pa., and in 1878 became a director of the
Princeton theological seminary.
ERSKINE, Mason, clergyman, b. in New York city, 16 April, 1805; d. there, 14 May, 1851. He was graduated at Dickinson in 1823, while his father, Rev. John M. Erskine, was president of that institution, and studied theology in Baltimore. He was licensed to preach in 1826 by the 3d Presbytery of New York, and in May, 1827, was installed pasto- ral of Springfield, Clark County, Indiana. In 1829 he was then called to the pastorate of Bleecker street Presbyterian church in New York, and was installed on 10 Sept., 1830. In February, 1836, he became professor of ecclesiastical history in Union theological seminary, New York, and held that chair till 1842. He published several sermons, and after his death a collection of them appeared under the title "A Pastor's Legacy," with a biographical memoir by Rev. William Adams (New York, 1853).

ERSKINE, Robert, scientist, b. in Scotland, 7 Sept., 1835; d. in Ringwood, N. J., 2 Oct., 1870. He was the son of the Rev. Ralph Erskine, of Dunfermline, Scotland, author of "Gospel Songs" and "Scripture Songs," and for his scientific researches was elected a member of the Royal society. He afterward came to this country and became geologist in California. He was appointed a lieutenant-colonel. He was sent to America with the appointment of brigadier-general, and commanded the 7th brigade in the battle of Long Island in 1776. Subsequently he was second in command of Gov. William Tryon's marauding expedi- tion. He published several sermons, and after his death a collection of them appeared under the title of the 17th century; d. in Salutacura, Mexico, 15 May, 1708. While very young he was taken to New Spain by his father, who had been appointed attorney of the audiencia or supreme court of Mexico. There the boy entered the college of San Ildefonso, first in 1771. His studies there set out with fifty Spaniards and some thousands of Indians to take revenge. A battle ensued, in which the Spaniards were victorious, but with the loss of seven men, among them Escalante himself.

ERSKINE, Sir William, British soldier, b. in England in 1728; d. on 9 March, 1795. He entered the Scots greys in 1743, and became a cornet at Fontenoy. In March, 1763, he was made a major in the 15th light dragoons, and served with great credit in Germany; and in 1768 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was sent to America with the appointment of brigadier-general, and commanded the 7th brigade in the battle of Long Island in 1776. Subsequently he was second in command of Gov. William Tryon's marauding expedi- tion. He published several sermons, and after his death a collection of them appeared under the title of the 17th century; d. in Salutacura, Mexico, 15 May, 1708. While very young he was taken to New Spain by his father, who had been appointed attorney of the audiencia or supreme court of Mexico. There the boy entered the college of San Ildefonso, first in 1771. His studies there set out with fifty Spaniards and some thousands of Indians to take revenge. A battle ensued, in which the Spaniards were victorious, but with the loss of seven men, among them Escalante himself. 

ESCALANTE Y COLOMBES, Manuel, Mexican bishop, b. in Lima, Peru, about the middle of the 17th century; d. in Salutacura, Mexico, 15 May, 1708. While very young he was taken to New Spain by his father, who had been appointed attorney of the audiencia or supreme court of Mexico. There the boy entered the college of San Ildefonso, first in 1771. His studies there set out with fifty Spaniards and some thousands of Indians to take revenge. A battle ensued, in which the Spaniards were victorious, but with the loss of seven men, among them Escalante himself.

ERVIN, James, lawyer. b. in Williamsburg, district, S. C., 17 Oct., 1778; d. near Darlington Court-House, S. C., 7 July, 1841. He was graduated at Brown in 1797, studied law with W. D. Hames, and was admitted to the bar in Columbia in November, 1800. He was elected to the legislature in the same year, re-elected in 1802, and served until 1804. Meanwhile he had entered on his practice in Peelee county, and was solicitor of the northern judicial district from 1804 till 1816. He was then elected to congress as a supporter of the tariff, and served from 1 Dec., 1817, till 3 March, 1821. Failing health led to his declining a re-election. From 1809 till 1817 he was a member of the board of trustees of the South Carolina college.

ERVING, George W., diplomatist, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1771; d. in New York city in July, 1850. He was a son of George Erving, who, during the Revolutionary war, went to Halifax and thence to London, and sent his son back to the United States after educating him at Oxford. Mr. Erving was made a member of the American Legation in 1804 and was appointed special envoy to Spain, where he remained for six years. In 1611 he was commissioned special minister to Denmark, and charged with the subject of spoliations committed under the Danish flag on the commerce of the United States from 1814 till 1819 he was United States minister to Spain.

ERWIN, Alexander R., clergyman, b. in Loui- siana, 12 Jan., 1820; d. in Huntsville, Ala., 10 Jan., 1860. He was licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal church in 1840, and joined the Tennes- see conference in 1844. He occupied a high rank in the ministry, presided over the Clarksville female academy and the Huntsville female college, and while stationed in Nashville received the degree of D. D. from Nashville university.

ESCALERA, Antonio, Spanish soldier, b. in the 16th century; d. in 1510. He was one of the adventurers that accompanied Hernan Cortes in his expedition to Mexico. When Cortes founded Villa Rica de Vera Cruz on the spot where he had disembarked, Escalante was appointed high constable, and discharged the duties of that office in the absence of the general-in-chief. By order of Cortes, he destroyed the ten vessels that formed the Spanish fleet. When Cortes marched to Mexico he left Escalante with 150 men to guard the newly founded city. Shortly after this an Aztec chief, called Quaquapech, a wrangler, wished to go to pay homoge- nously to the Spaniards, obtained from Escalante a guard of four soldiers to protect him from the hostile tribes he would have to encounter. Two of the soldiers were able to reach Vera Cruz, but the others were ambushed. Escalante then set out with fifty Spaniards and some thousands of Indians to take revenge. A battle ensued, in which the Spaniards were victorious, but with the loss of seven men, among them Escalante himself.
stones. After Díaz Molgarejo assumed command, Escalera continued in his work of conquest, engaged in a nine months’ campaign against the Guanany Indians, founded several forts, and in 1570 returned to Ciudad Real. After that date Escalera retired to the exercise of his ecclesiastical duties, and wrote several memoirs relating to the conquest and the natural products of the country. Previously, in 1556, he had sent to Charles V. a report of Tiral’s behavior, and one to the prosecutor for the council of Indies. His writings have been published by the Madrid Academy of History.

ESCALONADA, Juan (es-ca-lo-nah), South American soldier, b. in Caracas, Venezuela, in 1798; d. there in 1834. He joined the revolutionists in 1810, and on 5 July, 1811, as president of the federal executive, he declared the independence of Venezuela to the republican soldiers. He assisted in reconquering Venezuela in 1813, and in 1814 defended Valencia till obliged to surrender to Boves, who put citizens and soldiers to death on entering the city. Escalona escaped to Caracas, where he hid himself, but continued to encourage the revolutionists by his writings. He returned to the seat and became a favorite of the revolutionary faction, and was elected commander-in-chief of Venezuela, relieving Gen. Paez, who had been suspended by order of the senate pending an official investigation. After the restoration of public order in 1827 he resigned his commission, but continued in the service of the government till 1830, when the republic of Columbia was dissolved. After Venezuela had become a separate country he was made prefect of Caracas, and as such was instrumental in suppressing an insurrection in 1811.

ESCALONADA Y CALATAYUD, Juan José, South American bishop, b. at Quer, Rioja, Spain, in 1765; d. near Valladolid, Mexico, 23 May, 1797. He studied at the colleges of San Jeronimo, Alcala, and San Bartolome, Salamanca, and subsequently was theologian, regular, canon of the cathedral of Calahorra, and chaplain of the royal convent of La Encarnacion of Madrid. Afterward he occupied the see of Caracas, Venezuela, where he remained for a short time, and was translated to that of Valladolid de Michoacan in 1792, where he was bishop till his death. He gave large sums to various churches, finished at his expense the convent of Santa Catalina, built the Episcopal palace and the church of Nuestra Señora de los Urdiales, as well as a part of that of San Jose, and the hospital of the Guadalupe shrine. He also finished the most costly part of his cathedral, founded a college for girls, and a home for women of good character, made many endowments for poor married women and for nuns, and often distributed clothing among the needy. One of his pastoralis is entitled “Instrucción para una vida perfecta.”

ESCANRON, Antonio (es-can-don), Mexican capitalist, b. in the city of Mexico, 23 Aug., 1825; d. in Paris, France, 14 Jan., 1882. He began life as a merchant and manufacturer, and afterward became a banker. His thorough knowledge of the trade of his country soon led him to understand the importance of a better communications between the capital and the principal port of entry, Vera Cruz, and he was active in building the railroad between those points. The road was begun in 1861, and opened by President Lerdo de Tejada, 1 Jan., 1873, and is considered one of the triumphs of modern engineering skill. During the tempest Escondon accepted the decoration of the order of Guadalupe, and frequented the imperial court, and on the eve of the downfall of Maximilian went to Paris, where he stayed until the beginning of 1877. During his residence there he ordered from the sculptor Charles Cordier a statue of Christopher Columbus, which he gave to his native city. The monument is nearly forty feet high; the statue itself represents Columbus with one hand outstretched, while with the other he lifts a veil, uncovering a globe. On the four corners of the pedestal are seated four monks—Diego de Puebla,turning over the leaves of the Bible to see if it contains any text opposed to the mariner’s idea; Juan Perez de Marcana, studying a chart and measuring with compasses the distance between Spain and the New World; Bartolome de las Casas, preparing to write the defence of the Indians whom he mainly sought to protect against the cruelty of the conquerors; and Bernardino de Sahagun, holding aloft the cross, on which the Indians are prostrated. The four sides of the pedestal contain bas-reliefs representing scenes from the conquest of America, and the chart used by Columbus. Escondon came to Mexico in 1877 to see this monument unveiled, and returned in 1878 to Paris, where he remained till his death. Escandon built a country house, about 1860, at Tacubaya, the gardens of which are among the finest in America, while the building contains fine collections of natural history.

ESCOBAR, Bartolome de, b. in Seville, Spain, in 1562; d. in Lima, Peru, in 1624. He belonged to one of the noblest families in Spain, and had immense possessions, which he employed in works of charity. His religious zeal led him to the West Indies, where he became a Jesuit and lived seventeen years. He afterward went to Lima, Peru, where he spent the three years preceding his death. His works are “Conciones de Christi testament” (Lyons, 1617); “De Festis Domini” (Paris, 1624); “Super omnes Beatae Virginis festivitates” (1624); and “De la Concepcion de Nuestra Sehora” (Oviedo, 1625).

ESCOBAR, Maria de (es-co-bar), Spanish colonist, b. in Truxillo about the end of the 15th or the beginning of the 16th century; d. in Cuzco, Peru, about 1560. She was the wife of Diego de Chaves, one of the companions of Pizarro, and one of the few officers who had the courage to protest against the execution of Atahualpa in 1533. Maria followed her husband to Peru, shared the fatigues and dangers of the Spaniards, and introduced the cultivation of wheat and barley into the conquered country. The first experiment was tried on a small estate near Cuzco with few grains brought by her from Spain, and in a few years there was sufficient grain to furnish seed for all the colonists of the different provinces. Maria
taught the Indians personally how to cultivate the grain, and after the death of her husband in Lima, about 1540, Pizarro granted her a fine piece of land near Lima, together with the Indians upon it. The grateful colonists resolved to clear the land and cultivate it for her during ten years, but it seems that they soon forgot their promise, as Maria is said to have died very poor in Cuzco.

ESCOBAR, Pedro Suárez de, Spanish theologian, b. in Medellin, Spain; d. in Tlayacapec, Mexico, in 1591. He belonged to the order of St. Augustine, which he entered at the age of thirteen in Mexico. After having mastered the Matuzian language, he devoted himself to preaching the gospel to the Indians, and was successively first theologian of the cathedral of that city, professor of the Scriptures in the university, prefect of his province, prior of several convents, and bishop of Guadalajara. His works include “Escuela del Pájaro celestial,” “Silva de la perfección evangélica,” “Relox de principios,” and “Sermones de los evangelios de todo el año” (4 vols., Madrid, 1601).

ESCOBECHO, Mariano, Mexican soldier, b. in Dos Arroyos, Gualeana, state of New Leon, in January, 1829. He was of humble parentage, and as soon as his age permitted he became a muleteer. At that time Mexico had no railroads, and scarcely any good highways, but merely mountain-paths, especially near the Texas frontier, where the muleteers were at the same time traders and smugglers. Escobedo was in charge of a string of pack mules belonging to his father when the war with the United States began; and when Gen. Zachary Taylor marched against Mexico, crossing the river Nueces, Escobedo converted his muleteers into partisans, and attacked the American forces wherever he could meet them in small bodies. He also took part in the fight at the Cañon de Santa Rosa, and in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de Guerro, and in the rest of the campaign in the northern states. After the peace of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in 1848, Escobedo retired again to his former life in the country; but when, in 1854, the revolution of the “Plan de Ayutla” broke out, he offered his services to the Liberal party, was appointed captain of a company, and, together with Geronimo Treviño, Francisco Naranjo, and Diodoro Corella, who afterward became notorious, contributed, in 1855, to the defeat of Guittian at Saltillo, and of Parrodi in Morterillos. His name first became known during the three years' war called the “war of the reform,” when he again fought for the Liberal party against the forces of Maximilian. Escobedo ap-

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ESCOBEDO

ESCOBEDO Y ALARCÓN, Pedro José Alcántara, Mexican physician, b. at Queretaro, 19 Oct., 1798; d. in Jalapa, 28 Jan., 1844. He was graduated at the University of Mexico, and studied medicine there and in the University of Leyden, and at the San Andres hospital. He was one of the founders of the Academy of practical medicine, and occupied the special chair of surgery there in 1826-8. In 1833 he joined the medical staff of the military column established at Jalapa, and rendered valuable service from 1829-44. In 1844 he labored to improve the institution under his direction, established boards of health, and, with a credit which he obtained from the government, facilitated the printing of the "Farmacopea Mexicana." He spent his salary in books and instruments for the college of medicine, in which he took great interest. Dr. Escobedo was for some time in congress, and was a member of several societies in Mexico and Europe. He was the author of many treatises and articles on medicine.

ESCOBEDO Y ALARCÓN, Jorge, Spanish jurist, b. in Jaen, Spain, in February, 1748; d. in Madrid in March, 1806. He entered the college of Cuenca in 1762, and afterward studied law at Salamanca, where he in 1769 passed the examination of the especial grade of legal philosophy. In 1776 he was sent to Peru by the king as judge of the superior court of Charcas. Afterward he was appointed political and military governor of Potosí, and was superintendent of the mint, the bank, the mines, the taxes, and of the royal treasury. In 1779 he incorporated the government bank of purchases and barter, which, under Escobedo's direction, yielded a large revenue to the exchequer, and provided for the wants of the miners. He defended Potosí during the Revolution of 1780, organizing the troops in that city, and ordering the casting of cannon and the manufacture of arms. He was then appointed criminal judge of the supreme court of Lima, and in 1782 Charles III. made him inspector of the courts of justice and royal treasury of the vice-royalties of Lima and Buenos Ayres, and superintendent subordinate delegate of the treasury, in which capacity he was placed in the honorary rank in the council of the Indies. He was also appointed political governor of Lima, and from 1785 till 1787 presided over the city corporation. In that period he founded the superior junta of the treasury, of which he was president. In all these public functions he introduced many reforms, and at the same time co-operated in the pacification of Peru. In February, 1788, he returned to Spain, and soon afterward was elected president of the supreme council of the Indies.

ESCOBEDO
ESCUDERO, José A. (es-tseh-day'-ro), Mexican judge, d. in Chihuahua, 3 May, 1862. He received his education in his native town, and in 1835 was appointed chief clerk of the secretary of state of Chihuahua. He afterward became supernumerary member of the supreme court, and magistrate of the same body. After receiving his degree at Guanajuato, he was admitted to the bar in the city of Mexico, and was appointed judge for the district of Chihuahua, which office he held for ten years. He represented his native city in five state legislatures, was twice elected to congress, and was afterward prosecutor to the supreme military court. Escudero was a member of congress in 1847, a year of severe trials for Mexico, and it distinguished himself by his patriotism. He was the author of some economic studies on the general history of various states, and his pamphlets are "Cón- ducta del jefe político de Chihuahua"; "Manual del Cultivador"; "Manual del Viñador"; "Orde- nanzas de tierras y aguas"; and "Recopilación de los decretos y órdenes del rey D. Fernando VII."

ESGLIS, Louis Philip Marieauch d', Cana-dian bishop, d. in L'Ile d'Orleans, Canada, 4 June, 1788. His name was submitted to the court of Rome by the Canadian government as its choice for coadjutor bishop of Quebec in 1770. He had been previously parish priest of L'Ile d'Orleans for seventeen years. He was a man of few words on the subject of war, and with a mild character, and it was supposed by the Canadian clergy that the object of the governor-general in selecting him for the office was to weaken the church. Their resistance, however, and that of the titular bishop, Briand, was feeble. He was consecrated on 17 May, 1729, under the name of Doryleus in partibus. Immediately after his consecration he was sent back to his parish by Bishop Briand, who refused to admit him to any share in the government of the diocese. But in 1774, at the request of the governor-general, he recognized him as coadjutor of Quebec, and assigned him a revenue suitable to his rank. In 1784 the resignation of his predecessor made him bishop of Quebec. The priests of his diocese, who were persuaded of his unfitness for the office, asked him to name a coadjutor, which he did, and then retired to the presbytery of Saint Peter in L'Ile d'Orleans, where he resided until his death.

ESCHLEMAN, Isaac Stauffer, physician, b. in Lancaster county, Pa., 22 May, 1820. He was graduated at Jefferson college, Philadelphia, in 1841, and began practice at once in that city. He claims to be among the first to use stimulants in pneumonia, and also to have proved that blisters are not revellents, but stimulants. He found that cerebro-spinal meningitis yielded to free depilition if made use of early in the stage, and followed by chlorosis taken internally. This was prepared for him by the use of chloral, which he has successfully prescribed in every form of convulsion. In 1866 he used with success a narrow-blade forceps for rigid obstetrical cases, having failed with the usual remedies, and without an unpleasant symptom the delivery took place. He claims that fractures which involve the joints where the callus is washed by synovial fluids are capable of forming good bony union if well adjusted and kept in apposition for a much longer period than usual. Dr. Feshelman is the author of pamphlets on originality of proof in practice of medicine. He opened a new era in the treatment of osteoarthrosis. He is vice-president of the Philadelphia county medical society, member of the Northern Pacific medical society, and a member of the Medico-chirurgical society of Philadelphia.

ESLABA, Sebastian (es-lah'-bah), Spanish soldier, b. in Eguiller, Spain, in February, 1698; d. in Madrid in January, 1759. In 1723 he served with distinction as captain of the Spanish guards, and as colonel of the regiments of "Asturias" and "Castilla." He took part in nearly all the battles of the second reign of Philip V., reaching the rank of lieutenant general in 1738. At the beginning of the war between England and Spain in 1740, Elsaba was appointed viceroy of New Granada, and immediately after his arrival set to work to repair the old fortifications of Carthagena and Portobello, and to build new ones. Early in November the most powerful British fleet that had ever been sent to South America appeared before Carthagena, under the command of Commodore Monckton, and on 5 November the bombardment began. Notwithstanding that Sir Edward made continuous attacks by land and sea on Carthagena during the prolonged siege, the splendid fortifications withstood the bombardment, and repeated assaults were repulsed by Elsaba, his son, and several British warships were forced to raise the siege with the loss of seventeen ships. As a recompense for his services, Elsaba was promoted captain-general of the army, and in 1743 was made viceroy of Peru, but did not go to fill this place, as he was called to Spain early in 1744 to become minister of war, and held this office for several years. The splendid fortifications of Carthagena, built under his personal inspection, exist to this day nearly intact. After his death, in 1769, Charles III, in memory of his brilliant defence of Carthagena, raised his son, Col. Gaspar Elsaba, to the peerage of Plasencia and Castilla, under the title of "Marquis of the Royal Defense."

ESLING, Catherine Harbeson, poet, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 12 April, 1812. She contributed to the press for many years under her maiden name of Waterman, and in 1840 married George Esling, a captain in the mercantile marine, with whom she lived in Rio de Janeiro for four years before his death. She has published "The Broken Bracelet, and Other Poems" (Philadelphia, 1860).

ESLING, Charles Henry Augustin, author, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1845. He was educated in St. Joseph's college, Philadelphia, and Georgetown college, D.C., and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He was invited to act as representative of the Catholic laity of the United States at the Vatican on the celebration of the golden jubilee of Pius IX., in 1877, and on his return to America he was appointed editor of the "Catholic Record," and other magazines dealing with the religious questions of the day, and has published the "Life of Saint Germaine Cousin, the Shepherdess of Pilbrae"; metrical translations from the hymns of the "Roman Missal and Prayer Book"; and several poems, religious and secular, the longest being "The King's Ring, a Legend of Merry England."

ESMENARD, Joseph Alphonse, French poet, b. at Pelissane, France, in 1770; d. near Fondi, Italy, in 1811. He was elected deputy to the national assembly in 1790, and soon became noted
as a royalist writer in the public papers, for which reason he was banished in 1792. In 1797 he returned to France, but was exiled again, and was not permitted to return till 1801. In 1801 he was appointed secretary to Gen. Leclerc, brother-in-law of Napoleon Bonaparte, whom he accompanied in his expedition to Santo Domingo, and remained there after Leclerc's death. On his return to Paris he was appointed censor of the theatres and libraries under Gen. del Rio, in the ministry of police, and in 1810 he became a member of the Academy of sciences. He published a didactic poem of eight cantos, "La Navigation," containing exact descriptions of the scenery of tropical seas and the landscapes of Santo Domingo (Paris, 1809); and also wrote the text for the opera of "Trajanus," by Lesueur (1807), and that of "Hernan Cortes," by Spontini (1809). A satire against the Russian emperor, Alexander I. (1811), caused his banishment to Italy, but he was recalled after three months, and was killed while returning.

ESPADÁ, Juan D. Díaz y Landá (es-pah-dah), Cuban bishop, b. at Alava, Spain, 20 April, 1756; d. in Havana, 13 Aug., 1833. He studied at the University of Salamanca, where he received sacred orders. He was appointed bishop of Havana in 1795. In 1810, and in his office till 29 Feb., 1802. During thirty years Bishop Espada contributed actively toward the progress and welfare of the island. In 1804 he caused a vast public cemetery to be laid out in Havana, the first one ever established in the island, and it was subsequently named after him. In 1806 the cities and towns of Cuba were also provided with cemeteries, abolishing forever the old and unhealthy custom of burying in the churches or near them. During the first decade of the century Bishop Espada encouraged vaccination, which had been introduced in the island in 1801, and endowed many public schools out of his own revenues, founded in 1827 an asylum for the insane, and paid much attention to the improvement of the morals of the clergy. He was indefatigable in his efforts to promote public instruction, and introduced many useful reforms in the theological seminary of San Carlos, and in the University of Havana, where he created several new cathedras. In 1833 a memorial of Bishop Espada was published, to which the best writers of Cuba contributed. In 1860 his remains were transferred, with great pomp and solemnity, from their old resting-place to the new cemetery near Havana, where a fine monument has been erected to his memory. A street in Havana bears his name.

ESPADERO, Nicolás Ruiz (es-pah-day-ro), Cuban musical composer. b. in Havana, Cuba, in 1813. He was a friend of Gottschalk and of Fon-tana, and acquired a remarkable mastery of the piano. Gottschalk says of Espadero: "He has written with such a freshness of melody, an elegance of harmony, a sonority and knowledge of the piano, that a prominent place is insured for him among the multitude of modern composers." In 1876 Espadero was commissioned to collect and classify the unpublished works of Gottschalk. Among his principal productions are "La chute des feuilles," "La Plante du Poete,""Sur la tombe de Gottschalk," "Chant de l'ame," "Oseian," "La Canto de la vida," "Adorando al virgen Maria," besides many barcarolles, nocturnes, and songs. See "Biographie universelle des musiciens" (Paris, 1881).

ESPARTERO, Baldemoro (es-par-tay-ro), Spanish soldier, b. at Granada, Ciudad Real, 27 Oct., 1793; d. in Leghorn, Simi, 5 Jan., 1873. He was the son of a peasant, and destined for the church; enlisted as a soldier in 1809, and took part against the French in the battle of Oscañas on 19 Nov. of that year. Afterward he entered the military academy of Iala de Leon, where he was graduated, 12 Jan., 1812, as ensign of engineers, but, failing to pass subsequent examinations, was transferred to the infantry, and took part in the blockade of Tortosa, 1 of 10 and 11 Feb., 1816, and on 1 Aug., 1817, was promoted major. In 1820, while in temporary command of his battalion, at Oruro, he succeeded, by prompt action and personal valor, in quelling a revolt, and thus prevented this important town, with a large deposit of ammunition and arms from falling into the hands of the republicans. For his behavior on this occasion he was promoted lieutenant-colonel of his battalion, 20 Feb., 1821. He was brevetted colonel, 23 May, 1822, and toward the latter part of the year joined the division of Gen. Valdes, operating in the southern coast-disticts against the insurgents under Gen. Alvarez. On 19 Jan., when at the head of his battalion, he was the first to take possession, under the enemy's fire, of the heights of Valdivia, where the bloody battle of Torata was fought. Here Espartero, although repeatedly wounded, sustained himself against superior forces with great bravery. On 21 Jan., notwithstanding his wounds received at Torata, he took an active part with his battalion in the operations of Valdes's brigade against the enemy's right wing at Moquegua, and on 1 Feb. was promoted by the vice-roy to the full rank of colonel. He afterward took part in Valdes's campaign against the northern provinces, and also in the unlucky battle of Zepita, 20 Aug., 1823. In September, Espartero was promoted to brigadier-general, and soon afterward commissioned by the viceroy, La Serna, to go to America for a conference with the Argentine general Las Heras, respecting an armistice proposed by the Spanish government. On his return, at the end of January, 1824, he was sent to upper Peru to suppress the revolt of Gen. Pedro Olaleta, and on 5 June sailed for Spain, to explain and justify La Serna's conduct, and in making rapid promotions, which had been the cause of Olaleta's disaffection. He had a long audience with Ferdinand VII., and was so skilful in his representations that all the acts of La Serna were approved, and Espartero himself appointed chief of the general staff of the army of Peru. He arrived in the port of Quilca, 4 May, 1825, after the overthrow of the Spanish
in Peru, and was arrested by the republican authorities, but found means to throw overboard the official correspondence intrusted to him. He was sent as a prisoner to Arequipa, and it was generally believed that he would be shot in reprisal for the execution of republicans, but he was subsequently released, and returned to Spain in 1829. He did not return to Mexico until 1840, when he was made chief of the regiment of Soria. He favored the succession of Isabella II. to the throne, and the appointment of Queen Christina as regent, and at the beginning of the civil war, after the death of Ferdinand VII. in 1833, he was made commander-in-chief of the province of Biscay, and afterward lieutenant-general. In his operations against the Carlists he displayed energy and ability, and was appointed general-in-chief of the army of the north, viceroy of Navarre, and captain-general of the Basque provinces. After new victories, early in 1839, he was created a grandee of the first class, with the title of Duke of Victoria and Morella. In August, 1839, he concluded with the Carlist general Maroto the convention of Vergara; Don Carlos left the country, and Cabrera, the only Carlist general remaining in arms, was defeated by Espartero in the same year. Queen Christina endeavored to strengthen her government by placing Espartero at the head of the ministry; and when, in 1841, she was compelled to resign the regency, he was appointed regent by the Cortes. During his administration he suppressed various insurrections; but, notwithstanding his energy, a revolutionary junta assembled at Barcelona in 1843, declared that the queen had attained her majority, and, when Narvaez entered Madrid at the head of an army, Espartero was forced to yield to the Cortes, and in 1847 he was restored to his honors, and lived in Logroño in retirement till 1854, when he was placed by Isabella at the head of the ministry, but resigned in July, 1856. After the expulsion of Isabella in 1868 he supported the provisional government, and in 1870 several members of the Cortes offered him the crown of Spain, but he declined it on the ground of his great age and want of heirs. He was afterward created prince of Vergara.

ESPEJO, Antonio de (es-pa'-ho), Spanish explorer, 1817-1852, native of Spain (some say in Léon, in about the middle of the 1817, he was a captain of the army in Mexico, when in 1852, after organizing a special force of one hundred horsemen and a corresponding infantry detachment, almost at his own expense, he undertook, in company with Father Bernardino Beltran, a journey in search of the Franciscan missionary Agustin Ruiz. After travelling several days toward the north, he met some natives who had been converted during the expedition of Panfilo de Narvaez to Honduras in 1528. The people among whom these lived, the Ju- names, were so far away for civilizing that they inhabited houses of stone. Shortly afterward he learned that Ruiz had been killed, but pushed on toward the east, and, after marching through a fertile country, reached the territory of the Cunames, whose capital, Cia, possessed "eight public markets," and for a distance of twenty leagues divers colors, and the inhabitants wore beautiful cloaks of cotton, woven in the country. Five leagues northwest of this he found the Amayes, who had seven cities, and afterward visited the town of the Acomas, situated on an almost perpendicular cliff, considered a desirable fortress; by the generous stairs cut in the stone. After journeying eighty leagues farther, he reached the country of the Zunis, where he met three Spaniards who had accompanied the expedition of Vasquez in 1549, and who had lived so long with the Indians that they had almost forgotten their native tongue. Here Father Beltran, with most of the party, left Espejo and returned to Mexico, but he pushed on with but nine followers, and reached the town of Saguate, whose inhabitants lodged him sumptuously and gave him all the clothes he had worn, and through the land of the Quires, which contained 25,000 inhabitants, and abounded in mines. The natives wore cloaks of cotton or of painted skin, and lived in houses four stories high. The forests abounded in game, the rivers in fish; and in the valleys grew maize, melons, flax, fruit-trees, and vines. But he soon encountered the Tamos, who refused to let him proceed through their territory, and, turning back, he journeyed along a river which he named "Rio de las Vacas," from the cattle on its banks. He reached San Bartolome in 1853, after a journey of nine months. He left a work entitled "Relación del viaje al Nuevo Méjico" (1836).

ESPEJO, Jeronimo, Argentine soldier, b. in Mendoza in 1801. At the age of fifteen he entered the Army of the Andes as a cadet, and fought bravely for the liberal cause. In 1833, notwith-
withstanding Pedrarias's strenuous opposition. In the beginning of 1518, Pedrarias, to get rid of Espinosa, sent him with a force of 150 men on an expedition against the natives of Tumaco. The narrative is still highly esteemed on account of its exactitude, and in it the author contradicts the stories regarding the gigantic stature of the Patagonians, which he never found to be above six feet three inches.

This publication, as it was not contradicted by De Gennes, turned the tide of public opinion in Espesleta's favor, and the king, toward the end of 1698, made him a knight of Saint Louis, and in January, 1099, lieutenant-general and governor of the colony of Saint Louis, with power to found other French colonies in the South sea. Espeleta sailed again on 11 March, 1703, with 180 solano, and 340 colonists. On his arrival in Saint Louis he found the colony a prey to famine and at war with the Patagonians. He promptly concluded peace with the Indians, set the colonists to clearing and cultivating the land, and in a few years they became very prosperous, and a new colony was founded at Port Gallant. The vessels which he sent to France laden with colonial produce were twice captured by the British, and Espeleta conducted the third expedition himself. After his return in 1715, hostilities with the Patagonians broke out again, and in one contest fought near Camas, but his death was the ruin of the colony, and although his deputies continued to hold out for a year, the colonists became disheartened, and, after blowing up the fort, returned to France. Maite Brun says, in his "Geographic general" "Espeleta's death was a great loss for France, as he certainly would have founded, in the course of time, in South America a vast colonial empire for France, if he had been properly supported by his government."

ESPINOZA, Gaspar de (es-pe-no-a), Spanish soldier, born in Medina del Campo, in 1484; d. in Cuzco, Peru, 14 Feb., 1537. In 1514 he came to Darien with Pedrarias Davila as supreme judge of the expedition, and in that capacity preceded the first trial of Balboa, Davila's predecessor. (See BACBA, BASCO Y NUNES DE.) When Pedrarias left the colony of Darien, called Pororosa, he ordered Espinosa to leave Acla with an expeditionary force of infantry and cavalry. He attacked a body of 3,000 Indians, and, after an obstinate flight, they fled, frightened by the horses and the blood-hounds that the Spaniards carried with them. The victors did many cruelties against the Indian prisoners, and on the arrival of reinforcements from Pedrarias he invaded the Indian territory still farther, and recovered a great part of the treasure that had been abandoned some time before by Gonzalo de Badajos, amounting to about 80,000 gold castellanos. After defeating an army of 20,000 men with which the native cacique hoped to crush him, and conquering several other tribes, he began his return march to Darien, which he finally reached, with great riches and over 2,000 Indian slaves. Espinosa, preferring the adventurous life of a conqueror to that of a judge, soon started on another expedition, and, according to his assertion, explored many miles of the Pacific coast. On his return to Darien in 1517, he found that Balboa had been imprisoned a Pedrarias declared war against the Indian, and it as his opinion that that explorer ought to be pardoned in consideration of his services to the crown, he sentenced the prisoner to death on a written order from Pedrarias. Favored by the military for his generosity, and by the municipality of Darien on account of his successes in his expedition, Espinosa was proclaimed deputy governor of the island.

ESPINOZA, Juan, South American soldier, b. in Montevideo in 1804; d. in Arenas, Peru, in 1874. He was a wealthy merchant before his military career, and in this respect he was little inferior to his Mexican namesake. In the Argentine republics Espinosa is regarded as a national hero. His family emigrated to Buenos Ayres in 1807. His father was exiled in 1810 by the revolutionists, and the boy remained with his mother till he was twelve years of age, when he enlisted in the troops that left Buenos Ayres in 1816 to fight for the independence of Chili. Espinosa fought at Chacabuco, 12 Feb., 1817, and
Espinosa, Pedro, Mexican bishop, b. in Texas, 26 June, 1789; d. in the city of Mexico, 12 Nov., 1866. He completed his studies at the seminary of Guadalajara, and afterward occupied the chair of the Holy Scriptures at the university, where he received the degree of doctor of theology, and was consecrated bishop of Guadalajara and Huentitan. As sub-secretary of war, Espinosa shared in the encounter of Callao on 2 May, 1866. He left two works, "Herencia española a car de Isabel II," and "Diccionario republicano."

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and devoted himself to the study of philosophy and theology, becoming distinguished as a professor and preacher. His learning procured for him among his countrymen the title of the "Lacordaire of America." He was so abashed by the praises that he received, that he retired among the mestizos among whom some time he had been brought up. He was sought out and nominated to the bishopric of Parana, but declined it, and retired to the missionary college of Tarija, in Bolivia, whence he was summoned by the archbishop, who made him professor of theology in the college of Sucre. Here he wrote the first scientific journal of the Spanish republic, called "El Cruzado," his articles in which attracted attention throughout Spanish America. His reputation led to his nomination as archbishop by the authorities of Buenos Ayres. He again declined, but fearing that he might be compelled to assume the office, he concealed himself, with the consent of his superiors, in different monasteries in Peru until it was filled by another. He then returned to his missionary college of Tarija. In 1875 he sailed for Europe to visit the Holy Land. While in Palestine the see of Cordoba became vacant, and he was ordered by the pope to return to South America and assume its duties. He entered Cordoba barefoot, in his Franciscan habit, and, after his consecration, continued to travel as a missionary from town to town throughout his diocese. He acted successfully as a preacher in the civil wars, and it was on the occasion of a journey in the heat of summer, to restore peace at Riosa, that he fell sick and died by the road-side.

**ESQUIVEL, Juan de (es-ke-vel), Spanish adventurer, b. in Spain about 1480; d. in Jamaica about 1519.** On the death of his friend Ovando, he was appointed to succeed Bobadilla as governor of Hispaniola, Esquivel went to the island as one of his lieutenants. In 1504 Ovando sent him, at the head of 400 men, to subjugate the province of Higuey, which had revolted under the leadership of the famous cacique Cotalaba. The Indians were defeated and driven to the mountains, but there was soon another insurrection, and Esquivel was again sent by Ovando to subdue the province. This was done after much bloodshed and the capture of the cacique, after which Esquivel founded in 1505, in the plains of the island, a convent which was afterward destroyed in the middle of the 18th century by an earthquake. Diego Columbus sent Esquivel, in 1509, with seventy men, to take possession of the island of Jamaica on his behalf. In 1508 he reduced it easily, and, in further obedience to his instructions, began a colony and founded the seat of government on the spot where Christopher Columbus had been shipwrecked in 1503, and named it Sevilla Nueva. The Indians betook themselves to the mountains, and stood on their defence; but Esquivel, after several engagements, found means at length to cut off the chiefs. The rest submitted, and were employed in planting cotton and grain. Esquivel introduced a Spanish breed of cattle, hogs, and horses, and several kinds of garden-stuff were cultivated. By the moderation of the continent and the influence of the Indians, it was compelled to be done under the rule of the word of God. Unfortunately, his rule was short. In the space of ten years, five vessels had been fitted out under his direction, and two new towns were established, which he named Oristan and Melilla.

**ESTAING, Charles Hector Theodat, Count d', French naval officer, b. in Ravel, Auvergne, France, in 1729; d. in Paris, 28 April, 1794.** At the age of sixteen he entered the Mousquetaires, became colonel of the regiment Rouergue in 1748, and brigadier in 1756. In 1757 he served in the fleet of Count de Grasse, and in 1768 took Goulphar and Fort St. David. He then joined the East Indian squadron under Count Lally, and was made prisoner at Madras in 1759, but was released on parole. After this he joined the navy, was given command of two men-of-war, and inflicted great damage on the French while in the east, but on his return was captured near L'Orient by British cruisers. He was imprisoned in Portsmouth and subjected to cruel treatment, on the ground that he had broken the parole that he had given in Madras. Admiral Boscau was then commander-in-chief in India, and often said that, if ever he should get "the villain" in his power again, he "would chain him upon the quarter-deck and treat him like a baboon." D'Estaing seems to have had equally bitter feelings against the English. In 1763 he was made lieutenant-general in the navy, and in 1778 vice-admiral, a rank which he had at first refused. Meanwhile the colonies in America had found an advocate at the French court in the person of Marie Antoinette, who placed in the hands of Louis XVI. a memoir prepared by the Count de Maillebois and D'Estaing, which censured the timid policy of the king's ministers. After the defeat of Burgoyne, 8 Feb., 1777, a treaty was concluded between the United States and France, and, pursuant to its stipulations, a fleet of twelve ships-of-the-line and large frigates, under the command of D'Estaing, sailed for America on 13 April, 1778. Early in July D'Estaing reached Delaware bay, and, after landing Conrad A. Gerard, the French ambassador, sailed for New York in hopes of engaging the British fleet, but, being unable to secure a pilot, anchored near the Jersey shore, not far from the mouth of the Shrewsbury river, where he captured several prizes. At the suggestion of Gen. Washington, the French fleet was requested to co-operate with Gen. John Sullivan in the expulsion of the British from Rhode Island. D'Estaing appeared at Newport late in July, and on 5 Aug., 1778, the British burned six frigates in order to prevent their falling into the hands of the French. Events seemed favorable for the capture of the islands, but the expedition into Newport, but delays and lack of proper understanding between the two commanders prevented united action. The appearance of the British fleet, and a subsequent storm in which several of the French vessels were seriously injured, led to their withdrawal to Bermuda, and the campaign terminated without success. In May, 1779, D'Estaing proposed a joint expedition with his fleet and the American troops to capture Halifax and Newfoundland for the king of France. Washing-
EStaugh could not afford to reduce his army by the required number of troops, and the enterprise was consequently abandoned. Later, D'Eestaing sailed to the West Indies, where, without order or plan, he attempted to take St. Lucia, he captured St. Vincent and Grenada, and also forced the British admiral, Byron—who came to the relief of Grenada—to retire. In September, 1779, with twenty ships-of-the-line and eleven frigates, bearing about 6,900 soldiers, D'Eestaing's fleet, composed of Georgean and Four British vessels at once fell into his hands, and a plan was arranged with Gen. Benjamin Lincoln for a united attack on the city of Savannah. The lateness of the season, the dangerous coast, and the reported approach of a British fleet, made it necessary for him to insist on immediate action; but unfortunate circumstances, with various delays, made it possible for the British to prepare themselves, and in consequence, the attack was postponed. Finally, on October 9, it was decided to carry the town by naval bombardment. In the meantime the Americans and French advanced in three columns, the principal one under the direct command of D'Eestaing, assisted by Gen. Lincoln. Early in the engagement the French commander was wounded both in the arm and thigh, and in this condition was carried to the ship. D'Eestaing's health now began to fail, and he was prevented from attending to the direction of the fortifications, and, after severe losses, withdrew. A second attack was urged by Gen. Lincoln, but D'Eestaing's loss had been heavy, and he determined on immediate departure, in consequence of which the siege was raised. He returned to France in 1781, and was reappointed to preside over the ministry to send 12,000 men to America as the best way of pursuing the war. Lafayette had given similar advice, and in June, 1780, Count de Rochambeau, with 8,000 men, was sent to the colony. In 1787, he resigned the command of the allied fleets of France and Spain, and was made a grandee of Spain. Subsequently he declared himself in favor of national reforms, and was elected in 1787 to the assembly of notables. In 1789 he was appointed commandant of the National guard, and was elected a deputy in 1792 by the legislative assembly, but was retired soon afterward. He continued to cherish a regard for the royal family, and wrote friendly letters to the queen, which came to the knowledge of the revolutionary authorities, and he was arrested and imprisoned. On the trial of 1797 he continued to hold his favor, and was almost without avail. He was himself brought to trial in 1794, and cited his military and naval services to the nation in his defence, but, seeing that his death was determined on, said, "Send my head to the English: they will pay you well for it." D'Eestaing wrote a poem, "Le rêve," a tragedy, and a pamphlet, "Aperçu hasardé sur l'exportation dans les colonies; dédié à feu M. Franklin" (Paris, 1790).|

ESten, James Christie, Palmer, Canadian jurist, b. in St. George, Bermuda, 7 Nov. 1805; d. in Toronto, Canada, 29 Oct. 1864. He was a grandson of a former attorney-general of the Bermudas, and his father was chief-justice of those islands for twenty years. The son was educated at the Charter House school, London, called to the bar in Lincoln's Inn in 1836, and to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Northwest territory, and his practice extended to the U.S. supreme court. In 1834 he was elected president judge of the ninth judicial circuit of Ohio, and in 1838 judge of the superior court of Cincinnati. On the expiration of his term in 1846 he returned to private life. D'Eestaing was an advocate of much force and skill, and a man of great research. In his long life he was singularly above reproach.

ESteryl, George, inventor, b. in Plattekill, N. Y., 17 Oct., 1809. He received a common-school education, and in 1827 removed to Wisconsin, where he engaged in wheat-growing. Finding difficulty in securing laborers, he turned his attention to the invention of agricultural machines. He experimented at first with a reaper, and, converting his barn into a machine-shop, produced in 1844 an improved device, in various stages of development ten acres of wheat in half a day. A year later he built a harvesting machine, and soon began to manufacture various agricultural implements. Subsequently he obtained numerous patents, and his establishment at Whitewater, Wis., has become one of the largest of its kind in the United States. His inventions include steel plows, a self-reaping reaper, reaper for harvesting without binding, and an improved broadcast seeder and cultivator. The use of steel in reapers and harvesters is his most important invention, and his machines are now considered of that metal. Mr. Esterly has written several pamphlets on the currency.
ESTEVEZ Y UGARTE, Pedro Agustín (es-ta'vet), Mexican R. C. bishop, b. in Oruro, Ca-
nary Islands, 8 March, 1854; d. in Merida, Mexico, 8 May, 1887. He studied theology, philosophy, and
literature in a Franciscan convent in his native island, and then entered the College of San Bar-
tolome and Santiago de Granada, where he won a first place in the humanities. Shortly
afterward he became rector of the college, and profes-
sor in the University of Granada. On 15 July,
1773, he received the degree of doctor in canonical
law. In 1770 he was ordained as a priest, and be-
came noted for the eloquence of his sermons. For
some time he was regent of the seminary of Zamora,
and on 27 July, 1796, was appointed by Charles IV, bishop of Yucatan, Mexico. He arrived at
Campeche in May, 1802; and immediately set about
remodelling the plan of studies in the seminary, in-
creasing its faculty and founding the chairs of
Greek and canon law. When Mexico became
independent he accepted the result of the contest
uneffectually, and, without mixing in politics, 
preached peace, union, and Christian fraternity. He
was the founder of the University of Yucatan,
which was opened in 1854.

ESTORGE, Joseph Leonard, physician, b. in
Opeiousus, La., in 1800; d. there, 21 Aug., 1889.
He studied at the royal college of Cahors, France,
where he was a classmate of Gambetta. After
receiving the degree of M. D., he was pursuing scien-
tific studies in Paris, when the war in 1840, the United States recalled him to this country. He
was appointed a surgeon in the Confederate army
in the trans-Mississippi department, but was made
a prisoner at Fort De Russy. After the war he
practised his profession in St. Landry, and endeared
himself by his skill and devotion during the
epidemic of 1878.

ESTRADA, Bartolome Ruiz de, Spanish pilot,
lived in the early part of the 10th century. He ac-
companied Francisco Becerra in the first voyage of
exploration he made, by order of Pedro de Davila.
Sailing from Cadiz with 150 men, he explored the
Pacific coast, visited the river Peru, and at the end
of six months returned with an immense quantity
of gold and pearls. It is also said that it was he
who conducted Pizarro and Almagro to the empire
of the Incas, as Atalaipa, which they called Peru, after
the river of that name.

ESTRADA, Jose Dolores (es-trah'-doh), Nicara-
guan general, b. in Matagalpa in 1787; d. near
Granada, 12 Aug., 1869. Up to his sixty-fourth
year he lived quietly in the country, occupied in
the cultivation of his estate, but in the civil war of
1851 offered his services to the conservative leader,
Fruto Chamorro, and enlisted under the same chief
against the democrats in the revolution of 1833.
He participated in the nine months' defence of the
city of Granada, and was wounded in the battle of
5 Feb., 1854; but not withstanding the enemy
raised the siege, Estrada, as second in command,
remained for twenty-four hours in the saddle in the
pursuit of the retiring army. When the re-
public was invaded by Walker and his followers in
June, 1855 (see WALKER, WILLIAM), Estrada did
himself the honor of his country, and after the
capture of Granada, 15 Oct., 1855, he retired with
a few followers to the southern department of
Chinandega, and continued, with Generals Martinez
and Fernando Chamorro, to oppose the forces un-
der Walker's command. After Walker had caused
himself to be respected in January 1856, and
declared war on the rest of the Central American
republics, Estrada marched with his little army to
join the Costa Ricans, but was intercepted by Walk-
er's forces, and intrenched himself in a favorable
position in San Jacinto. Early in the morning of
14 Sept., 1856, his position was stormed by the en-
emy, who attacked in three columns, and one of his
redoubts was taken. After many hours of fierce
fighting, Estrada saw that his forces would soon
be surrounded, and made a desperate sally at the
head of his troops. In general confusion they fled,
and were pursued as far as Tipitapa. After Walker had been driven from the
country, Estrada left the army, and although,
on the second invasion of Nicaragua by Walker, in
November, 1857, he offered his services again, he
refused all honors and offices, and took part in the
electoral campaign of 1863 only to avoid the unconsti-
tutional re-election of the last president. When
the revolution of 1869 began, Estrada, although
eighty-two years old, was appointed commander-
in-chief of the army, and defeated the revolution-
ists in several encounters, but, a few days before the
final pacification, he died in consequence of the
fatigue that he had undergone. The congress of
1870 ordered a marble monument to be erected on
his grave with the inscription "Al general Estrada,
concedor de San Jacinto, el 14 de Setiembre 1866 la
patricia agradecida."

ETHERIDGE, Emerson, statesman, b. in Car-
rituck county, N. C., 28 Sept., 1819. When thir-
ten years of age he removed to Tennessee, received
a public-school education, studied law, and was ad-
mitted to the bar in 1840. He was a member of
the legislature in 1845-7, and a candidate for speaker,
and was then chosen to congress as a Whig, and
re-elected an American, serving from 1853 till 1857. He was the defeated American candidate
for the next congress, but was successful in 1858,
and served again in 1859-60, when he was chairman of the committee on Indian affairs.
He was then elected clerk of the house of represen-
tatives, and served from 4 July, 1861, to 8 Dec.,
1863. On his return to Tennessee he devoted him-
self to the practice of his profession and the study
of philosophy, served in the Tennessee senate in
1869-70, and was twice nominated for the gov-
ernorship of his state, being defeated once and de-
clining the second nomination. He was the last
Whig that served in congress. He is the author of
"Speeches from Congress" (Washington, 1857).

ETTWEIN, John, Moravian bishop, b. in Tren-
denstadt, Wurttemberg, 29 June, 1721; died in
Bethlehem, Pa., 2 Jan., 1802. In 1754 he came to
the American colonies, where he lab-
ored for nearly half a century as an
evangelist, as a pastor, and finally
as a bishop of the Moravian church.
He was consecrated to the episcopacy on
25 June, 1784. In 1801, owing to the
infirmities of old age, he retired from
active labors, and after the death of Few men of the last century dis-
played greater zeal in spreading the
gospel through the country of his adoption. He
studied the language of the Delaware Indians, pre-
pared a small dictionary and phrase-book there-
of, and in 1788 gave an account of their language and traditions, including a vocabulary, since pub-
lished by the Historical society of Pennsylvania. He travelled thousands of miles, often on foot, and preached in eleven of the thirteen original colonies and in what is now the state of Ohio; "in cities," to use his own words, "in villages, in homes, from pulpit, in the open air, in court-houses and barns, to many and very different classes of men, and even among the Indians, and in 1772 led the Christian Indians from the Susquehanna to the Tuscarawas valley of Ohio, a journey of eight weeks, full of hardships and dangers, and ministered with great faithfulness to the sick of the American army, in 1778 and 1779, when the general hospital had been established at Bethlehem. Throughout the Revolutionary war he received, in the name of his church, the many distinguished visitors who flocked to that town, both military officers and statesmen. With some of the latter he became intimate. Henry Laurens, of South Carolina, was his particular friend. On various occasions he corresponded with Washington and negotiated with congress, as the agent of the Moravians. Not the least important act of his life was the founding, in 1787, of the "Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen," which still exists, has a large endowment, and contributes liberal amounts toward the support of the extensive missions of the Moravian church. Ettwein stood at the head of this church as its presiding bishop for seventeen years, displaying sound judgment, great decision of character, and often, amid trying circumstances, a marvellous heroism. He was quick in expressing his opinions, and abrupt in his utterances; but upon closer acquaintance whatever seemed offensive was forgotten.

1777, when the general hospital was the extensive hospital of St. Joseph's Charity, b. in Dublin, Ireland, 18 April, 1816; d. near Emmetsburg, Md., 18 March, 1887. Her secular name was Catherine Blenkenosoff. She emigrated to the United States in early girlhood, and entered the novitiate at St. Joseph's academy, near Emmetsburg, Md. She was elected to the principal teacher in the academy, and was soon afterward transferred to St. Mary's orphan asylum, Baltimore, and appointed mother-superior. She was after several years returned to St. Joseph's, and appointed to the same place in the institution. At the end of the first three years of her direction she was appointed mother-superior of all the Sisters of Charity in the United States. Mother Ephemia, as superior of her order, made a tour through the south in 1866, and arranged for the establishment of two branch houses.

EUSTACE, John Skye, soldier, b. in Plushing, L. I., 10 Aug., 1760; d. in Newburg, N. Y., 25 Aug., 1805. He was graduated at William and Mary in 1776, and in the same year was appointed aide to Gen. Sullivan and Gen. Greene. Congress commissioned him major in the British army in 1779. He was in the British colony Burton. After the war he resided in Georgia, where he practised law and became adjutant-general of the state, and held other civil and military offices. In 1794 he entered the French service, was made aide-de-camp to Luchner, and after the French-Prussian war he voluntarily gave his services to the U. S. legation in Paris.—Another son, James Biddle, senator, b. in New Orleans, 27 Aug., 1834. He received a classical education, was graduated at Harvard law-school in 1854, admitted to the bar in 1856, and practised in New Orleans. He was a member of the state legislature in 1858. He entered the Confederate army, and, after one year's service, was a judge-advocate on the staff of Gen. Magruder, was transferred to the staff of Gen. Joseph Johnston, with whom he served till the close of the war. He then resumed practice in New Orleans, was elected a member of the legislature of the reconstruction acts, and was one of the committee sent to Washington to confer with President Johnson on Louisiana affairs. He was a member
of the state house of representatives in 1872, and was elected a member of the state senate for four years, during which he was chosen as a Democrat in January, 1876, to fill the vacancy which, it was claimed, existed by failure of the senate to give the seat to P. B. S. Pinchback, who had been elected in 1873. Only three Republicans took part in the election, on the ground that no vacancy existed, and Mr. Evans held the seat till late in 1877, serving till 1878. He then became professor of civil law in the University of Louisiana, but in 1884 was again elected to the U. S. senate for the full term of six years.—Abraham's son, Henry Lawrence, engineer at Fort Independence, was born, Mass., 1 Feb., 1819; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 11 Jan., 1885, was graduated at Harvard in 1888, and in that year was appointed to the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated at the head of his class in 1842. He was then assigned to the engineering corps, and ordered to Washington as assistant to the chief engineer. He assisted in the construction of Fort Warren and Lovell's island sea-wall, in Boston harbor, in 1843—5, and during the following two years was connected with engineering operations in Newport harbor. He was made a principal assistant professor of engineering at West Point, but resigned in 1849 in order to become professor of engineering in Harvard, and organized that department in the Lawrence scientific school there, and held this office until his death. He was dean of the scientific faculty from 1871 to 1873. In the civil war he was colonel of the 10th Massachusetts volunteers, and served at Williamsport, Fredericksburg, Marye Heights, Salem, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and many minor actions of the war. He was a member of various learned societies, to whose transactions he contributed, and also wrote reports and technical articles.

EVANS, Anthony Walton White, civil engineer, b. in New Brunswick, N. J., 31 Oct., 1817; d. in New York city, 28 Nov., 1886. He received his early education in New Jersey, and then studied civil engineering at the Rensselaer Institute in Troy. His first professional employment was on the enlargement of the Erie canal, where he served principally on the eastern division. He was made assistant on the survey and construction of the New York and Harlem railway in 1843, and for five years was resident engineer of two divisions of this work. He then accompanied Allan Campbell to Chili, and became his principal assistant in the construction of the Capiapo railroad. Subsequently he entered the employ of the Chilian government as chief engineer in the construction of one of its railroads, and still later was appointed chief engineer of the Arica and Tacna railway company in Peru. After a brief visit to the United States, he returned to Chili, and became chief engineer on several railroads then in course of building under the direction of the government. On the completion of these he returned to the United States and settled in New Rochelle, N. Y., resuming his profession as a consulting engineer, and acting as purchasing agent of rolling-stock and other railway materials for various governments and mining companies of South and central America, and the islands of the South sea. Mr. Evans took an active interest in the matter of a ship-canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and favored the San Blas route. He was a fellow of the American society of civil engineers, and other societies both in the United States and in Europe. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and he prepared for this organization an illustrated memoir of Kosciusko, which was printed privately (New York, 1883).

EVANS, Augustus B. Jane, author, b. in Columbus, Ga., 8 May, 1825. When a child she was removed with her father to Texas, residing in San Antonio from 1847 till 1849, when the family settled in Mobile, Ala. She was educated almost entirely by her mother. While her parents lived in the frontier town of San Antonio the Mexican war was in progress, and that town was a place of rendezvous for the soldiers sent out to re-enforce Gen. Taylor. She afterward entered a school in Mobile, but did not return to her home. During the civil war Miss Evans was an active, zealous sympathizer with the Union cause, and was a principal assistant, an active agent of the Union league in her town. Her travels have been widely popular, especially in the southern states. She is the author of "Inez, a Tale of the Alamo," "Calamity, the novel that established her reputation (1850); "Macaria" (Richmond, 1863); "St. Elmo" (New York, 1886); "Vashii" (1879), and "Infeliz" (1878).

EVANS, Caleb, English clergyman, b. in Bristol, England, in 1787; d. in 1791. He was a Baptist clergyman, and received the degree of D.D. Dr. Evans was an advocate of American independence, and published "A Letter to Mr. Wesley," under the signature "Americanus," on his "Calm Address to the American Colonies" (London, 1775), and a "Reply to Rev. Mr. Fletcher's Vindication of Wesley" (Bristol, 1776).

EVANS, David Held, lawyer, b. in Westminster, England, 1769; elected to the House of Commons for the Fairfield district, S. C., 8 March, 1843. He came to South Carolina with his father in 1784, was educated at Mount Zion college, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1796. In 1800 he acted as second to Thomas Baker in a duel with Daniel Brown, in which both the principals were killed. He was a member of the legislature in 1800—4, was solicitor of the middle judicial circuit in 1804—11, and was then elected to congress as a Democrat, serving in 1813—5, and declining a renomination on account of failing health. He was in the state senate in 1818 and 1822, was its president, and became president of the Fairfield Bible society, and a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church for thirty years. He bequeathed $8,000 to benevolent societies.

EVANS, De Scott, artist, b. in Boston, Wayne co., Ind., 29 March, 1847. Graduated at Miami university, Oxford, Ohio, 1863—5, studied art by himself, and opened a studio in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1874, giving his attention to portrait-painting. After studying under Bouguereau in Paris, in 1877—8, he returned to Cleveland, and became instructor and co-director of the Cleveland Art Institute. He is specially skillful in painting dress figures. His genre pictures include "The First Snowfall," "Grandma's Visitors," "Day before the Wedding,"
and "The Flirtation." He has sent to exhibitions of the National academy in New York city "The Answer" (1881); "Old Clock" (1883); "Morning" and "Wading in the Brook" (1883); "Birthday Child" (1883); "Fair at the St. Mary's"; "A Perfect Pose" (1885); and "Love-Letter" and "Christmas Morning" (1886). He is now (1887) engaged on a picture of the Garfield family, entitled "Winter Evening at Lawnfield," to be placed in the reception-room of the Garfield monument at Cleveland.

EVANS, Charles Payson, scholar b. in Remsen, N. Y., 8 Dec., 1833. His father was a Welsh Presbyterian clergyman. Edward removed to Michigan in 1839, and was graduated at the state university in 1854. He taught in an academy in Hernando, Miss., in 1855, and was professor in Carroll college, Waushara, Wis., in 1856-7. After spending the years from 1857 till 1860 in travel and study abroad, he became in 1861 professor of modern languages in Michigan university, but resigned in 1870 and went abroad, where he has since been engaged in literary work. Since 1884 he has been connected with the "Allgemeine Zeitung," of Munich, Bavaria, and has contributed to it many articles on the literary, artistic, and intellectual life of the United States. Prof. Evans has made a specialty of oriental languages. Besides many articles he has made valuable contributions, has published "Abriess der deutschen Literaturgeschichte" (New York, 1869) and a "Progressive German Reader" (1870), and has translated Stahr's "Life and Works of Lessing," with an introduction (2 vols. Boston, 1860), and Coquetoil's "First Historical Transformations and Liability" (1870). He has, in preparation (1887) a work on "Animal Symbolism in Art and Literature," and a "History of German Literature," to be completed in five volumes, two of which are already written, though not published.—His wife, Elizabeth Edson Gibson, author, b. in Newport, N. H., 8 March, 1829, was educated at a high school for young ladies in Ann Arbor, Mich., and has done some work as an artist. She has contributed essays and short stories to magazines, and has published "The Abuse of Maternity" (Philadelphia, 1875), and "American Girls" a novel (1864).

EVANS, Elizabeth Hettie, poet, b. in Philadelphia in 1818; d. in Amelia county, Va., in 1855. She was a daughter of William S. Stockton, of Philadelphia, and in 1839 married Dr. M. F. T. Evans, of Amelia county, Va. Mrs. Evans contributed poems to various periodicals, and was widely known to the public. A volume of her poems, with a preface by her brother, the Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, was published shortly before her death (Philadelphia, 1851).

EVANS, Evan, clergyman, b. in Wales; d. in Hartford county, Md., in October, 1721. He was educated in England, entered the ministry of the established church, and, on the grant of a royal bounty of £50 to Christ church, Philadelphia, was appointed its second rector in 1700 by Dr. Compton, lord-bishop of London. He at once became a leader, and had many pupils, that many visiting Philadelphia were deeply impressed by his preaching, and formed congregations when they returned to their homes. His duties, not lest of which was his work among young men over whom he exercised great influence, were thereby much increased. In visiting the country, from the forty or fifty or sixty miles, through Pennsylvannia, West Jersey, and Delaware. The chief of them were Radnor and Oxford, and his church at the former place, where there was a colony of Episcopalians from Radnorshire, Wales, is represented in the accompanying illustration. He went to England in 1707 on private business, and urged that a bishop should be sent to the colonies, and on his return in 1709 brought the communion service presented by Queen Anne to Christ church. He visited England again in 1718 "on some family concerns," and while there received the degree of D. D. from one of the universities, and was appointed missionary at Oxford and Radnor, in addition to Christ church. Having been presented to St. George's parish, Harford co., by the governor of Maryland, he became rector in 1718. On 18 Feb., 1718. When on a visit shortly afterward, he was seized with an apoplectic fit in the pulpit of Christ church on Sunday, and died on the following Wednesday. During his ministry he baptized 800 persons, about 600 of whom had belonged to the society of Friends, whose members flocked to hear him in great numbers.

EVANS, Evan William, scholar, b. near Swanssea, Wales, in 1827; d. in Ithaca, N. Y., 22 May, 1874. He came to this country with his parents when a child, and was graduated at Yale in 1851. After studying theology in New Haven for a year he became principal of Delaware institute, Franklin, N. Y., and in 1855-7 was a tutor in Yale, accepting in the latter year the chair of natural philosophy and astronomy in Marietta college, Ohio, where he remained until 1864. He was then occupied for three years as a mining engineer, spent one year in European travel, and on the foundation of Cornell university was the first professor appointed, occupying the chair of mathematics there till 1872, when he resigned on account of failing health. Prof. Evans was regarded as the best Celtic scholar in the United States.

EVANS, George, senator, b. in Hallowell, Me., 12 Jan., 1797; d. in Portland, Me., 5 April, 1867. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1815, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1818. He began to practise at Gardiner, but afterward removed to Hallowell, and attained eminence as a criminal lawyer. He was a member of the legislature in 1825-8, and was speaker of the house in his last year. He was then chosen to congress as a Whig, and served six terms, from 1829 till 1841, when he was elected to the senate, and served until 1841-7. During his twelve years in the house, although his party was in the minority, he exerted a commanding influence. In the senate he was chairman of the committee on finance. Henry Clay is reported to have said that Mr. Evans knew more about the tariff than any other public man in the country. His speeches on important and complicated economical questions were very effective. He was a candidate for the vice-presidential nomination when Gen. Taylor was nominated for president, and after the latter's accession in 1849 was appointed chairman of the Mexican claims com-
mission. He was attorney-general of Maine in 1833, 1854, and 1866, and was for twenty-two years a trustee of Bowdoin college, which gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1843.

EVANS, Sir George De Laury, British soldier, b. in Moig, Ireland, in 1787; d. in London, 9 Jan., 1870. He entered the British army in 1807, served in India and Spain, and in 1814, when brevet lieutenant-colonel of the 5th West India regiment, was ordered to this country. He saw the battle of Bladensburg on 24 Aug., where two horses were killed under him, and led the small force that entered Washington and destroyed the public buildings there. He also took part in Ross's expedition against Baltimore in September, and was near that officer when he fell. At New Orleans he was the only landsman that volunteered to accompany the expedition against the American troops defending Lake Borgne. He was wounded before New Orleans on 28 Dec., 1814, and again on 8 Jan., 1815, and was sent home. He recovered just in time to join We Vermilye at Quatre Freres, where again two horses were killed under him. He commanded in Spain, in 1833–7, the British auxiliary legion, and after 1846 was member of parliament from Westminster. He served as a lieutenant-governor of Jamaica, president of the division of the English army, and was distinguished at the Alma and at Inkerman, receiving for his services the thanks of parliament and the grand cross of the bath. He published "Facts relating to the Capture of Washington" (London, 1829).

EVANS, George Henry, reformer, b. in Bromyard, Herefordshire, England, 25 March, 1805; d. in Granville, N. J., 2 Feb., 1855. He came to this country with his father and brother in 1820, and was one of the earliest land-reformers in the United States, adopting views similar to those held by Henry George. Among the reforms for which he labored were the destruction of the U. S. bank, inalienable homesteads, the transportation of the mails on Sundays, a limitation in the right of any person to hold lands, general bankrupt laws, and laborers' liens. He also favored the abolition of slavery, of laws for selling debts, and of imprisonment for debt. He edited and published "The Man," at Ithaca, N. Y., about 1823; the "Working Man's Advocate," in New York, in 1830; "The Daily Sentinel," in 1837; and "Young America," in New York and Readville, N. J., in 1843. He was editorial writer for the "Free Press," and editor, b. in Bromyard, England, 9 June, 1808, spent his boyhood on a farm of 500 acres at Chadwick Hall, near Worcester. He says: "My maps were the landscape of hills and valleys: my books, trees and plants: my teachers, the servants, and their masters and mistresses. I graduated, and emigrated to America in 1820. Then I taught myself how to read, and began the study of history. I learned how to think, observe, and reason upon theology and the social and governmental organization of mankind, until I became a materialist, a socialist, a land-reformer, and an infidel to all the popular church and state religions of Christendom." On his arrival in New York his father apprenticed him to a hatter, and it was in the intervals of his work that he thus educated himself. At first a follower of Godkin, then a reformer and boats down the Mississippi to New Orleans, he made a short visit to England, and on his return joined the Shakers at Mount Lebanon, N. Y., on 3 June, 1830. He was appointed assistant editor in the "North Family" in 1838, and in 1839 became first editor of three "free papers." He has invented a simple method of warming the rooms of the community uniformly. Elder Evans has "feted frequently, has contributed to seventy different publications, and in 1875–6 edited and published, with Adonzo Foster and Durfee, "A Description of the Shaker and Shakers." His teachings have considerably modified the dogmas of his sect. He has published "Compendium of Principles, Rules, Doctrines, and Government of Shakers," with biographies of Ann Lee and others" (New York, 1856); "Auto-biography of the Children of the "I amsterdam Revelation" (1860); "Shaker Communism" (London, 1871); "Religious Communism," a lecture delivered in St. George's hall, London (1872); and "Second Appearance of Christ" (1873).

EVANS, Henry G., journalist, b. in 1812; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 14 Aug., 1849. He was editor and proprietor of the New York "Evening Mirror" almost from the beginning of its career to its close, and was one of the best writers for the daily press in the city. About fifteen years previous to his death the publication of the "Mirror" was discontinued, and he engaged in mercantile business, in which he maintained a high reputation.

EVANS, Hugh Davy, author, b. in Baltimore, Md., 26 April, 1792; d. there, 16 July, 1868. He left school at thirteen years of age on account of his health, and went to Baltimore, where he was admitted to practice in Baltimore on 19 April, 1815, took rank, while yet a young man, with Pinckney, Wirt, Reverdy Johnson, and the other leaders of the Maryland bar, and afterward attained eminence as a constitutional lawyer. He was prominent for many years in the counsel of the Protestant Episcopal church, and in 1848–56 edited "The True Catholic," a high-church periodical. He was also connected with the Philadelphia "Register" in 1853, contributing to it "Thoughts on Current Events," with the New York "Church Monthly" in 1857–8, and the New York "Church Monthly" in 1857–8, and in the two years last mentioned edited the "Monitor," a weekly paper published in Baltimore. He was a prominent member of the Maryland colonization society, and prepared a code of laws for the Maryland colony in Liberia, in 1848. He received the degree of LL. D. from St. James's college, Maryland, in 1852, and from that time till 1864 was lecturer there on civil and ecclesiastical law. During the civil war Mr. Evans was an earnest supporter of the National government, and in 1861 went to the London office in defense of the arrests made in Baltimore in that year, which attracted much attention. His published works include "Essays on Pleading" (Baltimore, 1827): "Maryland Common-Law Practice" (1857; revised ed., 1867); "Essays to prove the Validity of Anglican Ordinations," in reply to Archbishop Kenrick's book on the subject (Baltimore, 1841; second series, 2 vols., 1851); "Theophilus Americanus," an American adaptation, with additions, of Canon Wordsworth's "Theophilus Anglicanus" (Philadelphia, 1853); and "Episcopal Relations of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States" (1855); and several pamphlets. After his death appeared his "Treatise on the Christian Doctrine of Marriage," which he considered his best work (New York, 1857), and a memoir by F. R. Harris, then an resident, and a collection written by himself (Hartford, Conn., 1870).

EVANS, H. Sugden, Canadian chemist, b. in London, England, in 1830. He was graduated at the School of pharmacy in 1848, and then removed to Liverpool, where he took charge of the laboratories of his father, a wholesale druggist. In 1849 he read before the London chemical so-
EVANS, John, colonial governor of Pennsylvania, b. about 1700. He was of Welsh origin, and in February, 1704, was induced to make an tour of the province, under the proprietor, William Penn. He was not a Quaker, and was doubtless selected out of deference to the court party, who did not believe in the peace principles of that sect. His administration was marked by quarrels with the assembly, and especially with the speaker of the house, David Lloyd, who headed the popular party. Disregarding the convictions of the Quakers, Evans, for the first time in the history of the colony, made a public call for troops, with the object of bringing the French and Indians. The call met with no response, whereupon the governor, resorting to a discreditable ruse, arranged to have a messenger ride into Philadelphia on the day of the annual fair, announcing, with apparent consternation, that the French had burned the Delawares and were marching on the city. Evans then rode through the street with drawn sword, entreating the people to arm, and for a time great excitement prevailed. Valuables were hastily thrown into wells, and many of the stores were sold to取得森林; but the Quakers, now Evans, it had been reported, had given an impression, continued quietly at their devotions, as it was the day for their "weekly meeting." The governor also built a fort at Newcastle, and unlawfully demanded tribute of all vessels passing up the river. Evans was accused of dealing in学习 and refinement, but his habits were unsuited to the Quaker city. Watson, in his "Annals of Philadelphia," says that in 1702 "Solomon Cresson, going his round at night, entered a tavern to suppress a riotous assembly, and found there John Evans, who, after much persuasion, agreed to bear the cost." Evans was finally recalled in February, 1709, and was succeeded by Col. Charles Gookin.

EVANS, John, geologist, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., 14 Feb., 1812; d. in Washington, D. C., 13 April, 1861. His father, Richard Evans, was a judge of the New Hampshire supreme court. After taking his degree at St. Louis medical college, he served, under Dr. David Dale Owen, on the geological surveys of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska. He first attracted notice, both here and abroad, by his discovery and description of a large deposit of fossil bones of extinct species in the "Mauvais Terres" of Nebraska. He was afterward commissioned by the U. S. government to carry on the geological surveys of Washington and Oregon territories, and was subsequently governor of the Chiriqui commission. At the time of his death he was preparing a report on his surveys of Washington and Oregon.

EVANS, Josiah James, jurist, b. in Marlborough district, S. C., 27 Nov., 1786; d. in Washington, D. C., 5 May, 1858. He was graduated at South Carolina college in 1808, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1811, and gained a high reputation as a lawyer. He was chosen to the legislature from Marlborough district in 1812-13, and in 1816 from Darlington district, whither he had removed in that year. He was state solicitor for the northern circuit in 1817-18, and for his microscopical labors in this connection was made a fellow of the Royal microscopical society. He was also, in 1839, president of the Pharmaceutical society of Great Britain. In 1866 he entered the wholesale drug business in Montreal, Canada, which he continued in the Delaware until his death in 1877. He retired from active connection with the business in 1884, and became chief analyst for the Dominion government.

EVANS, Lewis, geographer, b. about 1700; d. in June, 1866. He was a state-riots in 1802, and served from 1803 till his sudden death from illness in 1816. Tributes were paid to his character by both political friends and opponents. In 1856 Judge Evans made a speech in the senate in vindication of South Carolina, in reply to Charles Sumner.

EVANS, Nathan George, soldier, b. in Darlington district, S. C., in 1823; d. in Midway, Ala., 30 Nov., 1864. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1848, assigned to the 1st dragoons, and served on frontier duty and against the Indians. He was made 1st lieutenant in the 2d cavalry, 3 March, 1855; captain, 1 May, 1856; and distinguished himself in a fight with Comanche Indians, 1 Oct., 1858, killing two of them in personal combat. He resigned on 27 Feb., 1861, entered the Confederate service as colonel, and commanded a brigade at Bull Run. He was then promoted to brigadier-general, and commanded the Confederate forces at Ball's Bluff, 19 Oct., 1861. He also commanded in the actions at James Island, S. C., and Kinston, N. C., in 1862, and subsequently became major-general. He led a division of Gordon's corps at Hatcher's Run, surrendered with Gen. Lee on 9 April, 1865, and from 1866 till his death was in the Supreme court of Texas.

EVANS, Nathaniel, poet, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 8 June, 1742; d. in Gloucester county, N. J., 29 Oct., 1767. After studying at the Philadelphia academy, he was apprenticed to a merchant, but afterward entered the College of Philadelphia (now University of Pennsylvania). He was not graduated, but received the degree of M. A. in 1765. He then went to England, was ordained in the established church, and returned in December, 1765, as a missionary of the Society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts. Mr. Evans published an edition of Thomas Godfrey's poems, with a memoir (1767). After his death, selections from his writings, entitled "Poems on Several Occasions," with other pieces, including one of his sermons, were published with a memoir by his friend, the Rev. Dr. Busy (Philadelphia).

EVANS, Oliver, inventor, b. in Newport, Del., in 1755; d. in New York city, 21 April, 1819. He was apprenticed to a wheelwright, and before he had reached the age of manhood the construction of a land-carriage to be propelled without animal power began to occupy his mind. At the age of twenty he invented a machine for making card-threads. Two years later he entered into business with his brothers, who were millers, and in a
short time invented the elevator, the conveyer, the drill, the hopper-boy, and the device; the application of which to mills worked by water-power effected a revolution in the manufacture of flour. In 1786-7 he obtained from the legislature of Maryland and Pennsylvania the exclusive right to use his improvement in flouring-mills, and Maryland gave him a similar privilege with regard to steam carriages. It was not till 1799 or 1800 that he was able to set about the construction of a steam carriage. Finding that his steam-engine differed in form as well as in principle from those in use, he secured a patent and applied it to mills more profitably than to carriages.

This was the first steam-engine constructed on the high-pressure principle, and Dr. Evans, who had conceived the idea of it in early life, and in 1787 and again in 1794-'5 had sent to England drawings and specifications, the merit of the invention belongs, although it has been common to assign it to Vivian and Trevithick, who had had access to Evans's plans. In 1803-'4, by order of the board of health of Philadelphia, he constructed the first steam-dredging machine used in America. It consisted of a scow, with a small engine to work the machinery for raising the mud. The machine, which he named the "Orator Amphibolus," propelled itself on wheels to the Schuylkill, a distance of one and a half mile, was fitted with a paddle-wheel in the stern, and navigated the river to its junction with the Delaware. This is believed to have been the first instance in America of the application of steam-power to the propelling of land carriages. He predicted in 1805 that such carriages would be propelled on railways of wood or iron, and urged the construction of a railroad between Philadelphia and New York, but was always prevented by his limited means from prosecuting his mechanical experiments to the extent he desired. He was the author of "The Young Engineer's Guide" (Philadelphia, 1805; translated into French, Paris, 1821); and of the "Miller and Millwright's Guide" (Philadelphia, 1797; Paris, 1830; 14th ed., with additions by Thomas P. Jones); and he also published a description of an improved merchant flouring mill, by C. and O. Evans (Philadelphia, 1853).

EVANS, Thomas, quaker, b. in Philadelphia in 1798; d. May 25, 1868. In 1827-'8 he opposed the Unitarian views of Elias Hicks in a series of sermons. In 1835 he and his wife escaped shipwreck on a voyage to Charlestown, S. C., and, from over-exertion at the pumps, his health was irreparably injured. From 1837 till 1854 he edited, with his brother William, "The Friend's Library," a collection of standard religious writings by eminent members of the society, in fourteen volumes. He was the author of "An Exposition of the Faith of the Religious Society of the Friends" (Philadelphia, 1828).

EVANS, Thomas Willberger, b. in Philadelphia, Dec. 23, 1853. He received a common-school education, and at the age of fourteen, entered the employ of a silversmith, who was also a maker of dental appliances. In 1841 he entered the office of Dr. John D. White, of Philadelphia, with whom he remained two years, meanwhile following courses at the Juvenile Medical College. He established himself as a dentist in Maryland, and afterward in Lancaster, Pa., where he acquired an extensive practice. His early familiarity with metals, and especially with gold-foil, enabled him to fill cavities, which up to that time had been considered impracticable. Many teeth that would otherwise have been extracted were filled by him, and he made an exhibition of his achievements at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia. About 1848 he went to Paris, where, under the patronage of Napoleon III, he became distinguished, and in time he treated many of the crowned heads of Europe. Dr. Evans was active in the establishment of the Red Cross Society, and in organizing the American Ambulance Corps that was sent out under its auspices with the French army in 1870. At the downfall of the empire in 1870, he succeeded in delivering the Empress Eugenie to escape, and, although the story is told in several ways, it is generally accepted that the empress, after leaving the Tuileries, was taken to Dr. Evans's residence for refuge. She was hurried into his carriage and driven beyond the walls of the city, while he held in front of her face an open newspaper, which he was apparently reading. Dr. Evans's fortune is estimated at many millions, including a valuable collection of souvenirs, which he has received from his titled patients. He is the proprietor of the "American Register," a weekly journal issued in Paris, and has recently purchased a daily, which is now (1887) published in the English language in that city.

EVANS, William, squire, b. in Cavan, Ireland, in 1786; d. in Montreal, Canada, in 1857. He emigrated to Canada in 1819, and settled in Montreal, where he was made secretary to the first agricultural society founded there. In 1837 he contributed a series of letters upon agriculture to the "Courier" which were published in pamphlet form. He established the "Canadian Quarterly" and the "Agriculturist and Industrial Magazine." In 1842 he edited the "British American Cultivator" in Toronto. When he returned to Montreal in the following year he founded the "Canadian Agricultural Journal," of which he was editor until a short time before his death. He frequently contributed to the "Gazette," in Montreal, on agricultural subjects, and in 1853 was appointed secretary and treasurer of the board of agriculture in Lower Canada. He published "Theory and Practice of Agriculture" (Montreal, 1835).

EVARTS, Jeremiah, philanthropist, b. in Sunderland, Vt., March 3, 1781; d. in Charleston, S. C., May 10, 1831. He was graduated at Yale in 1802, and, after some time spent in teaching, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1807. He then entered that profession in New Haven for about four years. From 1810 till 1820 he edited the "Panoptist," a religious monthly magazine published in Boston. In 1812 he was chosen treasurer of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, and in 1819 when this was discontinued and the "Missionary Herald" was issued by the board in its stead, he took charge of the latter periodical. He was chosen correspond-
ing secretary of the board in 1831, and retained that office until his death. He died while traveling for the benefit of his health. He wrote twenty-four essays on the rights of the Indians, under the signature of "William Penn," and also edited a volume of "Speeches on the Indian Bill," writing the introduction; and wrote most of the reports of the board of missions, that of 1830 especially being an able document. See "Memoirs of Jeremiah Evarts," by E. C. Tracy (Boston, 1845).

His son, William Maxwell, lawyer, b. in Boston, 6 Feb., 1818. He was prepared for college in the Boston Latin-school, graduated at Yale in 1837, and while in college, with four of his classmates, he founded the "Yale Literary Magazine." Choosing the profession of the law, he studied in Harvard law-school, and in the office of Daniel Lord, of New York city, and was admitted to the bar in New York in 1841. He soon established a reputation for learning and acumen, and was often consulted by older lawyers. In 1849-33 he was assistant district attorney of New York city, and in 1851 successfully conducted the prosecution of the Cuban sibbblers concerned in the "Cleopatra" expedition. The same year he was elected to argue in favor of the constitutionality of the Metropolitan police act. In 1857 and 1860 he was retained by the state of New York to argue the Lemmon slave case against Charles O'Conor, the counsel for the state of Virginia, before the supreme court and the court of appeals. He became an active and prominent member of the Republican party, was chairman of the New York delegation in the Republican national convention of 1860, and proposed the name of William H. Seward for the presidency. In 1861 he and Horace Greeley were rival candidates for the U. S. senatorship before the New York legislature, but finally his name was withdrawn to enable his supporters to secure the election of Ira Harris. In 1862 he conducted the case of the government to establish the supreme court the right of the United States in the civil war to treat captured vessels as maritime prizes, according to the laws of war. In 1865 and 1866 he maintained with success before the courts the unconstitutionality of state laws taxing U. S. bonds or National bank stock without the authorization of Congress. In 1869 President Johnson chose him as chief counsel in the impeachment trial before the senate, and from 15 July, 1868, till the end of President Johnson's administration, he filled the office of attorney-general of the United States. He acted in 1869 as counsel for the United States before the tribunal of arbitration on the Alabama claims at Geneva, and presented the arguments on which the decisions favorable to the United States were to a large extent based. In 1875 he was senior counsel for Henry Ward Beecher in the trial of the suit against him in Brooklyn, and it is said his reputation had been national, and he had been engaged in a large number of cases involving great interests, among the more famous of which were the Parrish will case and the trial of Mrs. Gardner, both of the widow of President Tyler. His services were often sought in cases in which large corporations were parties, and he received in some instances fees of $25,000 or $50,000 for an opinion, such as that on the Berdell mortgage upon the Boston, Hartford and Erie railroad. The firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, of which he is senior partner, has among its clients many of the prominent merchants and bankers of New York city. In 1877 he was the advocate of the Republican party before the electoral commission, and during the administration of President Hayes he was secretary of state. His administration of the state department was marked by a judicious and dignified treatment of diplomatic questions, and especially by the introduction of a higher standard of efficiency in the consular service, and the publication of consular reports on economic and commercial conditions in foreign countries. In 1881, after the conclusion of his term of service in the cabinet, he went to Paris as delegate of the United States to the International monetary conference. On 4 March, 1885, he took his seat in the U. S. Senate for the term vacant, having been elected as a Republican to succeed Elbridge G. Lapham as senator from New York.

Mr. Evarts is known as a brilliant speaker at convivial gatherings, and as a public orator of eloquence and versatility. On many important occasions he has delivered addresses in New York that have been published. Among his public addresses are the oration on Chief-Justice Chase, at Dartmouth college, in June, 1873; the Centennial oration, in Philadelphia, in 1876; and the speeches at the unveiling of the statues of William H. Seward and Daniel Webster, in New York, and of Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty.

EVE, Joseph Adams, physician, b. in Charleston county, S. C., 1 Aug., 1805. He was graduated at the South Carolina medical college in 1828, and began to practice in Augusta, Ga., making a specialty of obstetrics and diseases of women and children. He was one of the founders in 1832 of the Medical college of Georgia, and took the chair of materia medica and therapeutics, which he exchanged in 1839 for that of obstetrics and women's and children's diseases. In 1843 materia medica and gynecology have appeared in the "Southern Medical and Surgical Journal."—His son, Robert Campbell, physician, b. in Augusta, Ga., 15 May, 1843, was graduated at the Medical college of Virginia in 1863, and, after practising some time at Staunton, Va., settled in Augusta, and became professor of materia medica and medical jurisprudence in the Georgia medical college. He has written on the "Influence of the Ovaria in Uterine Disorders," "Epilepsy," and "Tonic Properties of Mercury in Minute Doses."—Joseph Adams's niece, Marie Lou, author, b. near Augusta, Ga., about 1848, was graduated at Greensborough college, Ga., and after leaving school contributed to "Scott's Magazine" and other southern literary journals. In 1879 she wrote a prize poem entitled "Conquered at Last," expressing gratitude for northern aid during the yellow-fever epidemic of 1878. She has published many poems in magazines and newspapers, some of which are included in "Woman in Sacred Song" (Boston), and some in George M. Baker's "Reading Club."—Joseph Adams's cousin, Paul Fitzsimons, physician, b. near Augusta, Ga., 28 Jan., 1849, settled in Nashville, Tenn., 3 Nov., 1877, was graduated at Franklin col-

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George, Ga., in 1826, and studied in the office of Dr. Charles D. Meigs and in the medical department of the College of Medicine, where he was graduated in 1828. He then studied three years in London and Paris, and served as ambulance surgeon during the revolution of 1800, and as a regimental surgeon in the Polish war. He returned to the United States in November, 1821, and the following year entered the University of Tennessee, where he became professor of surgery in the University of Nashville, which was established at that time. In 1825 he accepted the professorship of surgery in the University of Missouri, but was obliged by the unhealthfulness of the climate to return to Nashville, where he became professor of obstetrics and medical surgery. In 1827 he became professor of the principles of surgery and of the diseases of the genital-urinary organs in the Medical college there. He was one of the best surgeons in the southwest. In 1830 he was appointed surgeon-general of Tennessee, and served during the war of 1846. He was on the medical examination board, and with the Confederate army at Shiloh, Columbus, Miss., Atlanta, and Augusta, Ga. He performed more than a hundred operations of lithotomy, usually by the bilateral method, and lost only eight out of ninety-two cases of lithotomy bilaterally. He is believed to have been the first American surgeon to excise the uterus in situ, the patient living over three months, and has removed the crista galli, the patient surviving six days, trephined the lateral sinus of the brain, removed a nail from the lung by tracheotomy, and performed other difficult operations. He was for a time editor of the "Southern Medical and Surgical Journal," and assisted in editing the "Medical and Surgical Journal." He has published over 600 articles on medical subjects. His most important medical work was published in "Cases in Surgery" (1852); "One Hundred Cases of Lithotomy" in the "Transactions" of the American medical association for 1870; "What the South and West have done for American Surgery"; and reports of 20 amputations and 13 resections at the high-joint performed by Confederate surgeons, contributed to the "Medical History of the War."

Eveline, Robert, an English colonist in Virginia. He published "Directions for Adventurers, and True Description of the Healthiest, Pleasantest, and Richest Plantation of New Albion, in North Virginia" (London, 1641).

Everard, Sir Richard, colonial governor of Carolina, d. in London, England, 17 Feb., 1733. He was the last of the proprietary governors, and his administration was disturbed by frequent alterations with the council. When he had been governor for four years the lords proprietors, in 1726, surrendered the province to the crown, each receiving in consideration of the surrender the sum of $12,500. The population of North and South Carolina, after the charter had been in existence sixty-six years, was not at that time more than 25,000 persons, including negroes. On the death of Lord —, the new governor, Sir Richard, was recalled, and the first royal governor, George Burrington, succeeded him in February, 1730.

Everest, Charles William, poet, b. in East Windsor, Conn., 27 May, 1814; d. in Waterbury, Conn., 11 Jan., 1877. He was graduated at Trinity college in 1838, and ordained in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1848, became rector at Hamden, Conn., and taught the recrery school. He contributed to magazines, edited many books of poems, and published "The Poets of Connecticut," of which he was the author. He was the youngest of its members. After leaving college he was for a year assistant teacher in Phillips Exeter academy, then studied law in the office of John Quincy Adams, whom in 1809 he accompanied to Russia, staying two summers in his family, attached to the legation. At the close of the year he was appointed secretary of legation, and held this post from 1818 till 1824. In 1825-9 he was minister to Spain, after which he returned home and became proprietor and editor of the "North American Review," to which he had contributed. In 1836, Edward, one of the chief contributors. From 1830 till 1835 he sat in the legislature of Massachusetts; in 1840 he resided, as a confidential agent of the United States, in the island of Cuba; and while there was appointed president of Jefferson college, Richmond, but was soon obliged by failing health to return to New England. On the return of Caleb Cushing from his mission to China, Mr. Everett was appointed commissioner to that empire, and sailed for Canton, 4 July, 1845. He was detained by illness at Rio Janeiro, and returned home, but in the summer of 1846 made a second and more successful attempt to reach his destination, and died in Macao. Mr. Everett's first published composition appeared in the "Monthly Anthology," the vehicle of the Anthology club. On, which consisted of G. F. Usis, Dr. Ticknor, William Tudor, Dr. Bigelow and Rev. J. S. J. Gardiner, Alexander H. Everett, Rev. Messrs. Buckminster, Thacher, and Emerson. The "Monthly Anthology," established by Phineas Adams, was published from 1833 till 1811. Mr. Everett published several volumes of poems, contributed to the "Political Situation of the Principal Powers, with Conjectures on their Future Prospects" (London and Boston, 1822; translated into German, French, and Spanish, the German version edited by Prof. Jacobsi, of the University of Halle); "New Ideas on Population, with Remarks on the Theories of Godwin and Malthus" (London and Boston, 1823); "America, or a General Survey of the Political Situation of the Several Powers of the Western Continent, with Conjectures on their Future Prospects, by a Citizen of the United States," (Philadelphia, 1827; London, 1828); "Critical and Miscellaneous Essays" (first series, Boston, 1845; second series, 1847); and "Poems" (1845). To Spark's "American Biography" Mr. Everett contributed the lives of Joseph Warren and Patrick Henry. His principal contributions to the "North American Review" were on English, French, and German literature; French Dramatic Literature; Louis Bonaparte; Private Life of Voltaire; Literature of the 18th Century; Dialogue on Representative Government, between Dr. Franklin and President Montesquieu; Bernardin de St. Pierre; M. Rousseau; M. de Voltaire; Chinese Grammar; Cicero on Government; Degrado's History of Philosophy; Lord Byron; British Opinions on the
Protecting System; The American System; Life of Henry Clay; Early Literature of Modern Europe; Early Literature of France; Origin and Character of the Old Parties; and Thomas Carlyle. His principal contributions to "Democratic Review" are the following: The Spectre Bridegroom, from Bürger; The Water-King, a Legend of the Norse; The Texas Question; and The Malthusian Theory. His contributions to the "Boston Quarterly Review" were chiefly, if not altogether, devoted to an exposition of questions connected with the currency. Among Mr. Everett's published orations are the following: On the Progress and Limits of the Improvement of Society; The French Revolution; The Constitution of the United States; Discovery of America by the Northmen; Battle of New Orleans; and Battle of Bunker Hill.

His brother, Edward, b. in Dorchester, Mass., 11 April, 1794; d. in Boston, 15 Jan., 1885, entered Harvard (where he edited the "Harvard Lyceum") in 1807, and was graduated with the highest honors in 1811. In 1813 he was settled as pastor over the Unitarian church in Brattle square, Boston, succeeding the Rev. Joseph Stevens Buckminster, and soon attained the attention by his eloquence, especially by his sermon delivered in the hall of the house of representatives, Washington, in February, 1809. The sermon was truly splendid," wrote Judge Joseph Story, "and was heard with a breathless silence. The audience was very large, and, being in that magnificent apartment of the house of representatives, it had vast effect. I saw Mr. King of New York, and Mr. Otis of Massachusetts, when ideas were both very much affected with Mr. Everett's sermon; and Mr. Otis, in particular, wept bitterly. There were some very stirring appeals to our most delicate feelings on the loss of our friends. Indeed, Mr. Everett was almost universally admired as the most eloquent of preachers. Mr. King told me he never heard a discourse so full of unctious, eloquence, and good taste." After his graduation Mr. Everett was Latin tutor at Harvard, and in 1814 he was chosen to fill the newly-formed chair of Greek literature, to qualify himself for which he spent more than four years (from the spring of 1815 to the autumn of 1819) in Europe, studying for two years in the University of Göttingen. "Edward Everett," remarks Abraham Hayward in his sketch of "American Orators and Statesmen," in the "London Quarterly Review," for December, 1840, "is one of the most remarkable men living.... At nineteen he had already acquired the reputation of an accomplished scholar, and was drawing large audiences as a Unitarian preacher. At twenty-one (the age at which Roger Ascham achieved a similar distinction) he was appointed professor of Greek in Harvard university, and soon afterward he made a tour of Europe, including Greece. M. Cousin, who was with him in Germany, informed a friend of ours that he was one of the best Grecians he ever knew, and the translator of Plato must have known a good many of the best. On his return from his travels he lectured on Greek literature with the enthusiasm and success of another Abelard—we hope without the Heloise." Before his departure for Europe, Mr. Everett had given proof of his reading and critical powers in answering a volume entitled "The Grounds of Christianity Examined," by George B. English (Boston, 1813). Mr. Everett convicts English of dishonesty in his assertions, and of plagiarism from Evanson, Collins, Toland, Somers, amongst others. About ninety-four pages are borrowed from other writers, while English credits other authors with twenty-four pages only. In 1819 Mr. Everett returned home and entered upon the duties of the Greek professorship. In addition to his regular duties he published a translation of buttman's Greek grammar, and a Greek reader based upon that of Jacobs. He became editor of the "North American Review" in January, 1820, and in the next four years contributed to its pages about fifty papers, to which are to be added sixty more written while the "Review" was president of its man college, of his brother Alexander and his successors. In May, 1822, Mr. Everett married Charlotte Gray, a daughter of Peter Chardon Brooks, whose biographer he wrote. In 1824 Mr. Everett was elected to congress from the fourth district, of the state of Massachusetts, a house of representatives for ten years. He took the side in politics maintained by the friends of President John Q. Adams, as a "National Republican" and "Whig"; but gave special attention to obtaining pensions for the survivors of the Revolution, and on the passage of the removal of the Indians from Georgia. In 1835, and for three successive years thereafter, he was elected governor of Massachusetts, and at the next election was defeated by only one vote out of more than 100,000. In 1840 he made another journey to Europe, and while residing in London he was elected, chiefly through the influence of Daniel Webster, minister to England. During his sojourn in that country he received the degree of D. C. L. from Oxford and that of LL. D. from Cambridge and Dublin. He was recalled by President Polk in 1845. From 1846 till 1849, at whose instance, he was sent as a minister to England, and on the death of Daniel Webster, in 1852, was appointed secretary of state. In 1853 he succeeded John Davis in the U. S. senate. In the summer and autumn of this year he spoke on the Central American question, addressed the New York historical society on colonization and emigration, replied to Lord John Russell's protest against the doctrines of the U. S. government in the note declining the Tripartite convention, and spoke in opposition to the proposed new constitution in Massachusetts. On the assembling of congress in December, 1853, although his health had been impaired by his labors, he continued them with such zeal and fidelity in the discussion of the bill to repeal the Missouri compromise, and other important measures of that session, that in the following May he was obliged to resign..his resignation was on Washington, from 10 March, 1856, till June, 1859—122 times—with a result of more than $58,000. In the autumn of 1858 Mr. Everett contracted with Robert Bonner, proprietor of the New York "Ledger," to furnish an article weekly for that paper for one year, in consideration of $10,000, to
be paid in advance to the Mount Vernon fund. Mr. Everett also invited the readers of the "Ledge-ter" to transmit each the sum of fifty cents or more toward the support of our youth, for which purpose more than $3,000. On 22 Dec., 1857, he delivered an address on charity and charitable associations for the benefit of the Boston provident association, which was repeated fifteen times, with receipts of about $13,900. On 17 Jan., 1859, he delivered an address on the story of education in the "Franklin," which was repeated five times, yielding about $4,000 to various institutions. The receipts of these lectures were not less than $80,000. A notice of the "Life and Works of Daniel Webster," by Mr. Everett, is included in the collective edition of the works of the former (6 vols., Boston 1852). From his pen also came the "Life of General Stark," in Sparks's "American Biography," and several of the annual reports of the Massachusetts board of education. At the instance of Lord Macaulay, he contributed a life of Washington to the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" (published separately, New York, 1860). Mr. Everett had substantial claims to the character of a poet. His dirge of "Alaric the Visigoth" and the beautiful poem of "Santa Croce are among the few compositions that carry the name of him who wrote. The declamation can present without fear of rebuke to the mature judgment of riper years. In addition to the "Defence of Christianity," already mentioned, and occasional addresses, official letters, reports, etc., Mr. Everett published "Orations and Speeches on various occasions," (Boston, 1859), containing forty-six articles, and also a copious index to the contents of the three volumes. Volume IV. of the "Orations and Speeches" (Boston, 1859) contains fifty-nine articles. Those who would witness a remarkable illustration of the power of eloquence on Lafayette, transfuse life and beauty into the teachings of science, the lessons of history, the ethics of politics, and viscerities of letters, will not neglect to devote their "days and nights" to the orations of Edward Everett. He first oration that drew upon Mr. Everett's eyes of his countrymen at large was delivered at Cambridge before the Phi Beta Kappa society, 27 Aug., 1824. The subject was, "The Circumstances Favorable to the Progress of Literature in America." When the youthful orator had excited to a painful pitch the feelings of the vast assembly, he suddenly turned to the illustrious guest, Lafayette, who had seen so much of the rise and fall of human greatness, who had witnessed alike the destruction of a throne and the birth of a nation, and addressed him in an apostrophe never to be forgotten by auditor or reader. Perhaps Mr. Everett's words were never invested with a more playing to greater advantage than in that passage in his Fourth of July address delivered at Dorchester, Mass., in 1855, in which he epitomizes, in a single eloquent paragraph, the far-reaching consequences of the battle of Lexington, to which he says: "On the 19th of April the all-important blow was struck; the blow which severed the fated chain whose every link was bolted by an act of parliament, whose every rivet was closed up by an order in council—which bound to the wake of Europe the brave bark toward the same object until a national force produced more than $3,000. On 22 Dec., 1857, he delivered an address on charity and charitable associations for the benefit of the Boston provident association, which was repeated fifteen times, with receipts of about $13,900. 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familiar views, in passing through his hands, gather such a halo of luminous illustrations that their likeness seems transformed, and we entertain doubts of their identity." In 1860, when secession was seriously threatened by South Carolina, Mr. Everett, against his own inclination (as he wrote to the author of this sketch), permitted his name to be used by the Constitutional-Union party as a candidate for the vice-presidency. John Bell of Tennessee, being the candidate for president, they received thirty-nine electoral votes—those of Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. (See Bell, John.)

During the civil war Mr. Everett labored zealously in defence of the Union, but was always disposed to extend the hand of fraternal reconciliation toward those whom he regarded as so greatly in the wrong; and his last public service was one of kindness that in behalf of southern sufferers by the conflict, at the meeting in Faneuil hall on Monday, set for May 16, 1865, for the relief of the people of Savannah. On his return home after a day of fatiguing engagements, he was obliged to summon his physician, and did not again leave his house. "We all remember him," remarks Daniel Webster, "some of us personally, myself, certainly, with great interest, in his deliberations in the congress of the United States, to which he brought such a degree of learning and ability and eloquence as few equalled and none surpassed. He administered, afterward, satisfactorily to his fellow-citizens, the duties of the chair of the commonwealth. He then, to the great advantage of his country, went abroad. He was deputed to represent America at the most important court of Europe, and he carried thither many qualities, most of them essential, and all of them ornamental and useful, to fill that high station.

He had education and scholarship. He had a reputation at home and abroad. More than all, he had an acquaintance with the politics of the world, with the laws of this country and of nations, and with the history and policy of the countries of Europe. And how well these qualities enabled him to reflect honor upon the literature and character of his native land, not we only, but all the country and all the world know. He has performed this career, and yet is at such a period of life that I may venture something upon the character and privilege of my countrymen when I predict that those who have known him long and know him now, those who have seen him and see him now, those who have heard him and hear him now, and very likely to think that his country has demands upon him for future efforts in its service." It is pleasing to know that the cordial relations that united the hearts of these distinguished patriots were not disturbed by misrepresentations; to the gratifying truth we have the following testimony, which occurs in a letter from Webster to Everett, written about three months before the decease of the former:

"We now and then see extending across the heavens a cloud, blue, cerulean blue, without sound, or mist, or haze. And such appears to me our acquaintance from the time when I heard you for a week recite your lessons in the little school-house in Short street, to the date hereof." [21 July, 1822].

Mr. Everett died on 22d December, 1865, at the age of sixty-four, and was buried in the cemetery of Mount Auburn, near Boston. He was a man of international law, and at the time of his death he was preparing a course of lectures on this theme, which he had "promised to deliver before the Dane law-school." But failing health, and the fatigue and excitement of travel arising from "much serving" in patriotic enterprises, prevented the completion of the greatly desired treatise. The accompanying illustration is a view of Mr. Everett's birthplace in Dorchester, Mass. The house is supposed to have been built by Col. Robert Oliver, about 1740. Another brother, John, b. in Dorchester, Mass., 32 Feb., 1801; d. in Boston in 1826, was graduated at Harvard in 1818. At his graduation he delivered an oration on "Byron," and the year previous one on "The Poetry of the Oriental Nations" at a college exhibition. On 14 July, 1818, he addressed the senior class on "The "Prospectus of Progress.""

Shortly after leaving college he accompanied President Holly to Lexington, Ky., where he became tutor in Transylvania university. While there he delivered an impromptu oration in the presence of Andrew Jackson, which was much praised. On returning to Boston, Mr. Everett entered the law-school at Harvard, subsequently studied with Daniel Webster, and was called to the bar. Before completing his legal studies he visited Europe, and for a brief period was connected with the American legation at Brussels. He lived at Edinburgh, where his elder brother, Alexander, was chargé d'affaires. Mr. Everett's early death cut short a career that promised to be unusually brilliant. He possessed great facility in extemporaneous debate, and was a leader among the young men of Boston. His poetical abilities were also considerable, as is shown by his "Ode to St. Paul's Church," and by one written for the Washington society, and sung at Concert Hall, 4 July, 1825. He is the author of articles in "The North American Review," and delivered the oration before the Washington society on 4 July, 1824.

He married (1788), as his second wife, Miss Minerva, educator, b. in Watertown, Mass., 10 Oct., 1838, was graduated at Harvard in 1858, and at Trinity college, Cambridge, England, in 1863. He was tutor and assistant professor of Latin at Harvard from 1870 till 1877, receiving from that institution the degree of Ph. D. in classics in 1875. In 1876 he became master of Adams academy at Quincy, Mass., where he still (1887) remains. He occasionally preaches, under a license from the Boston ministers' association, as a strongly conservative Unitarian. He has taken an active part in different political movements since 1864, both as a Republican and an Independent, notably in that of 1884, when he supported the Democratic ticket. He is a pronounced civil-service and tariff reformer.

Mr. Everett is the author of "On the Camp," a series of lectures on the Union (Boston, 1869); two books for boys, "Changing Base" (1868), and "Double Play" (1870); "Ilies One, or Europe Unchained," a poem (Boston, 1869); "School Sermons" (1881); and various pamphlets on political, literary, and religious subjects.
University of Berlin, Germany, and after his return was librarian and for two years tutor, and then for two years professor of chemistry at Bowdoin. He then entered Harvard divinity-school, and was graduated in 1859. For the next ten years he was pastor of the Independent Congregational church in Bangor, Me., which post he resigned in 1869 to accept the Bussey professorship of theology in Harvard. In 1863 he became also dean of the theological faculty. He has published, besides pamphlets and reviews, "The Science of Thought" (Boston, 1869); a discourse commemo-
rative of Leonard Woods (1870); "Religions before Christianity," a Sunday-school manual (Boston, 1885); and "Picture's Sense," of the "Knowledge, a Critical Exposition" (Chicago, 1884).

EVERTT, David, journalist, b. in Princeton, Mass., 29 March, 1770: d. in Marietta, Ohio, 21 Dec., 1813. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1790. While teaching a grammar-school at North Ipswich he wrote the well-known juvenile recita-
tion, beginning,

"You'd scarce expect one of my age
To speak in public on the stage."

He studied law in Boston, and wrote for Russell's "Cassar's" paper in New York; he also contributed to a literary paper, the "Nightingale," in 1796. He removed to Amherst in 1802, where he practised law. Returning to Boston in 1807, in 1809 he edited the "Boston Patriot," and in 1812 the "Pilot." He wrote a series of papers on the Apollon, which were published in a pamphlet. He left Boston in 1813 for Marietta, Ohio, for the purpose of establishing a newspaper, but death interrup-
ted his plans. He was the author of "Common Sense in Dishable" and "Farmer's Monitor" (1799); "The Rights and Duties of Nations," an essay, and "Picture's Sense," of the "Boston Gazette," in defence of John Adams; and "Dar- renzel, or the Persian Patriot," a tragedy, which was brought out in Boston (Boston, 1800).

EVERTT, Edward Franklin, genealogist, b. in Northfield, Mass., 28 May, 1840. He was graduated at Harvard in 1860. He was secretary of the New England historical and genealogical society in 1862. From 1862 till 1865 he served in the volunteer army as lieutenant in 2d Massachusetts heavy artillery regiment, after which he went to Paris on the business of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society and discovered many new fungi, and several such plants have been named for him by his fellow-scientists. His brother, James Bowen, author, b. near West Chester, Pa., 26 July, 1821, was graduated at West Chester University, in 1843, and studied medicine at Philadelphia, and at the Harvard law-school. After prac-
tising law in West Chester for a few years, he travelled extensively in Europe and the east, and then devoted himself to literature. He was elected to the state senate in 1876, and was re-elected in 1880, but resigned in 1883, having been chosen as a Republican to congress, where he served in 1883-7, and then retired to private life. His writings, which are marked by terseness of style, include "Miscellaneous," in prose (West Chester, Pa., 1862); a volume of short poems (Philadelphia, 1868); and "The Fox Chase," a poem (Philadelphia, 1875).

EVERTT, Horace, congressman, b. in Vermont in 1789; d. in Windsor, Vt., 30 Jan., 1851. He was graduated at Brown in 1797, studied law, and practiced law for ten years. In 1825 he was elected to the Vermont legislature in 1819-20, 1822-4, and 1834, a prominent member of the State constitutional convention of 1838, and in that year was elected to congress as a Whig, serving from 1829 to 1843. While a member of congress he was a zealous advo-
cate of the rights of the Indians.

EVERTT, Joseph, clergyman, b. in Queen Anne county, Md., 17 June, 1732; d. in Cambridge, Md., 16 Aug., 1809. While living a licentious life he was converted at a meeting of the followers of Whitefield in 1762; he became the leading man of the Presbyterian church. He was a zealous Whig, and fought with the Maryland militia in the Revolu-
tionary war. He had grown less earnest in re-
ligious matters, when, in 1778, he was deeply impressed by the preaching of Francis Asbury, united with the Methodist church, and in 1780 became an itinerant preacher. He was ordained a deacon in 1786, and an elder in 1788. He was presiding elder of Cecil and neighboring circuits in 1789-90, and of other districts in Maryland till 1800, when he became presiding elder in Philadelphia, and afterward of the Delaware district. In 1804 he became disabled for continuous labor, though he continued to preach as a supernumerary. He was distinguished for the boldness and directness of his preaching; and was one of the most successful of the early Methodist preachers.

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cate of the rights of the Indians.
EVERTS, William Wallace, clergyman, b. in Granville, Washington co., N. Y., 13 March, 1814. He was graduated at the Hamilton literary and theological institution (now Madison university) in 1835, and became the pastor of the Baptist church in Earlville, N. Y. In 1838 he became pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist church in New York, and in 1842 he founded the Laight street Baptist church in the same city. Subsequently he was pastor in Wheatland, N. Y., Louisville, Ky., and in Chicago, where he remained twenty years. While there he was actively engaged in founding the Chicago university and the Chicago Baptist theological seminary. He removed to Jersey City, N. J., in 1879, and became pastor of a Baptist church there, but resigned his charge in 1885. Dr. Everts is the author of the following works: "The Pastor's Hand-Book" (New York, 1856); "The Bible Prayer-Book"; "The Scriptural School Reader"; "Life and Thoughts of John Foster"; "The Voyage of Life"; "The Promise and Training of Childhood"; "Words in Earnest"; and "Tracts for the Churches."

EVERTSEN, Cornelius, Dutch naval officer, b. in Zealand. He was a son of Admiral Cornelis Evertsen, who was killed in a battle with the English in 1668. He commanded a squadron of fifteen ships that was dispatched against the English colonies in 1673. After capturing or destroying the Virginia fleet of tobacco ships in the Chesapeake, he sailed northward, and on 7 Aug. anchored off Staten Island. His fleet had been re-enforced, and now, with its prizes, numbered 27 sail, with 1,600 men on board, and he demanded the surrender of the city, saying, "We have come to take the place, which is our own, and our own we will have." Some of the Dutch citizens visited the hostile fleet, and described the state of the defenses to the officers. The Dutch militia spiked the guns of a recently erected battery on the shore, and moved up the bay, exchanged shots with the fort, and landed 600 men under Capt. Anthony Colye, to whom the fort was surrendered without bloodshed, the British garrison being allowed to march out with the honors of war. The name New Orleans was applied by the city, which was enlarged by the neighboring settlements hastened to make their submission, and Evertsen, after confiscating the Duke of York's property, restoring the old form of municipality, and proclaiming Colye governor-general, set sail for Holland.

EVERTS, Thomas West, lawyer, b. in Grand View, Washington co., Ohio, 27 Feb., 1816; d. in Granville, Ohio, 8 Oct., 1881. He was self-educated, but rose to prominence in his profession. He was a member of the convention that formed the present constitution of Ohio and was actively engaged for more than a generation in promoting the educational and missionary work of the Baptist denomination, with which he was identified. He was a trustee of Denison university, president of the Ohio Baptist state convention, and vice-president of the national Baptist missionary union. In 1878 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Denison university.

EWBANK, Thomas, scientist, b. in Durham county, England, 11 March, 1722; d. in New York, 18 Sept., 1870. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to a carter and other trades, and in 1748 emigrated to New York, and followed the trade of a machinist, occupying at first Fulton's factory at Paulus Hook, which had remained undisturbed since the inventor's death. In 1790 he began the manufacture of metallic tubing in New York, and retired in 1856 to devote himself to literary and scientific pursuits. From 1849 till 1852 he was U.S. commissioner of patents. As a member of the commission to examine and report upon the strength of the marbles offered for the extension of the National bank, he expressed the opinion of woolen instead of the plates of lead usually placed between the stones, and established the fact that lead caused the stones to give way at half the pressure they would sustain without it, and that consequently in all previous trials there had been an undervaluation of the power of resistance to pressure in building-stones. He was one of the founders of the American ethnological society. He published "Descriptive and Historical Account of Hydraulic and other Machines, Ancient and Modern" (New York, 1842; 15th ed., with additions, 1863); "The World: a Work for the Popular Relation of Man to the Earth" (1855); "Life in Brazil," describing a visit to that country in 1845-6, with an appendix on a collection of American antiquities (1857); "Thoughts on Matter and Force" (1865); "Reminiscences of the Patent Office" (1859); and a variety of miscellaneous essays on the philosophy and history of inventions, which appeared chiefly in the "Transactions of the Franklin Institute." His "Experiments on Marine Propulsion, or the Virtue of Form in Propelling Bodies" was reprinted in Europe. In 1860 he published an essay that he had read before the Ethnological society, entitled "Inorganic Forces Ordained to Supersede Human Slavery."
in support of the petition of William and Mary college for an appropriation on account of the destruction of its buildings and property during the Civil War. — His brother, Richard Stoddert, soldier, b. in Georgetown, D. C., 8 Feb., 1817; d. in Springfield, Tenn., 25 Jan., 1872, was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in 1840. His first experience of actual warfare was in Mexico, where, in August, 1847, he was engaged at Contreras and at Cerro Buchosco. He was promoted to captain, 4 Aug., 1849, and in June, 1857, won distinction fighting against the Apaches in the Mexico. When the civil war began, he resigned his commission, entered the Confederate army, and was actively engaged throughout the war. He was promoted to the rank of major-general, and fought at Blackburn's Ford, 18 July, 1861, and at Bull Run, 21 July. In the following year he distinguished himself under Jackson, by whose views and generalship he was greatly trusted, and took an active part in the various movements preceding the second battle of Bull Run, losing a leg at Warren ton Turnpike on 28 Aug., 1862. He took part also in the Maryland campaign. When Gen. Jackson was fatally wounded at Chancellorsville, Ewell, at his request, was promoted to lieutenant-general, and assigned to the command of the 2d corps. At the head of Jackson's veterans he fought valiantly at Winchester, at Gettysburg, and at the Wilderness on the Confederate left. He was captured, with his entire force, by Sheridan at Sailor's Creek, 6 April, 1865. After the war he retired to private life. Gen. Grant says in his "Memoirs": "Here [at Farmville] "I met Dr. Smith, a Virginian and an officer of the regular army, who told me that a conversation was had between Gen. Ewell, a relative of his [who had just been made a prisoner]. "Ewell had said that when we had got across the James river he knew their cause was lost, and it was the duty of their authorities to make the best terms they could while they still had a right to claim concessions. The authorities thought differently, however. Now the cause was lost, and they had no right to claim anything. He said further, that for every man that was killed after this in the war, somebody is responsible, and it would be but very little better than murder. He was not sure that Lee would consent to surrender his army without being able to consult with the president, but he hoped he would." Grant says this gave him the first idea of demanding the surrender. — Another brother, Thomas, was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, 13 Dec., 1862.

EWELL, Marshall Davis, lawyer, b. in Oxford, Oakland co., Mich., 18 Aug., 1844. He was graduated at the Michigan state normal school in 1864, studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Detroit in 1868. He was elected judge of probate in Mason county, Mich., in 1874, and since 1877 has been professor of common law in the Union college of law, Chicago, Ill., and is an editor of the "American Law Register," of Philadelphia, and of the "Chicago Law Times." He has also given much attention to microscopy and meteorology; and

is professor of microscopical technology in Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., and secretary of the Medico-legal society of Chicago. In 1886 he was elected a fellow of the Royal microscopical society of London. Michigan university gave him the degree of LL.D., and the medical college of Chicago the degree of M.D. in 1884. Dr. Ewell has published "Blackwell on Tax Titles" (Boston, 1875); "Leading Cases in Disabilities" (1876); "Treatise on the Law of Fixtures" (Chicago, 1877); "Illinois Reports" (vols. xxxii.-xxxvi., inclusive, 1877); "Washburn's Manual of Criminal Law" (1878); "Evans on Agency" (1879); "Lindley on Partnership" (1881); "Student's Manual of Medical Jurisprudence" (1887); and an abridgment of Blackstone.

EWEN, Mary Cecilia, actress, b. in New York city in 1850; d. there, 10 Nov., 1886. Her maiden name was Taylor. She made her first public appearance, at ten years of age, at a concert given in New York, and sang a scene from "Der Freischütz." Shortly afterward she appeared in the chorus of "Amilco" at the National theatre. Her special forte was light comedy, and she became so great a favorite that she was called "the American Mary." Among her greatest successes in the various theatres where she played were "Life in New York," "Child of the Regiment," and "Pride of the Market." She married, 11 Nov., 1852, W. Ogilvie Ewen, and retired from the stage about 1870. d. in Georgia soon after the Revolution. He came to Georgia about 1734 as an apprentice to the trustees, and was one of the earliest and most active of the Revolutionary leaders of that state. He was a member of the Council of safety, and as first president of the executive council performed the duties of governor in 1775.

EWER, Ferdinand Cartwright, clergyman, b. in Nantucket, Mass., 22 May, 1836; d. in Montreal, Canada, 10 Oct., 1888. He was graduated at Harvard in 1854. His parents were Prot estants, but he was baptized by the rector of the Protestant Episcopal church in Nantucket. This gentleman was one of the earliest of the "Ritualists," and young Ewer entered zealously into the novelties in worship of that day in the Episcopal church. It was his purpose to enter the ministry, but instead he chose civil engineering as his profession, and in 1849 sailed for California by way of Cape Horn. There he became a journalist, and for eight years was busily occupied in editorial work. In 1832, after years of doubt, he returned to the Episcopal church, was ordained deacon in 1857, and priest in 1858. He soon became rector of Grace church, San Francisco, where he labored for two years. His health having become impaired, he returned to the east in 1860, and was a while assistant minister in St. Ann's church, New York city, and in 1862 was chosen rector of Christ church. Here he began the introduction of practices not usual in Episcopal churches, which, after a time, created disturbance among the people, and the rector felt it best to resign his charge. This was in 1871, when some free thinkers organized a new parish, which was called by the name of St. Ignatius. Here he was at liberty to carry out fully his views as to doctrine and ritual, and he became the foremost champion of what he called catholic principles. Dr. Ewer was a man of genial spirit and temper, and was an able writer on theological and controverted points. While preaching in St. John's church, Montreal, Sunday, 7 Oct., 1883, he was stricken with paralysis, and died the third day afterward. Among other works he wrote "Two Eventful Nights, or the Futility of Spiritualism Exposed" (New York, 1858);
"Catholicity in its Relations to Protestantism and Romanism" (1878); "The Holy Spirit" (1880); and "Grammar of Theology" (1880).

EWING, Andrew, Confederate soldier, b. in Nashville, Tenn.; d. in Atlanta, Ga., 16 June, 1864. He studied law and became eminent in his profession, and for years participated in the political controversies that distinguished the history of Tennessee at that time. He represented the Nashville district in congress from 3 Dec, 1849, to 3 March, 1851, having been elected as a Democrat. In February, 1861, he was elected as a Unionist to represent Davidson county in the proposed State convention, which was voted down by the people. Subsequently he was drawn away from his allegiance to the Union, and took an active part against the government. After the fall of Fort Donelson he left his home, and until he died held an office in the Confederate army.

EWING, Charles, justice, b. in Venango county, Pa., 18 Jan., 1841; d. in New York, Feb., 1901. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and it is known that both his parents were emigrant farmers. His early education was neglected, but it is said that he studied for a time in college. After the death of his parents he settled near Nashville, Tenn., and in 1823 married a daughter of William Davidson, a Revolutionary general. Soon afterward he went to Logan county, Ky., where he was licensed to preach, and in 1830 was ordained by the Cumberland presbytery. He met with remarkable success as a revivalist, but his ordination was not recognized by the Kentucky synod, and the presbytery being dissolved, and the action of the synod having been sustained by the general assembly, he, with two others, organized in 1810 the new Cumberland Presbyterian church, which now numbers about 2,000 congregations. In doctrine they occupy a middle ground between Calvinism and Arminianism.

EWING, James, soldier, b. in Lancaster county, Pa., 3 Aug., 1759; d. in Hellam, York co., Pa., 1 March, 1806. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, his father having emigrated from the north of Ireland to Pennsylvania in 1734. The son received a good education. In 1775 for service in the Revolution, and Duquesne he entered the provincial service, and was commissioned lieutenant 10 May, 1778. He was a member of the general assembly from 1771 till 1775. At the outbreak of the Revolution he was on the committee of safety for York county, and was chosen one of the two brigadier-generals of the Pennsylvania associators, 4 July, 1776. He had a part assigned to him at the surprise of Trenton, but was prevented from crossing the Delaware as previously arranged, owing to the ice and high wind. He served as vice-president of Pennsylvania from 1775 till 1779. In the latter year, and under the constitution of 1789-90, he was a member of the assembly of Pennsylvania, and served as state senator from 1795 till 1799. He was one of the original trustees of Dickinson college, Carlisle.

EWING, John, educator, b. in Nottingham, Md., 22 June, 1732; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 8 Sept., 1792. His ancestors emigrated from Ireland and settled in Pennsylvania. After attending the academy of Dr. Francis Alison in New London, he entered Princeton, and graduated in 1754, and served as tutor in 1756. He then studied theology with Dr. Alison, and was licensed by the presbytery of Newcastle. While employed in instructing the philosophical classes in the College of Philadelphia, during the absence of the professor of divinity, he was an examiner in the first Presbyterian church of that city. He was commissioned in 1773 to solicit contributions in Great Britain for the support of the college of New Jersey, in Delaware, and was successful. He had frequent interviews with the prime minister, Lord North, and Dr. Johnson, 1774. The last affirmed that the Americans were as ignorant as they were rebellious, and said, "You never read. You have no books there." "Pardon me," was the reply, "we have read the 'Rambler.'" In 1775 he returned from Europe, and from 1779 till his death held, by appointment, the office of provost, or chancellor, of the University of Pennsylvania. He was a thorough mathematician and scientist, and assisted Rittenhouse in surveying the boundaries of several states. The University of Edinburgh gave him the degree of D.D. in 1773. He was vice-president of the American philosophical society, and made several contributions to its "Transactions," among which was an "Account of the Transit of Venus over the Sun." His collegiate lectures on natural philosophy, and a biography by Rev. R. Patterson, were published after his death (2 vols., 1809), and also a volume of his sermons, with a memoir (Philadelphia, 1812).

EWING, Thomas, statesman, b. near West Liberty, Ohio co., Va., 28 Dec., 1799; d. in Lancaster, Ohio, 20 Oct., 1874. His father, George Ewing, served in the Revolution; the latter with his family in 1792 to the Muskingum river, and then to what is now Athens county, Ohio. In this unsettled district young Ewing's education was necessarily imperfect. His sister taught him to read, and in the evenings he studied the few books at his command. At the age of 16 he left his home and worked in the Kanawha salt establishments, pursuing his studies at night by the light of the furnace-fires. He remained here till
he had earned enough money to clear from debt the farm that his father had bought in 1792, and had qualified himself to enter the Ohio university at Athens, where, in 1815, he received the first degree of A. B. that was ever granted in the Northwest. He then studied law in Lancaster, was admitted to the bar in 1816, and practised with success for fifteen years. In 1831-7 he served as U. S. senator from Ohio, having been chosen as a Whig. He supported the protective tariff system of Clay, and advocated a reduction in the rates of postage, a recharter of the U. S. bank, and the renewal of the collection bill, known as the "force bill." He opposed the removal of the deposits from the U. S. bank, and introduced a bill for the settlement of the Ohio boundary question, which was passed in 1838. During the same session he brought forward a bill for the reorganization of the general land-office, which was passed, and also presented a memorial for the abolition of slavery. In July, 1836, the secretary of the treasury issued what was known as the "specie circular." This directed receivers in land-offices to accept payments only in gold, silver, or treasury certificates, except from certain classes of persons for a limited time. Mr. Ewing brought in a bill to annul this circular, and another to make it unlawful for the secretary to make such a discrimination, but these were not carried. After the expiration of his term in 1837 he resumed the practice of his profession. He became secretary of the treasury in 1841, under Harrison, and in 1849 accepted the newly created portfolio of the interior, under Taylor, and organized that department. Among the measures recommended in his first report, 3 Dec., 1849, were the establishment of a mint near the California gold-mines, and the construction of a railroad to the Pacific. When Thomas Corwin became secretary of the treasury in 1850, Mr. Ewing was appointed to succeed him in the senate. During this term he opposed the fugitive slave law, Clay's compromise bill, reported a bill for the establishment of a branch mint in California, and advocated a reduction of postage, and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. He retired from public life in 1851, and again resumed his law-practice in Lancaster. He was a delegate to the peace congress of 1861. During the civil war he gave, through the press and by correspondence and personal interviews, his counsel and influence to the support of the National authorities. While he devoted much of his time to political subjects, the law was his favorite study and pursuit. He early won and maintained throughout his life unquestioned supremacy at the bar of Ohio; and ranked in the supreme court of the United States among the foremost lawyers of the nation. In 1839, just after his father's death, Gen. William T. Sherman, then a boy nine years of age, was adopted by Mr. Ewing, who afterward appointed him to the U. S. military academy, and in 1850 he married Ellen, the daughter of his benefactor. His son, Hugh Boyle, soldier, b. in Lancaster, Ohio, 31 Oct., 1826, was educated at the U. S. military academy. At the time of the gold fever, in 1849, he went to California by way of New Orleans and Texas, and travelled extensively through that country, going to the High Sierra in an expedition sent by his father, the latter of whom a year later opened an office with his brother Thomas in Leavenworth, Kansas. In 1858 he removed to Ohio, in order to assume charge of his father's salt-works. In April, 1861, he was appointed brigade-inspector of Ohio volunteers, with the rank of major, and took part in the early combats in the mountains of West Virginia under McClellan and Rosecrans. He commanded the 30th Ohio regiment in August, 1861, was appointed brigadier-general, 29 Nov., 1862, and brevetted major-general in 1865. He led a brigade at Antietam, and at the siege of Petersburg, 1864-5, and subsequently served in Georgia, which formed the advance of Sherman's army, and which, in a desperate battle, carried Mission Ridge. He was afterward ordered to North Carolina, and was preparing a secret joint military and naval expedition up the Roanoke, when the war came to an end. In 1866 he was appointed U. S. minister to Holland, where he served for four years. After his return he bought a small estate near his native town, where he has since resided. Gen. Ewing has travelled widely in this country and abroad, and is author of "The Grand Ledge, a Tale of Early California," and "A Castle in the Air" (1887). —Another son, Thomas, lawyer, b. in Lancaster, Ohio, 7 Aug., 1829, was educated at Brown university, which gave him the degree of A. M. in 1860. He was private secretary to President Taylor, and subsequently studied law in Cincinnati, where he began to practise his profession. In 1856 he removed to Leavenworth, Kansas, and became a member of the Leavenworth constitutional convention of 1858, and in 1861 became the first chief-justice of the state. He was a delegate to the Peace conference of 1860. He resigned his judgeship in 1862, recruited the 11th Kansas regiment, was made its colonel, and served with distinction in the civil war, taking part in the battles of Fort Wayne, Cane Hill, and Prairie Grove. He was made brigadier-general, 13 March, 1863, for gallantry at the last-named battle, commanded the district of the border, and subsequently at Pilot Knob, 28 Sept., 1864, with a thousand men, held his position against the repeated assaults of the Confederates under Price, thus checking the invasion of Missouri. He retired to Rolla in 1864, and in 1865 was brevetted major-general of volunteers. After the war he practised law in Washington, D. C., but returned to Lancaster in 1871, and in 1877-'81 was a member of congress, where he prepared a bill to establish a bureau of labor statistics. He also actively supported the measures that stopped the use of troops at the polls, advocated the remonetization of silver, and the retention of the greenback currency. In 1879 he was the unsuccessful candidate for governor of Ohio. At the close of his last term in 1882 he declined a renomination, and removed to New York city, where he has since practised law.—Another son, Charles, soldier, b. in Lancaster, Ohio, 6 March, 1855; d. in Washington, D. C., 20 June,
1888, was educated in his native town, at a Dominican college, and at the University of Virginia. At the beginning of the civil war he received a commission in the regular army of the United States, and served for some time on the staff of his brother-in-law, Gen. William T. Sherman. He was brevetted major in 1863 for gallantry in the first assault at Vicksburg, where he was wounded while planting the flag of his battery on the parapet of the fort. He became major in 1864 for services in the Atlanta campaign, and colonel in 1865 for gallant conduct during the war. On 8 March, 1865, he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. He resigned his commission in 1867, and practised law successfully in Washington, D.C., during the remainder of his life.

Ewing, William Bellford, physician, b. in Greenwich, N. J., in 1776; d. there, 23 April, 1866. He was graduated at Princeton in 1794, studied medicine at Trenton under Dr. Nicholas Bellville, and began to practise his profession in the island of St. Croix, where he continued for two years. He then settled in Greenwich, where he practised for twenty-eight years. For many years he was presiding judge of the county courts, for ten years a member of the legislative, and a member of the New York House of Delegates. He became in 1823 he was president of the New Jersey medical society, of which he was one of the oldest fellows.

Ewing, William Lee Davidson, senator, b. in 1793; d. in Ohio, 25 March, 1846. He received an academic education, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and engaged in practice. He was receiver of public moneys for the district of Vandalia in 1853, and in 1856-7 was U. S. surveyor of public lands and general of state militia. He served as major of the "Spy battalion" in the Black-Hawk war in 1832, became a member of the state senate in that year, and was its speaker. In 1834, acting as governor from 15 Nov. till 9 Dec. On 29 Dec., 1835, he was chosen to the U. S. senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Elias K. Kane, and he served till 4 March, 1837. He was speaker of the state house of representatives in 1849, and in 1843 was chosen state auditor, which office he held until his death.

Exmouth, Edward Pellew, Viscount, English naval officer, b. in Dover, England, 19 April, 1797; d. in Teignmouth, 23 Jan., 1863. He entered the navy in 1797, was appointed a midshipman, and served in the "Blondel," which sailed to the relief of Quebec. His first distinction was gained in the battle of Lake Champlain, 11 Oct., 1778, against the flotilla of Arnold, whom he nearly made prisoner. In command of a body of seamen, he rendered great assistance to the army of Burgoyne in its difficult advance to Saratoga, was sent to England with despatches, and promoted. He became post-captain in 1782, and from 1786 till 1789 was stationed off Newfoundland. In the war with France he commanded the frigate "Nymph," of thirty-six guns, in 1793, and captured the French frigate "La Cleopatre," after a desperate battle. This was the first prize taken in the war, and Exmouth was knighted, and afterward employed to blockade the coast of France. In 1796, by his bravery and presence of mind, he saved the lives of all on board a wrecked transport. In 1798, he was made a baronet. He was elected to parliament in 1802. He returned to the navy in 1804, was promoted rear-admiral, and made commander-in-chief in the East Indies, where he annihilated the Dutch fleet in 1806. He became vice-admiral in 1816, was sent to command forces in the Mediterranean in 1810, and during this service con-
and in 1862 he was chosen to administer the government of Jamaica and its dependencies during the absences of Gov. Davidson. He found this a matter of difficulty, as the inhabitants were disaffected and on the point of rebellion. The colored population, constituting 97 per cent. of the inhabitants of the island, suffered from agricultural depression and loss of trade, and attributed their distress to the government of their white legislators, who had recently increased the taxes and voted money for public works of a speculative character. They were further incensed by new laws prescribing flogging for petty offenses, and introducing cruel punishments in the prisons. In 1864 Mr. Eyre was appointed captain-general and vice-admiral of the island of Jamaica, and in October, 1865, suppressed an insurrection. The means that he adopted in accomplishing this were censured by many in Great Britain, especially his condignation to death of a rioter, Matteo, George Williams the Madman. A commission of inquiry was despatched to Jamaica, and Gov. Eyre was superseded temporarily by Sir Henry Storks. Though the report of the commission, published in June, 1866, disproved the charges brought against Eyre, he was nevertheless recalled, and on his arrival in England was prosecuted by the "Jamaica Committee" for his action in suppressing the revolt; but this and other prosecutions, extending over four years, costing him £10,000, failed to substantiate the charges against him.

EYRE, Sir William, British soldier, b. in Hatfield, England, in 1805; d. in England in 1859. He was a son of Vice-Admiral Sir George Eyre. He entered the army in 1823, accompanied the 73rd regiment to Canada, and acted as aide-de-camp to the lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada while there. In 1847 he was appointed captain-general and attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He had command of a brigade in the Crimean war, and for his services was created a knight of the bath, a commander of the legion of honor, and a knight of the Turkish order of Medjidie. In June, 1850, he was appointed to the command of all the troops in Canada, and he also administered the government during the absence of Sir Edmund W. Head, the governor-general.

EYSTER, Nellie, author, b. in Frederick, Md., in 1831. She is the daughter of Abraham Blessing, publisher of "The Lancaster Eagle," and T. Eyster, of Harrisburg, Pa., where she resided till her removal to San José, Cal., in 1875. She has contributed frequently to "Harper's Magazine," "Saint Nicholas," and "Wide Awake," and has published in book-form "Sunny Hours" (1865); "Chincapin Charlie" (Philadelphia, 1869); "On the Wing"; "Tom Harding and his Friends" (1869); "Robert Brent's Three Christmas Days"; and "Lionel Wintour's Diary" (1885).

ETYINGE, Rose, actress, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in September, 1833. She first appeared in Brooklyn as an amateur in 1852, and during the following year went west, playing with Hough's dramatic company. Later she was connected with the Green street theatre in Albany, and acted there for some time. Her first appearance in New York was under the management of Laura Keene, where she filled an engagement of two weeks. Subsequently she was connected with Edwin Booth, and afterward was engaged at the Winter Garden theatre. In 1866-'9 she was leading lady in Wallack's company, playing in "Hamlet," "Les Liaisons," and other characters. She then staid through the country in various roles, succeeded best in Rose Michel, and afterward played Gervaise in "Drink" at the Standard theatre, New York, making a great success. She also appeared in the title role of "Policia" at the Utica opera in New York. In 1880 she visited England, where she was well received, and in 1884 made a starring tour through the United States, playing in legitimate drama. While in Albany she married David Barnes, from whom she was afterward divorced, and married George H. Butler, for a time U. S. consul-general to Egypt. Later she married Cyril Searle, who was her leading support while travelling.

EYZAGUIRRE (ay-thah-ghee-ray), the name of five brothers, Chilian, who lived in the 19th and 20th centuries.—Aquita, a town, that caused a go-de-Chili in 1766; d. there, 17 July, 1837. During the first days of the revolt of Chili against Spanish domination in 1810 he was a member of the municipal corporation of Santiago, and joined the revolutionary cause with enthusiasm, and in 1812 was elected deputy to the first congress. When, in 1813, Gen. Carrera marched to meet the invasion of Pareja, the senate appointed a temporary government, and Eyzaguirre was elected a member. He took an active part in founding the national academy and many schools, and in promulgating the liberty of the press. He was one of those by whom illustration the first republican paper was printed at Santiago. After the unfortunate battle of Rancagua, in October, 1814, he, with other patriots, was imprisoned on the island of Juan Fernandez, until the battle of Chacabuco, 12 Feb., 1817, restored the exiles to their families. During the presidency of O'Higgins, Eyzaguirre retired to private life and devoted himself to his commercial interests. During this time he organized the famous Calcutta company, for direct trade between the East Indies and Valparaiso, and thus was the first to cause the Chilian flag to float in Asiatic seas. After the downfall of the O'Higgins government, 28 Jan., 1823, Eyzaguirre was twice called to the executive chair of the republic, first as a member of the provisional government, and again after the resignation of President Vidal in 1838, and as vice-president, 10 Sept., 1826, to 26 Jan., 1827, when he resigned in consequence of a military mutiny, and returned to private life.—Miguel, jurist, b. in Santiago about 1770; d. in Lambayeque, Peru, in 1821. In 1806 he was appointed prosecutor of the royal supreme court. As the supreme court made judge of the same court; but, on account of the participation of his brothers in the liberation of Chili, he fell under suspicion, was arrested and sent as prisoner to Spain, but died on the way.—Domingo, philanthropist, b. in Santiago, 17 July, 1775; d. there in April, 1834. He studied in the seminary of his native city, and showed remarkable aptitude for mathematics and chemistry. When scarcely nineteen years old he was appointed sev- eror of the royal mint of Santiago, but resigned the next year, and devoted himself entirely to the cultivation of a farm near Santiago, inherited from his father. There his labors tended more to the improvement of the condition of the laboring classes than to his own pecuniary interest. He improved the yield of some of the poorest lands by his knowledge of the care of agricultural implements, and, by giving his laborers better than the accustomed wages and caring for their moral and material welfare, soon assembled a colony of well-to-do and contented people. He also introduced looms, which, although imperfect, served to work for, Bedruff, which was worn by the peasantry. From the first years of his country life he agitated the project of a canal
to water the barren plain surrounding Santiago, which had been begun some time before, but was abandoned. The Spanish government approved this plan, and in 1835 he was Eyzaguirre diocese. He continued the work with energy, until it was interrupted by the revolution of 1810, and notwithstanding he sympathized with the patriotic cause, he abstained from any participation. His prestige as an honorable and impartial man was so great that he was left in peace, and he suffered no persecution from the Spanish authorities, and was enabled to alleviate the sufferings of his compatriots. When the independence of Chili was finally established in 1817, he resumed his favorite work, and in 1830, amid great festivities, the canal of Maipo was opened. This, with many smaller lateral canals, soon converted the arid plain into a fertile garden. It was placed by the government under the administration of a board, of which Eyzaguirre was appointed president. In 1833 he was commissioned to reorganize the charitable institutions, and undertook the task of building a home for wayfarers and needy persons. Within a few years he had collected the necessary means, and a new and commodious building was erected. In 1835 he was appointed first governor of the department of Victoria, the capital of which he had founded, and in 1847 he was consecrated priest. He established the agricultural society in 1838, and was elected its president. He was several times deputy to the National congress, where he soon became noted for his honesty. In 1845 he attempted to establish a socialist colony in the country, where the labor and produce should be shared by all, but soon disquisitions broke out, and the project failed. A few years later he undertook to establish a large cloth-factory, with the object of improving the condition of the poor and giving employment to women and children. In this enterprise he invested the greater part of his fortune, but before the factory was finished he died. The Maipo canal board erected a statue to his memory. —José Alejo, clergyman, b. in Santiago in 1783; d. there in 1840, studied in the seminary of his native city, attended the University of San Felipe, where he was graduated in law in 1808. He began the practice of his profession, and at the same time was made professor of canonical law in the university. In 1805 he accompanied his brother Miguel to Lima, but decided to enter the church, and in 1807 was consecrated priest. He returned in 1815 to Chili, and was appointed attorney of the ecclesiastical court of the archdiocese of Santiago, and afterward rector of the parish of Sagrario, where he became known as the most eminent pulpit orator of South America. In 1823 he was banished by the dictator O'Higgins to Mendoza, where he was well received by the clergy, and for two years directed an educational institute that was founded by him. Then he returned to Chili, and by the government of Freire was appointed on several important commissions. The archbishop made him his vicar, and afterward canon of the cathedral. He was elected three times to congress, and as such signed the constitution of 1828, and later was councillor of state. Some years later he was elected dean of the cathedral, and possessed the "breviario" for life, which he had founded, he was offered the seat, but declined it. In 1843, on the death of Archbishop Vicuña, he was appointed capitular vicar, and soon elected to the archbishopric, in which dignity he continued his simple, unostentatious life. Toward the end of 1846, on account of declining health, he resigned the archiepiscopal see, and lived in privacy at Santiago till his death. —José Ignacio, senator, b. in Santiago about 1877; d. there about 1850, took a prominent part in the Chilian struggle for liberty, was banished, went to Argentina, then to Juan Fernandez, and returned in 1817. In 1828 he was appointed secretary of the treasury, and in 1834 senator of the republic, which place he held until his death. In 1837 he wrote a history of the Chilian revolution. —His son, José Ignacio Victor, clergyman, b. in Santiago, 20 March, 1894; d. in Alexandria, Egypt, 8 Oct., 1875, studied in the seminary of Santiago, was early consecrated priest, and soon became famous as an orator. In 1854 he was elected to congress, and in 1866 became vice-president of the lower house. At the same time he was a member of several benevolent societies, and received high credit for promoting public instruction and protecting the poor. He was also professor of the humanities, theology, and sacred science. He travelled extensively in Palestine, Europe, and the United States, and published a work descriptive of that country. In 1871 he founded in Rome a South American seminary, and was appointed a monsignor. Eyzaguirre was elected member of several scientific societies in Italy and France, and honorary member of the Spanish academy. Returning from one of his trips to Paris, he died of exhaustion in the port of Alexandria. His most important publications are "La historia eclesiástica, política y literaria de Chile"; "El catolicismo en presencia de sus disidentes"; and "Los intereses católicos en América," all of which were published in Chili, and translated into French (Paris, 1874). —EZEKIEL Moses Jacob, sculptor, b. in Richmond, Va., 28 Oct., 1844. He is of Hebrew parentage, and at an early age manifested his talent by painting panoramas. He entered the Virginia military institute, at Lexington, in 1861, and was graduated there in 1866, after serving in the Confederate army in 1864-5. He then served in his father's dry-goods store, but devoted a portion of each day to his art, and executed some creditable paintings, among which was "The Prisoner's Wife." Soon afterward he removed his attention to sculpture, and produced "Cain, or the Offering Rejected," an ideal bust that showed dramatic talent. After studying anatomy in the Medical college of Virginia, he removed to Cincinnati in 1868, and in the following year went to Berlin, Germany. In 1872 he modelled the colossal bust of Washington, now in Cincinnati, which gained him admission into the Society of artists of Berlin. In 1873 he won the Michael Beer prize, which had never before been awarded to a foreigner. In 1874 the Jewish secret order Sons of the Covenant commissioned him to execute a group entitled "Religious Liberty" for the Centennial exhibition. This was unveiled in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, 30 Nov., 1876, and now stands in front of Horticultural Hall. He was afterward commissioned to execute statues for the outside niche of the Corcoran art-galley, Washington, D. C. Since 1886 his works have been mainly ideal. Among his works are busts of Liszt and Cardinal Hohenlohe; a statuette of "Industry" (1888); reliefs of Schiller and Goethe (1870); bas-relief portraits of Farragut (1872) and Robert E. Lee (1870); "Relief of Washington," relief (1875); "Fountain of Neptune," Nettuno, Italy (1884); a bronze medallion of William W. Corcoran for his gallery in Washington (1886); and a group entitled "Art and Nature," in Frankfurt, Germany (1887). He received the cavalier's cross of merit for art and science, with a diploma from the grand-duke of Saxo-Meiningen, in 1887.
tained an audience with the pope, and returned to Canada. He was ordained priest, 28 Feb., 1850, and stationed as curate in Sorel. On 30 Oct., 1852, he was appointed pastor of Pointe-Claire, where he exercised his ministry for two years. He was then summoned to Montreal, and became distinguished as a pulpit orator; also for his influence among the students of the city, his lectures and retreats having wrought a marked change among the medical students. He made a second visit to Rome in 1889 at the time of the Vatican council, and thence went to Belgium to study the historical and medical instruction in use in the deaf-and-dumb asylums. He afterward turned his experience to account in the institution that he founded in Montreal. On 1 April, 1873, he was consecrated bishop of Gatineau, and confessor of the Order of Montreal. He was appointed bishop of Montreal, 11 May, 1876, and in 1886, the diocese of Montreal having been erected into an archiepiscopal see, Dr. Fabret became the first archbishop, 8 June.—His brother, Louis K. Hector, Canadian journalist, b. in Montreal, 9 Aug., 1834, was educated at the College de L'Assomption and St. Hyacinthe, and at St. Sulpice of Montreal. He studied law with his brother-in-law, the late Sir George E. Cartier, and was called to the bar of Lower Canada in 1856. He has been long connected with the newspaper press of Quebec. He was for some time editor of the Montreal "Evening Star," and from 1863 till 1866 had editorial management of the "Canada," Quebec. In 1869 he founded the "L'Evénement," Quebec, and was its editor and proprietor. He has been a vice-president of the Dominion editors' and reporters' association, and president of the Literary and Historical society of Quebec. He was an unsuccessful candidate for a seat in the house of commons in 1873, but was called to the senate in 1875. He is the author of "Esquisse biographique sur Chevalier de Lorimier" (Montreal, 1854), and of several literary "Reviews and Essays," "Canadian Review," "1885-6," "Canadian Literature" (1840); and "Confederation, Independence, Annexation" (Quebec, 1871).

FABREGAT, Lino (lah-bray-gah), Mexican scholar, b. in Mexico in 1746; d. there in 1809. He was the son of a Spanish merchant, who was himself engaged in commerce for some time, but, after suffering several severe losses, he decided to give up business and devote himself to study. He entered the Jesuit's college in Mexico in 1774, and was debating as to what branch he should pursue, when Father Figuere, superior of the order, suggested that he apply himself to deciphering some Aztec manuscripts in the college library. Father Fabregat immediately set to work, became greatly interested, and was soon able to read the manuscripts. He spent much time in wandering about the country, examining private libraries, and searching for stones bearing Aztec inscriptions. He soon gathered a magnificent collection, which he spent his time in deciphering. The Jesuits now urged him to go to Rome, where he could profit by the labors of such men as Boturini, Veytia, Bornemass, Espinosa, Ambrosio Garcia, some of whom were still living, and where the treasures of the Vatican would aid him in his researches. He accordingly set out for Rome, where, to facilitate his studies, Cardinal Borgia made him librarian in 1790. Thenceforward Father Fabregat lived alternately in Rome and Mexico. The French invasion of 1800 forced him to return to Mexico.
permanently, and he remained there till his death. Father Fabregat's works are of great value, as he was one of the first to explain the signification of Aztec manuscripts, and we owe to him all knowledge of Mexican history before the Spanish conquest. It is much to be regretted that Father Fabregat died before the completion of his labors, and left behind him but few notes, for since his time but little advance has been made in knowledge of his history and his writings. A few years longer, many points would have been decided that to this day remain contested. Father Fabregat left a manuscript in the Vatican library entitled "Explicationes degli figurari hieroglifici del Codex Mexicano." This work was published by Ramirez (1827), and opened the way to important discoveries. The notes left by Father Fabregat were collected and published by Tennaux-Compan, as "Notes et manuscrits et ouvrages inachevés laissés par l'illustre hierogamiste Mexicain, Fabregat tires des archives du collège des Jésuites et de la bibliothèque Vaticane" (4 vols., Paris, 1843).

FAGNANI, Joseph (fan-yah-ne), artist, b. in Naples, Italy, 24 Dec., 1819; d. in New York city, 22 May, 1873. He studied art in the Royal Academy of Naples, and began his career at an early age. His reputation was established by his "Femmina e Bambino," which was exhibited at the Paris exhibition in 1843. While under this engagement he formed the acquaintance of Sir Robert Peel and Sir Henry Bulwer, with whom he came to New York in 1851, and there married an American. In 1858 he visited Europe, and was ordered by Queen Christina, then at Madrid, to paint portraits of herself and portraits of the Prince and Princess Ladislas Czartorski. In 1860 he painted two portraits of Richard Cobden, one of which was given by Fagnani to the New York sanitary fair, where it was bought by Morris Ketchum, Esq., who presented it to the New York chamber of commerce; the other was purchased by the National portrait gallery of London. His principal works are the portraits of Garibaldi, Victor Emanuel, the Prime Minister Rattazzi and Gen. Cialdini, Sir Henry Bulwer, Lord Byron, the ex-Empress Eugenie, and the Congress of 1866. Among his most notable works is the sketch of President Taylor, taken after his death, and a portrait of Sir Henry Bulwer, executed in Madrid in 1846. His house in New York contained many rare specimens of art, collected from all parts of Europe. This collection was sold shortly after his death. His paintings of the "Nine Muses," now in the Metropolitan museum of art, New York, attracted much attention, as well-known American beauties had served as models.

FAOOGA, Francisco (fa-goh-gah), Mexican patriot, b. in Toluca, 7 Feb., 1788; d. there, 20 July, 1851. He was a son of the first Marquis of Apaitaro. Fagoaga entered the College of San Ildefonso in 1796, where he studied philosophy, went to Paris in 1808 to finish his studies, and afterward travelled through Europe. As a representative of Guadalajara, in 1824, he was elected deputy for the province of Mexico to the Spanish Cortes, and, sympathizing with the struggle for independence in his native country, spoke often in defense of its political rights, and, together with Ramos Aripe, prepared the recognition of its independence. He returned to Mexico after the fall of Iturbide in 1823, and was immediately elected president of the municipal council of Mexico, where he made many improvements. In 1832 he was appointed secretary of foreign relations by the government of the latter having been overthrown by Santa Anna. Fagoaga was forced to emigrate to Europe, where he lived for several years. After his return adverse circumstances obliged him, in 1841, to make an assignment, and, giving up his art collection and his library to his creditors, he retired from public life. When his elder brother, the Marquis of Apaitaro, died, leaving the greater part of his fortune for charitable purposes, Fagoaga was appointed trustee, and soon was recognized as one of the public benefactors of Mexico. He rebuilt and endowed the School of Bookbindery and the Lancasterian schools, established, as donor, with Luis de la Rosa, the School of design, and with Francisco Carvajal, the School for trades and mechanical teaching. Moreover, privately and without ostentation, he relieved innumerable needy families by means of his own savings. He was a legislator, a member of the board of mines, and of several scientific associations and public boards. At his death the inmates of the Charitable home petitioned that his body be buried in the chapel of the institution, which was done.

FAHY, Anthony, b. in Ireland, in 1804; d. in Buenos Ayres in 1871. He studied theology in St. Clement's Irish conven of Dominicans, Rome, where he became a member of the order. After being ordained priest he came to the United States, and for more than ten years was a missionary in Kentucky. In 1849 he was invited by the Irish residents of Buenos Ayres to become their pastor, and went thither. In 1857 he brought out Sisters of Mercy from Ireland, by whose aid he founded the Irish convent, and in 1861 he erected a large building for them in the Calle Rio Bamba. As the number of irishmen increased in numbers and prosperity, he provided them with chaplains at Luxembourg, Petersburg, Capilla del Senor, San Antonio, and in all the mining districts. He founded burses in the missionary college of All-Hallows, Dublin, especially for this purpose, and traveled all over Ireland, organizing new libraries, and schools. Notwithstanding his age and ill-health, he continued his attendance on the sick during the yellow-fever epidemic of 1871, until he was prostrated by the disease three days before his death. He died so poor that his funeral expenses had to be borne by his parishioners.

FAILLON, Michel Ettienne, author, b. in Tarbes, France, in 1799; d. in Paris, 25 Oct., 1870. He was a Sulpician of Paris, and came to Montreal in 1854 as a visitor to the houses of the congregation in America. He has contributed to the history of Canada. His works include: Les Vivants (1834); Madame d'Yonville, foundress of the Grey Sisters (1853); Mlle. Maure, foundress of the Hôtel Dieu (1854); Madame d'Yonville, foundress of the Grey Sisters (1853); Mlle. le Ber., foundress of the Grey Sisters, etc. He has written the history of the French colony in Canada, of which three volumes (1865-6) appeared before his death, embracing only a small portion of his plan.

FAIR, James Graham, capitalist, b. near Bel-
fast, Ireland, 3 Dec., 1801. His parents emigrated to the United States in 1835, and settled in Illinois, where he attended the public schools.
completed his education in Chicago, received a business training there, and paid much attention to scientific studies. He went to California in 1849, and after engaging in mining till 1860, he removed to Nevada, where he amassed a fortune of $50,000,000. He was especially successful in the construction of quartz-mills, water-works, and chlorinizing furnaces. In 1865 he became superintendent of the Ophir mine, and in 1867 of the Maine and Norcross. In the latter year he also formed a partnership with John W. Mackay, James C. Flood, and William T. O'Brien, and purchased the control of several well-known mines. The yield of gold and silver in these mines during Mr. Fair's service as superintendent is estimated to have reached $200,000,000. Mr. Fair was elected to the U. S. senate from Nevada, as a Democrat, to succeed William Sharon, Republican, and served from 1881 till 1887. He is largely interested in manufactures on the Pacific coast.

**FAIRBANKS.** Erastus, manufacturer, b. in Brimfield, Mass., 28 Oct., 1792; d. 24 Nov., 1864. He was fifth in descent from Jonathan Fairbanks, who came from England and settled in Dedham, Mass., in 1633. The old Fairbanks house in Dedham is the residence of the family, and still in possession of the family, is represented in the accompanying illustration. Erastus began to study law, but gave it up on account of an affection of the eyes, and engaged in trade in various places, finally removing to St. Johnsbury, Vt. He formed a partnership with his brother Thaddeus in 1824, and began the manufacture of cast-iron plows and stovе-castings. In 1826 the firm, with several others, formed the St. Johnsbury hemp-dressing company, and in 1831 the brothers gave their entire attention to making the platform-scales invented by Thaddeus. Erastus remained at the head of the firm till his death. He was a member of the legislature in 1836-8, president of the Passumpsic railroad company in 1849, and was elected governor of Vermont in 1851 and 1860, rendering efficient aid to the government in the early days of the civil war.—His brother, Thaddeus, inventor, b. in Brimfield, Mass., 17 Jan., 1796; d. in St. Johnsbury, Vt., 12 April, 1886, removed with his father in 1815 to St. Johnsbury, Vt., and aided him in a saw and grist-mill, also making carriages. He had an aptitude for mechanics, and in 1826, while engaged in the business of dressing hemp, observed the rudeness of the methods in use for weighing it. The result was the invention of his platform-scale, for which he received a patent on 21 June, 1831. Platform-scales were not unknown before that time, but had been little used. The most essential improvements invented by Mr. Fairbanks were the employment of only two levers, and the use of knife-edge bearings, resting on plane-polished steel surfaces. Other improvements, covered by about fifty patents, were afterward made, and the Fairbanks scales are now used in all parts of the world. It has been estimated that they weigh a million-million pounds a week. The scales have received medals at eight international exhibitions, and Thaddeus Fairbanks received in 1873, from the emperor of Austria, the cross of the order of Francis Joseph.—Another brother, Joseph Paddock, b. in Brimfield, Mass., 26 Nov., 1816; d. 15 May, 1855, studied law, but became a member of the firm in 1834, and took charge of the introduction of the scales into general use.—Erastus's son, Horace, b. in St. Johnsbury, Vt., 21 March, 1826, succeeded his father as manager of the firm, and on the organization of the Fairbanks scale company, 24 Nov., 1874, became its president. He has served as state senator, and in 1876 was elected governor of Vermont.—Another son, Franklin, b. 18 June, 1828, has contributed several inventions toward perfecting the scales, and has also patented modifications of the special machinery used in their manufacture. He was a member of the Vermont legislature in 1871-2, and was speaker of the house.—Thaddeus's only son, Henry, b. in St. Johnsbury, Vt., 6 May, 1830, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1851, and at the Philadelphia seminary in 1857. He was ordained in 1858, held pastorates in Burke and Barnet, Vt., and in 1859 became professor of natural philosophy at Dartmouth. He exchanged this chair for that of natural history in 1865, and since 1868 has resided in St. Johnsbury, devoting his time to mechanical experiments. He has patented several inventions relating to the manufacture of scales and to other industries. He has been a member of the board of trustees of Dartmouth college since 1870.

**FAIRCHILD, Asa Eliot, soldier, b. in Kent, Ohio, 16 Dec., 1829; d. in Milwaukee, Wis., 26 Oct., 1868. In 1846 his father settled at Madison, Wis., where, as state treasurer and in other responsible offices, his time was so fully occupied that Cassius, the eldest living son, devoted himself mainly to the care of his father's private business. He was elected a member of the state legislature in 1860. On President Lincoln's first call for troops in 1861, he was commissioned major of the 16th Wisconsin volunteers. In the battle of Shiloh, 6 April, 1862, he received a wound that disabled him until 15 April, 1863, when he rejoined his regiment on full strength, and took command of it on 18 June. He served on general court-martial at Vicksburg, Miss., from 10 Oct., 1863, till 7 March, 1864, at which date he again took command of his regiment, participated in the march from Clifton, Tenn., to Ackworth, Ga., and was engaged in the battle of Big Shanty and Kenesaw Mountain, and many other conflicts. He was detached on recruiting
service, 12 Aug., 1864, but rejoined his regiment at Beaufort, S. C., in January following. He commanded a brigade of the 17th army corps from 15 Jan., 1865, till 1 April, and, on being mustered out in July, was brevetted brigadier-general, his commission to date from 13 March, 1865. On his return to Wisconsin he was appointed U. S. marshal, the duties of which office he continued until his death, which was caused by the reopening of his wound.

FAIRCILD, Charles Stebbins, secretary of the treasury, b. in Cazenovia, N. Y., 30 April, 1842. He was graduated at Harvard in 1863, and, after studying at the law-school of that university, was admitted to the bar in 1865. Subsequently, he became a member of the law-firm of Hand, Hale, Swartz & Fairchild, and continued actively engaged in the practice of his profession for several years. In 1874 he was deputy attorney-general of New York, and in 1876 was elected, as a Democrat, to the attorney-generalship. He served in that capacity for two years, and then spent some time in travel abroad. In 1880 he settled in New York city, and devoted himself to the practice of law. He continued so engaged until 1888, when he was appointed assistant secretary of the Treasury. While holding this office, he was frequently called on to represent Sec. Daniel Manning, and when the latter was compelled to give up the duties of the place, Mr. Fairchild became acting secretary. On 1 April, 1887, the resignation of Mr. Manning went into effect, and the portfolio was turned over to Mr. Fairchild, who thus became a member of President Cleveland's cabinet.

FAIRCILD, Herman Le Roy, naturalist, b. in Montrose, Pa., 29 April, 1859. He was graduated at Cornell in 1874, where he received the degree of B. S. From 1874 till 1876 he was professor of natural science, and from 1877 till 1878 professor of geology ad interim at Vassar. Prof. Fairchild then went to New York, where he has been occupied as lecturer in natural sciences in New York schools and in the Cooper Union. He is a member of several scientific societies, and a member of the Copley Society of sciences. His contributions to literature include articles on comparative physiology in the "Popular Science Monthly," and more technical papers in the "Transactions of the New York Academy of Sciences." He has also published "A History of the New York Academy of Sciences," and "The Lyceum of Natural History" (New York, 1887).

FAIRCILD, James Harris, educator, b. in Stockbridge, Mass., 25 Nov., 1817. While he was a child his father removed to Oberlin, Ohio, and he was graduated there in 1838—42, ordained in 1841, professor of languages in 1842—7, professor of mathematics from 1847 till 1858, and professor of moral philosophy and theology from 1858 till 1866. He was elected president of the college in 1866. During the years 1870—71 he travelled in Europe, Asia, and Africa. In 1884 he visited the Hawaiian Islands. He has edited "Memoirs of Charles G. Finney" (New York, 1876), and "Finney's Systematic Theology" (Oberlin, 1878); and is the author of "Moral Philosophy" (New York, 1880); "Oberlin, the Colony and the College" (Oberlin, 1881). In 1883 he was re-elected to Congress, and in 1885 he retired (1877—79) as President of the College of the Colored Orphans' home in Madison, and was one of the founders of the State board of charities and reform. Gen. Fairchild was appointed U. S. consul at Liverpool in November, 1872, and served six years. He was consul-general in Paris in 1872—80, and then U. S. minister to Spain till 1882, when he resigned and returned to Madison, Wis. In 1888 he was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand army of the republic.

FAIRCILD, Lucas, statesman, b. in Kent, Portage co., Ohio, 27 Dec., 1831. He was educated in the public schools of Cleveland, and at Carroll college in Waukesha, Wis. In 1846 his father removed to Wisconsin, then a territory, and settled in the northern part of the state. In 1834 the son, at the age of eighteen, joined with others, and with a four-yoke ox-team set out for the gold

fields across the plains. After months of toil and travel the party arrived in San Francisco with a capital of twenty thousand cents. For six years he worked as digger, miner, prospector, and laborer, then returned to Wisconsin in 1855, not much richer than when he left. His entrance into politics began in California with his election as delegate to a convention for the nomination of governor. On his return to the bar, he was chosen a member of a local company known as the "Governor's Guard," and promptly enlisted. He entered the service as captain in the 1st Wisconsin regiment, and served in the three months' campaign. In August, 1861, he was commissioned by President Lincoln a captain in the 6th regiment of the regular army, also about the same time a major in the 2d Wisconsin infantry. He accepted both appointments, and was the first officer of the regular army to receive leave of absence to serve with a volunteer regiment. At Bull Run he commanded the consolidated 2d and 7th Wisconsin regiments, forming part of the famous "iron brigade." At the beginning of the battle of Antietam he was sick in an ambulance at the rear, but went into action, where his regiment lost more than half its force. As colonel of the 2d Wisconsin, in the battle of Gettysburg, he led a charge at Seminary Hill, where he was shot, and there he lost his left arm. While recovering from his wounds he was commissioned a brigadier-general, 19 Oct., 1863, and shortly afterward elected secretary of state in Wisconsin, where he remained two years. He was then elected governor, and served for six consecutive terms, during which time he aided the Soldiers' orphans' home in Madison, and was one of the founders of the State board of charities and reform. Gen. Fairchild was appointed U. S. consul at Liverpool in November, 1872, and served six years. He was consul-general in Paris in 1872—80, and then U. S. minister to Spain till 1882, when he resigned and returned to Madison, Wis. In 1888 he was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand army of the republic.
Catherine, daughter of Lord Culpepper, and thus acquired the title to vast estates in the northern neck of Virginia, and also in the Shenandoah valley. Their son, Thomas, was educated at Oxford, enjoyed the reputation of a man of wit and letters, and was in early life a contributor to the “Spec-

When he became sixth Lord Fairfax, he sent his cousin, Sir William, son of Henry, to take charge of the Virginia estates. Sir William's daughter, Anne, married Lawrence, elder brother of George Washington. In 1739, Thomas came himself to Virginia. Remaining about a year, he returned to England, when, on account of an alleged disappointment in love, he closed his affairs in England and came a second time to his Virginia estate in 1745. His inherited domain embraced all that section lying between the Potomac and Rappahannock, comprising the twenty-one counties of Lancaster, Northumberland, Richmond, Westmoreland, Stafford, King George, Prince William, Fairfax, Loudoun, Fauquier, Culpeper, Clark, Madison, Page, Shenandoah, Hardy, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, and Frederick. The area was 5,292,000 acres, and formed nearly one quarter of the commonwealth of Virginia. Lord Fairfax lived for several years with Sir William at Belvoir, and thus in 1748 he made the acquaintance of George Washington, then a youth of sixteen, and, impressed with his energy and talents, employed him to survey his lands lying west of the Blue Ridge. This was the beginning of an intimacy between Fairfax and Washington, which survived all differences of opinion on political subjects, and terminated only with the death of the former. So favorable was the report of Washington, that his employer soon afterward took up his residence at Greenway court (see illustration), in the midst of a manor of 10,000 acres, about twelve miles from Winchester, where he resided during the remainder of his life. Here he laid out a farm, and put it under a high state of cultivation. He was very fond of hunting. He was indulgent to all who held lands under him and around him, kind to the poor, and allowed them a large part of the surplus produce of his estate. During the panic on the Virginia frontier after the defeat of Braddock, Fairfax organized a troop of horse, and, as lord-lieutenant of Frederick county, called out the local militia. Although a pronounced loyalist, his benevolence and the qualities that caused him to be held in so much esteem and veneration that during the entire Revolutionary war he was never insulted or molested, and his property was equally respected by Americans and British. The great wealth in the immense clay deposits in that section of Virginia being unavailable, Lord Fairfax had brought from England the brick used for the erection of Christ church, Alexandria, the church at Falls Church Corners, and the hotel in Alexan-

dria where Washington had his headquarters. He was a friend and patron of Washington's early life, and saw, with the most intense anguish, that the widow's son, who surveyed his lands, was destined to be the great instrument for dismembering the British empire. The surrender at Yorktown deeply wounded his national pride, and, according to tradition, was the immediate cause of his death, which happened soon afterward. He was a dark, swarthy man, more than six feet in height, of large frame, and extraordinary strength. His remains were deposited under the communion table of the Episcopal church in Winchester, but were removed in 1838, and the old church was torn down to make way for the erection of a pile of buildings. He never married, and his extensive domain descended to his only surviving brother, Robert Fairfax, who became the seventh Lord Fairfax, but, as the estate was in the possession of Thomas during the Revolution, it was confiscated.

—George William, b. in England; d. in Bath, England, 3 April, 1787, was the son of Thomas's first cousin, Col. Sir William Fairfax, lieutenant of the county of Fairfax, and member and president of the council of Virginia. He was educated in England, and, coming to Virginia in early manhood, became quickly identified with the country. He was the early companion of Washington and his associate as surveyor of lands. Some property in Yorkshire having descended to him in 1778, he went to England, and, in consequence of the political troubles which followed, did not return to America. During the war he evinced much kindness to American prisoners who were carried to England. A part of his Virginia estate was confiscated, by which his income was much reduced. In making his will, he named Washington as his executor, but the office was declined on account of the pressure of public engagements. He left no children, and bequeathed his property to Ferdinando, the second son of his only surviving brother, Bryan, or Brian.

—His brother, Bryan, eighth baron Fairfax, b. about 1780; d. in Monticello, Va., in August, 1802, was the third son of Sir William Fairfax and a life-long friend of Washington. He was a just man, and that he was not bound to the spiritual reigns descended to him, and his claim was recognized as valid by the house of lords in 1800, but he never asserted it. —His son, Thomas, sometimes called ninth Lord Fairfax, b. in 1762, d. at Vaucluse, Va., 21 April, 1846, lived on his Potomac estates. He married Miss Cary. Thomas's eldest son, Albert, died during the lifetime of his father. —Albert's son, Charles Snowden, b. in Vaucluse, 8 March, 1829; d. in Baltimore, 7 April, 1880, was speaker of the California house of representatives in 1854, and clerk of the supreme court of that state from 1857 till 1862. He was chairman of the California delegation to the Democratic national convention held in New York, 1864.
FAIRFIELDFAIRMAN

FAIRFIELD, Sumner Lincoln, poet, b. in Warwick, Mass., 25 June, 1803; d. in New Orleans, La., 6 March, 1844. His father died when he was three years old, and the mother with her two children removed to a small farm in western Massachusetts. Fever, which prevented his graduation, and he became a tutor in Georgia and South Carolina. There he passed several years and prepared himself for entering the university, but changed his purpose and returned to the northern states. Meanwhile, as he says, he had published "two pamphlets." In December, 1825, Fairfield took passage for England. About this time his "Cities of the Plain" was published in Buckingham's "Oriental Herald." During his absence in Europe he contributed letters to several New York city weeklies. He returned home in July, was married, and removed to Elizabeth, N. J., but afterward went to Boston, Harper's Ferry, Philadelphia, and other places, winning a precarious subsistence by writing for the press. In 1838 he became principal of the Newtown academy, near Philadelphia, but soon afterward left for New York city. In 1838 he began the publication of the "North American Magazine" in Philadelphia, continuing as its editor and proprietor during five years. Soon afterward his health failed entirely. Fairfield excelled as an instructor in history and literature more than the ambition of a Souther for writing essays, and was equally unfortunate in finding few readers and no admirers. He stoutly maintained that Bulwer-Lytton had taken thoughts and subject-matter from him in the construction of his "Last Days of Pompell." Fairfield's published writing include "Lays of Melpomene" (New York, 1824); "The Sisters of St. Clara" (1827); "Cities of the Plain" (1828); "Heir of the World" (1828); "Abaddon, the Spirit of Destruction" (1830); "The Last Night of Pompeii" (New York, 1832); "Poems and Prose Writings" (Philadelphia, 1840); and "Select Poems" (1860). His wife, Jane Frazee, published her husband's "Life," including a few of his poems (1846).—Their eldest daughter, Genevieve, has written several volumes of miscellaneous literature.

FAIRLAMB, James Remington, musician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 28 Jan., 1839. He received his first musical instruction from his mother. At the age of twenty, after serving as organist of churches in Philadelphia, he went to Paris, where he pursued his instrumental and vocal studies under Marmontel, Prudent, and Masset, of the then Conservatoire impérial and Mme. Bockholtz-Falconi. Later he studied under Mabellini in Florence. Subsequently, while U. S. consul at Zurich, he visited Leipsic, Berlin, and Stuttgart. Soon after his return to this country he received from King Carl of Wurttemberg the "great gold medal for art and science." Between 1867 and 1890 he was successively director of the music in different churches in Washington, D. C. He was called to a similar office in the Church of the Ascension, New York city, and to the church of St. C., Waterford, Conn. His published works, chiefly sacred compositions and songs (the latter including contributions to the St. Nicholas song-book), number nearly a hundred, exclusive of "Valerie," a romantic opera in five acts, which was successfully produced in Washington, and of which a score of parts is still being sung in London in form. "Leonello," a grand opera in five acts, and a mass in B flat, are still in manuscript.

FAIRMANDFairman, Gideon, engraver, b. in Newtown, Conn., 26 June, 1774; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 18 March, 1827. He was apprenticed to a firm of

York in July, 1868.—Another son, John Contee, eleventh representative of the title, b. 13 Sept., 1830, is a physician, residing at Northampton, Prince George Co., Md.—Bryan's great-grandson, DONALD McNeiL, naval officer, b. in Virginia. His commission, 27 Aug., 1837, served under Dupont on the west coast of Mexico and California during the Mexican war, and was at the capture of several towns. He was promoted to a lieutenantcy, 26 Feb., 1837, made commander, 16 July, 1862, and served for three years on the "Caragua" of the coast of Brazil. He resigned from June, 1862, till February, 1863, under Farragut, when he was transferred to the command of the steamers "Nantucket" and "Montauk," of the South Atlantic squadron, in which he made several attacks on the defenses of Charleston harbor, under Dupont and Dahlgren. In 1884—5 he was in command of the naval academy, promoted to a captaincy, 25 July, 1886, served on the flag-ship "Rhode Island," in the North Atlantic squadron, in 1886—7, and on the steam sloop "Susquehanna" in 1887—9. He was advanced to the rank of commodore, 24 Aug., 1873, and made rear-admiral, 11 July, 1880. Admiral Fairfax was in service forty-eight years and five months; of this time, twenty years and four months were spent at sea, his last cruise terminating in 1888. See "Magazine of American History," vol. xiii, pp. 27—28. (2968.)

FAIRFIELD, Francis Gerry, journalist, b. in Stafford, Conn., 18 Aug., 1844; d. in New York city, 4 April, 1887. He was educated at a private school in Massachusetts, at the Pennsylvania college in Gettysburg, and finished his course in a Lutheran theological seminary. When twenty-two years of age he was placed in charge of a Lutheran church in Waterloo, N. Y. After about two years he abandoned his calling and came to New York city, which became his home. Here he was at first employed in the editorial department of the "Home Journal," and later wrote for the "Daily News," the "Herald," and other papers. He then went to Mexico, where he was an eye-witness at the execution of Maximilian, an account of which he furnished to several journals. On his return to New York city he became a space writer for several newspapers, contributed poems, sketches, short stories, and literary criticisms to various periodicals. Tempted by the prospect of greater emoluments, Fairfield for a brief period followed the pursuit of a veterinary surgeon. Disappointed, he returned to his former occupation, and at the last was employed as an occasional writer for the New York "Sunday Mercury" and Albany "Argus." Fairfield, in the best period of his life, was a forcible and incisive writer, and his signed articles were always read with attention. But he became addicted to the morbid habit, and gave way to mental vagaries and irregularities that eventually reduced him to poverty. He published "The Clubs of New York" (New York, 1873), and "Ten Years with Spiritual Mediums" (1875).

FAIRFIELD, John, senator, b. in Saco, Me., 30 Dec., 1810. He was graduated at Dartmouth, 24 Dec., 1847. He received a common-school education, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1856, and practised successfully in his native town. He was appointed reporter of the state supreme court in 1852, and was then elected to congress as a Demo- crat, 3 Dec., 1860. He was governor of Maine in 1839—40, and again, in 1842, was chosen U. S. senator from Maine, in place of Reuel Williams, resigned, and served from 4 Dec., 1845, till his death. He was the author of "Supreme Court Reports" (Augusta, 1855—7).
jewellers and engravers in Albany, and in 1810 settled in Philadelphia as one of a firm of bank-note engravers. In the war of 1812 he entered the army as a captain, and in 1813 he was made a major. In 1819 he became a partner with Jacob Perkins, and went to England, where he resided and conducted the engraving business for three years, and then returned to Philadelphia. He contributed much toward the elevation of the art of engraving in the United States; he was a fellow of the Academy of Fine Arts, and Richard (1787-1821) were also engravers.

FALARDEAU, Anthony Sebastian, artist, b. in St. Ambrose, near Quebec, Canada, 13 Aug. 1823. He manifested from his childhood a strong love for art, but it met with no encouragement from his father, who took him from school when twelve years old and set him to work on a farm. When he was fourteen years old he ran away to Quebec, where he endured hardships of every kind, and was for several years a servant. He still continued to draw and paint during his hours of leisure, and after he had succeeded in obtaining employment as clerk in a mercantile house he was enabled to take lessons, and some of his pictures began to attract attention. He wished to continue his studies in Europe, so he sold his pictures for $100, and shipped to England, setting out from Montreal in the summer of 1846. Lord Calthart, the governor-general, received him kindly, and furnished him with a letter of recommendation that was afterward of great value to him. He finally reached Florence, and, after many disappointments, he went to Rome to the Academy of Fine Arts. During the Revolution of 1848 he refused to enter the civic guard of the fine arts, and was obliged to leave the academy, but re-entered it after the battle of Novara. From this time he worked hard, but led a life of great poverty until 1850, when he married a young American lady. He purchased some of his pictures. He then studied in the principal Italian cities, and in 1857, when he was in Parma, won a prize that had been offered for the best copy of the Saint Jerome of Correggio, exciting much enthusiasm by his work. He was chosen an honorary member of the Academy of Fine Arts, and afterward presented the picture to the grand duke, who created him a knight of the order of Saint Louis. After this he had orders for pictures from the empress dowager of Russia and other persons of rank. In April, 1860, he visited Canada, which he afterward visited with especial feeling. His pictures are considered by art critics to be distinguished for finish and elegance rather than vigor.

FALCONE, John M., artist, b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, 22 May, 1820. He was educated at the high school in Edinburgh, and came to the United States at the age of sixteen. He studied art in the National academy of design, and with the Society of painters in water-colors in New York city, in the Graham art school and that of the Art association of Brooklyn, and in the Louvre at Paris. He became a member of the New York art union and the New York sketch union in 1847, was a member of the Society of painters in water-colors, and exhibited in their collection in the Crystal Palace, New York, in 1854. He became an honorary member of the National academy of design in 1856, of the Succession of Art in France in 1860, the American water-color society in 1872, of the New York etching club in 1878, and fellow of the Painters' and etchers' society of London, England, in 1882. He proposed the first exhibition of engravings in the United States, which was successfully held in Brooklyn in 1880. He was a member of the art department of the U. S. sanitary fair, and organized the first chronological exhibition of American art in the United States, which was held at the opening of the galleries of the Brooklyn art association in 1872, and the first exhibition of water-color paintings by the Artists' fund society of New York, out of which grew the present American water-color society. He has made numerous paintings in oil of American and European subjects, including "Kenilworth Castle," "House where the Declaration of Independence was written," and "Fulton's House in Philadelphia." In water-colors he produced the "William Penn Mansion," exhibited, with others of his works, by the American water-color society at the Centennial exhibition in 1876, and a series of "Historic Houses," in enamel on porcelain, now in the possession of the Long Island historical society. He has also restored many oil-paintings, and etched on copper very plates from his own works, and twenty from those of other artists. He wrote a "Sketch of the History of Water-COLOR Painting for the Society of Painters in water-colors (1855), and has compiled the "Catalogue Raisonne of the Chronological Exhibition of American Art" (Brooklyn, 1872).

FALES, Almira L., philanthropist, b. in New York; d. in Washington, D. C., 8 Nov., 1868. She was for some years, set out artists, and in 1845 married Joseph T. Fales, having received an appointment as examiner in the patent-office in Washington, she thenceforth made that city her home. As early as 1860, from her extended knowledge of southern feeling and action, she foresaw and predicted the approach of the Confederate army, which to the surprise of her friends, began the collection and preparation of articles for hospital use. At the beginning of the war she entered, fully prepared, on the care of sick and wounded soldiers, and at Pittsburg Landing and other battle-fields of the west was busy in ministering to the wants of the sufferers. The government placed an ambulance at her command, and during the war she was unremitting in her visits to the hospitals in the neighborhood of Washington, at Fredericksburg, on the Peninsula, and elsewhere. In the yard of her own house she pitched a large tent, into which she gathered sick and disabled soldiers, and there ministered to their needs until means could be provided to send them to their homes. For some time Mrs. Fales was charged by the government with the superintendence of soldiers' hospitals in and around Washington to the hospitals in New York and elsewhere. Amid all this activity she found time to correspond extensively and obtain pecuniary aid to carry on her work.

FALKNER, Thomas, clergyman, b. in Manchester, England, in 1710; d. in Plowdenhall, Selborne, England, 30 Jan., 1784. He studied under his father, who was a distinguished surgeon in Manchester, and afterward attended the hospitals in London. He went as a surgeon on board of a ship, visiting Guinea, and then proceeded to Cadiz, where he remained a year. He returned home and during an illness there was nursed so devotedly by the Jesuits, that on his recovery he determined to join the order. He entered one of their colleges, and was sent in 1734 to evangelize the vast territory comprised in the viceroyalty of Buenos Aires, in the province of La Plata. He had extraordinary success in his missionary labors, which was largely due to his ability in curing the sick, his dexterity in surgical operations, and his knowledge of mechanics. During forty years he lived at different stations on the Plata, the Paraguays, and on the Pampas. The station of St. George
flourished so well that in 1773 it had 7,000 civilized Indians, five churches, three convents, two hospitals, a college, and a library. He was employed by the Spanish government in 1750 to draw a map of the coast of South America from the south of Brazil to Tierra del Fuego, which on its completion was published in 1761 at Quito, and is noted for its accuracy. He also designed a chart of Paraguay in 1757, a chart of the Tucuman in 1759, and several others of less importance. On the expulsion of the Jesuits he was sent to Spain, and afterward went to England, where he became chaplain in an old English Roman Catholic family near Worcester. Here he wrote his "Description of Patagonia and of the Neighboring Countries of South America" (Hereford and London, 1774; German translation, Gotha, 1775; French translation, entitled "Description des terres Magellaniques et des pays adjacents," 2 vols., Geneva and Paris, 1787). This work is valuable for its descriptions of the countries in which he lived; but Falkner's superficial knowledge of natural history diminishes the value of his account of the natural productions of South America. He also published "A Treatise on the Language of the Indians of South America"; "Botanical, Mineral, and, like Observations," by the bishop of the place; "Reise in die heilige landschaften," a "A Treatise on South American Dis- tempers cured by American Drugs." Several South American plants were introduced by him into the European materia medica.

FALLOWS, Samuel, bishop of the Reformed Episcopal church, b. in Pendleton, near Manches- ter, England, 13 Dec., 1835. He removed with his parents to Wisconsin in 1848, was graduated at the State university there in 1859, and was vice- president of Gainsville university till 1861, when he was ordained in the Methodist Episcopal church. He served as a colonel in the civil war, and was brevetted brigadier-general. On returning to civil life he became a pastor in Milwaukee. He was chosen state superintendent of public instruction for Wisconsin in 1871, and was twice re-elected. In 1874 he was elected president of the Illinois Wesleyan university at Bloomington. In 1875 he united with the Reformed Episcopal church, and became rector of St. Paul's, Chicago, in May of that year. In January, 1876, he was appointed chief editor of the "Appeal," the organ of the Reformed Episcopal church. In 1879 he was elected a bishop. He was regent of the University of Wisconsin in 1864-'74, and received the degree of D. D. from Lawrence university in 1873. He has published a "Supplemental Dictionary" (Chi- cago, 1884), and "Past Noon" (1886).

FANAILL, Peter, merchant, b. in New Rochelle, N. Y., in 1700; d. in Boston, Mass., 3 March, 1748. His parents were French Huguenots. He became a merchant in Boston, and in 1748, after the project of erecting a public market-house in that city had been rejected for some years, he offered, at a public meeting, to build a suitable edifice at his own cost as a gift to the town; but so strong was the opposition to market-

houses that, although a vote of thanks was passed unanimously, the offer was accepted by a majority of only seven. The building was begun in Dock Square in September of the same year, and was completed in two years. It comprised a market-house on the ground floor, and a town-hall, with other rooms, over it. In 1761 it was destroyed by fire, nothing but the brick walls remaining. It was rebuilt by the town in 1806, and in 1775, during the British occupation of Boston, it was used as a hospital. In 1805 it was enlarged by the addition of another story, and increased forty feet in width. The large hall is about eighty feet square, and contains many fine paintings of distinguished men. During the Revolutionary period it was the assembly-place of the patriots, and, from the stirring debates and important resolutions that were often heard within its walls, it gained the name of "the cradle of American liberty." (See illustration.)

FANNIN, James W., soldier, b. in North Carolina about 1800; d. at Goliah, Texas, 27 March, 1836. He was a captain in the Texan service in 1835, and on 28 Oct., at the head of ninety men, with Capt. Bowie, defeated a superior Mexican force near Bexar. Gen. Houston soon afterward made him colonel of artillery and inspector-general. In January, 1836, Col. Fannin was sent to the head of the Coleta river by a Mexican force under Gen. Urrea. Throwing up a breastwork of wagons, baggage, and earth, the Texans defended themselves with spirit until night interrupted the fighting. Col. Fannin broke through the intrenchments and escaped; the battle was renewed on the 20th, but the Mexicans having received a re-enforcement of 500 men, with artillery, a capitulation was signed, by which it was agreed that the Texans should be treated as prisoners of war, and as soon as possible sent to the United States; on the morrow of the battle, they were taken to Goliah, where, on the 26th, an order was received from Santa Anna requiring them to be shot. At daybreak the next morning 357 of the prisoners, all of them but four physicians and their assistants, were marched out under various pretenses and hurried to their destruction. Col. Fannin was killed last. Many attempted to escape, and were cut down by the cavalry, but twenty-seven are believed to have eluded pursuit.

FANNING, Alexander C. W., soldier, b. in Massachusetts in 1788; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 19 Aug., 1846. He was graduated at the U. S. mili- tary academy in 1812, and immediately went into service on the Niagara frontier, being engaged in the capture of York (now Toronto), Canada, 27 April, 1813, where he was severely wounded by the explosion of the enemy's magazine. He took part in the defense of Sackett's Harbor, four weeks later, and in November following distinguished himself in the battle of French Creek, when the British flotilla was repulsed. For his bravery in the defence of Fort Erie when besieged by the British forces from 19 Aug. till 17 Sept., he was brevetted major. He was then transferred to the Florida frontier and served there till 1819, participating in Jackson's campaign against the Seminole Indians in 1817-'18, and in the capture of St. Mark's, 7 April, 1818, and was the provost-mar- shall at the exchange of prisoners and the British subjects, on 29 April, 1818. He was in command of St. Mark's in 1819-'19, and was then
transferred to Fort Gadsden. On the reorganization of the army in 1821, he was appointed captain in the 2d artillery, and served in the garrison at Detroit in 1822-3, Fort Mackinaw, Mich., in 1825, and Fort Columbus in 1824, after which he was appointed acting major of the artillery-school at Fortage. On 15 Aug., 1834, he received a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy, and became major on 3 Nov., 1832. He took part in the war against the Seminole Indians in 1835-9, was brevetted colonel, 31 Dec., 1835, and became lieutenant-colonel of the 4th artillery, 10 Sept., 1838. During the Seminole War in 1840-1 he was on the frontier, after which he was on recruiting service in the western department.

FANNING, David, freebooter, b. in Johnston county, N. C., about 1754; d. in Digby, N. S., in 1825. He seems to have been a carpenter, but claimed that he was a planter in the back part of the southern provinces. He trafficked with the Indians, and was connected with the notorious Col. McGirth on the Pedee. When Wilmington was occupied by the British in 1781, Fanning, having been robbed by a party of men who called themselves Whigs, attacked the Tories, collected a small band of desperadoes, and scourced the country, committing frightful atrocities, but doing such good service to the British that Maj. Craig gave him a commission as lieutenant-colonel in the militia. By the rapidity and secrecy of his movements he succeeded in capturing many prominent Whigs, and hanged those who had incurred his personal resentment. At one time he dashed into the village of Pittsborough, where a court was in session, and carried off the judges, lawyers, officers, and all the citizens. A few weeks later, he captured Col. Alston and thirty men in his own house; and soon afterward, at Hillsborough, took Gov. Burke with his whole suite and a number of the principal inhabitants. He was excepted in every treaty and enactment made in favor of the loyalists, and was one of the three persons excluded by name from the benefit of the general "act of pardon and oblivion" of offences committed during the Revolution. When the Whigs gained the ascendency in North Carolina he went to Florida, and afterward to St. John's, N. B., where he became a member of the assembly. In 1800 he was sent to the legislature. Among the officers held by him was the justice and recorder of deeds, and it was alleged that to his abuses of this trust and his exorbitant charges was due the rebellion of the regulators in Gov. Tryon's administration. By his vicious character "nearly all the esteem obnoxious to the people and, to escape the popular indignation, he accompanied Gov. Tryon, who was his father-in-law, to New York as his private secretary in 1771. He subsequently applied to the North Carolina legislature, through Gov. Martin, the successor of Gov. Tryon, for reparation for losses from destruction of his property; but the petition was unanimously rejected, and the governor was rebuked for presenting it and thus "trifling with the dignity of the house." In 1774 Fanning received from the British government the lucrative office of surveyor-general, as a reward for his services to the cause of the crown and his losses in North Carolina. In 1777 he raised and commanded a corps of 460 loyalists, which bore the name of the "associated refugees," or "king's American regiment." While his regiment was on Long Island some of his men entered a house, tied the owner of it to a bed-post, and held a candle under the end of his fingers, to force him to disclose the hiding-place of his money. Fanning was equally severe toward all. During the war he was twice wounded, and in 1779 his property was confiscated. He removed to Nova Scotia near the close of the war, and became councillor and lieutenant-governor on 23 Feb., 1783, and three years later governor of Prince Edward Island. This office he held for nineteen years. He was made a major-general in the British army in 1793, lieutenant-general in 1799, and general in 1808. The degree of A. M. was given him by Harvard in 1764, and by Kings in 1772; the degree of D. C. L. by Oxford in 1774, and that of LL. D. by both Yale and Dartmouth in 1803. His brother, Thomas, of Suffolk county, N. Y., delivered the address before Gov. Tryon in November, 1776, and was deputed to present the submission of the committee of that county. In June, 1780, Fanning was captured and carried off by a party of Whigs.

FANNING, John Thomas, civil engineer, b. in Norwich, Conn., 31 Dec., 1837. He was educated in the public and normal schools of his native city, and then studied architecture until 1853. During the three following years he perfected himself in building construction by labor as a mechanic, meanwhile pursuing studies in theoretical engineering. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the 3d Connecticut regiment, and rose gradually until he attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He began the general practice of engineering and architecture in 1862, opening an office in Norwich, where he remained until 1870, having charge during that time of all the engineering work of the city, including the laying out of its cemetery and the construction of its public water-works, as well as making plans for numerous mills and water-powers in New England. From 1870 till 1880 he was engaged principally as chief and consulting engineer in building water-works for cities. While superintending the construction of water-works for Manchester, N. H., he removed his office to that city, where he designed various public buildings. After 1880 he was called on by an association of citizens of New York and Brooklyn to make a report concerning an adequate public water-supply for these cities, and of all the cities
in the Hudson valley, from the upper Hudson river water-shed. This project contemplated an aqueduct 225 miles in length, capable of conveying from the Adirondack region 1,000,000,000 gallons of water daily to New York and Brooklyn, at an estimated cost of $60,000,000. In 1886 he prepared plans for the further development of the great water-power of St. Anthony's falls on the Mississippi river, at the city of Minneapolis, Minn., and in 1886 constructed new purchasing departments of water at an estimated cost of $8,000,000. Mr. Fanning received in 1883 from the New England agricultural society its highest prize for architectural and engineering designs, and he has secured patents for a water-wheel, a turbine motor valve, a steam boiler, a steam pumping-engine, for improvements in fire-proof building construction, and numerous original designs for hydraulic apparatus. He is a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science, and a member of other scientific associations. Besides a great number of reports on technical matters, he has published a "Treatise on Hydraulic and Water-Supply Engineering" (New York, 1877; rev. ed., 1886).

FARGO, William George, expressman, b. in Pompey, N. Y., 20 May, 1818; d. in Buffalo, N. Y., 3 Aug., 1881. He worked for his living from the age of thirteen until attending school for a few winters only. He was engaged for some time in mercantile business, but in 1841 removed to Auburn and became freight agent for the Auburn and Syracuse railroad company. He left this place in 1842 to become messenger for Pomery and company's express, running from Buffalo to Albany, and was made resident agent of the company in Buffalo in 1845. Mr. Fargo's connection in connection with Henry Wells and Daniel Dunning, organized in January, 1844, the first express company running west from Buffalo, under the name of Wells and company. At first the line reached only to Detroit, but the business was gradually extended to Chicago, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. In 1845 the firm became Livingston and Fargo, and remained thus until 1850, when the American express company, uniting the interests of several firms, was organized. Henry Wells was president and William G. Fargo secretary of this company till its consolidation with the Merchants' union express company in 1868, when Mr. Fargo succeeded to the presidency. At the time of his death the corporation had a capital of $1,000,000, maintained 2,200 offices, and gave employment to more than 5,000 men, of whom 600 were messengers. In 1851 he was associated with Henry Wells and others in the organization of a company which undertook the transaction of express business between New York and San Francisco, as well as maritime trade and also operated interior lines to the Pacific coast under the firm name of Wells, Fargo and company. This was continued until the completion of the trans-continental railways, when the management was transferred to various capitalists, but Mr. Fargo remained a director of the company and its vice-president. Mr. Fargo was a director of various railroads, was largely interested in various Buffalo enterprises, and from 1862 till 1866 was mayor of that city. His brother, James Congdel, b. in Pomery, N. Y., 3 Nov., 1811, was in the employ of Wells and company in 1844 in Buffalo, and remained there until 1848. He was then transferred to Detroit, and a few years later to Chicago, where he became agent and manager of the American express company. In 1866 he came to New York city as the general manager of the company's interests, which office he held until 1881, when he succeeded to the presidency of the company. Mr. Fargo is also president of the Merchant's despatch transportation company, and director of several important railroad and express corporations. Another brother, Charles, b. in Pompey, N. Y., 15 April, 1831, entered the express business in Detroit in 1851. In 1833 he was made agent of the Toledo office of the American express company, and three years later returned to Detroit to take charge of the office. Much of the development of Michigan is credited to his energy in pushing the express into remote districts, making possible the ready transportation of produce to the markets. In 1868 he became assistant general superintendent of the company, with general management of the Chicago office. After the death of William G. Fargo he became second vice-president and general western manager.

FARGUES, Thomas, physician, b. in Quebec, Canada, in 1780; d. there, 11 Dec., 1847. He was graduated at Harvard in 1797, and soon afterward sailed for Scotland, where he studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh, and obtained a degree, after defending a Latin thesis on "Chorea." He subsequently practised for several years in London, and became intimate with the eccentric physician, John Abernethy. Dr. Fargues returned to Quebec in 1811 and became a medical practitioner. He was a man of extensive reading, keen powers of observation, and unusual strength of intellect, and owned the best private medical library in the province, which was purchased after his death and given to the Laval university. He was a member of the legislative council in the provincial legislature, but preferred to devote himself exclusively to professional work.

FARIBAULT, George Bartholomew, Canadiant antiquarian, b. in Quebec, 5 Dec., 1788; d. there, 21 Dec., 1866. He studied law, and was admitted to the Quebec bar in 1811. During the war of 1812-15 he served as lieutenant in the Canadian militia. In 1822 he was appointed secretary of committees and French translator to the legislature of Lower Canada, and in 1832 promoted to the post of assistant. On the organization of the two Canadas in 1841 he was named assistant secretary of the legislative assembly, which office he held until 1855. While fulfilling the duties of these offices he found leisure for the formation of a collection of works and documents relating to the history of the colony, which at 16,000 volumes, was lost in the fire that destroyed the legislative buildings in Montreal in 1849. Faribault at once began to form a second collection, and was sent by the legislature to examine the libraries of Europe. At first he received every aid from the French ministers in his investigations; but the events of 2 Dec., 1852, interfered
with his researches, and the death of his wife decided him to return to Canada. He then devoted himself to the formation of the new national library, which had reached 20,000 volumes when the legislative buildings of Quebec were burned, 1 Feb., 1854, and although 13,000 volumes were saved, the 7,000 that were lost comprised publications of the 16th and 17th centuries that never could be replaced. He was injured by this calamity, and the legislature voted him a pension of $2,000. The principal work of the close of his life was the execution of the monument that the French troops had resolved to raise in 1761 to the memory of Montcalm in the church of the Ursulines of Quebec. He was one of the founders of the Historical Society of Quebec. He wrote a "Catalogue raisonné d’ouvrages sur l’histoire de l’Amérique" (1837), which is still considered an indispensable guide for the historian. His collection of manuscripts and old works, which he left to Laval University, comprised 400 manuscripts, half of which are original, or copies collated of very old documents (1626, 1686, and the years following). Among these the most precious is the "Journal des Jésuites" (1645-88), the only part dispersed by fire. Of the entire collection of 1,000 printed volumes, some of which are very rare and important, such as "Lessecart" (1609); "Champlain" (1613); "Les voyages aventureux de Jean Alphonse"; "Relations des Jésuites"; and an album containing plans, maps, views, and portraits, all relating to the history of the country, and several of them of great importance.

FARIBAULT, John Baptist, pioneer, b. in Berthier, Quebec, about 1799; d. in Faribault, Minn., in 1860. He received his education in the village school, and at the age of seventeen entered a business house in Quebec. In 1838, he went to the United States, and remained in New York a few years. In 1846 he became agent of the American company of the northwest, under the presidency of John Jacob Astor. He left Montreal in the spring for the straits of Mackinaw in a canoe, accompanied by nineteen men. After remaining seven days at Mackinaw he engaged an Ojibway Indian as a guide, and set out for the residence of Gen. Harrison, governor of the territory of Indiana, at Port Vincent on the Wabash, in order to obtain permission to trade with the Indians in the United States. He nearly perished on the journey through the treacherous and rugged country, but reached Gen. Harrison, who received him kindly and granted the necessary permission. He then returned to the mouth of the Kankakee, where he passed the remainder of the year. He afterward established himself at the port of Des Moines, and engaged in a lucrative trade with the Sakis, Foxes, Iowas, and Yankons. Then he proceeded to the Saint Peter, and traded with other Sioux tribes, making also an effort to teach them agriculture. He married a half-breed, by whom he had eight children, and, having provision of the future greatness of the wild country in which he lived, he had them educated under circumstances of great difficulty. He remained ten years with the Astor company, and then entered into business for himself, realizing a large fortune, which he lost in the war of 1812. He returned to the Minnesota country, where he had engaged in the fur trade, and, having to go on business to Mackinaw after the siege of the fort that the Americans had erected there, he was made prisoner by the English as a traitor to British interests. He continued for several years to travel over the prairies, and although frequently exposed to the assaults of the Indians, frequently wounded, and on two or three occasions left for dead, he always escaped. He was the first to cultivate the soil west of the Mississippi and north of the Des Moines, and brought agricultural implements into the purpose of teaching the Indians farming. His influence extended among all the Indian tribes of the vast territory from the Mississippi to the Missouri, and as far as Red river. He also acted as a missionary among them, and built, at his own expense, a Catholic church during which period he was injured by the calumny, and the legislature voted him a pension of $2,000. The principal work of the close of his life was the execution of the monument that the French troops had resolved to raise in 1761 to the memory of Montcalm in the church of the Ursulines of Quebec. He was one of the founders of the Historical Society of Quebec. He wrote a "Catalogue raisonné d'ouvrages sur l'histoire de l'Amérique" (1837), which is still considered an indispensable guide for the historian. His collection of manuscripts and old works, which he left to Laval University, comprised 400 manuscripts, half of which are original, or copies collated of very old documents (1626, 1686, and the years following). Among these the most precious is the "Journal des Jésuites" (1645-88), the only part dispersed by fire. Of the entire collection of 1,000 printed volumes, some of which are very rare and important, such as "Lessecart" (1609); "Champlain" (1613); "Les voyages aventureux de Jean Alphonse"; "Relations des Jésuites"; and an album containing plans, maps, views, and portraits, all relating to the history of the country, and several of them of great importance.

FARLEY, Harriet, editor, b. in Claremont, N. H., about 1815. She was the daughter of a Congregational clergyman, and born the age of 5. In 1841, Harriet began to earn her own living, by turns working at straw- and palm-leaf plaiting, binding shoes, tailoring, weaving, and teaching. Her father then removed to Atkinson, N. H., and combined the duties of principal of two academies with those of his pastorates. Here she learned something of French, drawing, ornamental needle-work, and the usual accomplishments of that day. These were taught her because her friends wished her to be a teacher, an occupation for which she felt the greatest re- pugnance. She remained with her parents, married a neighbor, and, going to Lowell, she determined that if she must support herself she would do so in her own way. She would then, to use her own words, be at liberty to "read, think, and write," when she could, and without restraint. She made good wages in the factories of Lowell, and extended her earnings in caring for her brothers and sisters, one of whom she assisted in educating. While she was thus engaged, the publication of "The New England Offering," the writers on which were exclusively women operatives in the mills of the city, gave her the opportunity to return to her first study, and, published a volume containing extracts from "The Offering," including some of her own contributions, entitled "Shells from the Strand of the Sea of Genius" (Boston, 1847). In 1849 a second collection from the monthly was made and issued in London, with an introduction by Charles Knight, under the title "Mind Among the Spindles." An autobiographical sketch of Miss Farley, not written for publication, may be found in Mrs. Sarah J. Hale's "Biography of Distinguished Women."

FARLEY, James Thompson, senator, b. in Virginia, 6 Aug., 1829. He received a common-school education, and removed to Missouri, and subsequently to California. He studied law, and was admitted to the California bar in 1854, in which state he has since practised. He served for two terms as member of the assembly from Calaveras county, and in 1860 was elected to the state senate in 1860, and re-elected for the eight years following, acting as president pro tempore during one session. He was for several years the recognized leader of the Democratic party in California, and in 1874 was defeated as a candidate for the United States Senate, running against Beck. He was afterward elected, and served as a senator from 18 March, 1879, till 3 March, 1885.
FARLEY, Michael, patriot, b. in Ipswich, Mass., in 1719; d. there, 20 June, 1789. He represented his native county in the general court, and ranked among its most active members. In 1774 he was chosen one of the council, but Gov. Gage negatived his election. This, however, was considered something of an honor, such men as John Adams, Bowdoin, Winthrop, and Jedediah Hawke being barred by a similar ban. He was a delegate to the Provincial congress of Massachusetts in 1774–5, and was afterward a member of the house of representatives, July, 1775. He subsequently acted as one of the supreme executive council, and was for several years major-general of the 2d division of militia. He appears to have been an ardent patriot, and rendered the popular cause essential service.

FARLINGER, Alexander, land-owner, b. in Dundee, Huntingdon co., Quebec, 1 Jan., 1824. His grandfather, Nicholas, though of German descent, was a loyalist during the war of the Revolution, and emigrated from the Mohawk valley, settling in Cornwall, Canada. Capt. Farlinger in early life commanded one of the line of steamers plying between Kingston and Montreal, and on several occasions accomplished the difficult feat of forcing the St. Lawrence, Long Sault, Caledonia, Cedar, and Cascade rapids at night. After seven years spent in the service he retired, and engaged in business as a forwarder and general merchant at Prescott. He subsequently removed to Morrisburg, where he became the owner of a large amount of real estate. He managed, also speculating in land, until, in 1880, he found himself the owner of 19,000 acres of improved farming property in various parts of eastern Ontario. Many years ago he established a system of farm-tenantry, and now he hears from many of them of the large annual returns which they have realized from the same holdings for twenty-five years. Capt. Farlinger has interested himself in railway enterprises, and in 1853 projected the Ottawa, Waddington, and New York rail road and bridge company, which obtained a charter in 1892. He is an extensive stockholder of the Aerolite stock, and has been prominent in military matters.

FARLOW, William Gilson, botanist, b. in Boston, Mass., 17 Dec., 1844. He was graduated at Harvard in 1866, at the medical department of that university in 1870, and spent several years in Europe, studying botany in Germany, Scotland, and also with Eduard Bornet and Gustave Thuret. In 1874, after his return to the United States, he was appointed adjunct professor of botany at Harvard, and in 1879 was elected to the chair of cryptogamic botany. He is a member of scientific societies in Europe and in the United States, and besides being a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science, received in 1879 an election to the National academy of sciences. Prof. Farlow's publications have been principally devoted to marine algae, fungi, and diseases of plants. These have gained for him a high reputation among cryptogamic botanists. The accounts of the "Progress of Botany," in the reports of the Smithsonian institution from 1879 till 1886, were written by him, and he has also contributed valuable articles to the American journal of science, the Quarterly of the U. S. fish commission and to the Massachusetts board of agriculture. He has published "The Potato Rot" (Boston, 1875); "Diseases of Olive and Orange Trees" (1876); "The Gymnosporangia, or Cedar-Apples of the United States" (1880); "The Maidenhair Family" (Washington, 1881); and has in preparation (1887) "Introduction to Cryptogamic Botany."
Manie's Dream, and Other Poems" (New York, 1818). His "The Farmer's Taste" includes an appeal to "Croaker." His verses indicate considerable facility in composition, a poetical taste, kindly feeling, and occasionally sound the louder notes of the lyre. It was the intention of Simms, the novelist, to publish a complete edition of Dr. Farmer's poems, and the best of his other writings, but his good work was not obtained from the family. But his death prevented, and the poems have since been scattered and lost.

**FARMER, John**, genealogist, b. in Chelmsford, Mass., 12 June, 1789; d. in Concord, N.H., 13 Aug., 1838. After teaching for ten years, and subsequently engaging in business, he finally devoted himself to antiquarian investigation with extraordinary zeal and success. He was elected a member of various literary societies, and at his death was corresponding secretary of the New Hampshire historical society, of which he was one of the founders. Among the results of his work in which he condensed the results of his researches, are his edition of Belknap's "History of New Hampshire" and the "Genealogical Register of the First Settlers of New England" (1829). The latter is a remarkable example of the author's industry and talent for research. He also published histories of Billerica (1806) and Amherst (1820), and, with the assistance of J. B. Moore, a "Gazetteer of New Hampshire" (1822). Besides contributing to the "Collections of the historical societies of Massachusetts and New Hampshire," and to the "American Quarterly Register," he compiled the "New Hampshire Register." In 1822, in connection with Jacob B. Moore, he began the historical, biographical, and topographical "Collections of New Hampshire" (3 vols.).

**FARMER, Peter**, gave freely to New Haven, Half Moon, Saratoga Co., N.Y., 9 Feb., 1788; d. in Detroit, Mich., 24 March, 1839. He was educated in the vicinity of Albany, N.Y., and taught a Lancasterian school in that city. By invitation of Gov. Cass and the trustees of the University of Michigan, he removed to the state in 1821, and, after teaching for a time, engaged in surveying and drew the first published map of Michigan. In 1825 he issued one on his own account, and afterward published twelve different maps of Michigan, Wisconsin, Lake Superior, and Detroit, most of which he engraved. In 1831 he published a "History of the state and the state's first and only map of Detroit, transmitted by them to congress. It was accepted by that body as authoritative, and was reproduced among the American state papers. His early maps are conceded to have been largely influential in promoting the extensive emigration to Michigan that occurred between 1825 and 1840. During his residence in Detroit, Mr. Farmer filled many important city offices. Before leaving Albany he published the first "Gazetteer of Michigan" (1830). His son, Silas, b. in Detroit, Mich., 6 June, 1830, was brought up to his father's business, and continued the publication of maps. In 1882 he was chosen historiographer of the city of Detroit. Mr. Farmer claims to have been the first to suggest in print the summer garden. He has written and published a "History of Detroit and Michigan" (1884; 2d ed., 1887).

**FARMER, John W.**, philanthropist, b. in 1819; d. in Brooklyn, N.Y., 23 Oct., 1860. Mr. Farmer was a generous and philanthropic resident of the city of New York, whose benevolence and practical interest in the condition of the poor and laboring classes. He was active for several years in the organization of co-operative societies in New York and vicinity, and was ever fertile in expedients to help the poor to help themselves. In this good work he was supported by the means, and in the winter of distress that followed the financial panic of 1857 he not only gave out provisions with a liberal hand, but established soup-kitchens for the benefit of the needy. In this way those in want were able to procure nutritious food for less than it would have cost them to prepare it at home, even if the raw material had been given them. He pursued the same course through the winter of 1861-2. The example of opening soup-kitchens was quickly followed in Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities. **FARMAN, Henry**, philanthropist, b. in Scoio, N.Y., 9 Nov., 1803; d. in New Haven, Conn., 4 Oct., 1888. His early years were spent on his father's farm and in attending the district school. He afterward studied mathematics by himself, and became a surveyor. He was engaged on the Erie canal, west of the Hudson, for several years. He also was engineer of the New Haven and Northampton canal in 1825, and its superintendent in 1827. He removed to New Haven in 1839, and in 1846-8 built the railroad that took the place of the canal. He went to Illinois in 1850, and with Joseph E. Sheffield built the Chicago and Rock Island road, of which he was president in 1854-68. He then retired from active life, and, after spending about five years abroad, returned in 1868 to New Haven, where he remained till his death. Mr. Farnam gave the hospitalities especially to the state hospital, and built for Yale. Farnam Hall, one of its best dormitories. He contributed largely for the development of East Rock park, and provided in his will that his residence, one of the finest in the city, should be given, after the death of his immediate heirs, to Yale college for a "president's house."—His son, Charles Henry, b. in New Haven, Conn., 12 Sept., 1846, was graduated at Yale in 1868, and at Columbia law-school in 1871. He has been for several years assistant in archæology in the Peabody museum of Yale, and has published a "History of John Whiting and his Descendants" (New Haven, 1887).—Another son, Henry Wallace, b. in New Haven, Conn., 6 Nov., 1853, was graduated at Yale in 1874, and received the degree of R. P. D. at Strausburg, Germany, in 1876. He was a tutor in Yale from 1879 till 1886, when he was appointed professor of political economy in Sheffield scientific school. In 1881 he became a member of its governing board. Prof. Farnam has contributed to periodicals numerous articles on his specialty. **FARNHAM, Horace Putnam**, physician, b. in Salem, Mass., 7 May, 1822; d. in New York city, 9 June, 1886. He was graduated at Harvard in 1843, studied law with Rufus Choate, and, after graduating from the Dane law-school in 1846, was admitted to practice in 1847. After a visit to Europe in 1855-6, he was attending physician of the Cuyahoga county (Ohio) insane asylum, and obtained the degree of M. D. from Jefferson medical college in 1860. He was once settled in the city of New York as a general practitioner, but paid especial attention to diseases of the throat and nose, in which he was deemed an expert. In 1861-3 he was attending physician to the hospital of the city of New York. He was a member of various professional bodies, having been president of the New York medical association in 1865, and tress-
urer and vice-president of that and other societies at different times. He gave largely to the New York academy of medicine, was elected its treasurer in 1850, and its vice-president. He stood in the front rank of his profession for over twenty years, but was compelled, on account of failing health, to retire in January, 1884.

FARNHAM, Lather, clergyman, b. in Concord, N. H., 3 Feb., 1810. He was educated at Dartmouth and at Andover theological seminary, where he was graduated in 1841. He has since held pasto- rates at Northfield, Marshfield, Concord, and Linnfield, Mass., and at other places (1844-'89), but has made Boston his permanent residence, serving as one of the editors of the "Christian Alliance," and also of the "Massachusetts Ploughman." In 1855-'61 he was secretary of the Southern aid so- ciety, a missionary association having for its espe- cial object the spreading of the gospel among the poorer classes, white and colored, of the south and southwest. In 1893 he was chosen secretary of the General theological library of Boston. Mr. Farnham has succeeded in raising for the Library an endowment of $32,000, and funds with which he has purchased for its use over 11,000 volumes. He has published "A Glance at Private Libraries," a manual (1853) and has also published a "His- tory of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society."

FARNHAM, Noah Lane, soldier, b. in New Haven, Conn., 4 June, 1829; d. in Washington, D. C., 14 Aug., 1861. His ancestor, Henry Farnham, came from Kentworth, England, and settled in Roxbury, Mass., in 1644. In 1838 Noah's parents removed to the city of New York. He was edu- cated in New Haven and at Cheshire, Conn., and entered business in New York at the age of sixteen. When eighteen years old he joined the city guard, and was present with the company when the riot of 1863 occurred. He subsequently joined the fire department, and was soon chosen foreman of a "hook and ladder" company, where he introduced new methods of drill, and practised his men in climbing, jumping, and other athletic exercises. In 1856 he was assistant engineer of the New York fire department, and in 1857 joined the 7th regiment, soon attaining the rank of 1st lieutenant. He became acquainted with Col. Ellsworth on the arrival of the later from Chicago in April, 1861, was persuaded by him to accept the lieutenant- colonelcy of the 7th regiment, and succeeded to the command after Ellsworth's death. When the regiment was ordered to march on Manassas, Col. Farnham was confined to a sick- bed, but left it, and rode into action at the head of his men. He was wounded early in the engagement and removed to a hospital in Washington, where he died a few weeks afterward.

FARNHAM, Ralph, soldier, b. in Lebanon, York co., Me., 7 July, 1756; d. in Acton, Me., 26 Dec., 1861. He was the last survivor of the battle of Bunker Hill. In 1776 he settled in Acton, be- ing the first white inhabitant of that township. In 1860 he was invited to Boston, where a concert was given for his benefit in Tremont Temple.

FARNHAM, Roswell, governor of Vermont, b. in Boston, Mass., 23 July, 1827. When he was three years old his family removed to Milford, Vt. He was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1849, was admitted to the bar in 1857, and was state attorney from 1859 till 1862. He entered the army as lieutenant of the 1st Vermont regiment, and was provost-marshal at New York. He was elected to the legislature in 1863, and lieutenant-colonel of the 12th Vermont during its service in the field. He was in the state senate in 1858-'9, a delegate to the Republican national con- vention in 1876, and a presidential elector on the Hayes ticket in 1880. He has served on the state board of education, and has been one of the trustees of the University of Vermont and the State agricultural college since 1878. He was governor of Vermont from 1880 till 1882, having received the largest vote ever cast, and defeating Edward J. Phelps, who has served on the board of education, and has been one of the trustees of the University of Vermont and the State agricultural college since 1878. He was governor of Vermont from 1880 till 1882, having received the largest vote ever cast, and defeating Edward J. Phelps, who has served on the board of education, and has been one of the trustees of the University of Vermont and the State agricultural college since 1878. He was governor of Vermont from 1880 till 1882, having received the largest vote ever cast, and defeating Edward J. Phelps, who has served on the board of education, and has been one of the trustees of the University of Vermont and the State agricultural college since 1878. He was governor of Vermont from 1880 till 1882, having received the largest vote ever cast, and defeating Edward J. Phelps, who has served on the board of education, and has been one of the trustees of the University of Vermont and the State agricultural college since 1878. He was governor of Vermont from 1880 till 1882, having received the largest vote ever cast, and defeating Edward J. Phelps, who has served on the board of education, and has been one of the trustees of the University of Vermont and the State agricultural college since 1878. He was governor of Vermont from 1880 till 1882, having received the largest vote ever cast, and defeating Edward J. Phelps, who has served on the board of education, and has been one of the trustees of the University of Vermont and the State agricultural college since 1878. He was governor of Vermont from 1880 till 1882, having received the largest vote ever cast, and defeating Edward J. Phelps, who has served on the board of education, and has been one of the trustees of the University of Vermont and the State agricultural college since 1878. He was governor of Vermont from 1880 till 1882, having received the largest vote ever cast, and defeating Edward J. Phelps, who has served on the board of education, and has been one of the trustees of the University of Vermont and the State agricultural college since 1878. He was governor of Vermont from 1880 till 1882, having received the largest vote ever cast, and defeating Edward J. Phelps, who has served on the board of education, and has been one of the trustees of the University of Vermont and the State agricultural college since 1878. He was governor of Vermont from 1880 till 1882, having received the largest vote ever cast, and defeating Edward J. Phelps, who has served on the board of education, and has been one of the trustees of the University of Vermont and the State agricultural college since 1878.
17th Illinois regiment, by order of the war department, and was commissioned brigadier-general, 29 Nov., 1862, but was compelled to resign from the army in March, 1863, owing to injuries received at the field. He then removed to St. Charles, Ill., and from 1863 till 1873 was again a member of congress. Since 1873 he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Washington, D. C. —

His nephew, Elon John, soldier, b. in Green Oak, Livingston co., Mich., in 1857; enlisted in the 20th Ohio infantry in 1864, and served through the Mexican war. Subsequently he joined the Lopez expedition to Cuba which left New Orleans in 1850, and also took an active part in Walker's Nicaraguan expeditions. Still later he was captain of the slave-ship "Water Witch" out of Charlotte, N. C., and for carrying on the slave-trade. He is said to have regretted this episode in his life, and at the beginning of the civil war he became major in the 70th New York volunteers, which was raised and commanded by Gen. Sickles. He distinguished himself for gallantry in all the engagements in which his command took part, and was promoted colonel of his regiment. At the battle of Williamsburg, 5 May, 1862, he was severely wounded, but recovered in time to take part in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorville, and Gettysburg, and was brevetted brigadier-general for gallant conduct in those engagements. He was then compelled by his wounds to abandon active service, and accepted the colonelcy of the 11th regiment of the veteran reserve corps, which he retained till the close of the war. He was postmaster and inspector of customs in the city of New York, which office he held at the time of his death.

FARQUHAR, Norman von Heldreth, naval officer, b. in Pennsylvania, 11 April, 1840. He was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1858, became a lieutenant in 1861; a lieutenant-commander in 1865, and a commander in 1873. In 1862—3 he was executive officer of the steamer "Mahaska," of the North Atlantic squadron, and during that period frequently engaged the enemy both afloat and in expeditions on shore. As executive officer of the "Santiago de Cuba" he took part in both attacks on Fort Fisher, N. C., and led the men of that vessel in the successful assault on the fort of 15 Jan., 1865. He was commandant of cadets at the U. S. naval academy in 1881—6, and in the latter year was promoted in Vermont. He was for fifteen years chief judge in Franklin county, and for twenty-seven years a member of the legislature. He was especially active in promoting the interests of the Baptist denomination, to which he belonged, and vigorously opposed an act passed by the legislature in 1877 requiring the inhabitants of each town to support "the standing order," unless they could show that they were connected with some other religious organization. This act was repealed in 1887.

FARNSWORTH, Philo Judson, physician, b. in Westford, Chittenden co., Vt., 9 Jan., 1822. He was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1844, and at its medical department in 1848. He practised at Phillipsburg, Canada, until 1860, in which year he received a second medical degree from the College of physicians and surgeons in New York. He was in Point of Point, Iowa, in 1862—4, then went to Clinton, Iowa, and in 1870 was elected to the chair of materia medica and diseases of children in the University of the State of Iowa. He is a member of several medical societies, and has contributed frequently to professional journals, chiefly to the "Medical and Surgical Reporter," of Philadelphia. He has also paid some attention to local geology and archeology. He read a paper on the "Therapeutics of Ammonia" before the American medical association in 1873, and one on "Indian Mounds" before the Iowa national society in 1876. He is the author of "A Synopsis of a Course of Lectures on Materia Medica" (Chicgo, 1844).
March, 1792, to the 26th of October, 1793." George Farragut, as sailing-master of an expedition to the Bay of Pascagoula in 1810-11, sent by Gov. Claiborne, of the Mississippi territory, bore a principal part in securing from the Spanish authorities the disputed territory of Louisiana. Farragut wrote in his report: "At the special request of the inhabitants of Pascagoula, by whom he is greatly beloved, I prevailed on Sailing-Master George Farragut to accept the commission of magistrate. George Farragut and Elizabeth S'ane, of North Carolina, bore him five children—three sons and two daughters—and died in New Orleans in 1808, of yellow fever.

The boyhood of David Glasgow Farragut lacked none of the dangers and hardships of frontier life. In his journal he says: "I remember that on one occasion, during my father's absence, a party of Indians came to our house, which was somewhat isolated; when my mother, who was a brave and energetic woman, barred the door in the most effective manner, and sent all of us trembling little ones up into the loft of the house while she guarded the entrance with an axe. The savages attempted to parley with her, but she kept them at bay until finally they departed. My father arrived shortly afterward with his command (he was a major of cavalry), and immediately pursued the Indians, whom I have never seen killed. This fear of nothing on land or sea, and once went from New Orleans to Havana in a pirogue (a sort of canoe), was in the habit of taking his children across the lake in all sorts of weather, saying "now was the time to teach them fear." At the age of eight the boy accompanied his father in a small boat across Lake Pontchartrain, during a gale. "This expedition," he says in his journal, "was my first experience on salt water, and I fervently hoped at that time it would be my last." The father, who was killed in the bombardment at "Yemulhing." At the age of eight the boy accompanied his father in a small boat across Lake Pontchartrain, during a gale. "This expedition," he says in his journal, "was my first experience on salt water, and I fervently hoped at that time it would be my last." The father, who was killed in the bombardment at "Yemulhing." At the age of eight the boy accompanied his father in a small boat across Lake Pontchartrain, during a gale. "This expedition," he says in his journal, "was my first experience on salt water, and I fervently hoped at that time it would be my last." The father, who was killed in the bombardment at "Yemulhing." 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foot-warmer. I drew it to me rather unceremoniously, at which she remarked that I 'ought to feel myself highly complimented, and should not be offended.' To which I replied, 'Madame, it might be so considered in your country, but not in mine.'

In the spring of 1818 Farragut made another cruise in command of the Eunice, which was armed as a schooner and commissioned as a schooner. He visited the coast of China, and returned to New York. In 1820, he was commissioned a lieutenant on the brig "Shark." In 1820 he was ordered home for his examination, and sailed in a merchantman. On the voyage they were sighted and chased by a Colombian war vessel, which the frightened captain supposed to be a pirate. Farragut, as a pendant to the commodore, accompanied the crew, and prepared for resistance. When a small boat from the man-of-war came alongside, he had a grindstone and a barrel of tar ready to drop into it and sink it if they should prove to be pirates. He passed his examination, but not well enough to satisfy himself, and went to Norfolk, Va., where he fell in love with Miss Susan C., daughter of Jordan Marchant, whom he married three years later.

In May, 1829, he was ordered to sea in the sloop-of-war "John Adams," which conveyed the newly appointed U. S. minister to Mexico and Guatemala. On this cruise he met Gen. Santa Ana (afterward president of Mexico) at Vera Cruz, and made his first acquaintance with the Gulf where his fame was to be won forty years later. After his return he obtained orders to sail in the schooner "Greyhound," of Com. Porter's fleet, which was preparing for a cruise against freebooters of the West Indies. They had numerous encounters with the pirates, and on one occasion Farragut was sent ashore at the Isle of Pines, in command of a detachment who, after making their way through swamps and thick chasms, found the caves and concealed houses of the robbers, drove them out, and set fire to everything that would burn. Soon afterward Farragut was made executive officer of Porter's flag-ship, the "Seagull," which made a cruise to examine the reefs and shoals of the Gulf. In a subsequent cruise he obtained leave of absence and went to visit his friends in New Orleans, taking passage in a vessel that was carrying timber the first load of bricks for the construction of Fort Jackson, with which Farragut fought his first battle in the civil war. In July, 1829, he was assigned to the command of the "Farola," an armed merchantman through the Gulf, to protect them from pirates. He had many cases of yellow fever on board, and treated them himself, the only death being that of a midshipman who refused his prescription because he was not a physician. He himself took the fever on his homeward voyage, and on his arrival was sent to the hospital in Washington, where he remained until his recovery.

In 1825 he was commissioned lieutenant, and ordered to the frigate "Brandywine," Capt. Charles Morris, which in September carried Lafayette home to France, and after that made a cruise in the Mediterranean. On his return home in May, 1826, Farragut took his wife to New Haven, Conn., to be treated for neuritis, and remained there four months, attending the lectures of the Yale professor of medicine, and especially interested him. After this he spent two years at Norfolk, Va. He was an accomplished cook, and prepared all the food for his invalid wife, and personally took a large part of the care of her. At the same time he established a successful school for boys on the seaward side of Annapolis with Samuel L. Southard, secretary of the navy, inspected this school, he gave it what Farragut calls "one of the few, the very few, compliments I ever received from the navy department or its head."

In October, 1838, he was ordered to the new sloop-of-war "Vandalia," which in December sailed for the Brazil station. The squadron went to Buenos Ayres, and was there when Rossas became dictator. In the autumn of 1829 he returned to Rio de Janeiro, where Farragut witnessed the marriage of Monroe and the Emperor Pedro I. He became aide-de-camp at court. In December an affection of the eyes, which had long troubled him; compelled him to ask for leave of absence, and he went home in a merchantman, which on the way was chased by a pirate. Farragut found four carronades and twenty-four 12-pounder guns on board, two hand-guns, and got everything ready for a vigorous defence; but the merchantman outsailed her pursuer. In December, 1833, he was ordered to the "Natchez," which in January, 1833, sailed for Charleston harbor, where she remained until the nullification troubles were over. The vessel was next ordered to the Brazil station. Of Farragut's qualities as executive officer at this time, one of those that sailed with him wrote: "Never was the crew of a man-of-war better disciplined or more contented and more respected. Whenever officers were called, and Farragut took the trumpet, every man under him was alive and eager for duty. I remember well only one occasion when he took the "Natchez" out of the harbor of Rio, which at the entrance is quite narrow, against a head wind, by a maneuvre termed "box-hauling." There were several men-of-war in port, English and French, whose officers and crews were watching us closely. Many declared that the manoeuvre could not be successfully accomplished, but it was done splendidly, without a bark or failure, and I shall remember to my dying day the proud feelings and satisfaction which we all felt." In March, 1834, he took command of the schooner "Boxer," which he thoroughly overhauled and repaired in the harbor of Rio. The "Boxer" was ordered home in the summer, and for four years the lieutenant was in Norfolk and Washington, serving as anavy, waiting for sailing orders, and taking care of his wife, who died in 1840. In August, 1838, he was given command of the sloop "Eríc," and ordered to Tampico, because of the prospect of war between France and Mexico. There he made minute observations of all the men in all the vessels, particularly the bombardment of the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, and gave his conclusions in a long letter to Commodore Barron, in which he wrote: "If we who wander about the world do not keep those at home informed of the daily improvements in our navies, how can we hope to improve, particularly when we see men impressed with the idea that, because they once gained a victory, they can do it again? So they may; but I can tell them it must be with the means of 1838 and not those of 1812."

He now spent two years more at home, serving on courts-martial and learning the carpenter's trade, till the spring of 1841, when he became executive officer of the "Delaware," and in September he received his commission as commander. He sailed once more for South American waters, and in June, 1842, he was sent to the Potomac. He took every opportunity to travel in the countries whose ports he visited, and became specially familiar with South American affairs. The cruise ended in Norfolk harbor in February, 1843. There, in December of that year, he married Virginia, elder daughter of the late James F. Deming. This lady possessed a superior character and cultivation, and no little literary ability, who survived him fourteen years. In April, 1844, he became executive officer of the "Pensylvania," and at the beginning of the Mexican war in
1846 applied for command of a ship and active service. After much difficulty, he obtained the sloops-of-war "Oscula," "Wicomico," and "Lavey," in 1847. He collected a crew, and sailed two days after his assignment, eager to capture the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, which he believed could be done with three vessels; but when he arrived at Vera Cruz, the castle had just surrendered to the land forces. Farragut says, "I had much pleasure, had I lost a great opportunity in not attacking it." He says in his journal: "Of all the service I have seen since entering the navy, this cruise was the most mortifying. As I had the ill-will of my commodore." [Matthew C. Perry], "I was not permitted to participate in any of the engagements and more important duties, but was placed under a reef of rocks off Tuxpan, to blockade that port. When I could hear the imposition no longer, I reported the facts to the navy department, and asked to be relieved from under his command, or from command of the ship. Accordingly, I went home with my vessel. My letters were considered improper by the secretary of the navy." [Com. Perry denied that he had any prejudice against Farragut.]

In February, 1846, Farragut's vessel returned home, when he was assigned to the Norfolk navy-yard, and in February, 1849, was ordered to Washington to compile a book of ordnance regulations for the navy, in collaboration with Commander T. A. Dornin and Lieuts. Barron, Harwood, and Fairfax. This work occupied them a year and a half. When it was completed, Farragut says: "Many of the best features were engraved and stricken out, as were also the drawings, which we considered fine illustrations. The book was highly commended by officers of other navies than our own; but where is it now? God only knows. In an exhibition of the products of the navy another year ten afterward, and made a new board ten years afterward, and made a few necessary changes to suit the introduction of steam and heavy guns, and the names of the original board were obliterated." During those eighteen months he attended regularly the lectures at the Smithsonian Institution. When he returned to the Norfolk navy-yard as ordnance officer, he gave the officers a weekly lecture on gunnery. Lieut. Percival Drayton was associated with him at this time in a series of experiments at Fort Monroe, to test the various classes of guns used in the navy, and an annual taking of the range at Hampton Roads, the two officers which lasted through their lives.

When the Crimean war began, in 1854, Farragut asked to be sent thither as a professional observer. This request was denied by the navy department; but soon afterward he was sent to establish a navy-yard on the Pacific coast, the site chosen being Mare Island, in the bay of San Francisco. This task occupied him four years. During this time the affair of the vigilance committee took place, and he was appealed to for aid to the state authorities; but he carefully refrained from all interference.

In July, 1858, he returned to the Atlantic coast, and was given command of the "Brooklyn," a new sloop-of-war, in which he conveyed to Vera Cruz Robert M. McLane, the new U. S. minister to Mexico. The ship was then placed at the disposal of Mr. McLane and took him to various points on the coast, that he might communicate with the American consuls. Farragut was taunted with being at the beck and call of a civilian, and made a characteristic answer: "I can only say that I am always at the service of the country in doing my duty, that I am the property of an intelligent man appointed by the government for a purpose on account of his qualifications, than to be under some old fool who has floated up to his position without the first requisites, the only merit that he possesses is that he has been in the navy all his life without having done anything to recommend himself either to the government or to his brother officers." From Vera Cruz he wrote: "I can't help loving my profession; but it has materially changed since the advent of steam. I look for much pleasure, but was after the other day in a gale of wind as ever a boy did in any feat of skill. The people seemed astonished. McLane said he would sooner have done it than anything else—except to take a ship." Governmental affairs in Mexico were very much disturbed at this time, 1858, and Farragut was of great service, protecting American interests there, for which he received a letter of thanks from American merchants in Vera Cruz. He made another trip to Mexico in November, and in December passed up the Mississippi to New Orleans, where he arrived just in time to attend the funeral of Gen. William. Who was retired as a lieutenant. The intimate acquaintance with the Gulf of Mexico and the lower Mississippi, which Farragut gained by these frequent visits, was found to be of inestimable value later.

In the winter of 1860-1 Farragut was on waiting orders in Norfolk, Va. The one topic of discussion there, as elsewhere throughout the country, was the impending secession of the south and the probability of civil war. If an amicable separation of the country should take place, he was asked what would be his attitude toward the south, because his relatives were there and his home, so far as he had a home on shore. But he did not see how secession could be attempted without war, and in that event he held that his allegiance was due to the National government, to which he was sworn and called to serve, rank, and employment. He watched with intense interest the efforts to carry Virginia into the Confederacy, and when it was accomplished he declared that "the state had been dragged out of the Union." As he expressed his opinions freely, and boldly said that he felt it to be his duty to resist any effort at secession. He was a member of a naval retiring-board in Brooklyn, but had little else to do for nearly a year. One privateer, the "Sumter," had already been sent out by the Confederates. Farragut, who had a theory as to her probable movements, asked the government to let him go in chase of her with a swift vessel, but the suggestion was not approved.

In December, 1861, he was summoned to Washington, whence he wrote a hurried note to his wife: "Keep your lips closed, and burn my letters, for perfect silence is to be observed—the first injunction of the secretary. I am to have a flag in the Gulf, and the rest depends upon myself. Keep calm and silent. I shall sail in three weeks." For some time a formidable expedition had been in preparation, intended to reduce the defences of New Orleans and the Mississippi, and capture the farthest city in the south. The expedition included twenty-one schooners, each carrying a large mortar, under command of Commander (now Admiral) David D. Porter. Farragut had no faith in the efficacy of these mortars, but, as a great deal of time and money was spent in preparing for this operation, he accepted the fleet as he found it. He sailed from Hampton Roads, 2 Feb., 1862, in the
steam sloop-of-war "Hartford," 1,900 tons, which from that time till the close of the war was his flag-ship. She had a speed, under steam alone, of eight knots, or with steam and sail combined, of eleven knots. She carried twenty-two nine-inch Dahlgren guns, two twenty-pounder Parrots, and a monster ram on the forecastle; and Farragut had her fore- and main-tops protected with boiler iron and armed with howitzers. His orders instructed him to "collect such vessels as can be spared from the blockade, and proceed up the Mississippi river and redress the defences which gunboats and monitors have offered up to New Orleans, when you will appear off that city and take possession of it under the guns of your squadron. . . . As you have expressed yourself perfectly satisfied with the force given to you, and as many more powerful vessels will be added before you can commence operations, the department and the country require of you success." A military force of 15,000 men, designed to co-operate with the fleet in capturing New Orleans, and to garrison the place after it should be taken, sailed in transports from Fort Monroe, the opening for the bay, on 20 April, under the command of Benjamin F. Butler. The place of rendezvous was Ship Island, which is about one hundred miles northeast of the mouths of the Mississippi.

At the last great bend in the river, about thirty miles above the mouth, stood Fort Jackson on the right bank, and Fort St. Philip and a single fort at this point had held the British forces in check for nine days in 1814-'15, though they threw a thousand shells into it. Fort Jackson was a bastioned fortification, built of brick, with casemates and glacis, rising twenty-five feet above the water line. Fort St. Philip was smaller, and rose nineteen feet. The whole number of guns in the two works was about 115, which were of various kinds and sizes, but mostly smooth-bore thirty-two-pounder. Above the forts lay a Confederate fleet of large vessels, including an iron-clad ram and a large, unfinished floating battery covered with railroad iron. Below the forts two iron chains were stretched across the river, supported on eight huks anchored abreast. Two hundred Confederate sharp-shooters kept constant watch along the bank. As the gunboats were ready to be launched and sent down against the fleet. To pass these obstructions and fight his way to the city, Farragut had six sloops-of-war, sixteen gun-boats, twenty-one mortar schooners, and five other vessels, carrying in all over 200 guns. This was the largest expedition that had ever sailed under the United States flag, but it did not include a single iron-clad, and while it was mainly built for sea-service, its task now was to operate in a river with many shoals and a shifting channel. To get the larger vessels over the bar at Southwest pass, it was necessary to lighten them as much as possible, and then drag them over through a foot of mud. With the "Pensacola" alone, this process occupied two weeks. The "Colorado" could not be taken over at all.

The mortar schooners were towed up the stream to a point within reach of the forts, and began to take their places and open fire on 18 April. There was a stretch of woods between them and the forts, and their masts were trimmed with bushes to prevent them from being distinguished. The gunners could not see the forts, but fired with a computed aim, the result of careful observation and triangulation by a coast-survey officer. They used shells weighing 285 pounds, and kept up a constant fire for six days and nights, throwing nearly 6,000 shells. This resulted in disabling fifty-three of the garrison and destroying some of the build-
promptly boarded it and set it on fire, so that it drifted down the river and exploded. The gun-boat "Varuna," of Farragut’s fleet, was rammed by two Confederate gun-boats and sank in fifteen minutes. At daylight the fleet continued on its way up the river, and Capt. Bailey, leading in the "Cayuga," captured a Confederate regiment encamped on shore. On the 30th the Chalmette batteries, three miles below the city, were attacked and silenced, and an hour later New Orleans itself was at the mercy of Farragut’s guns. This exploit had cost the National fleet 37 men killed and 147 wounded, and one vessel sunk out of the seventeen. The Confederate fleet was completely destroyed. At noon the surrender of the city was demanded of the mayor, and Capt. Bailey was sent ashore to haul down the Louisiana flag and raise the stars and stripes over the public buildings. A troublesome correspondence with the mayor ensued, and Farragut was glad to turn over the city to Gen. Butler as soon as the troops could be brought up, on the evening of 1 May. The forts had surrendered to Com. Porter on the 28th. It appears that this timely capture of New Orleans changed the course of the war for Napoleon, who was about to recognize the Confederacy and take measures to raise the blockade.

Farragut wanted to take his fleet at once to Mobile, capture that place, and close the port to blockade-runners; but the government was anxious to open the Mississippi through its whole length, and the ships were therefore kept in the river for some months. Before daylight, on 28 June, 1862, he ran by the batteries at Vicksburg with eight vessels, joining Com. Charles H. Davis’s fleet of iron-clads above the city. In this passage Farragut fired a volley of shot and shell, and lost fifteen men killed and thirty wounded. On 15 July, finding that nothing could be effected at Vicksburg by the fleet alone, he ran the batteries again, descending the river to New Orleans. The next day he was commissioned rear-admiral.

On 14 March, 1863, to assist Gen. N. P. Banks in his siege of Port Hudson, Farragut attempted to run by the batteries at that place with seven vessels—three sloops-of-war, each with a gun-boat lashed to the port-side, and the side-wheel steamer "Mississippi." By this arrangement, if a vessel were disabled, the gun-boat could take her out of the fight. But they met so destructive a fire that only the "Hartford," and her attendant gun-boat succeeded in getting by. The "Mississippi" ran aground and was burned, and the others were compelled to drop down stream. With the "Hartford" and the "Albatross" Farragut proceeded up stream and blockaded the mouth of Red river, thus preventing Confederate supplies from coming down, or re-enforcements from going up to the army of Gen. Richard Taylor. Coal and provisions were sent down to him by Com. Grant and Admiral Porter, on barges that drifted past the Vicksburg batteries in the night. Subsequently he assisted Gen. Banks in the investment of Port Hudson, till it was surrendered, 8 July.

The Mississippi was now open to navigation through its entire length. Admiral Porter took Farragut’s place at New Orleans, while Farragut sailed for New York in the "Hartford," arriving in August. When the flag-ship was examined at the navy-yard, it was found that she had been struck 840 times by shot and shell during her nineteen months’ service. Farragut’s flag was presented to him by public welcome and receptions by the New York chamber of commerce and committees of citizens, and rested five months while the ship was refitted.

In January, 1864, he returned to the Gulf, visited Ship Island and Pensacola, establishing depots of supplies, and prepared for his long-mediated attack on the defences of Mobile. In May a beautiful sword, with a gold and silver scabbard and the hilt set in brilliants, was sent to him by the Union League club of New York. About this time he wrote: "If the devil of the 20th of June were to return, the Chalmette batteries, three miles below the city, were attacked and silenced, and an hour later New Orleans itself was at the mercy of Farragut’s guns. This exploit had cost the National fleet 37 men killed and 147 wounded, and one vessel sunk out of the seventeen. The Confederate fleet was completely destroyed. At noon the surrender of the city was demanded of the mayor, and Capt. Bailey was sent ashore to haul down the Louisiana flag and raise the stars and stripes over the public buildings. A troublesome correspondence with the mayor ensued, and Farragut was glad to turn over the city to Gen. Butler as soon as the troops could be brought up, on the evening of 1 May. The forts had surrendered to Com. Porter on the 28th. It appears that this timely capture of New Orleans changed the course of the war for Napoleon, who was about to recognize the Confederacy and take measures to raise the blockade.

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Farragut wanted to take his fleet at once to Mobile, capture that place, and close the port to blockade-runners; but the government was anxious to open the Mississippi through its whole length, and the ships were therefore kept in the river for some months. Before daylight, on 28 June, 1862, he ran by the batteries at Vicksburg with eight vessels, joining Com. Charles H. Davis’s fleet of iron-clads above the city. In this passage Farragut fired a volley of shot and shell, and lost fifteen men killed and thirty wounded. On 15 July, finding that nothing could be effected at Vicksburg by the fleet alone, he ran the batteries again, descending the river to New Orleans. The next day he was commissioned rear-admiral.

On 14 March, 1863, to assist Gen. N. P. Banks in his siege of Port Hudson, Farragut attempted to run by the batteries at that place with seven vessels—three sloops-of-war, each with a gun-boat lashed to the port-side, and the side-wheel steamer "Mississippi." By this arrangement, if a vessel were disabled, the gun-boat could take her out of the fight. But they met so destructive a fire that only the "Hartford," and her attendant gun-boat succeeded in getting by. The "Mississippi" ran aground and was burned, and the others were compelled to drop down stream. With the "Hartford" and the "Albatross" Farragut proceeded up stream and blockaded the mouth of Red river, thus preventing Confederate supplies from coming down, or re-enforcements from going up to the army of Gen. Richard Taylor. Coal and provisions were sent down to him by Com. Grant and Admiral Porter, on barges that drifted past the Vicksburg batteries in the night. Subsequently he assisted Gen. Banks in the investment of Port Hudson, till it was surrendered, 8 July.

The Mississippi was now open to navigation through its entire length. Admiral Porter took Farragut’s place at New Orleans, while Farragut sailed for New York in the "Hartford," arriving in August. When the flag-ship was examined at the navy-yard, it was found that she had been struck 840 times by shot and shell during her nineteen months’ service. Farragut’s flag was presented to him by public welcome and receptions by the New York chamber of commerce and committees of citizens, and rested five months while the ship was refitted.
through a trumpet from the "Hartford," "Torpedoes!" was the answer. "Damn the torpedoes! Exclaiming, Farragut had assisted in the "Hartford," Lieutenant Drayton, go ahead! Jouett, full speed!" Thus the "Hartford" passed the "Brooklyn," took her place at the head of the line, and led the fleet into the bay. Every vessel suffered from the enemy's fire as it approached the fort, poured in rapid broadsides that silenced the Confederate guns when it was abreast of the work, and suffered again from raking fire after it had passed. Inside of the bay, the signal "Chase enemy's gun-boats" was given, and the lashings that held the gun-boats to the slopes were cut with axes and the former made off for the sea. The Confederate gun-boat that captured, one was sunk, and another driven under the guns of the fort. There was a brush with the iron-clad ram, but it was not serious, and the fleet came to anchor three miles up the bay. Farragut was planning to attack the fort as soon as it should be dark enough to prevent the garrison of the fort from seeing which was friend and which foe; but the ram anticipated him, steaming directly for the flag-ship in the midst of the fleet. The admiral at once gave orders for every ship to attack her, not only by her regular armament, but by a desperate vengeful contest ensued. The ram had the advantage in that she was sure of striking an enemy with every blow, while the fleet had to avoid running and firing into one another. Their shot had no effect on the sloping iron sides of the monster, and when the wooden ships entered her they received her own bows and only heeled her over. But the monitors, with their enormous guns, shot away her smoke-stack and steering apparatus and jammed her shutters, while one fifteen-inch shot actually penetrated her armor. Her commander was wounded, her crew, all killed or wounded, and her smoke-stack and column of smoke that filled their vessel, and she displayed a white flag and surrendered. In the fight the "Lackawanna" had accidentally run into the flag-ship and cut her down nearly to the water's edge. The victory cost the National fleet 345 men, including 92 killed by shot and 113 drowned in the "Teumsch." The Confederate fleet lost 10 killed, 16 wounded, and 280 prisoners. The loss in the forts is unknown. A few days later they were surrendered. Farragut in his official report awarded the most generous praise and highest credit to the men of the victory. He said: "The commanding officers of all the vessels that took part in the action deserve my warmest commendations, not only for the unintermitting zeal with which they had prepared their ships for the contest, but for their skill and daring in carrying out my orders during the engagement," and he mentioned every one of them specially. He also wrote: "I witnessed the terrible effects of the enemy's shot, and the good conduct of the men at their guns; and although no doubt their hearts sickened, as mine did, when their ships were struck down beside them, yet there was not a moment's hesitation to lay their comrades aside and spring again to their deadly work." The quartermaster that tied him in the rigging says he saw the admiral come on deck just as the killed of the "Hartford" were being laid out, and "it was the only time I saw him cry, but tears came in his eyes like a little child." Henry Howard Brownell was on board the flag-ship as an acting ensign, and described the battle in one of his finest poems, "The Bay Fight." The city of Mobile could not but be captured by the fleet as later Orleans had been, because of shore water and obstructions in the channel. But the purpose of the operation, to stop the passage of blockade-runners and so close another main avenue of supply to the Confederacy, was accomplished. The accompanying view of the "Hartford" shows the ship as she appeared in Mobile bay after the battle. The stunned appearance of her masts is due to the fact that her top-gallants were housed. Her hull was painted lead-color.

In November, as Farragut's health was failing, the department ordered him home, and on 12 Dec., he reached New York, where he was given a public reception and a return presentation to him for the purchase of a home in the city. A bill creating the grade of vice-admiral was passed by congress on 22 Dec., and the next day President Lincoln signed it, and nominated Farragut for the office, which nomination the senate at once confirmed. When Richmond fell into the hands of the National forces, Farragut, who was on the James, with Gen. George H. Gordon, procured horses, and rode thither post haste, entering the city a short time before the president got there. A few days later he visited his old home, Norfolk, and was given a public reception by the naval and military officers there and those of the citizens who had remained true to the Union. In the course of his speech he said: "This meeting recalls to me the most momentous events of my life, when I listened in this place till the small hours of the morning, and returned home with the feeling that Virginia was safe and firm in her place in the Union. Our Union members of the convention were elected by an overwhelming majority, and we believed that everything was right. Judge, then, of our astonishment when the victory, a few days later, that the state had been voted out by a miserable minority, for want of firmness and resolution on the part of those whom we trusted to represent us there, and that Virginia had been dragged out of the Union. . . . I was told by a brother officer that the state had seceded, and that I must either resign and turn traitor to the government which had supported me from childhood, or I must leave this place. Thank God, I was not long in making my decision! I have spent half of my life in revolutionary countries, and I know the horrors of civil war, and I told the people what I had seen and what they would experience. They laughed at me, and called me 'granmy' and 'croaker'; and I said, 'I can not live here, and will seek some other place where I can live.' I suppose they said I left my country, for my country's good, and, thank God, I did!"

On 6 July, 1865, the Union club of Boston gave a dinner to the admiral, at which Oliver Wendell Holmes read one of his happiest occasional poems, a few lines of which may be quoted here:

"Fast, fast are lessenings in the light
The names of high renown-
Van Tromp's proud besom pales from sight,
Old Benbow's half hull down."

The numbers of high renown—
Sarsen one tall frigate walks the sea,
Or skirts the safer shores.
Of all that bore to victory
Our stout old commodores.
Hails, men—what winds and waves—
Where are they found?
The answering billows roll,
Still bright in memory’s sunset ray,
God rest each gallant soul!
A brighter name must dim their light,
Woe to the present day—
The Viking of the River Fighl,
The Conqueror of the Bay.
I give the name that fits him best—
Ay, better than his own—
The Sea-King of the sovereign West,
Who made his mast a throne.

On 25 July, 1866, congress created the grade of admiral, before unknown in the U. S. navy, and the rank was given to Farragut. The next year he was assigned to the European squadron, hoisted his flag on the “Franklin,” and made a long cruise in European waters. By special permission of the president, Mrs. Farragut and her cousin, Mrs. Pennock, wife of his fleet captain, Alexander M. Pennock, accompanied them. They visited the principal European capitals, and were everywhere received with the highest honors. One of the most interesting incidents of the cruise was a visit to the island of Minorca, the home of Farragut’s ancestors, where the whole population turned out to welcome him. In the summer of 1869 the admiral and Mrs. Farragut visited Vallejo, Cal. His last official duty was to take charge of the naval defenses of the Pacific Coast. After the war he was a visitor to the island of Minorca, the home of Farragut’s ancestors, where the whole population turned out to welcome him. In the summer of 1869 the admiral and Mrs. Farragut visited Vallejo, Cal. His last official duty was to take charge of the naval defenses of the Pacific Coast. After the war he was a visitor to the island of Minorca, the home of Farragut’s ancestors, where the whole population turned out to welcome him.

Admiral Farragut had a strongly religious nature, believing in the constant guidance of Divine Providence. At the time of his death he was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is one of the few great heroes of the world whose character has never been clouded by the slightest suspicion of a want of honesty or personal purity. Many entertaining anecdotes are told of him. When we consider the novel and complicated problems that confronted him in naval warfare, and the providential manner in which he seemed to have been schooled for them through a long life—when we remember how other commanders merely fought line against line in simple though courageous fashion, while he contended with casemated forts, fire-rafts, fleets, and hidden torpedoes—always ready, when the hour of death approached, to pronounce the name of the greatest naval commander the world has ever seen.

There is a colossal bronze statue of the admiral in Farragut square, Washington, executed by Vinnie Ream, paid for by congressional appropriation. There is one of heroic size in Madison square, New York, executed by Augustus St. Gauden, paid for by a subscription raised among the citizens. In the chancel of the Church of the Incarnation, New York, is a mural tablet containing a bas relief likeness by Launt Thompson. William Page’s original picture of “Farragut’s Entry into Mobile Bay” is now in the possession of the emperor of Russia; a replica is still owned by Mr. Page’s family. (See illustration on page 417.) The authorized life of the admiral is that by his son, Loyall Farragut, which includes many and many of his letters (New York, 1870). See also James E. Montgomery’s “Cruise of the Franklin” (New York, 1869), and “The Battle of Mobile Bay,” by Com. Foxhall A. Parker (Boston, 1870).

FARRAR, John, educator, b. in Lincoln, Mass., 1 July, 1779; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 8 May, 1853. He was graduated at Harvard in 1800, studied theology at Andover, and in 1805 was appointed Greek tutor at Harvard. He was chosen Hollis professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the same institution in 1807, and retained the chair till 1827, when he resigned in consequence of a painful illness that finally caused his death. He published for the use of his pupils a translation of Laproix’s “Elements of Algebra” (1816), which he followed by selections from Legendre, Biot, Beazit, and others. These works were at once adopted as textbooks by Harvard, the U. S. military academy, and other institutions. He was a contributor to scientific journals, to the “North American Review,” and to the “Memoirs” of the American academy.

—His wife, Eliza Ware, author, b. in Flanders, Europe, in 1784, d. in Andover, Mass., 28 Jan. 1868. She was the daughter of Benjamin Rotch, of New Bedford, Mass. She was educated in England, lived there until 1819, and in 1828 became the second wife of Prof. Farrar. She wrote “Children’s Robinson Crusoe”; “The Story of Lafayette”; “The Life of Howard”; “Youth’s Literature”; “Young Lady’s Friend” (1837); “Congo in Search of His Master” (New York, 1854); and “Recollections of Seventy Years” (Boston, 1865).

FARRAR, Samuel, lawyer, b. in Lincoln, Mass., in 1754; d. in Andover, Mass., 15 May, 1804. He was graduated at Harvard in 1779, and was tutor there in 1800. He then studied law, and soon afterward began practice in Andover. He was one of the chief founders of the Andover theological seminary, and for thirty-eight years was treasurer of that institution and of Phillips Academy, and receiving a large share of his salary to support. He was the first president of the Andover bank, and held the office thirty years.

FARRAR, Thomas Charles, artist, b. in London, 10 Dec., 1838; d. in Andover, Mass., 15 May, 1864. He was graduated at Harvard in 1797, and was tutor there in 1800. He then studied law, and soon afterward began practice in Andover. He was one of the chief founders of the Andover theological seminary, and for thirty-eight years was treasurer of that institution and of Phillips Academy, and receiving a large share of his salary to support. He was the first president of the Andover bank, and held the office thirty years. He was married.

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“A Windy Day” and “The Old House on the Hill.”

FARRAR, Thomas, lawyer, was born in Concord, Mass., 11 July, 1747; d. in Hollis, N. H., 21 Feb., 1840. He was graduated at Harvard in 1767, taught school and settled in New Ipswich, N. H., in 1770. He was a major in the Revolutionary army, and after the war became a justice of the court of common pleas of New Hampshire, and afterwards a justice in February, 1802, and altogether filled the office of judge for more than forty years.—His son, Timothy, jurist, b. in New Ipswich, N. H., 17 March, 1788; d. in 1874. He was a law partner of the elder Mr. Farrar from 1818 to 1816, and from 1824 to 1833 was judge of the New Hampshire court of common pleas. He was vice-president of the New England historic genealogical society from 1833 to 1838. He published “Report of the Dartmouth College Case” (Portsmouth, 1819); “Review of the Democratic Decision” (1857); “Manual of the Constitution of the United States” (Boston, 1867); and also wrote articles for the “North American Review” and the “New Englander.”

FARRAR, John P., Canadian R. C. bishop, b. in Kingston, Ontario; d. in Hamilton, Ontario, 26 Sept., 1892. He studied theology at the seminary of Montreal, and after completing the course was ordained priest and stationed at L’Original, Ottawa. In 1856 the diocese of Hamilton was created, and Dr. Farrar was appointed its bishop.

FARRAR, Thomas, clergyman, b. in Ireland; d. in New York, 10 July, 1894. He came to the United States when a boy, studied for the priesthood at Mount St. Mary’s college, Emmitsburg, Md., and was ordained by Archbishop Hughes. He was a staunch supporter of the Union during the war of secession, took great interest in the welfare of the colored people, and bequeathed $5,000 to form the nucleus of a fund to establish a church for their benefit in New York. In accordance with his wishes, the church of St. Benedict the Moor, on Bleecker street, was organized after his death.

FARRAR, Edward, Canadian journalist, b. in Castlegar, County Kootenay, B. C., 1840. He was educated by private tutors at Stonyhurst college, England, and at the Jesuit college in Rome. On completing his course of study, he declined the places of assistant teacher of Greek and Latin and teacher of mathematics in the University of Toronto. In 1870 he arrived in Canada and connected himself with the “Daily Telegraph” in Toronto, but upon the establishment of the Toronto “Mail” in 1872 he joined its editorial staff, and remained there till 1881, when he became foreign editor of the New York “World.” After about a year’s service on this paper he went to Winnipeg, Manitoba, and was for two years editor of the Winnipeg “Times.” In the autumn of 1884 he became editor-in-chief of the Toronto “Mail,” a position which he now (1887) holds. Mr. Farrar has made a special study of the Indian languages, and prepared material for the press a work on “The Algonkin Religion.”

Farrington, William George, clergyman, b. in New York city, 15 Dec., 1832. He was graduated at Columbia in 1853, and at the General theological seminary, New York, in 1856, was ordained deacon and priest the same year. In 1870 he was rector of Trinity parish, New York city, till 1862. In 1863 he organized Christ church in Hackensack, N. J., of which he was rector till 1870. He subsequently had charges of churches at Newark, Orange, N. J., and at Bloomfield from 1877. He is the author of a tract on “The Historical Church” in 1861, and has edited the “Church Almanac” since 1867.

Farrow, Samuel, lawyer, b. in Virginia about 1755; d. in Columbia, S. C., 18 Nov., 1824. His father settled near Columbia, South Carolina, about 1765. The son was a member of a company of scouts in the Revolutionary war, was wounded in one of the numerous skirmishes in which he was engaged, and took part in the battle of Musgrove Mills. The war being over, he returned to his home, and in 1782 married his first wife. In 1783 he married his second wife, a daughter of Col. Philemon Waters, obtained their release by delivering up six British prisoners, and boasted that she had made a good bargain, because she could beat the British four to one. After the war he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Charleston in 1793, and settled at Spartanburg. In 1810 he was elected lieutenant-governor, and in 1812 as a Democrat to congress from the Pinckney district, serving from 24 May, 1813, till 4 March, 1815. He was re-elected, but resigned, preferring to serve in the state house, of which he was a member from 1816 till 1821, when he retired from public life. The organization of the South Carolina lunatic asylum and deaf and dumb asylum was chiefly due to his efforts.

Farrwell, Benjamin, senator, b. in Painted Post, N. Y., 1 July, 1828. He was educated at Elmira academy, removed to Illinois in 1838, and was employed in government surveying and farming until 1844, when he engaged in the real estate business and banking in Chicago. He was elected county clerk in 1852, and subsequently held this office in 1857. Subsequently he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and became a member of the firm of John V. Farrwell and Company. He was a member of the state board of equalization in 1857, chairman of the board of supervisors in 1859, and in 1862 was elected a presidential elector. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1861, and in 1871 he was elected to congress as a Republican, and served on the committee on banking and currency, and as chairman of that on manufactures. He was re-elected in 1873, and was again re-elected in 1875, and in 1876 elected U. S. senator from Illinois.—His brother, John Villiers, merchant, b. in Meads Creek, Steuben co., N. Y., 29 July, 1825, was graduated at Mount Morris seminary, Ill., in 1844. In 1860 he was a presidential elector for the Republican ticket, and he held the office of Indian commissioner during President Grant’s first term, and travelled 10,000 miles in this service. In connection with his brother, he is now (1887) building the state house of Texas for 3,000,000 acres of land.

Farrwell, Nathan Allen, senator, b. in Unity, Me., 24 Feb., 1812. He received a public-school education, graduating in 1831, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began to practise in Rockland, Me. He was a member of the state senate in 1853, 1854, 1861, and 1862, serving as a presidential elector in 1860, and of the lower branch of the legislature in 1860, 1863, and 1864. He was a delegate to the Baltimore National Republican convention in 1864, and in that year was appointed to the U. S. senate as a Republican for the unexpired term of William Pitt Fessenden. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conclave of 1866. He travelled in Europe from 1845 till 1847. He has been master mariner, trader, and twenty-five years president of marine insurance.

Farrwell, Samuel, contractor, b. about 1800; d. in Seginaw, Mich., 17 Nov., 1875. He was a contractor for the United States for fifty years as a contractor for the building of public works. He began
work on the Erie canal in 1835, completed contracts for the slack-water navigation in Lehigh river in 1835, the Croton aqueduct in 1838, and afterward constructed the Boston water-works. Subsequently he engaged in railroad work and executed extensive contracts for the New York and Erie railroad, the Great Western railway of Canada, the Utica and Black river railroad, and the Flint and Pere Marquette railway, of which last he was vice-president and principal stock-holder. He also built the Brooklyn water-works.

FASNACHT, Charles H., soldier, b. in Lancaster county, Pa., 27 March, 1842. He enlisted in 1861 in the 99th Pennsylvania regiment, and mustered out of service in July, 1865, as 1st lieutenant. On 12 May, 1864, just after the taking of the salient at Spottsylvania, he captured the flag of the 2d Louisiana regiment, taking the color-bearer and color-guard prisoners, but was shortly afterward wounded, and fell into the enemy's hands. With over one hundred others he lay on the battle-field several days, waiting to be taken to Richmond, and was finally rescued by National troops. During this time he had the flag concealed in the lining of his blouse. For his gallantry he received the United States medal of honor, a silver medal from the directors of the sanitary fair at Philadelphia, and a special commission at Paris.

FASQUELLE, Jean Louis, educator, b. in France in 1809; d. in Michigan in 1862. He came to the United States in 1834, and became a teacher of languages. From 1846 till his death he filled the professorship of modern languages and literature in the University of Michigan, and was also librarian for two years. In 1854 he published in New York "French Course, or a New Method for Learning to Read, Write, and Speak the French Language," which was extensively used in the United States, and of which 80,000 copies were sold in England. He also published, besides other textbooks, "Télémaque, with Notes and Grammatical References," a "Colloquial French Reader," and a "General and Idiomatic Dictionary of the French and English Languages." He married Zelma Addie (Stronko), artist, b. in Oswego, Cayuga co., N. Y., 9 Nov., 1831. She studied water-color painting in New York city, and then spent two years in Paris and Rome, painting in oil under Matteau and other artists. She returned to the United States about 1855, established herself as a portrait painter in Chicago, III., and in 1875 became a resident of Washington, D. C. She has executed portraits of Vice-President Henry Wilson, Justices Miller and Field, Chief-Justice Waite, President Garfield, John A. Logan, Clara Barton, and others, and in 1877-78 painted "The Electoral Commission in Open Session," containing portraits of about 200 persons. She became a member of the Chicago academy of design in 1873.

FAUCHER DE SAINT MAURICE, Narcisse Henri Edourd, Canadian author, b. in Quebec, 18 April, 1844. His father was seigneur of Beumermont, Vincennes, and Mont-a-peine. He was educated at the seminary of Quebec and at the college of Ste.-Anne de la Pocatiere. He went to Mexico in 1864, and became a captain in the 4th Mexican shad, and immediately wrote a number of poems, and Gen. the Viscount Courtis Rousell d'Hurbal. He served through the war, being in eleven battles, thirty-two minor engagements, and at the siege of Oaxaca and Satillo, at the latter of which he was made prisoner and sentenced to be shot, but was afterward exchanged. He returned to Canada in 1866, and was for the next fourteen years a clerk of the legislative council of the province of Quebec. In 1881 he was elected a representative for Bellechasse to the Quebec legislative assembly. He was a commissioner in 1881 from the province of Quebec at the International exposition of geography in Venice, and while in Europe was created a chevalier of the legion of honor for exceptional services rendered to France in the Canadian press. He also had been created a knight of the Imperial order of Guadaloupe by Maximilian, and received the medal of the Mexican campaign from Napoleon III. He became editor of "Le journal de Quebec" in 1883, retaining his connection with it for a year and a half, and is now (1887) editor of "Le Canadien." He has contributed largely to the newspaper press in France, Canada, and the United States. He is a member of various societies, and is the author of "De Quebec a Mexico:" "La Brunante:" "Chasses et autres:" "De Tribord a Babord:" "Promenades dans le Golf St. Laurent:" "Procédures parlementaires:" "Cours de tactique:" "Relations de ce qui c'est passe aux fouilles faites lors de la demoliion des casernes des Jeoutes, a Quebec:" "A la Veillee:" "Deaux ans au Mexique:" and "L'abbé Laverdiere."}

FAUCHET, Jean Antoine Joseph, Baron, diplomatist, b. in St. Quentin, France, in 1793. He was a lawyer and resident at Paris when the revolution began, and published a pamphlet in defense of its principles. He was appointed secretary of the executive council, and was ambassador to the United States in 1874-8. He produced a work on the United States and its relations with France (translation by W. Duane, Philadelphia, 1797). The directory nominated him a commissioner to Santo Domingo, but he declined. Under Bonaparte he was prefect of the Var, and in 1805 of the Arno, and was made a baron. On Napoleon's retreat he was made prefect of the Vosges.

FAULKNER, Charles James, lawyer, b. in Martinsburg, Va., in 1806; d. in Boydville, W. Va., 1 Nov., 1884. He was graduated at Georgetown university, D. C., studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1829. Three years later he became a member of the Virginia house of delegates, where he introduced a measure for the gradual abolition of slavery in Virginia, on which he maintained that all children born of slave parents after 1 July, 1840, should be free, but the proposition was defeated. Mr. Faulkner after this devoted himself with success to his profession. He served as a commissioner on the disputed boundary-line between Virginia and Maryland. He was elected a state senator in 1841, but resigned in the following year. In 1848 he was elected to the house of delegates, and introduced a bill that was passed which became the famous fugitive-slave law of 1850. He was a member of the convention for the revision of the State constitution in 1850. The next year he was elected to the U. S. house of representatives, and was re-elected by the Democratic vote for four successive terms, serving from 1 Dec., 1851, to 3 March, 1855. When James Buchanan became president in 1857,
he offered Mr. Faulkner the mission to France, which he at first declined, but accepted in 1858. Louis Napoleon was encouraged by him to sympathize with the south in the approaching contest, rather than with the nation, and accordingly President Lincoln recalled Mr. Faulkner, who, on his return to the United States, was arrested and confined in the presidential prison. When released in exchange for Alfred Ely, a member of Congress who was imprisoned in Richmond, he joined the Confederate army, and served on the staff of Gen. Stonewall Jackson until the death of that officer. For some years he was detained under the rights of citizenship on account of having borne arms against the government, but in 1872 his political disabilities were removed. He was a member of the State constitutional convention of West Virginia in 1872, and in 1874 was elected to the U. S. house of representatives for the term that expired on 3 March, 1877. He was an unsuccessful candidate subsequently for the U. S. senate and for the governorship of West Virginia, after which he retired to private life.—His son, Charles James, senator, b. in Martinsburg, W. Va., about 1840, was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1860, and was a private in the Confederate army during the civil war, and after its close studied law, and rose rapidly in the profession. In 1880 he was appointed a circuit judge, to fill an unexpired term, and in 1882 was elected to the same office. On 5 May, 1887, he was elected a Democrat to the U. S. senate from West Virginia.

FAUNCE, Daniel Worcester, clergyman, b. in Plymouth, Mass., 3 Jan., 1820. He is a direct descendent of Thomas Faunce, who was for forty years ruling elder of the 1st church at Plymouth. His father, Daniel Jr., was educated at Harvard, and received his theological education at Newton theological institution. He was ordained as pastor of the Baptist church in Somerville, Mass., in 1853, and has been pastor in Worcester, Malden, and Lynn, Mass., and also in Concord, N. H., and Washington, D. C., in Hasbrouck, N. Y., in Europe, Egypt, and Palestine. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Amherst in 1880. Dr. Faunce is the author of "The Christian in the World," an essay that received the Fletcher prize offered by Dartmouth college; "A Young Man's Difficulties with his wife;" "The Christian "s;" and "The Resurrection in Nature and in Revelation."

FAULTEROY, Thomas Turner, soldier, b. in Richmond county, Va., 6 Oct., 1796; d. in Leesburg, Va., 12 Sept., 1883. He was commissioned a lieutenant in the war of 1812-15 when but seventeen years old. He studied law in Winchester, practised in Warrenton, and in 1823 was elected to the legislature. In 1836 he was commissioned a major of dragoons in the regular army, and served in the Seminole war. In September, 1843, he was detached from Gen. Taylor's army to hold in check the Indians on the frontier of Texas. From this duty he was ordered to join Gen. Taylor, and subsequently, in Mexico, he commanded the cavalry of Gen. Scott's army. In 1849 he was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 1st dragoons, and in 1850 was appointed a colonel. In the winter of 1854-5 he conducted a campaign against the hostile Indian tribes of the Rocky mountains, and in 1858 he made another midwinter campaign against the Indians in New Mexico. In May, 1861, he entered the United States service. He was commissioned a brigadier-general by the convention of Virginia, and placed in command of Richmond and its defenses. But, after the organization of the Confederate government, it refused to confirm his commission, although he ranked all the officers above him that had resigned from the U. S. army to serve the Confederacy. —His son, Archibald Magill, physician, b. in Warrenton, Va., 8 July, 1857; d. in Staunton, Va., 19 June, 1886, was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1882, and in 1886 entered the U. S. army as assistant surgeon; but he and his brother, a lieutenant in the navy, resigned at the same time with their father. He became a surgeon in the Confederate army, and was president of the board for the admission of surgeons, and chief officer on the medical staff of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, and served with him until the battle of Seven Pines. He was then ordered to build and organize the hospitals at Danville, Va., and afterward had charge of the military hospital at Staunton, Va., until the war ended. He remained and practiced in Staunton after the war, and was for several years superintendent of the lunatic asylum at that place. His contributions to medical literature include papers on bromide of potassium, chloral hydrate, the use of chloroform in obstetrical practice, and a Report upontractive in The Confederate States of America. Transactions of the Virginia medical society. —Another son, Thomas T., became judge of the Virginia supreme court of appeals.—Their sister, Mary Thurston, married Surgeon-General Barnes, of the U. S. army.

FAQUIER, Francis, colonial governor of Virginia, b. about 1720; d. in Virginia, 3 March, 1768. He was a man of a cultivated mind and liberal religious views, who counted Thomas Jefferson among his friends, and was greatly respected by his contemporaries. He was a speaker in the Virginia House of Burgesses, and in 1763, after the adoption of the Virginia Charter, and the passage of a bill for the privatization of the colony, he refused to support the new elected house of burgesses in order that it might appoint delegates. Except in combating disloyalty, he sympathized with the colonists, and was one of the ablest and most popular of the royal governors. He published several financial essays, among them one on "Raising Money for Support of the War" (London, 1757).

FAVILLE, Oran, educator, b. in Manheim, Herkimer co., N. Y., 13 Oct., 1817; d. in Waverly, Iowa, 3 Oct., 1872. He was graduated at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1844, and after teaching in Cazenovia, N. Y., and West Poultney, Vt., became, in 1852, professor of ancient languages in McKendree college, Lebanon, Ill. He was president of Ohio Wesleyan female college, Delaware, Ohio, in 1858-5, but retired to a farm in Mitchell county, Iowa, on account of his health, and was subsequently county judge, lieutenant-governor of Iowa, and president, and afterward secretary of the State board of education. In 1868 he was one of the board of visitors to the U. S. military and frontier school at Fauquier, Va., and in 1866-7, was state superintendent of public instruction in 1884-6, and also present of the State teachers' association. He resigned these offices on account of failing health, and lived in retirement from 1867 until his death.

FAWCETT, Edgar, army of the United States, city, 26 May, 1847. He was graduated at Columbia in 1867, and has since devoted himself to literature. His books include "Short Poems for
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Short People" (New York, 1871); "Purple and Fine Linen," a novel (1873); "Ellen Story" (1876); "Poems of Fantasy and Passion" (Boston, 1878); "A Gentleman of Leisure" (1882); "An Ambitious Woman" (1888); "Song and Story," poems, "Twinkling Cymbals," a tale, and "The Adventures of a Widow" (1884); "Rutherford" (1884); "The Bunting Ball," an anonymous satire in verse, and "The New King Arthur," an opera. New York, 1884-5; "Social Silhouettes" (Boston, 1885); "Romance and Revery" (1886); and "The House at High Bridge" (1887). He has also written successful plays, including "A False Friend" (1886).

FAXON, Henry W., journalist, b. in Buffalo, N. Y., about 1830; d. in Washington, D. C., 11 Sept., 1884. He entered the navy as an apprentice, but left it after two or three years, and after serving as a telegraph clerk in Troy, N. Y., and then as clerk in a candle-factory, became an editor of the Buffalo "Republican" in 1853. He was afterward on the staff of the Buffalo "Times," and in 1861 became an army correspondent for New York papers. Among his most noted efforts were the "Silver Lake Snake Story" and the "A. P. L. Parin Papers." The snake story, which was the original of the sea-serpent tales that have since become popular, was published in the Buffalo "Republican," and professed to be a description of a monster seen in Silver Lake, Wyoming co., N. Y.

FAY, Francis Ball, merchant, b. in Southborough, Mass., 12 June, 1793; d. in South Lancaster, Mass., 6 Oct., 1857. His parents were poor, and he had little education. At the age of eighteen he "bought his time" of his father for $80 a year. He attended the public schools in Dock-square, Boston, in 1811-12, then served as market-man and butcher, and in 1817 became a merchant in Southborough. He was town treasurer there in 1817-21, deputy sheriff of Worcester county in 1824-30, a member of the legislature in 1839-1840, and of the state senate in 1843-5 and 1846. He removed to Chelsea in 1851, built one of the first houses there, bought the first ferry boat, and was running the ferry from that place, and was first president of the Chelsea savings bank. He was elected to congress as a Whig, to fill a vacancy, serving in 1852-3, and in 1857 was first mayor of Chelsea, but declined a re-election. In 1856-24 he was an active member of the state militia, ranking the rank of colonel. He endowed the Fay free library at Southborough in 1851, was one of the founders of the State industrial school for girls, and was connected with it as commissioner, trustee, and treasurer in 1854-64. In 1858 he removed to South Lancaster, that he might be near the institution.

FAY, Jonas, patriot, b. in Hardwick, Mass., 17 Jan., 1737; d. in Bennington, Vt., 6 March, 1818. He received a good education, and became a physician. He was clerk of a Massachusetts company at Fort Edwards in 1756, removed to Bennington in 1766, and became prominent among the settlers on the New Hampshire grants, going as their agent to New York in 1772, to lay their grievances before Gov. Tryon. He was clerk of the convention of March, 1774, that resolved to defend freedom, and the ordinance was afterward lawed by the legislature of New York. Dr. Fay was surgeon under Allen at Ticonderoga, and afterward in Col. Warner's regiment. He was a member of the convention of January, 1777, which declared Vermont an independent state, and drew up the Declaration and petition to Congress announcing the act and the reasons for it. He was secretary of the Constitutional convention of July, 1777, one of the council of safety, a member of the state council in 1778-85, judge of the supreme court in 1782, and of probate in 1783-7, and agent of the state to congresses in January, 1777, October, 1779, June, 1781, and February, 1782. He published, in connection with Ethan Allen, a pamphlet on the New Hampshire and New York controversy (Hartford, Conn., 1780).—His son, Heman Allen, b. in Bennington, Vt., in 1778; d. there, 20 Aug., 1865, was a cadet in the U. S. military academy from March, 1807, till June, 1808, when he was graduated and assigned to the artillery. During the war of 1812 he did garrison duty at various forts, and was mustered out on 15 June, 1815. He was chief forage-master of the northern division of the army in 1816-17, and U. S. military store-keeper at Albany, N. Y., from 1818 till 1842. He published an "Official Account of Battles Fought between the Army and Navy of the United States and Great Britain in 1812-15" (1816).

FAY, Theodore Sedwick, author, b. in New York city, 10 Feb., 1807. He received a liberal education, and studied law, but never practised. In 1828 he became associate editor of the New York "Mirror," under the joint control of himself, George P. Morris, and Nathaniel P. Willis. Soon thereafter Fay was in Europe, and wrote an extended series of letters of travel, which were published in his paper. He continued as co-editor of the "Mirror" for several years, and eventually became secretary of the American legation in Berlin, Germany, remaining at that post from 1837 until 1853. From 1853 until 1860 he was minister-resident in Bern, Switzerland, since which time he has lived in retirement in Berlin. His publications comprise "Dreams and Reveries of a Quiet Man" (New York, 1833); "The Mineral Book" (1838); "Norman Leslie" (1835); "Sydney Clifton" (1839); "Countess Ida" (1840); "Hoboken, a Romance" (1843); "Robert Rufeuf" (Philadelphia, 1844); "Ulric, or the Voices," poems (New York, 1851); "Views of Christianity" (1859); "History of Switzerland" (1860); "Great Outlines of Geography" (1867); and "First Steps in Geography" (1873). He has also published a series of papers on Shakespeare. His "Norman Leslie," a story of old New York city, has been popular, and was successfully produced as a play.

FEARING, Albert, philanthropist, b. in Hingham, Mass., 13 March, 1798; d. there, 24 May, 1875. After attending the public school of his native town he became a clerk in Worcester, Mass., and was afterward a ship-chandler in Boston. He retired from this business in 1868, and engaged in manufacturing, accumulating a large fortune, from which he gave liberally. His donations amounted to about $300,000, including $30,000 to the Hingham public library, and an equal sum to the college of Liberia. He was president of the American colonization society and of several charitable organizations, and was
also noted for his many private acts of charity. He was elected to the state senate in 1841, and for many years took an active part in politics, first as a conservative Whig and afterward as a Democrat. He was an earnest supporter of Harrison in 1840, and received a service of plate from his friends for his efforts in the canvass, and was a presidential elector for the Whig candidates of the western country. In his reports, which were printed by order of congress, he is called "United States geologist." The government authorized these examinations to be made only in the territories of the United States; but Featherstonhaugh took notes upon all the country passed over in his journeys, for use when congress should authorize a geographical map of the United States. Such a map is now projected (1887), fifty years after Featherstonhaugh's surveys. On account of his thorough knowledge of the country, he was appointed by the British government a commissioner to settle the northern boundary of the United States, under the Ashburton treaty, and for the successful execution of this task was made British consul for the departments of California and Seine, France. His writings on geological subjects are clear and vigorous, and his geological memoirs merited the approval of his friends Buckland and Murchison. His publications include a translation of Cicero's "Republic" (New York, 1859); "Geological Report of the Elevated Country between the Missouri and Red Rivers" (Washington, D.C., 1859); "Geological Reconnaissance in 1835 from Green Bay to Côteau de Prairie" (1836); "Observations on the Ashburton Treaty" (London, 1842); "Excursion through the Slave States" (New York, 1844); and "Canoe Voyage up the Minniy Sotor" (2 vols., London, 1847).

FEARON, Henry Bradshaw, English traveler, b. in London about 1770. He was a London surgeon, and was sent by thirty-nine English families to the United States in 1817 to ascertain what part of this country, if any, would be suitable for their residence. He gave an account of his experiences in "Narrative of a Journey of 5,000 Miles through the Eastern and Western States of America" (London, 1818). Sydney Smith, in a review of this book, said that its author was "a lover of America," and that the work was "very interesting in its views of persons and places." Fenton also published a work on "Cancers" (London, 1784).

FEATHERSTON, Winfield Scott, soldier, b. in Rutherford county, Tenn., 8 Aug., 1821. He was educated at various academies, and in 1838, while at school in Georgia, served for three months as a volunteer against the Creek Indians. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He was afterward elected to congress as a Democrat, and served in 1847-51, but was defeated for a third term by the Union candidate. He was a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1852, and was sent by his state to Kentucky in December, 1860, to confer with the authorities on the subject of secession. In May, 1861, he became colonel of the 17th Mississippi regiment. He served in Virginia in 1861-2, and on 4 March of the latter year he was brevetted brigadier-general for gallantry at Ball's Bluff. He was wounded on the fifth day of the battles around Richmond, and in January, 1863, was transferred to Vicksburg at his own request. He commanded an expedition sent to meet Porter's gun-boats, ascending Deer Creek, joined Johnston at Chattooga, and continued with that army till the surrender in 1865, commanding a division much of the time. After the war he returned to the practice of law, and was a member of the Mississippi legislature in 1876-8 and 1880-2. In 1881 he became judge of the 2d judicial circuit of the state.
Pittsburg, Pa., 14 Feb., 1821, entered the navy from Ohio as a midshipman, 14 Sept., 1888, and was in the "Concord," of the Brazil squadron, when she was wrecked on the eastern coast of Africa in 1848. He became passed midshipman, 20 May, 1844, and lieutenant, 30 April, 1855. He was on the "Germantown," of the East India squadron, in 1858-60, and on the sloop "Savannah" in 1861, and on 11 Aug., 1862, was commissioned commander, and assigned to the steamer "Kanawha," of the Western gulf blockade squadron. After commanding various vessels in that and the Mississippi squadron, he was given the "Mattabeset," of the North Atlantic squadron, in 1864, and in that steamer took part, on 5 May, 1864, in the fight between the little fleet of wooden vessels, under Capt. Melancon Smith, and the Confederate ram "Albemarle," in Albemarle sound, N.C. In this engagement the ram was defeated, and her tender, the "Bombehorn," captured, and Feibiger was commended for his "gallantry and skill," by Capt. Smith and Rear-Admiral Samuel P. Lee. He commanded the "Ashuelot," of the Asiatic squadron, in 1866-8, and on 6 May of the latter year was promoted to captain. He was inspector of naval reserve lands in 1869-72, was made commodore, 9 Aug., 1874, was a member of the board of examiners in 1874-6, and commodant of the Washington navy-yard, 1876-7. He was promoted to rear-admiral, 4 Feb., 1882, and on 1 July, 1882, was retired on his own application, having been in the service for forty years.

FECHTER, Charles Albert, actor, b. in London, England, 23 Oct. 1824; d. near Quakertown, Pa., 5 Aug. 1878. His father was of German parentage, but born in France. His mother was an Englishwoman. Charles was taken to France at an early age and there educated. He gave himself for a time to the study and practice of the sculptor's art, but had a natural inclination for the stage, and made his début at the Théâtre des Bouffes-Parisiens in 1840 in a piece called "Le Mari de la Veuve." After a tour of the principal cities and visiting Italy, he went in 1844 to Berlin, where he had great success as Duval in "La dame aux Camelias." After performing in London in French, he appeared in an English version of "Ruy Blas" at the Princess theatre, 27 Oct., 1860. In the following year, 20 March, at the same house, he astonished and perplexed London playgoers by his marvellous impersonation of Hamlet in English. It was not the Hamlet to which they had been accustomed, but was nevertheless a grand conception well carried out. In the following October he appeared as Othello, producing a similar effect. He became lessee of the Lyceum in January, 1863, and brought out in succession "The Duke's Motto," "Bell Demonio," and "The Long Strike." Claude Melnotte, in the "Lady of Lyons," became one of his favorite characters. He came to the United States at the close of 1869, and appeared at Niklo's in the character of Hamlet. A few nights before he had seen Edwin Booth in the same character, and had been singularly demonstrative in his approval. His own impersonation of the character was very different, but it was well received. The critics were enthusiastic, and the critics sought for merits rather than faults. After a tour through the states he returned to Europe. He again visited the United States in 1872, having determined to make this country his home, and appeared he commanded large audiences and almost fabulous prices; but his American career was not a success in the full sense of the word. As a manager in Boston he failed. As a place of retreat, when not on starring engagements, he purchased a farm in the village of Richmond, Bucks co., three miles from Quakertown, Pa., and in the company of Lizzie Price, whom he had married, he there spent most of his time. He became very corpulent, which unfitted him for some of his favorite characters. He contracted an incurable malady, and, after consulting one suffering died on his farm. As an actor he despised all stage conventionalities, but was sympathetic and realistic. If he had had more restraining, more self-governing power, he would have been greater as an actor and as a man.

FEDERMANN, Nicholas, traveller, b. in Ulm, Swabia, in 1819; d. in Rome, 1878. He early started on a military career, and was engaged in the service of the Welser, wealthy merchants of Augsburg, to whom Charles V. had granted the province of Venezuela in payment of the sums they had lent him. They were to conquer the country at their own expense, equip the troops, fit out four vessels, build two cities and three forts within two years after they took possession, and send out 150 German miners. Federmann was appointed captain of one of the companies of the Spanish soldiers and accompanied the miners, embarked at San Lucar de Barrameda, 2 Oct., 1529. His ship was driven on one of the Canary Islands, and afterward attacked by pirates, who made him prisoner; but after paying a heavy ransom was released again, set sail, and reached Santo Domingo. In 1536 he was in Spain, where he was left in order to accclimate the troops, and received the title of captain-general lieutenant. Having many soldiers for whom he could find no employment, he determined to make a journey into the interior or along the southern coast. "My preparations being complete," he says, "on the 12th of September I set out with a hundred men on foot and sixteen on horseback, accompanied by a hundred Indians, who carried our provisions and all that was necessary for our subsistence or defence." It is difficult to determine the point at which Federmann and his companions reached, or to identify the tribes through which they passed. It is conjectured that they travelled southwesterly as far as the lesser chains of the Andes, a distance of 500 miles. In some cases the Indians defended themselves fiercely. Federmann lost several of his men, and was severely wounded. These checks were cruelly avenged on the unfortunate Indians. The Spaniards then turned toward the coast, following it to Coro, which they reached on 17 March, 1531. Here Federmann was detained by a fever until 9 Dec., when he sailed for Santo Domingo and thence to Spain. He reached Seville on 16 Jan., 1532. After an audience with the emperor he returned to Augsburg, where he wrote a narrative of his travels. Alexander Dallinger, captain-general of Venezuela, under whom he had served, having died, Federmann...
mann at once sought the emperor and asked for the vacant post. This appointment he received, but soon after it was revoked at the request of the Wexford and the landing was attempted by the Rev. Mr. De Spire. He determined, however, to return to Venezuela, and, accepting the office of lieutenant under the governor, he reached Coro 22 Dec., 1534, with Spire and 160 soldiers. They were first to attempt discovery in Venezuela. In 1532, three ships, who were divided into two bodies under the respective commands of the two German officers, were to meet in the neighborhood of Barquisimeto. While Georges de Spire went eastward, Federmann journeyed to the west, with his mind well made up never to rejoin his associate, but to go on a voyage of discovery on his responsibility. Keeping always to the west, and in a continual struggle with the Indians, he overcame prodigious obstacles on his route, which are well depicted in the pages of the Spanish historians, Piedrahita and Castellanos. Finally he arrived in New Guacanada, and had the good fortune to reach the plateau of Bogotá at the very time that Quesa de and Sebastian de Benaleszar appeared there at the head of their troops. One had got there by following the course of the Magdalena river, the other had come through the convent of San Francisco, and many others as a result of fighting one to the three chiefs, and heated discussions followed as to which of the three conquerors this rich province should belong. It was finally decided to take the question to Spain to be decided by Charles V. Federmann left with regret a region rich in precious metals and advanced in civilization as Mexico or Peru, to present himself at the court of Charles V., 1538. He now received the reward of his insubordination; the Wessers, indignant at his treatment of Georges de Spire, threatened his life. A lawsuit followed, which, however, was induced to discontinue. The bold captain could not face his misfortunes, which he considered the result of sheer injustice, and the courageous spirit, which had dared without flinching all the dangers of the New World, was subdued by grief and mortification in his wanderings, which he left with his brother-in-law, John Kielpaher, a burgess of Ulm, when he set out on his last trip, was published in German. The title, translated, is "Pine and agreeable narrative of the first voyage of Nicholas Federmann, the younger, of the House of Balthasar, of all the misfortunes which happened to him in this country up to his return to Spain, written with brevity, and diverting to read" (Haguenau, 1557). This book gives curious details concerning the Indians, their manners, and the means adopted to subdue them. The author expresses himself with a simplicity that wins confidence. A French translation was inserted in the collection, entitled "Voyages, relations et mémoires originaux pour servir à l'histoire de la découverte de l'Amérique, publiés pour la première fois en français" (Paris, 1857). The account of Federmann, rich in precious metals, is lost, but a summary of it, with his portrait, may be found in the works of Castellanos and Predahita.

FEETHAN, Patrick A., R. C., archbishop, b. in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1829. He was educated at Marymount college, Kildare, and in the United States in 1832. He selected St. Louis as the scene of his missionary labors, and was appointed president of the Seminary of Carondelet. He acquired great reputation as pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception in St. Louis, and also of St. John's, in Nashville, Tenn. The Roman Catholic church made much progress in this state during his administration, and in 1879 the number of churches and priests had nearly trebled. He had founded a college controlled by the Christian Brothers at Carondelet. He was the refuge of Sisters of the Good Shepherd, and two orphan asylums. He also introduced into his diocese the Sisters of Mercy, the Dominican Sisters, the Sisters of Charity, and the Sisters of St. Joseph, all of whom he placed in charge of academies and parochial schools. In 1880, Chicago was created into an archiepiscopal see, with two suffragan bishops, and Dr. Feethan was consecrated its first archbishop. During his administration he has created nine new parishes in Chicago alone, and has, in a sense, founded St. Mary's training-school. He was at the plenary council of Baltimore in 1884.

FEGAN, James, soldier, b. in Athlone, Ireland, in 1827; d. in Fort Shaw, Montana, 25 June, 1886. He served in the constabulary in his native country, but came to the United States in early life, and enlisted as a private in the 2d U. S. Infantry, 29 Oct., 1851. He re-enlisted eight times, entering the service again as soon as his term expired, and was finally retired on 8 May, 1885. He was sent to the soldiers' home in Washington in 1870, but obtained a discharge and returned to active service. Fegan was a well-known character in his regiment, noted for his wit and dry humor. He served with credit in the civil war, and was wounded at Antietam. In March, 1868, at Plum Creek, Kansas, he stood guard single-handed over a deserter he had captured and a powder-train, defended both against a crowd of men who wished to recapture the deserter, and brought his charge safe to camp. For his gallantry he was given the U. S. Medal of Honor. On 6 Dec., 1882, Fegan was made the subject of a special presidential message to congress.

FEIJO, b. in S. Paulo, 10 Aug., 1784; d. there, 10 Nov., 1843. He received his early education in a clerical college in his native city. In 1807 he was ordained priest, and soon afterward began to teach in Parahyba. In 1830 the constitutional revolution triumphed in Portugal, and Feijo was chosen as a representative from the province of S. Paulo to the Portuguese assembly, to which he was admitted, 11 Feb., 1822. On 25 April he made an eloquent speech in defense of Brazilian rights, which were threatened by the Portuguese majority. The Brazilian Congress, however, supported Feijo and Feiijo, with five others, left Lisbon secretly for Falmouth, where, on 22 Oct. of the same year, they published a manifesto explaining their conduct. Feijo afterward returned to Brazil, and retired to Itu. In 1824 Dom Pedro I. submitted to the municipalities of the empire his project of a constitution, which was almost unanimously accepted, except at Itu, where Feijo proposed to amend it. The province of S. Paulo elected him successively to the legislatures of 1836-9 and 1840-7. In 1827 he proposed the abolition of clerical celibacy, and in 1828 submitted a project for the reform of municipalities. In 1831 Feijo was appointed by the regency minister of justice, and in this capacity dissolved undisenrolled military bodies, checked on 7 Oct. of that year the revolution in the north, and led on 10 Oct. a body of military police, and in 1832 suppressed another revolt. In 1833 he was appointed life senator, and in 1834 the electors of the empire made him regent of Brazil. On the previous day he had been appointed bishop of Maranham, but he declined the invitation of Nashville, Tenn. As regent, he soon proclaimed a liberal and advanced programme, but his policy met
with such opposition from the conservatives that he resigned his office, 18 Sept., 1837. He then retired to S. Paulo, and did not appear in the senate again until the land-claims, under a political paper called "O Justiciero." In the same year a revolution broke out near Campinas, where Feijó was staying, and, although enfeebled by age and sickness, he took upon himself the responsibility of the movement, and, being defeated, was arrested, taken to French sailors, and paraded before the people. He was tried by the senate. He succeeded in explaining his conduct before that body, and this proved to be the last act of his political life, for he died soon afterward. Honors were paid to his memory by the government.

FEININGER, Karl William Frederick, musician, b. in Durlach, Baden, Germany, 31 July, 1844. He came to this country in 1853, was educated at St. Mary's college, Columbia, S. C., and afterward studied music in the conservatory at Leipzig, Germany. He led an orchestra in 1863, and 1864-65, served in the national army. He afterward taught music for seventeen years, and in 1874 travelled through Brazil, where he met with success as a violinist. Mr. Feininger has developed a new mode of teaching the piano, "based upon absolute rigidity of human character," and is the author of numerous orchestral compositions, including overtures, symphonies, and choruses with orchestral accompaniment, besides many English and German songs. He has also composed an unfinished opera, "Die Brüder." He produced his orchestral compositions with success in Berlin in 1886, those performed at his first concert, 7 Oct., including his "Academische" overture (1866); his "Narciss" overture (1868); a symphony (op. 12), which was highly praised by Franz Liszt (1870); and "Emotive Pictures" (1885).

FEKE, Robert, artist, b. in Oyster Bay, L. I., about 1725; d. in Barbadoes, West Indies, aged about forty-four. He left home when young, was taken prisoner and carried to Spain, where he passed his time in making rude paintings. With the proceeds of these he returned home, settled at Newport, and became a sort of gunmaker. He was one of the earliest American artists, his first pictures bearing the date 1746. Many of his portraits are in the Bowdoin college collection, and in that of the Rhode Island historical society, Providence. One of the best is that of Lady Wanton, in the Redwood library.

FELCH, Alpheus, jurist, b. in Limerick, York co., Me., 28 Sept., 1806. His grandfather, Abijah Felch, a soldier of the Revolution, had removed to that region while it was still a wilderness, and Alpheus, who was left an orphan at three years of age, was brought up in his house. Young Felch entered Phillips Exeter academy in 1821, was graduated at Bowdoin in 1827, and in 1838 was admitted to the bar at Bangor, Me. He removed to Monroe, Mich., in 1833, and in 1843 to Ann Arbor, where he has resided. He was in the legislature in 1839-'7 and in 1838-'9, as one of the state bank commissioners, did much to expose frauds, made possible by a general "wild-cat" banking-law, which he had opposed, and which was afterward declared unconstitutional by the state, that assisted in the organization of the republican party in the state for a few weeks in 1842, and judge of the state supreme court till 1846, when he resigned to enter upon the office of governor of the state, to which he had been elected, as a Democrat, in the previous year. He resigned this also in 1847, having been chosen to the U. S. senate, where he remained until 1853, serving for four years as chair

man of the committee on public lands. At the close of his term President Pierce appointed him on the commission to settle Spanish and Mexican land-claims, under a political paper called "O Justiciero." In the same year a revolution broke out near Campinas, where Feijó was staying, and, although enfeebled by age and sickness, he took upon himself the responsibility of the movement, and, being defeated, was arrested, taken to French sailors, and paraded before the people. He was tried by the senate. He succeeded in explaining his conduct before that body, and this proved to be the last act of his political life, for he died soon afterward. Honors were paid to his memory by the government.

FELPE, or FELIPIILLO (fa-le'-pe, or fa-le'-peel'-yo), Peruvian Indian, b. in Pueches, Peru, in 1509, or, according to the Inca's annals, in 1510; d. on an expedition to Chili in 1535. When Francisco Pizarro arrived at Tumbes in 1527, he asked the Indian chiefs, who received him well, for some boys to learn Spanish, so that they might serve him on his return as interpreters. He carried two boys to Spain, where they were baptized, and one of them, receiving the name of Felipe, returned with Pizarro in 1531, and was of great use in the conquest of Peru, saving the life of the conqueror and his followers at the beginning of the campaign by revealing to him a conspiracy of the natives of the island of Tumaco to cut off the Spaniards who were adrift and kill the invaders. After the fall of Cajamarca, 15 Nov., 1532, Pizarro sent Felipillo with Hernando de Soto to treat with the Inca Atahualpa. While on this mission he fell in love with one of the Inca's wives, and, thinking that the latter's death would give him possession of the Inca, he loved, he began to give the Spanish chiefs an incorrect translation of Atahualpa's words in the different interviews with Soto, in which he assisted as interpreter. He thus excited a suspicion that the Inca was collecting troops and making other secret preparations for the destruction of the invaders, and this was one of the causes of Atahualpa's execution, which was decided upon partly through covetousness, partly, as Gomaras says, in the belief that his death would save the lives of the Spaniards. Felipillo had even some big Inca Apus, enemies of Atahualpa, to confirm his caullumies about the Inca's hostile preparation. The historians Garcilaso de la Vega, Herrera, and Gomaras, speaking about Felipillo, are all of opinion that he was the only native that assisted in the general plot against the emperor. In 1538 Felipillo was assigned to the service of Almagro, and accompanied him in 1534 on his expedition against Pedro de Alvarado, who had invaded the province of Quito. He deserted Almagro, and gave Alvarado information about the inferior force of the former, proposing to serve as a guide in surprising his little army, but Alvarado, who is
supposed to have known that he was in territory already ceded to Pizarro, preferred to make an advantageous arrangement with Almagro, and caused him to be murdered and his school razed. In Cuzco, Felipillo incited the Inca Mancio against the Spaniards by underhand intrigues, and contributed thereby to the revolt of the Indians and the burning of the city in 1535. He also took part in the dissensions between Pizarro and Almagro, was taken prisoner and compelled to flee. In 1535, to the conquest of Chili, he carried Felipillo with him as interpreter, but a few days after passing the desert Felipillo fled. He was taken prisoner and strangled by Almagro's orders, who knew of his repeated treasons. The historian Gomara says that before his death Felipillo confessed that he had falsely accused Atahuallpa.

**FELIX, Louis, Baron, b. in St. Pierre, Martinique, 28 Dec., 1755; d. in Mexico, 1 July, 1836. He took orders when very young, and was almoner of the Count de Benezheim, lieutenant-governor of the Dominions, at the beginning of the revolution of 1789. He then gave up his orders and became clerk of the national convention until 1795, when he joined Hughes, a member of the assembly, in organizing the government of Guadeloupe, and during the revolution of 1791 he became the municipal town of the 18th Brumaire, and named him a member of the tribuna. Felix took an active part in the deliberations of this assembly until it was suppressed in 1803. He was then sent to Mexico as minister and French consul-general. He was afterward French minister at Washington, and kept the post until 1806, but remained consul-general in Mexico till the fall of Napoleon in 1814. He returned to France in 1815, and Prince Talleyrand, who esteemed him highly, sent him as minister to South America, where he remained four years. He was then consul-general and minister extraordinary to the United States from 1820 to 1822. He was a deputy from Guadeloupe to the National Assembly in 1829, and a deputy from Marsailles in 1832-33, and in 1835-36 minister to Mexico, where he died. His books relating to this continent are "Aperçu sur les États Unis" (Paris, 1814); "Aperçu sur le Mexique" (1815); "Rapport au ministre des affaires étrangeres sur la situation des Français dans le Mexique et l'Amérique du Sud" (1820); "Théorie des gouvernements," in which he compares the governments of Europe with those of the United States and South America, and declares in favor of the New World (1825).**

**FELTON, John, soldier, b. in Pomfret, Conn., in 1739; d. in Sheffield, Berkshire co., Mass., 1 Aug., 1808. He served in the French and Indian War, and was a member of the Massachusetts provincial congress in 1775, and soon after the battle of Lexington led a regiment of minute-men to Boston. He was made a brigadier-general, 25 June, 1776, commanding a brigade at the battles of Long Island, White Plains, and Bemis Heights, where he took an active part in the capture of Burgoyne. After the war he was sheriff of Berkshire county.**

**FELTON, John, author, b. in Sheffield, Mass., in 1760; d. in New York city, 8 Jan., 1844. He was graduated at Yale in 1783, and published "The Veil Removed: Reflections on Humphrey's Essay on the Life of Israel Putnam" (New York, 1843); "Exposition of the Mysteries or Religious Dogmas and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians, Pythagoreans, and Druids," and a work on the authority of the Old Testament, and a work on the authority of the Old Testament.**

**FELTON, Joseph Barlow, antiquarian, b. in Salem, Mass., 22 Dec., 1798; d. there, 8 Sept., 1869. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1813, licensed to preach in 1815, and was pastor of Congregational churches at Sharon, Mass., in 1821-4, and in Hamilton, Mass., in French style. He was commissioned by Gov. Everett, in April, 1836, to arrange the ancient state papers, then in almost hopeless confusion, and in 1845 spent six weeks in England searching for duplicates of lost records. As a result of his labors, which were ended in 1846, the state archive was now contained in several scores of carefully classified volumes. After serving as librarian of the Massachusetts historical society in 1842-58, he retired to Salem, where he engaged in literary work. He was president of the New England historic-genealogical society in 1863-5, recorder of secretary of the American statistical association in 1839-59, and a member of many other historical societies. Dartmouth gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1857. Dr. Felton was noted for his thorough acquaintance with New England history. He published "Annals of America," called by Bancroft "a most accurate and useful work" (Salem, Mass., 1827; 2d ed., 2 vols., 1845-9); "History of Ipswich, Essex, and Hamilton," including numerous biographies (Cambridge, 1833); "Historical Account of Massachusetts Currency" (Boston, 1839); memoirs of Roger Conant (1848), Hugh Peters (1851), and William S. Shaw (1852); "Genealogical Items for Gloucester and Lynn" (1850-1); "The Customs of New England" (1853); "Ecclesiastical History of New England" (2 vols., Boston, 1855-9); and various addresses.**

**FELTON, Cornelius Condit, b. in West Newbury, Mass., 6 Nov., 1807; d. in Chester, Pa., 26 Feb., 1862. He was graduated at Harvard in 1827, having partially supported himself through his course by teaching in Concord and Boston, and at the Round-Hill school in Northampton, Mass. He was his senior, being elected as a teacher of the conductors of the "Harvard Register," a students' periodical. After teaching for two years in Genesee, N. Y., he was appointed Latin tutor at Harvard in 1829, became Greek tutor in 1830, college professor of Greek in 1832, and in 1854 was given the Eliot professorship in Greek literature. He had for many years regent of the college. In 1853-4 he was...**
visited Europe, studying the various collections of art and antiquities, and spent five months in Greece, where he devoted himself not only to the topography of the country and the remains of ancient art there, but to its present language and literature, to which he attached great importance. He was an enthusiastic defender of the "true" or "ancient" Greek, by whom he was known, during his stay among them, as the "American professor." He visited Europe a second time in 1858, and in 1860 was elected president of Harvard college, which office he held until his death. President Felton was a member of the Massachusetts board of education, and one of the regents of the University. He was an institution. His literary labors were extended, and he was one of the most profound and enthusiastic classical scholars in the country. Besides making large contributions to current literature, he published a translation of Menen's "German Literature" (8 vols., 1840, in George Ripley's "Specimens of Foreign Literature"); "Classical Studies," original and translated selections, in connection with Prof. Sears and Edwards (1843); a translation of Prof. Arnold Guyot's lectures on "The Earth and Man" (1849); a selection from the writings of Prof. Popkin, with a memoir (1852); "Life of William Eaton," in Sparks's "American Biographies" (New York, 1853); a revised edition of Smith's "History of Greece," with a continuation from the Roman conquest to the present time (1855); and "Selections from Modern Greek Writers" (1856). After his death appeared "Familiar Letters from Europe," giving an account of his last trip (Boston, 1864), and "Greece, Ancient and Modern," his most important work, composed chiefly of his lectures before the Lowell institute (2 vols.). Besides other works, he translated several Greek text-books, including an edition of Homer, with Flaxman's illustrations (1833), which passed through many editions.—His brother, Samuel Morse, civil engineer, b. in West Newbury, Mass., 17 July, 1800, was graduated at Harvard in 1834, studied civil engineering, became superintendent and engineer of the Fitchburg railroad in 1843, and left it in 1851 to become the president of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore road, where he remained until 1865. Mr. Felton planned and directed the secret passage of Mr. Lincoln from Harrisburg to Washington previous to his inauguration as president in 1861. He received information that a deep-laid plot existed to seize the capital with its archives and records, and then declare the southern conspirators to be the government de facto of the United States, and send all communication between Washington and other places was to be cut off, except a controlled line to the south; and the transportation of troops to defend the capital was to be prevented. He was also informed that, in case his road attempted to carry troops to the defense of Washington, the bridges were to be burned and the trains attacked by parties disguised as negroes. In case Mr. Lincoln was found, he was to be put out of the way. Mr. Felton organized and armed a force of trained men, who, while apparently watching the bridges, were in reality a guard that could be summoned instantly. He also established a secret police force. Mr. Felton avoided a special train from Philadelphia to Washington by delaying a regular train for the nominal purpose of forwarding an "importance" order. Mr. Lincoln was safely on the train the telegraph wires in all directions between Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and Washington were cut, and not united again until eight o'clock on the following morning. After they were joined the first message announced the safe arrival of "some time in Europe." The package was merely a bundle of old reports, carefully sealed and directed, and sent by special messenger, but its arrival meant the arrival of Mr. Lincoln at the capital. Mr. Felton also planned and organized the transportation of troops to Annapolis when communication by way of Baltimore was cut off in April, 1861. He was a commissioner of the Hoosac tunnel in 1863, was chosen president of the Pennsylvania steel company in 1865, which office he still holds, and a government commissioner of the Union and Central Pacific railroads in 1866. He was a member of the terminal board of finance in 1876, and director of the Northern Pacific railroad in 1870-'3, and of the Pennsylvania railroad in 1878-'9. He published "Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Investigation into the alleged Misconduct of the Superintendent" (Philadelphia, 1854-'5).

—Another brother, John Brooks, lawyer, b. in Saugus, Mass., in 1827; d. in Oakland, Cal., 3 May, 1877, was graduated at Harvard in 1847, and remained there for two years as a tutor in Greek. Afterward he spent some time in Europe, and was graduated from the Harvard law-school in 1853. During the same year he settled in San Francisco. His knowledge of French and Spanish led to eminence at the bar, of which he remained a member till his death. He was successful both as an advocate and before the higher courts. The large fees that he received were notable even in California. His fee in one case was said in the newspapers of the time to amount to more than a million dollars. He served several times as presidential elector, and was mayor of Oakland, where he lived. He was the author of a work on the University of California, of which he was one of the founders. Mr. Felton possessed attractive social qualities and brilliant wit. In the city of San Francisco the news of his death was received with public demonstrations of sorrow, the places of amusement were closed, and the flags displayed at half-mast on the day of his funeral.

FENDALL, Josias, colonial governor of Maryland. He was ordered in 1655 by Gov. Stone to seize the public stores at Patuxent, but was made prisoner in the fight that ensued, and, having afterward raised another insurrection, was appointed governor, 10 July, 1656, as a reward for his faithful services to the proprietary government. He was superseded in December, 1660, for having turned against his patron, was tried in December, 1661, was convicted of treason, and sentenced to death, but, on his petitioning the governor and council, was pardoned and made to pay a moderate fine. For engaging in seditious practices he was afterward banished, and a fine of forty thousand pounds of tobacco was imposed on him in 1681.

FENDALL, William, the bridge builder. Was born at Alexandria, Va., in 1704; d. in Washington, D. C., 16 Feb., 1698. He was graduated at Princeton in
FENDLER, August, German botanist, b. near Königsberg in 1813; d. in the island of Trinidad, 27 Sept., 1889. He resided in the United States and in 1846 was employed in collecting botanical specimens in Texas and Mexico. He was the author of "The Mechanism of the Universe," a work of an erratic character, and "Meteorology of Colonia Tovar, Venezuela" (1857).

FENN, Henry, b. in Richmond, Surrey, England, 14 Sept., 1808. He was educated at Llesworth and Richmond, and at the age of eighteen came to the United States. He has achieved great success as an illustrator of books, was one of the founders of the American water-color society, and has been one of its exhibitors nearly every year since its organization. Some of his best work is contained in "Picturesque America," "Picturesque Europe," and "Picturesque Palestine." He has travelled extensively through the United States, Canada, Europe, Egypt, and Palestine on special missions.

FENWELL, James, actor, b. in London, England, in 1766; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 14 June, 1816. He was well educated, and studied for the bar, but made his first appearance as an actor in 1787 at the Edinburgh theatre, under the assumed name of Othello. He soon married a lady of that name, and in 1790, 1791, and 1792 engaged in mercantile pursuits, and in a few years acquired a moderate fortune. Meanwhile he took active interest in politics, and in 1843 was elected supervisor of the town of Carroll, which office he held for eight years. In 1852 Mr. Fenton was elected to congress, and was active in the contest over the Kansas-Nebraska bill, being one of the four northern Democrats that voted against the further extension of slavery. This action resulted in his defeat in 1854, when he was nominated by the Whigs and Democrats against the Know-Nothing candidate. The Republicans of his district nominated Mr. Fenton for congress in 1856, and he was elected by a large majority, serving from 1857 till 1865, when he resigned, having been chosen governor of his state. He heartily supported the cause of the Union in the civil war, and stood firmly by President Lincoln and his cabinet in their war measures. He was inaugurated governor at the close of the year 1865, and was elected by an increased majority. In 1868 he was elected to succeed Edwin D. Morgan as U. S. senator, and served from 1869 to 1875. The only public trust held by him after leaving the senate was that of chairman of the U. S. commission at the International Dairy conference in Paris in 1878. Mr. Fenton actively promoted the interests of the

FENNO, William Augustus, actor, b. in Boston, Mass., 1 March, 1814; d. in New York city, 19 Feb., 1879. His early life was spent with his father's family near Boston, but, at the age of sixteen, a love of adventure led him to ship as a sailor on board a merchantman on a voyage round the world. After a four years' cruise, he studied for the stage, and made his first appearance at the age of seventeen at the Bowery theatre, New York, as Snake in the "School for Scandal." He appeared in Philadelphia, 5 Oct., 1848, at the Arch street theatre, as Romeo, visited California in 1850, and went to England in 1854. His provincial tours were numerous and extended.

FENOUILLET, Emile de (fo-noo-yai), Canadian author, b. in Hyères, in the department of Var, France, in 1806; d. in Quebec, 25 June, 1856. After pursuing a course of legal studies at Aix, he removed to Montpellier, and soon afterward to Paris, where he became a writer on the "Époque." Subsequently he accepted a professorship at Aix, and wrote letters that were published in "L'univers" of Paris. In October, 1854, he arrived in Quebec, and during the next two years was editor-in-chief of the "Journal de Québec." Soon afterward he was appointed professor of history and literature in the normal school of Acadia, and taught Latin and French in the academy, in his native county. He was admitted to the bar in 1841, and began practice in Jemstown, but, finding law uncongenial, he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and in a few years acquired a moderate fortune. Meanwhile he took active interest in politics, and in 1843 was elected supervisor of the town of Carroll, which office he held for eight years. In 1852 Mr. Fenton was elected to congress, and was active in the contest over the Kansas-Nebraska bill, being one of the four northern Democrats that voted against the further extension of slavery. This action resulted in his defeat in 1854, when he was nominated by the Whigs and Democrats against the Know-Nothing candidate. The Republicans of his district nominated Mr. Fenton for congress in 1856, and he was elected by a large majority, serving from 1857 till 1865, when he resigned, having been chosen governor of his state. He heartily supported the cause of the Union in the civil war, and stood firmly by President Lincoln and his cabinet in their war measures. He was inaugurated governor at the close of the year 1865, and was elected by an increased majority. In 1868 he was elected to succeed Edwin D. Morgan as U. S. senator, and served from 1869 to 1875. The only public trust held by him after leaving the senate was that of chairman of the U. S. commission at the International Dairy conference in Paris in 1878. Mr. Fenton actively promoted the interests of the
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Athenaeum, afterward known as the College of St.
Francis Xavier. He next went to visit the Indian
tribes in the 30 counties of Gen. Grant's
funeral, when a memorial service was held in Wal-
ut Grove, his place of residence.

FENTON, William Matthew, lawyer, b. in
Norwich, Chenango co., N. Y., 19 Dec., 1806; d.
in a fire at his house in May, 1871. He was one of the
earliest emigrants to Genesee county, Mich., and,
after taking an active part in founding the village
that bears his name, he resided there and at Flint,
and engaged in the practice of law. In 1848 he
was elected lieutenant-governor of Michigan, and
re-elected in 1850 and 1851. At the beginning
of the civil war he became a member of the state
military board, and was one of the principal or-
ganizers of the 8th Michigan regiment, which he
commanded and which participated in so many
battles in various parts that it became known as the
"wandering regiment by the".

FENWICK, Cuthbert, b. in England; d. at
Fenwick Manor, Md., in 1655. He was one of the
Roman Catholics that accompanied Leonard Cal-
vert to Maryland in 1634. He found a good and
powerful friend in Capt. Thomas Cornewales, for
whose addresses and kindness his patron took part
in the engagement on the Chesapeake, between a
pinnace commanded by a partisan of Calvernon,
and two armed boats commanded by Cornewales
for the government. He sat in the assembly of
1644, and in several others. He was speaker of the
house of burgesses by the French revolutionists,
and was imprisoned and threatened with death, but,
on proof of his American citizenship, was released
and went to England, where he joined a convent
of his order. Being anxious to introduce the
Dominican order into the United States, he per-
suaded three members to accompany him on his
return home. They were well received by Bishop
Carroll, who suggested that they should devote
themselves to the evangelization of the vast unex-
plored regions in the west. In 1655, Father Fen-
wick traversed the entire valley of the Mississippi
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suitable centre for his missionary labors. He se-
lected a farm in Kentucky, paid for it out of his
private fortune, and in the spring of 1806 built on
it the Dominican convent of St. Rose of Lima,
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Kentucky and Ohio. In order to devote himself to
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wife died at Saybrook, and her monument is still to be seen there near the fort. Fenwick was afterward a colonel in the parliamentary army, and was one of the judges of Charles I.

**FENWICK, John**, colonist, b. in England in 1610; d. in 1683. He obtained in 1673 a grant of land in the western part of New Jersey, and, emigrating there in 1674, founded a Quaker colony at Salem. His title to the proprietorship was disputed by Gov. Andros, who confined him in prison for two years. Soon after conveying his property to William Penn, he died in poverty.

**Fenwick, John R.,** b. in Charleston, S. C., in 1790; d. in Marseilles, France, 19 March, 1842. He was educated in England, and was distinguished for his literary attainments early in life. He was appointed lieutenant of U. S. marines in 1799, captain in 1809, and lieutenant-colonel of light artillery in December, 1813. He was severely wounded and made prisoner at the battle of Queenstown Heights, 13 Oct., 1812, was brevetted colonel in March, 1813, for gallant conduct on the Niagara frontier, and was on the same date appointed adjutant-general of the army, with the rank of major. He remained with this rank in June, 1815, but retained in the army as lieutenant-colonel of light artillery. He was commissioned colonel of the 4th artillery in May, 1822, and brevet-brigadier-general in March, 1828.

**FENWICK, Kenneth Neander**, Canadian physician, b. in Kincardine, Ont., 21 April, 1852. He was educated at Queen's university, Kingston, from which he received the degree of M. A. in 1874, and at the Royal college of physicians and surgeons there, where he was graduated as M. D. in the same year. He went in 1877 to England, took the degree of M. R. C. S. in 1878, and spent some time in Paris in his hospital practice. He become a demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical college of Kingston in 1876, was afterward professor of medical jurisprudence and sanitary science for four years, professor of pathology for a like term, and in 1885 was elected to the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women and children, which he now holds. He was elected a fellow of the Obstetrical society of Edin- burgh in 1885, and is now (1887) one of the surgeons to Kingston general hospital.

**Ferguson, Adam**, Canadian agriculturist, b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, in March, 1783; d. 26 Sept., 1862. He studied law and was admitted as an advocate, but never practised. In 1833 he came to Canada, and with James Webster, of Guelph, founded the town of Fergus, in what is now the county of Wellington. He was called to the legislative council of Upper Canada in 1841, and after the union of Upper and Lower Canada, held a seat in that body from 1841 till his death. He was widely known as an agriculturist, and was a director of the first board of agriculture. To him is largely due the credit of establishing the agricultural association, of which he was repeatedly president, and the chair of agriculture in University college, Toronto.—His son, **Adam Johnston**, Canadian statesman, b. in Ballyhooock house, Perthshire, Scotland, in 1815, was first educated in Edinburgh, came to Canada in 1833, studied law, and was called to the bar of Upper Canada in 1839. He was lieutenant-colonel of the 4th battalion of the Wellington militia, and, while yet a young man, became a district judge of Upper Canada. Entering into political life, he sided with the Liberal party in Canada, and sat in the lower house of the provincial parliament for Waterloo, from 1849 till 1854, and for the South Riding of Wellington from 1854 till 1857.

In 1889 he was elected by acclamation to the legislative council from the Brock division, and re-elected on his appointment to office in 1863. From March till July, 1863, he was receiver-general, when he was appointed provincial secretary in the government of John Sandfield Macdonald. In 1866 he was president of the council in the administration of Sir. N. F. Bond. In 1867 he became a senator and president of the privy council in the government of the Dominion. Mr. Ferguson exercised much influence with the political party with which he was associated. He assumed the name of Poole after the death of his father, succeeding to the estate of Ballyhoock in 1862.

**Ferguson, Colin**, clergyman, b. in Kent county, Md., 8 Dec., 1751; d. there, 10 March, 1806. He was the son of a Scotch emigrant in very moderate circumstances. His early education was begun at home, but he afterward went to Edinburgh, Scotland, entered the university there, and, after several years' diligent study, returned to Maryland an accomplished scholar. In 1782 he was an instructor in Kent county school at Chestertown. The year following, when Washington college (the oldest in Maryland), under the presidency of Mr. Goodwin, was founded, he was appointed professor of languages, mathematics, and natural philosophy. He held this chair for ten years, when he was appointed president. The institution, however, having been deprived of its funds by the legislature of Maryland, Dr. Ferguson resigned in 1814, and spent the remainder of his life in retirement. He studied theology under Rev. William Smith, D. D., rector of Chester parish, and was admitted to deacon's orders in Christ church, Middle-town, Conn., 3 Aug., 1785, and to priest's orders, 7 Aug., by Bishop Seabury. He was licenced to preach in St. Paul's parish, Kent co., Md., which was the only parish of which he ever had charge. He received the degree of D. D. from Washington college in 1877, and was an active member of the Episcopal general convention of 1789, at which the constitution of the church was discussed and adopted. Dr. Ferguson was a ready writer, but he published nothing of importance.

**Ferguson, Donald**, Canadian legislator, b. in East River, Prince Edward Island, 7 March, 1839. His grandparents, who came from Perthshire, Scotland, settled near Charlottetown in 1832. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and in 1863 was elected to the Legislative council of Upper Canada. He was a member of the executive council and commissioner of public works. Since 1889 he has been provincial secretary and commissioner of public lands. He was elected by acclamation at the general election of 1879, and was appointed provincial secretary and commissioner of crown lands in 1879. He was re-elected in June, 1882. He has published "Agricultural Education," a lecture (Charlottetown, 1884), and "Love of Country," a lecture (1885).

**Ferguson, Elizabeth**, poet, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1843; d. in Hennegry co., Pa., 29 Feb., 1901. Her grandfather was Sir William Keith, colonial governor of Pennsylvania, and her father was Dr. Thomas Graeme, a Scotchman, collector of customs at Philadelphia. At the age of sixteen Mrs. Ferguson's wit and beauty made her a favorite. To ease the pain from a personal disappointment, she became a writer of poems and a translator of French verse, but the close application attendant upon this impaired her health, and she travelled abroad, as the
protégées of her aged friend, Rev. Dr. Richard Peters. Her daily record of travels was written in a happy vein, and contained a vivacious series of contacts between the Abbe, and the colonial society, which, though urgently solicited for publication, she declined to have printed. Soon after her return home she married a Scotchman, Hugh Henry Ferguson, after which she lived at Granea Park until the beginning of the Revolution in 1775, when she joined the entire British army, her husband remaining true to her country, and a separation followed. Her husband’s American estate was confiscated, but a small part of it was restored to her by the legislature in 1781. After the British entered Philadelphia, Mrs. Ferguson was the bearer of an offensive letter from the Rev. Mr. Duche to Gen. Washington. The general sent the letter to congress, and hinted to Mrs. Ferguson that he “highly disapproved the correspondence, and expected it would be discontinued.” But she soon proposed to Gov. Johnston to offer Joseph Reed “ten thousand guineas, and the best post in the government” to exert his influence with Gen. Washington, and in other ways “to settle the contest,” which brought out the memorable reply of Reed, afterward published by Mrs. Ferguson in a narrative for her children. The subject of Revolution was passed in pursuits of literature and in offices of benevolence. Several of her letters were printed in the “Port-Folio.” Her poetic correspondence with the Rev. Nathaniel Evans, under the pen-name of “Laurea,” was also published. She transcribed the entire Bible by heart, and this book was more deeply on her memory. But her most important work was a translation of Fenelon’s “Telemaque” into English heroic verse, which occupied her for three years. The manuscript was deposited by her heirs in the Philadelphia Franklin Library. After Ferguson’s death she rewrote four volumes.—Her nephew, John Young, who translated D’Argent’s “Ancient Geography,” died a lieutenant in the British army. The copy of his work in the Philadelphia library is now a memorial by Mrs. Ferguson.

FERGUSON, John, D. D., and astronomer, b. in Perthshire, Scotland, 31 Aug., 1797; d. in Washington, D. C., 26 Sept., 1867. He was brought to the United States in 1800, was assistant civil engineer on the Erie canal in 1817–19, assistant surveyor on the boundary commission under the Treaty of Ghent in 1819–22, a member of the astronomical survey on the same commission in 1822–37, civil engineer for the state of Pennsylvania in 1827–32, first assistant of the U. S. coast survey in 1833–47, and assistant astronomer of the U. S. naval observatory from 1847 till his death. While holding this last office he discovered three asteroids, for which he was awarded the astronomical prize medal by the Academy of sciences of France in 1854, and again, by the same institution, in 1860. Prof. Ferguson was a contributor to Gould’s “Astronomical Journal,” and to the “Astronomische Nachrichten”; also to the “Episcopal Church Review” and other magazines.

FERGUSON, Patrick, British soldier, d. at King’s Mountain, N. C., 7 Oct., 1780. He was a son of James Ferguson, an eminent jurist, and a nephew in 1551 was sent to Flanders to enter the army in Flanders. He came to this country in the spring of 1777, and was engaged in the battle of the Brandywine in September of that year. In October, 1778, he led a band that destroyed the shipping at Little Egg harbor, burned houses, and wasted the lands of the patriots. They surprised Pulaski’s command, and killed all they could, taking no prisoners. Ferguson was active on the Hudson in 1779, and so distinguished himself at the siege of Charleston in 1780 that he was particularly recommended by the commissary chief, Sir Henry Clinton, and appointed major of the 71st regiment. He was deputed to visit each district in South Carolina, to procure lists of the militia, and to see that the orders of Cornwallis were carried into execution. Any Carolinian thereupon after taken in the British army was sentenced to death for desertion and treason. In September, when Cornwallis began his march, he relied on the loyalists of North Carolina to recruit his army. On his left, Maj. Ferguson was sent with 200 of the best troops to the uplands of South Carolina, where he enlisted young men who had fled to the mountains for security, and fugitives of the worst character, who sought his standard for the chances of plundering. After a gallant defence, he was defeated and slain in the bloody contest of King’s Mountain, the spirit of which victory to the American soldiers was, says Bancroft, “like the rising at Concord, in its effects like the successes at Bennington, and changed the aspect of the war.” It encouraged the fragments of the defeated and scattered American army to seek each other and organize themselves anew. Ferguson was reputed to be the best marksmen in the army. He invented a musket to be loaded at the breech, which could be fired seven times in a minute with remarkable precision. Just before the battle of the Brandywine, Gen. Washington was taking observations outside of the lines, and a French officer in Hussar uniform, Ferguson, who did not recognize the approaching party, ordered three shots fired at them, but quickly countermanded the order. The Hussar made a circuit on his return, but Washington passed very near him, Ferguson, and Mills, the latter of whom had passed under a French order was disregarded. There was ample opportunity to take his life, but it was not attempted. On the following day Ferguson learned the name of his distinguished visitor.

FERGUSON, Samuel David, P. E. bishop, b. in Charleston, S. C., Aug., 1829. He emigrated with his parents to Liberia, in Africa, at his age of six years. He received his education in the mission schools under Bishop Payne, was appointed a teacher in 1862, and was ordained deacon by the bishop, 26 Dec., 1863, and priest, 19 March, 1868. During his diocese he served as assistant minister in St. Mark’s parish, Harper, and when made priest, became rector of the same parish. He was president of the standing committee for several years, and also business agent of the mission, and superintendent of the Cape Palms female orphan asylum and girls’ school. Having been elected missionary bishop for West Africa in 1865, he came to the United States, and was consecrated in Grace church, New York city, 24 June, 1865. Soon afterward he returned to Cape Palms, Liberia, and entered upon his duties unimpaired. He was ordained in the cloister of San Estebane Salamanca on 5 Feb., 1543, received the degree of doctor in theology, and in 1551 was sent to Mexico as a missionary among the Zapotec Indians, in whose language he preached and published several religious books. He was elected superior of the imperial convent of Mexico, 20 May, 1557, went to Florida as provincial vicar in 1560, and in 1567 was appointed provincial of the province of Santiago in Mexico, returning in 1570 to Spain as ecclesiastical attor-
ney-general. After some time he retired to the convent of Salamanca as director of novices, and was appointed bishop of Chiapas, taking possession of his diocese in 1855. He was sent to the annual Mexican provincial council in 1858, but on his voyage he broke a leg in Oajaca, and had to remain there for nearly a year to be cured. He wrote from there to the council "Tratado canónico reeditado desde Oajaca al concilio de Mexico," and "De la preferencia en los nombres para los curatos de los Indios," which are printed and preserved in the library of the college of San Gregorio in Mexico, with his "Vocabulario de la lengua Zapoteca," which is still considered as a text-book.

FERLAND, John Antony Baptist, clergyman, b. in Montreal, Canada, 25 Dec., 1805; d. in Quebec in 1863. In 1813 his family left Montreal and settled in Kingston. Here he resided three years, and learned to speak English. In 1816 he entered the seminary of Nicolet, where he remained fourteen years. He was ordained priest, 14 Sept., 1829, and named vicar of Quebec the same day. After holding various pastorate, he was appointed professor in the seminary of Nicolet in 1841, and in 1848 was elected superior. In the preceding year he displayed great courage during the typhus epidemic which had broken out among the Irish emigrants in Chicoutimi. In 1835 he was transferred from the seminary to the archiepiscopal residence, and was named a member of the archbishop's privy council. He became chaplain of the military hospitals of Quebec in 1855, and was appointed professor in the faculty of arts in the Laval university the same year. He died on the 18th of March, 1864. Between the years 1853 and 1862 he gave a course of successful public lectures on the period that began with the expulsion of the Acadians and ended with the death of Monckton. In the midst of his labors he found time to write several books, all relating to Canada, his object being, as he says himself, to make Canada known and loved by his fellow-countrymen. It is on his "Cours d'histoire du Canada" (vol. i., Quebec, 1851; vol. ii., by M. Lavendière, 1863) that his name is written in an honorably place; brought to light a multitude of facts that were previously unknown or misrepresented, rectified a large number of dates, and harmonized and explained the confused accounts of the early settlements. He was the author of "Observations sur une histoire du Canada par M. Alain Brassens"; "Voyage au Labrador"; "Journal d'un voyage à la côte de Gaspé"; and "La vie de Mgr. Plessis," all of which were published in Quebec.

FERNALD, Charles Henry, naturalist, b. on Mount Desert, Me., 16 March, 1838. He was educated principally at the Maine Wesleyan seminary, and during the civil war served in the U. S. navy as acting ensign. In 1865 he became principal of Litchfield academy, and in 1866 principal of Houlton academy. He then was called to the chair of natural history at the Maine state college, and held it from 1871 till 1886, when he became professor of zoology in the Massachusetts agricultural college. Prof. Fernald is a member of various scientific societies, and received the degree of Ph. D. in 1880 from the Maine state college. He has a large collection of dried plants, and has studied these mosls. His principal publications are "Catalogue of the Tortricidae of North America" (Philadelphia, 1883); "Butterflies of Maine" (Augusta, 1884); "Grasses of Maine" (1885); and "Sphingidae of New England" (1886).

FERNALD, Merritt Calvin, educator, b. in South Levant, Me., 26 May, 1828. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1861, and subsequently taught in Levant, Searsport, and Bethel, Me. Later he spent some time in the chemical laboratory at Harvard in connection with Professor Henry M. Howe in mineralogy, and also acted as assistant to Prof. Josiah P. Cooke. In 1868 he became professor of mathematics and physics in the Maine state college of agriculture and the mechanical arts, and in 1879 became president of that institution, now known as the Maine agricultural college. He is a member of the state board of agriculture in 1889, and has published in its reports papers on subjects connected with his special studies, besides meteorological and mathematical tables, and records of barometrical, geodesic, and astronomical works. President Fernald has been superintendent of schools, and received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Bowdoin in 1881.

FERNANDES, Calabar Donlingo, Brazilian soldier, b. in Olinda near the close of the 16th century; d. in Porto Calvo, 22 June, 1665. He was of African descent, and little is known of his early life. He was living in Pernambuco when the Dutch attacked the city in 1639, and, notwithstanding his humble condition, gathered some men, joined the volunteers, and gained a series of victories which forced the invaders back. In 1652 he distinguished himself at the battle of Santa Rica, and, after the war, with his troops, repulsed the Dutch at several places. He was rewarded for his devotion by the contempt of his countrymen, who were envious of his prowess. Wounded by this conduct, he left the province and joined the Dutch, whom he led to the capture and plunder of the town of Yguassu. He captured the fortress of Rio Formoso in Jan., 1663, won an important battle at Itambarca in June, and in December led the conquerors to the fortress of Reis Magos. In March, 1664, he routed the Portuguese army, which had defeated the Dutch in January of that year, and captured the port of San Augustin. The Portuguese army being threatened on all sides, its commander, Alburquerque, in order to spare the rest of the troops, began to retreat toward Laguna. In his retreat, he was attacked by a large body of Portuguese, and was captured near Porto Calvo. He found out that that town had been occupied by Fornandes, thus strengthening the Dutch garrison commanded by Picard. Sebastiao do Soto, a feigned friend of Picard, treacherously lured him and 200 of his men to a place where the Portuguese had prepared an ambush, and completely routing them. The garrison of Porto Calvo then had to capitulate, and Fornandes Calabar, who was major of the Dutch army, was taken prisoner and hanged by the Portuguese at Porto Calvo.

FERNANDES PINHEIRO, Jose Feliciano (fer-nan-dez pin-hee-yo), baron de Velloso, Viseconte de Sao Leopoldo, Brazilian statesman, b. in Santos, 9 May, 1774; d. in Porto Alegre, 6 June, 1847. He began his studies in his native country, and completed them at Coimbra, Portugal, where, in 1798, he was graduated as bachelor in canonical laws, but abandoned his ecclesiastical functions and entered the magistracy. He assisted Velloso in establishing the literary institution "Arco do Bege," wrote most of the scientific work "Flora Iluminense," and compiled the "Historia Nova de_Completa da America." In 1800 he returned to Brazil, and was sent to a remote and nearly inaccessible part of the coast to collect excise duties of Rio Grande do Sul. In 1802 he was given charge of the organization of a flotilla for coast defence. He was made colonel in 1810, and in 1812 accompanied the army to Montevideo. In 1810 he was chosen a member of a jury for the trial of numerous criminals in Rio Grande do Sul. In 1821 he was elected a member of the Portuguese
legislature for the province of São Paulo, but left Portugal when he heard of the independence of Brazil. On his return he was again elected for São Paulo to the constituent assembly of Brazil. He was appointed president of Rio Grande do Sul, 25 Nov., 1828, and founded the first typographical establishment there, the colony of São Leopoldo, and also composed the first Olimus. He was made counsellor of state, and on 21 Nov. accepted the portfolio of minister of the empire. He exerted his influence for the improvement of public instruction, reorganized the school of medicine, founded a literary academy in the capital, and established chairs of law in São Leopoldo and Olinda. On 20 Nov., 1897, soon after negotiating a treaty of peace with the Argentine republic and a commercial treaty with England, he resigned his office. In 1880 he retired temporarily from the senate, and went for his health to São Pedro, where he lived the rest of his days, 1887, he again took his seat in the senate, and was intrusted with important commissions. In 1888 he founded the Geographical and historical institute. Dom Pedro II. conferred many honors on Fernandes, and also served as an ensign in scientific societies, and was the author of several works, the most important of which are "Vida e feitos de Alexandre de Gusmão é de Bartholomeu Lourenço de Gusmão"; "Resposta as Breves Anotações que sobre a memória Gusmão, escreveu o conselheiro Manoel J. M. da Costa é 949.

FERNANDES-SARDINHA, Pedro, Brazilian R. C. bishop, b. in Lisbon, Portugal, in 1497; d. on the coast of Brazil in July, 1556. His parents, who were of noble family, destined him for the profession of arms, but he entered the church in early life, and was ordained priest in Brazil in 1549 the clergy of that country, without a head to govern them, were guilty of the grossest negligence and vices. In 1551 Fernandes-Sardinha was elected and consecrated first bishop of Brazil, and arrived in his diocese on 1 Jan., 1562. Combining in himself with prudence, he soon reformed the character of the secular clergy as well as of the Jesuits, who were beginning to work in the new region. During the government of Thomé de Sousa everything went favorably, and rapid progress was made in the conversion of the Indians; but when the government of a different and quarrelsome character, became governor, and soon serious differences arose between him and the bishop, and, as the quarrel became daily more bitter, the case was submitted to the crown, and both were ordered to appear at court. Fernandes-Sardinha sailed from Bahia, 2 July, 1556, but the vessel was attacked by violent storms, and on 16 July was wrecked on the reefs near the mouth of the São Francisco river. The crew and passengers were saved, and tried to travel along the coast to Brazil, but after some months they fell into the hands of cannibals, who slaughtered and ate the prisoners. Only three persons escaped, who afterward related that one of the first to be sacrificed was the bishop, who suffered his fate with resignation, and up to his last moment exhorbed and prayed for the Indians. In which this tragedy occurred has since been called the bishop's wood. Fernandes, during his episcopacy, established the college of the mission of São Paulo.

FERNANDEZ, Diego, Spanish-American historian, b. in Palencia, Spain, about 1590, d. in Seville, Spain, 1654. He made frequent voyages along the coast of Peru. In 1553, in which this tragedy occurred has since been called the bishop's wood. Fernandes, during his episcopacy, established the college of the mission of São Paulo. Marquis de Cañete, who was viceroy in 1556, gave him an office, and ordered him to write the history of the events in which he had taken part. He afterward returned to Spain, where Sandona, the president of the council of the Indies, requested him to write also an account of the troubles caused by Gonzalo Pizarro and his adherents. The work, composed by Pedro Fernández, was never published, and is known as "Historia de la Gomera de la Historia del Peru" (Seville, 1751). The author gives a detailed account of all that passed in Peru from the arrival of the first viceroy, Blasco Nuñez de Vela, in 1544. Since he took part in several of the events that he describes, and knew all the men of whom he writes, his history is usually regarded as the best account of the conquest of Peru. Garcilaso de la Vega, however, accuses him of partiality, and says that his record of events is colored by his animosity toward individuals. The sale of the work was forbidden by the council of the Indies, the inhabitants of Spanish America were particularly forbidden to read it.

FERNANDEZ, Juan, Spanish soldier, b. in Seville in 1490; d. in 1583. He accompanied Hernando Cortés when the latter conquered Mexico, and also served in the Indian wars. In 1549, he was made governor of the province of Peru, and went to Peru in 1545, and took part in the campaign of 1553 and 1554, in which Francisco Giron (q. v.) was defeated and his party destroyed. The
sage was rendered extremely long and laborious by the winds that prevailed constantly in these lati-
tudes, and the calculations upset them. He managed to threading out from land. His plan was successful, and he arrived in Chili without any difficulty, mak-
ing the journey in a much less time than when he followed the shore. In one of these voyages, prob-
ably about 1588, he discovered the island which bears his name. He continued his explorations, and the Spanish government granted him possession of it, while others say that he met with a refusal. He remained some time on it, however, and when he departed left several boats behind him, which multiplied to such an extent that the island was soon stocked with them. The islands of San Félix and Saint Ambrose were discovered by him in 1574.

He was so much encouraged by these suc-
cesses that, in the hope of making still more im-
portant discoveries, he sailed from the coast of Chili in 1578, bearing that part of land from land in the preceding voyages. He sailed over about forty degrees toward the west and southwest, and, after a month's journey, landed on a coast which to all appearance was that of a continent. The inhabitants, who were white, well-made, and de-
cent in dress, received him kindly. José de Acosta's ship was very small and badly equipped. Fer-
nandez did not push his researches farther, but, after a short stay, embarked for Chili. He made his companions promise to keep the discovery a secret, and arranged with them to return with a larger expedition, but he was prevented in some way from putting his design in execution, and, after his death, the whole affair was forgotten. According to another version, he partially dis-
closed his discovery to certain persons who aban-
doned the idea of pursuing it after his death. These facts are published by Luis Arias, a Spaniard, entitled "Memoir to re-
commend to the King the Conversion of the Natives of Newly Discovered Islands" (1609; English trans-
lation, Edinburgh, 1773). It has been conjectured by H. Malinvaud, a Portuguese, that Fernandez was that of New Zealand, and they ac-
count for the discrepancy between the real distance of New Zealand from South America and the forty degrees over which Fernandez sailed by supposing that Arias, from his ignorance of nautical matters, made a mistake in his calculations. Another dis-
cov ery by Fernandez was that of Easter island, forty degrees west from the Chilian coast, which was generally thought to have been sighted first by Hoggeneen, a Dutch navigator, in 1722, but Duperron, a French savant, has restored the credit of its discovery to Fernandez.

FERNÁNDEZ, Prospero, Costa Rican presi-
dent, b. in San José de Costa Rica, 18 July, 1834; d. there, 11 March, 1885. He studied at the Uni-
versity of Guatemala, and in 1852 entered the mili-
tary service under the new conscription law. In 1854 he became lieutenant, and in 1856 marched with the auxiliary forces of Costa Rica to Nicaragua to repel the invasion of William Walker and his filibusters. He took part during 1856-7 in the battles of Santa Rosa, San Jacinto, and Rivas, and finally during Walker's second inva-
sion, in the capture of the filibusters in the river San Juan. In 1870 he took an active part in the revolution headed by Col. Tomás Guardia, which broke out on 27 April against the government of President Jesús Jiménez. Dr. Bruno Carranza was appointed provisional president, but resigned on 8 Aug., and Guardia as commander-in-chief succeeded him, but, in view of the hostility of the national assembly, retired to Alajuela, and was proclaimed dictator by the military forces under Fernandez, 7 Oct. Under Guardia's despotic gov-
ernment, Fernandez again led them to Spain, held aloof from politics, but was for some time governor of the province of Alajuela, in 1881 was appointed commander-in-chief of the military forces of the republic, and in 1885 elected by popular vote to the presidency for the constitutional term of four years. At the end of his term, 6 July, 1884, Lizano assumed the power for some weeks, and on 10 Aug., Fernandez was installed. His government contributed to the material progress of the country. A revolt that was put down in October, 1884, in favor of the expelled Jesuits, was promptly quelled. Before the expiration of his term Fernandez died, and Vice-President Bernardo Soto succeeded him.
FERNÁNDEZ DE CÓRDOVA

FERNÁNDEZ DE CÓRDOVA, Diego, marqués of Guadalcazar and count of Posadas, viceroy of Mexico and Peru, b. in the last quarter of the 16th century (place unknown); d. in Guadalcazar about 1650. He was a descendant of Gonzalo de Cordova, and was educated for a military career. In his youth he fought valiantly in the wars of Flanders, and in 1612 was appointed viceroy of Mexico. During his administration in 1613, the engineer Adrian Boot began the works for the drainage of the valley of Mexico, in 1614 the city of Lerma was founded, and in 1616 the Tepehuan Indians revolted, killing their missionaries, but Ferdinand IV soon conquered them. During 1614 there were rumors of the approach of a Dutch fleet in the Pacific, and Fernandez fortified the port of Acapulco. He also equipped three warships there, which, after the fears of war had been dispelled, he sent in March, 1615, on an exploring expedition to the coast of California. In 1620 the aqueduct of the city of Mexico was finished, consisting of 900 arches and costing 250,000 dols. In 1621, shortly before the death of Philip III, Ferdinand was appointed viceroy of Peru, but the sickness and death of his wife detained him for some time, and he did not reach Lima till 25 July, 1622. In 1623, when the war between Spain and Holland was renewed and there was danger of an invasion by a Dutch fleet, the viceroy ordered all important points to be fortified with the greatest activity, and gave a military organization to all the inhabitants of the coast. Fernandez remained personally for four months in Callao, and put everything in good state of defence. Early in 1624 the Dutch fleet, consisting of eleven vessels with 294 guns and 1,600 troops, under command of Admiral Jacob Clerk, appeared before Callao, and anchored at the island of San Lorenzo. The Dutch admiral sent a fire-ship against the boom and chain at the entrance of the harbor, but an unfavorable wind took it to the beach at some distance from the town, where it exploded without doing great damage. Repeated attacks and bombardments of the port were successfully repulsed by the forts and two men-of-war, the "Leon" and "San Bartolomé," anchored in the bay. Admiral Clerk sent several expeditions against other points of the coast without notable results, and died on board his fleet. His successor, after five months of fruitless hostilities, abandoned the coast and returned to Europe. During the rest of the year Fernandez applied himself to the improvement of his government, founded the monastery of Santa Catalina in Lima, and ordered barracks to be built at Callao for the lodging of negro-slaves arriving from Africa, who had previously been kept by their importers in open camps till their sale. After the death of his nephew, Luis de Cordova y Arce, governor of Chili, and when, in 1626, the order arrived from Madrid to take up again the warfare against the Araucanians, Fernandez sent re-enforcements and ammunition to Chili from Callao. In 1629 Fernandez also succeeded in quelling the civil warfare between the rival factions of the Biscayans and Vicuñas in Potosí, which had lasted for three years, and on 19 Oct. of the same year the new cathedral at Lima, which had been finished by the viceroy, was consecrated. Fernandez also had considerable during his administration the construction of the cathedrals of Cuzco, Arequipa, and Guamanga. In 1626 he established the university of San Pedro Nolasco, and in the same year regulated the mail service. He had the bridge over the Apurimac river established at the most convenient point, constructed another at Chancay, and also ordered a yearly visit by one of the supreme judges through the court district to remedy the abuses committed by the judges, priests, and Spaniards generally against the Indians. Fernandez collected all official letters, informations, orders, and communications during his administration in Mexico and Peru from 1613 till 1628 in three volumes, and sent them to the council of the Indies, besides the official information given to his successors. On 14 Jan., 1629, the pope, in favor of the independence of the Indies, delivered to him the government and returned to Spain, where he resided in a palace which he had built in the town of Guadalcazar, near Cordova.

FERNÁNDEZ DE PIEDRAHITA, Lucas, South American historian, b. in Bogota in 1624; d. in Panama in 1658. He studied in his native city in the Jesuit college of San Bartolomé, and finished his education in the University of Santo Tomas, where he was graduated as doctor of theology in 1647. During his academical years he published several dramas, which have not been preserved. In 1654 he was elected dean of the cathedral of Popayan, and in 1655 went to Spain on a commission from the president, staying in Madrid for six years and employing his leisure time in writing his work "Historia del Nuevo Reino de Granada," for which he, as a descendant on the maternal side of the Peruvian Incas, had a special vocation. His work is considered, together with Garcilaso de la Vega's, as the most reliable history of the conquest and of the 17th century, especially as regards New Granada and Ecuador. It was not completed, as after the publication of the first part (Antwerp, 1688) the author died, and it is not known what became of his manuscript. In Spain he was offered the bishopric of San Martín, or of Santa Marta, proposed by the pope, and in 1659 sailed for Cartagena, where he was consecrated. He began to visit, evangelize, and partly civilize the savages in his diocese, and began to rebuild in stone his cathedral which had been constructed of wood and straw. He distributed his whole revenue in charges of the sacred order, especially of the poor and the sick. In 1656 he was promoted to the bishopric of Panama, but before he could leave Santa Marta this city was taken and sacked by the buccaneers Duncan and Cos. The churches were pillaged, the bishop taken prisoner, and the pirates, believing his poor appearance an hourglass, subjected him to torture, to find out the hiding place of his money and jewels. As he was unable to pay his ransom he was carried as a pris-
FERNÁNDEZ LIZARDI, José Joaquín, Mexican author, b. in the city of Mexico in 1771; d. there in June, 1827. He was graduated in 1797 at the University of Mexico as bachelor, and in 1798 as licentiate. In 1813 he was deputy magistrate of Tacso, Guerrero, and as such delivered to the revolutionary chief Morelos all the arms and ammunition in that place on 1 Jan. In the same year he moved to the city of Mexico, and began to publish a paper called "El Mexicano" (The Mexican Thinker), under which name Fernández is now generally known. In this paper he advocated free schools and compulsory education, and one of his articles, in which he censured the decree of the viceroy Venegas depriving the revolutionary priests of the right to judge in clerical courts, caused his imprisonment for seven months. As soon as he regained his liberty in 1818 he published several articles on the plague, at that time ravaging Mexico, and in the following three years published many reviews, the best of which is called "Alcance De Fray Toribio" ("The Locker for Trifles"), and "La Quisquita y Ratos Entrenudos" (1819). After the Spanish constitution was re-established in Mexico, Fernández published several pamphlets, one of which, a dialogue between Camorro and Dominquín, caused his imprisonment for the second time. In the next year he published a paper called "El Conductor Eléctrico," and a series of articles, "Conversaciones del Pefco y el Sacristán." His defence of the freemasons (1822) caused his excommunication, but, undaunted by the prosecution of the clergy and reactionary party, he published a second defence, his "Cartas del Venceslao al Papista," and "Defensa del Pensoal dirigida al Provisor," and "Ataque al Castillo de Ullas," and a political-moral paper called "El hermano del Pefco" (1823). He had to suffer many prosecutions, and often to struggle with poverty, but the lower classes adored him and shared their bread with him. He also published two novels, "Nicolle Tristes y Día Alegre" (1824), and "Vida y Hechos del Famoso Caballero Don Catrín de la Fachena" (Mexico, 1832).

FERNÁNDEZ MADRID, José, South American poet, b. in Cartagena, Colombia, 9 Feb., 1789; d. in Bogotá, 16 June, 1829. In 1810 the University of Bogotá conferred on him the degrees of doctor of laws and doctor of medicine. He was active among those who took part in the war for independence, was elected deputy to the convention of Cartagena in 1811, and then representative to the congress of New Granada. He distinguished himself in the assembly, and became its president. When the government of the united provinces of New Granada was established in 1814, Madrid became representative for Cartagena, and filled the office until 1816. He succeeded Camilo Torres in the presidency of the republic, 14 March, 1816, under critical circumstances. The country was overrun with Spanish troops, and he was obliged to retreat before them to Popayán. He refused to surrender to the Spanish colonel, Latorre, and continued fighting valiantly the last fight, but though a prisoner and transported to Havana in 1816. He lived there several years, supporting himself by practising medicine, but in 1825 he returned to Colombia. He became the confidential agent of the Colombian government in Paris, and at the time of his death in June, 1830, was minister to England. He published a collection of poems under the title "Las Rosas" (Havana, 1823); two tragedies, "Atala" (1822), and "Guatimozin" (Paris, 1837); and articles on "Cultivation," "Commerce," "The Cultivation and Manufacture of Tobacco in Cuba," and other subjects. Many of his works have been translated into French; a metrical translation of Delille's "Les trois règnes de la nature," and numerous other works.

FERNÁNDEZ-PEÑA Y ANGULO, Juan A. Ignacio, Venezuelan archbishop, b. in Merida in March, 1781; d. in Caracas, 18 Jan., 1849. He studied in the university of his native city, and was graduated as doctor in divinity in 1805 in Bogotá. He was then appointed to several parishes in the provinces of Barinas and Mérida, but, without neglecting his parochial duties, took an active part in the movement for the independence of South America, and in 1811 was sent by the province of Barinas as deputy to the first congress of Venezuela. During the whole struggle for independence he gave his services to his country as a member of the different legislatures of the united republics of Colombia, and, after the creation of Venezuela as an independent republic in 1830, was a deputy to the constituent congress for one legislative period. He served as professor of theology and ecclesiastical law, and afterward as rector of the University of Caracas, dean, and vicar-general of the cathedral of that city. His merits were acknowledged by congress by his nomination on 24 Jan., 1840, as archbishop to the vacant see of Caracas, and he was
consecrated, 2 Jan., 1843, in the cathedral of Pamplona, Colombia. He made many improvements during the eight years of his episcopacy.

FERNOW, Edward, 1st Viscount, of Nowarslaw, province of Posen, Prussia, 28 Nov., 1887. He was the son of Edward Fernow, a royal councillor, and Bertha de Jachman, sister of the vice-admiral of that name. He was educated at the royal gymnasium of Our Lady at Magdeburg, Saxony, and at a similar institution in Posen, in 1848. He then emigrated to the United States, served during the civil war as lieutenant of the 3d U. S. colored troops, and subsequently as topographical engineer. At present he is one of the state librarians, keeper of the historical records at Albany, N. Y., and the author of a book on the subject. He has written many magazine articles on historical subjects.

FERRE, Leopold, 1st Marquis of Suchitledo, of the House of Ferre, 23 Apr., 1789. He was the brother of the marquis of Casariego y Mondragon, and son of the marquis of Alcaraz. He was a noted poet and historian of Spain.

FERREIRA, Alexandre Rodrigues (fer-ray'-eh-rah), Brazilian traveller, b. in Bahia, Brazil, 27 April, 1798; d. in Lisbon, Portugal, 29 April, 1815. He studied at the University of Brazil, and then travelled in Europe. He wrote several works on natural history in 1770. In 1778 he was appointed by the Portuguese government to make researches into the geography and natural history of the region known under the general name of Amazonia. He went to Lisbon, where his instructions awaited him. He then devoted himself to his duties, and for many years, on account of various missions in which the government employed him. The Academy of sciences of Lisbon admitted him to membership on 22 March, 1780. Having completed his preparations, Ferreira embarked at Lisbon, and landed at Santa Maria de Belen on 17 Oct., 1783. He began his labors by the exploration of the island of Marajo or Joannes, and returned to the main-land in 1784 to follow up the great tributaries of the Amazon. He subsequently penetrated into territories that had been completely unknown, and traversed the Sierra de Cuanuru, the Matto-Grosso, the district of Cuyaba, and many other regions to which names had not been given on the imperfect maps of the time. He also made the Indian race a study from a physiological and ethnographical point of view. Discussing the history of Lisbon and Madrid concerning the boundary-line of their respective possessions in South America, and Ferreira received orders to decide the question. He spent nine years—from 1783 till 1792—in his investigations, and, after re-establishing the original boundary, continued his labors, suffering the greatest hardships. He returned to Belen in July,
1792, and in March, 1793, to Lisbon, where he was employed in the ministry of marine. He was named in 1796 administrator of the royal cabinet of natural history at Lisbon, and of the botanical gardens attached to it, which he established. But he felt the confinement of this new mode of life, and in 1799, after which he only lived in Brazil.

The Portuguese government had spent large sums of money in designs and engravings for the works of Ferreira on the Amazon. His death put a stop to their publication, but during more than half a century ethnographical designs taken from his Memoirs of the Moos Mass from Tidal Observations (1771); “Converging Series expressing the Ratio between the Diameter and the Circumference of a Circle” (1781); “Tidal Researches” (1784); “Meteorological Researches,” Parts I. (1879), II. (1878), and III. (1881); “Temperatures of the Atmosphere and Barometer” (1884); and also Recent Advances in Meteorology, being Part II. of the “Report of the Chief Signal Officer” (Washington, 1885).

FERRELO, or FERRE, Bartolome, Spanish navigator, b. in Biscay, Spain (according to Lorenzo y Morales, in Coimbra), in 1499; d. in Mexico in 1550 (according to Herrera, in 1548). He was the pilot of João Rodrigues Cabrillo, a Portuguese captain in the service of Spain, who was sent with two ships in 1542 by Mendoza, the viceroy of Mexico, to make discoveries to the west Coast of California. This expedition started on the 27th of June from the port of La Navidad, and sailed along the coast as far up to Punta del Año-Nuevo, 37° 10' north of Monterey. The vessels were tossed about, and often separated from each other by the bad weather, and Cabrillo died, on 3 Jan., 1543, at the island of Santa Barbara; the channel of Santa Barbara, but Ferrelo, who succeeded him in command, continued his discoveries northward up to lat. 43°, where he saw the coast of Cape Blanco, called by Vancouver, Cape Orford. Excessive cold, want of provisions, sickness, and the loss of all his vessels, obliged him to return without reaching the parallel mentioned in his instructions. At 41° 30' he perceived a point of land to which, in honor of the viceroy, he gave the name of Cape Mendocino. From this point he sailed back to La Navidad, situated at 19° 45', where they arrived, 14 April, 1548, and established the fact that the coast was one continuous line between these two points. In this voyage the Spaniards often saw the natives of the country, who were almost naked, painted their faces, lived by fishing, and inhabited large houses. A full account of the expedition is found in the “History of the Indies,” by John van Laste. Humboldt, in his work on Mexico, corrects several erroneous statements of the Dutch historian, which were drawn from the works of old Spanish writers, basing his corrections on certain documents that he had occasion to examine in Mexico.

FERRE, Rafael (fer-ray’), Spanish missionary, b. in Valencia in 1570; d. in San José, Peru, in 1611. He entered the order of the Jesuits, against the wishes of his father, who wished his son to follow a military career. He went to Santo Domingo in 1583 and became a missionary among the Conchies, a warlike mountain tribe, who had done much damage by their frequent incursions. In 1601, with no other arms than his cross and his
breviary, he penetrated into their territory. On 29 June, 1608, the mission of "San Pablo y San Pedro" of the Cofanes was regularly organized. In 1604 three other villages were brought under the influence of civilization, and the Cofanes ceased to be the terror of the Spanish government. Colonia, which was located near the port of Guayaquil, was captured by the Cofanes in 1609.

The success of Queto ordered Ferrer in 1605 to civilize the unconverted tribes along the river Napo, and to make a chart of the basin of that stream. He advanced more than 3,000 miles in this enterprise, and met with a friendly reception. He also made a menue of the places he had traversed, and brought back a tolerably complete herbarium of the plants that he had found, and presented it to the viceroy of Queto. This voyage of exploration lasted thirty-one months. After resting at his mission among the Cofanes he returned to Queto from the north and traversed a hitherto unexplored forest, of which he made a plan. He discovered a large lake and the river Pilcomayo, which, on account of its navigability, was of much service to the colonization of that country. He was the first of the missions of the Cofanes, and was, besides, appointed governor and chief magistrate of the Cofanes. When Father Ferrer returned to his missions in 1610 he devoted himself to the civilizing of the few tribes of the Cofanes that up to this time had not come within his influence, and met by his death at the hand of a chief whom he had obliged to renounce polygamy. The savage surprise Father Ferrer as he was walking in the neighborhood of San Jose, and cast him into a narrow rock which was used to bridge a torrent. The murderer was massacred by the other Cofanes as soon as they learned of his deed. The account of the explorations of Father Ferrer never saw the light, and the original manuscript was lost. An extract from it was published in the collection of "Letras Ecuatorianas" by Father Díaz, published in the last century and reprinted in 1840. Besides this, Father Bernard de Bologne published in the "Bibliotheca Societatis Jesu" the same extract under the title "Relación del père Ferrer de ses voyages dans l'Amazone et des missions qu'il a fondées en la nation Cofane" (1769), followed by a notice of Ferrer's life, Father Ferrer published "Arte de la Lengua Cofana" (Quito, 1642), and translated into the language of the Cofanes the catechism, and selections from the gospels for every Sunday in the year. The original manuscript of this translation was discovered in a Spanish convent, and published in Paris. Ferrer, Ventura P., Spanish author, b. in Havana, Cuba, 18 March, 1772; d. there in 1857. He studied in his native city and then went to Spain, where in 1784 he obtained a place among the librarians of the king. In 1800 the Madrid government sent him to Mexico on a special commission, and, after fulfilling it, he returned to Spain. In 1805 he was appointed to fill a high office in Cartagena, Colombia, where he founded a society for the propagation of science and literature, and established a printing press and a reading room. In 1821 he went to Havana, where he was assigned an office in the finance department of the government, and introduced many important reforms. He published "Viaje á la Isla de Cuba," being vol. xx. of "El Viajero Universal" (Madrid, 1790); "Historia de los Diezgueros de Rionegro" (Caracas, 1797); "Balanza General del Comercio," the first work of this class ever printed in Cuba (Havana, 1826); "Arte de Vivir en el Mundo" (1890); and several translations from Latin, French, and Italian.

FERRER-MALDONADO, Lorenzo, Spanish navigator, lived in the 16th century. According to Leon Pinelo, he submitted to the council of the Indies a new method of ascertaining longitude, for which a premium of 2,000 ducats was offered, but his invention seems to have failed, as the premium was never paid. He sailed from Acapulco with an expedition to discover a northeast passage to the Atlantic, and on his return wrote "Relacion del Descubrimiento del Estrecho de Anian en 1568," the manuscript of which found its way into the library of the bishop of Segovia and state councillor of Portugal, Gerónimo Mascareños. A copy was presented to the French geographer, Buache, who read a memoir concerning it in the Academy of sciences in Paris, 10 Nov., 1799. There is a copy of both papers in the twenty-third volume of manuscripts of the library of the metropolitan church of Mexico. This "Relacion" gave rise to the subsequent explorations of Fucu and Bartolomé Fuentes, but was full of fantastic descriptions, and Ferrer's whole book has been branded as a tissue of inaccuracies and falsehoods. Ferrer's other work is of a better character, and was printed and published under the title of "Imagen del Mundo sobre la Esfera, Cosmografia, Geografia y Arte de Navegar" (Atica, 1626).

FERRERO, Edward, soldier, b. in Granada, Spain, 18 Jan., 1871. His parents were Italian, and he was brought to the United States when an infant. His father's house in New York was frequented by Italian political refugees, and he enjoyed the friendship of Garibaldi, Argenti, Alibius, and Avazzana. Before the civil war the son conducted a dancing-school, and for his bravery was awarded a diploma at the U.S. military academy. At the beginning of the war he was lieutenant-colonel of the 11th New York militia regiment. In 1861 he raised the 51st New York regiment, called the "Shepard rifles" and led it to fame in Buena Vista's expedition to Roanoke Island, where his regiment took the first fortified redoubt captured in the war. He also commanded a brigade at Newbern, and under Gen. Reno, and in 1862 served in Pope's Virginia campaign. He was in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, and for his bravery and conspicuous engagement was appointed brigadier-general, 19 Sept., 1862. He served at Fredericksburg and at Vicksburg commanded the 2d brigade of Gen. Sturgis's division, 9th army corps, and a division at the siege of Knoxville. He afterward marched the 9th corps over the mountains, without roads, and by compass only, to Cincinnati. Ferrero was in command at the defense of Fort Sanders against the desperate assault of Longstreet, and at the battle of Bean's Station, under General Shackleford, by his timely occupation of Kelley's Ford, frustrated Longstreet's attempt to send a detachment across the Holston, and so paralyze the National forces by striking them in the rear. In Grant's final campaign, including the siege of Petersburg, he commanded the colored division of the 9th corps. He was brevetted major-general, 2 Dec., 1864, and mustered out in the same capacity, 28 June, 1861, Ferreyros joined the patriots and soon became active in politics. In 1822 he was elected deputy to the first constituent congress of Peru, appointed secretary by his colleagues,
and was conspicuous in opposing the reactionary movement of that year, tending to re-establish the Spanish authority in Lima. In 1825 he represented Peru as envoy extraordinary in Colombia, and in December, 1826, he was appointed to the same position in Bolivia. In 1828-3-9 he strenuously opposed the Peru-Bolivian confederation, and on its disruption on 20 Jan., 1839, he was elected deputy of the new constituent congress of Huancayo, and nominated its president. He again represented Peru to Bolivia, 1840, to the general American congress in 1847, to Chili and New Granada in 1848, to Ecuador in 1858, and deputy to congress in 1860. In the intervals he occupied several times the ministry of the interior, the treasury and foreign relations, was controller of state, director-general of customs, and for ten years director of public instruction, in which capacity he remodelled the whole system, and introduced valuable reforms in the faculty of philosophy, arts, and law. He also contributed to journals in Lima, and as president of several scientific and literary commissions contributed powerfully to the intellectual development of his country. He was an accomplished linguist and book collector, and left one of the most complete libraries in South America.

FERRY, James, Canadian senator, b. in Franklin, 22 Oct., 1811. He was educated in his native country, came to Canada in 1821, and engaged in mercantile pursuits in Montreal. He became a member of the corporation of that city in 1841, mayor in 1847, and lieutenant-colonel of militia the same year. He was appointed a member of the board of the Royal institution for the advancement of learning in 1845, was subsequently its president, and was elected chancellor of McGill university, Montreal, in September, 1884. He is also a member of the council of Victoria college, Toronto, and has been a director of the Canada board of the Bank of British North America since it was first established, is chairman of the Canada board of the Grand Trunk railway company, and is connected with many other organizations. He is a life member of the legislative council of Canada from 1873, when he was elected to the senate. He was appointed a member for Victoria in the legislative council of Quebec in 1867. Mr. Ferry is a Conservative in politics.

FERRIS, Benjamin, author, d. in Wilmington, Del., 20 Feb., 1879. He was a watchmaker, lived for many years in Philadelphia, and was clerk of the Philadelphia meeting of Friends. He published "History of the Early Settlements on the Delaware, from its Discovery to the Colonization under William Penn" (Wilmington, 1846). FERRIS, Isaac, clergyman, b. in New York city, 9 Oct., 1798; d. in Roselle, N. J., 16 June, 1873. He entered Columbia when but twelve years of age, joined the military company raised among the students in the war of 1812, and did duty in the forts around New York harbor. His college course was delayed one year by this, and he was graduated in 1816 with the highest honors of his class. He taught in the Albany academy one year, and then studied theology under Dr. James M. Mason, and in Rutgers seminary, was licensed to preach in 1829. He became the 5th Commissioner of the Reformed Dutch church in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1821. He was afterward settled in Albany in 1824-36, and at the Market street church, New York, in 1836-53. He went to Holland as commissioner on behalf of American missionaries in the Dutch East Indies in 1842. He was long connected with the Sunday-school union, was president of the city organization from 1887 till 1873, was the originator of the Rutgers female institute, and for a long period its principal and the president of its board of trustees for eighteen years, and was subsequently connected with the Ferry institute. In 1832 he accepted the chancellorship of the University of New York, at that time under serious embarrassment from heavy debts. He collected about $7400 outside of the rentals and other receipts of the university, and thus relieved it from its financial embarrassment, and materially raised the standard of scholarship. He filled the chair of moral science and Christianity evidence during his whole connection with the university, and was also acting president of constitutional and international law in 1855-69. He retired from the chancellorship in 1870, but was immediately chosen chancellor emeritus. He removed a year later to Roselle, N. J., where he resided until his death. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Union College in 1854, and that of L.L. D. by Columbia in 1856. He published numerous occasional sermons, essays, and addresses, including "Appeal to the Ministers in behalf of Sunday-Schools" (Philadelphia, 1884), and "Report on Separate Action in Foreign Missions" (1867). His son, John Mason, clergyman, b. in Albany, N. Y., 17 Jan., 1833, was graduated at the University of the city of New York in 1848, studied theology at the New Brunswick seminary, was licensed to preach in the Dutch Reformed church in 1849, and served in various parishes from 1849 till 1853, when he was elected secretary of the Board of foreign missions. He became editor of the "Christian Intelligence" in 1853, and treasurer of the Foreign mission board in 1886. Mr. Ferris is the author of a "History of Foreign Missions," published in the "Manual of the Reformed Dutch Church" in 1858 and 1879.

FERRY, Orris Sanford, senator, b. in Bethel, Fairfield co., Conn., 15 Aug., 1823; d. in Norwalk, Conn., 21 Nov., 1875. He was graduated at Yale in 1844, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1846, and began practice in Norwalk. In 1847 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the first division of Connecticut militia, and from 1849 till 1856 was judge of probate for the district of Norwalk. He was elected to the state senate in 1855, serving two years, and in 1857-9 was district attorney for the county of Fairfield. He was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for congress in 1856, but was elected two years later, serving in 1859-61, and being again defeated in 1860. When the civil war began, he zealously supported the National government, and in July, 1861, became colonel of the 5th Connecticut regiment, joining Gen. Banks's corps in Maryland. He was promoted to brigadier-general, 17 March, 1862, and was assigned a brigade in Shields's division, from which he was transferred to Peck's division of the 4th army corps under Gen. Keyes. He served till the close of the war, resigned his commission 5 June, 1865, and on 26 May, 1866, was elected U. S. senator from Connecticut, taking
his seat in March, 1867. During the latter part of the reconstruction period he opposed President Johnson, and voted guilty at his impeachment trial. In 1872 Mr. Ferry was re-elected by a coalition of Independent Republicans and Democrats, but he adhered to Gen. Grant's administration and opposed the Republican party at the presidential election of that year. He voted against the civil rights bill on the ground that it would prejudice the cause of public education. While in the lower house of congress Gen. Ferry served as a member of the committee on revolutionary claims, and the committee on�eligion. He was one of the three of the rebellious states. While in the senate he was a member of the committee on private land claims, public buildings, and patents, and after his re-election in 1873 was chairman of the latter committee.

FERRY, William Montague, clergyman, b. in Granby, Que., 8 Sept., 1806; d. in Grand Haven, Mich., 30 Dec., 1867. He was graduated at Union college in 1817, studied theology, and went as a missionary of the Presbyterian church to Michigan in 1821. He established a school for both whites and Indians near Mackinac, and labored successfully for twelve years. His health failing, he was obliged to seek a different employment, and in 1834 purchased with others a tract of land in the Grand River valley, where he founded a settlement and went extensively into the manufacture of lumber. He was elected to the legislature in 1842, and served as a member of the committee that accompanied the body of President Lincoln to Springfield, Ill., served in congress from 4 Dec., 1864, till 3 March, 1871, and was re-elected but did not take his seat, having been chosen to the U. S. Senate in 1870, but the early death of Howard Jay just took his seat, 4 March, 1871. As chairman of the committee on rules he reported a re-classification and revision of the rules of the senate, which were unanimously adopted without amendment. He was a member of the special committee of the senate that framed the resumption act of 14 Jan., 1875, was chosen president pro tempore, 9 and 19 March, and again 20 Dec., 1875, and by the death of Vice-President Wilson became acting vice-president, serving as such until 4 March, 1877. While acting vice-president he was called upon, in the absence of President Grant, to deliver the address and preside at the centennial celebration in Philadelphia, 4 July, 1876, and he also presided at the impeachment trial of Sec. Belknap, and over the sixteen joint meetings of congress during the recess. He was elected senator, 17 Jan., 1877, and was re-elected president pro tempore of the senate, 5 March, 1877, 26 Feb., 1878, 17 April, 1878, and 3 March, 1879. He traveled extensively in Europe, the Holy Land, and Egypt, during the years 1883-02.

Axel, Swedish soldier, b. in Stockholm in 1755; d. there, 20 June, 1810. He was the son of Count Axel, field-marshal of the army of Sweden, educated at the military academy of Turin, Italy, and soon afterward entered the Swedish army. After brief service he was appointed colonel of the royal regiment of Swedes, the body-guard of Louis XVI., king of France. Count Fersen came to the United States as a member of the staff of Rochambeau, fought under Lafayette at Yorktown, and retired with the French at the beginning of 1783, became a member of the Order of the Society of the Cincinnati. At the time of the treason of Benedict Arnold he wrote interesting letters to his father in Europe, which have been published, describing accurately men and manners in the days of the Revolution. On his return to France, Count Fersen was a devoted adherent of the royal family, and in their flight from Paris was the disguised coachman of the fugitives. On their capture, Fersen escaped, and returned to Sweden, where he was made chancellor of Upsala university, became a court favorite, although he was unpopular with the people, and was promoted grand marshal of the kingdom. The sudden death of the crown-prince gave rise to the suspicion that Fersen had poisoned him, which is now acknowledged to be unfounded. At the funeral Fersen was a member of a mob with sticks and stones and killed, while the troops looked on with apparent indifference.

FESSENDEN, Samuel, lawyer, b. in Fryeburg, Me., 16 July, 1784; d. near Portland, Me., 13 March, 1809. His father, the Rev. William Fessenden, graduated at Harvard in 1766, was the first minister of Fryeburg, and frequently a member of the Massachusetts legislature. He also served as judge of probate. Samuel received his early education at the Fryeburg academy, and was graduated at Dartmouth in 1806. He studied law with Judge Dana, of Fryeburg, was admitted to the bar in 1806, and began practice at New Gloucester, where he rose to distinction in his profession. In 1815-10 he was in the general court of Massachusetts, of which state Maine was then a district, and in 1818-19 represented his district in the Massachusetts senate. For fourteen years he was a member of the 13th division of Massachusetts militia, to which office he was elected on leaving the senate, and to which he gave much attention. He removed to Portland in 1822, and about 1828 declined the presidency of Dartmouth. He was an ardent Federalist, and one of the leaders of the anti-slavery party in Maine. In 1847 he was nominated for governor and for congress by the Liberty party, receiving large votes. For forty years he stood at the head of the bar in Maine. He was an active philanthropist. He published two orations and a treatise on the institution, duties, and importance of juries. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Bowdoin in 1846. His son, William Pitt, senator, b. in Boscawen, N. H., 10 Oct., 1800; d. in Portland, Me., 4 Sept., 1809, was graduated at Bowdoin in 1823, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. He practised law first in Bridgeton, a year in Bangor, and afterward in Portland, Me. He was a member of the legislature of that state in 1822, and its leading debater. He refused nominations to congress in 1831 and 1832, and one of the bills was supported by him in the Senate, becoming chairman of the committee to revise the statutes of the state. He was elected to congress as a Whig in 1840, serving one term, during which time he moved the repeal of the rule that excluded anti-slavery petitions, and spoke upon the loan and anti-slavery bills. He gave his attention wholly to his law business till he was again in the legislature in 1845-6. He acquired a national reputation as a lawyer and an anti-slavery Whig, and in 1849 prosecuted before
the supreme court an appeal from an adverse
decision of Judge Story, and gained a reversal by an
argument which Daniel Webster pronounced the
best he had heard in twenty years. He was again
in the legislature in 1853 and 1854, when his strong
anti-slavery principles caused his election to the
U. S. Senate by the vote of the Whigs
and anti-slavery
Democrats. Taking
his seat in Febru-
ary of 1854, he made
a week afterward,
an electric speech
against the Kansas-
Nebraska bill, which
placed him in the
front rank of the
Senate. He took
a leading part in
the formation of the Rep-

cuban party, and from 1854 till 1860

took one of the ablest
opponents of the
pro-slavery measures
of the Democratic administrations. His speech
on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, in 1856, received
the highest praise, and in 1857, his speech on the
Lecompton constitution of Kansas, and his criti-
cisms of the opinion of the supreme court in the
Dred Scott case, were considered the ablest
discussion of those topics. He was re-elected to the
Senate in 1859 without the formality of a nomi-
nation. In 1860 he was a member of the Peace
Congress. By the secession of the southern sena-
tors the Republicans acquired control of the sen-
ate, and placed Mr. Fessenden at the head of the
finance committee. During the Civil War he was
the most conspicuous senator in sustaining the
national credit. He opposed the legislation for
the suspension of the legal tender as unnecessary and unjust. As chairman of the
finance committee, Mr. Fessenden prepared and
carried through the Senate all measures relating to
revenue, taxation, and appropriations, and, as
declared by Mr. Sumner, was “in the financial
field all that our best generals were in arms.”

When Sec. Chase resigned in 1864, Mr. Fessenden
was called by the unanimous appeal of the nation
to the head of the Treasury. It was the darkest
hour of our national finances. Sec. Chase had just
withdrawn a loan from the market for want of ac-
ceptable bids; the capacity of the country to lend
seemed exhausted. The currency had been enor-
mously inflated, and gold was at 200. Mr. Fessen-
den refused the office, but at last accepted in obe-
dience to the universal public pressure. When his
acceptance became known, gold fell to 225, with
no bidders. He declared that no more currency should
be issued, and, making an appeal to the people, he
prepared and put upon the market the seven-thirty
loan, which proved a triumphant success. This
loan was in the form of bonds bearing interest at
the rate of 7½ per cent., which were issued in de-
nominations as low as $50, so that people of moder-
ate means could take them. He also framed and
recommended the measures, adopted by Congress,
which permitted the subsequent consolidation and
funding of the government loans into the four and
four-and-a-half per cent. bonds. The financial
situation becoming favorable, Mr. Fessenden, in
accordance with his expressed intention, resigned
the secretaryship in 1865 to return to the Senate, to
which he had now for the third time been elected.
He was again made chairman of the finance com-
mittee, and was also appointed chairman of the
joint committee on reconstruction, and wrote its
celebrated report, pronounced one of the ablest
state papers ever submitted to Congress. It vindic-
tated the power of Congress over the rebellious
states, showed the violation to the Constitution
under the constitution and the law of nations, and
recommended the constitutional safeguards
made necessary by the rebellion. Mr. Fessenden was now
the acknowledged leader in the Senate of the Rep-

cubans, when he imperiled his party standing by
opposing the passage of the 3rd Cong. Res. in the
Conservation Bill in 1868. He gave his reasons for voting “not
guilty” upon the articles, and was subjected to a
storm of derision from his own party such as
colonists have rarely met. His last service was
in 1868, and his last speech was upon the bill to
strengthen the public credit. He advocated the
payment of the principal of the public debt in
gold, and opposed the notion that it might lawfully
be paid in depreciated greenbacks. His public
character was described as of the highest type of
patriotism, courage, integrity, and disinterested-
ness, while his personal character was of the

Mr. P. Fessenden.

Another son, Samuel Clement, lawyer,
b. in New Gloucester, Me., 7 March, 1815; d. in
1881, was graduated at Bowdoin in 1834, and at
Bangor theological seminary in 1837, and was pas-
tor of the 2nd Congregational Church in Thomaston
(now Rockland) from 1844 to 1856. In that year
he established the “Maine Evangelist,” and in
1858 studied law, was admitted to the bar, and be-
gan practice. He was elected judge of the munici-
pal court of Rockland, and was a representative
from Maine in the 37th Congress, from July, 1861, till March, 1863;

Another son, Thomas Amory Dearling, b. in
New Gloucester, Me., 28 Sept., 1829, was
graduated at Bowdoin in 1850. He studied law,
and was admitted to the bar, and began practice in
Mechanics' Falls, Me., after which he removed to Lew-
iston. He was a member of the convention that
nominated Fremont for president in 1856, in 1860
was appointed aide-de-camp to Gov. Morrill, of
Maine, and in 1860 was elected to the legislature.
In 1861 he was prosecuting attorney for Andros-
cooggin county, and was elected a representative
from Maine to the 37th congress, to fill a vacancy,
serveing from December, 1862, till March, 1863.
He was an able lawyer and eloquent speaker. — William
Pitt's son, James Deering, b. in Westbrook, Me.,
28 Sept., 1833; d. in Portland, Me., 18 Nov., 1882;
was graduated at Bowdoin in 1852, studied law,
and practised in Portland. Ill. in 1862, entered
early in the civil war, and entered the service as
captain of the 2d U. S. sharpshooters, 2 Nov., 1861.
He served on Gen. David Hunter's staff in the De-
partment of South Carolina in 1862;—and was present
at the attack on Fort McAllister in 1862, at the
operations on the James and York in 1864, and on
Charleston. He was appointed to the duty of organiz-
ing and commanding the first regiment of
colored troops in 1862, but the government was not
then ready to use colored troops. He was promoted
to colonel in 1863, and in September, 1863, reported

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to Gen. Hooker, and was engaged in the campaign of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and in the Atlanta campaign in 1864. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, 8 Aug., 1864, ordered to Gen. Sheridan in October, and was with him at Cedar Creek. On 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted major-general of volunteers, and was on duty in Washington. He was appointed brevet major-general in bankruptcy for the first district of Maine in 1868, and represented Portland in the legislature in 1872-4.

—Another son of William Pitt Fréancis, soldier, b. in Portland, Me., 18 March, 1838, was graduated at Bowdoin in 1858, and studied law at Harvard and in New York. He was appointed major and captain in the 10th U.S. infantry on 14 May, 1861, and was severely wounded at Shiloh. From October, 1862, till July, 1863, he was colonel of the 25th Maine volunteers, and commanded a brigade in front of Washington and near Centreville, Va. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, 10 May, 1864, and major-general, 9 Nov., 1865. In 1864 he was with Gen. Banks in the Red river expedition, and was present at Sabine Cross-Roads, Pleasant Hill, and Monett’s Bluff, where, leading his brigade in an assault of the enemy, he was mortally wounded, 17 Nov., 1864. The day after, he was on duty in Washington, and in 1865 was in command of the 1st division, Department of West Virginia, and was afterward assigned to Hancock’s 1st veteran corps. He was a member of the Wirtz military commission in Washington in 1863, and assistant commander of the bureau of refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands in 1866. He retired with the rank of brigadier-general in the regular army, 1 Nov., 1866. He served as mayor of Portland in 1876, but declined a renomination. —Another son of William Pitt Fréancis was, b. in Rockland, Me., 6 Jan., 1838; d. in Centreville, Va., 1 Sept., 1862, was graduated at Bowdoin in 1861. He began to study law, but soon entered the military service as 2d lieutenant in the 2d Maine battery, 30 Nov., 1861. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant, 3 June, 1862, aide to Gen. Schuyler Colfax in July, 1862, and was mortally wounded in the second battle of Bull Run, 31 Aug. —Samuel Clement’s son, Joshua Abbe, b. in Rockland, Me., was appointed 2d lieutenant in the 1st U.S. cavalry, 24 March, 1862; 2d lieutenant 5th artillery, 6 Sept., 1862; 1st lieutenant, 20 Nov., 1863; captain, 1st light artillery, 1862; and was mortally wounded at Chickamauga. —Another son, Samuel, b. in Rockland, Me., was appointed 2d lieutenant in the 5th Maine battery, 18 Jan., 1865. He is a lawyer and politician in Stamford, Conn.

FESSSENDEN, Thomas, clergyman, b. in Cambridge, Mass., in 1799; d. in 1818. He was the son of Rev. William Fessenden, of Cambridge, and uncle to the first Samuel. After graduation at Harvard in 1798, he became pastor in Waterville, N. H., which charge he held from 1797 till 1813. He was author of "The Sacred Life of Lord Nelson" (1804), and "The Boston Self-styled Gentlemen-Reviewers reviewed" (1806). —His son, Thomas Green, author, b. at Waterville, N. H., 22 April, 1771; d. in Boston, Mass., 11 Nov., 1837. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1796, and during his college term wrote a history of New England, as the result of a hydraulic machine, which proved a failure and involved him in pecuniary difficulties. While in London he became interested in the construction of a patent mill on the Thames, in which enterprise he was completely ruined. At this time he formed the acquaintance of Benjamin Douglas Perkins, patentee of the metallic tractors, which he advertised in a poem in Hudsomastic verse, entitled "Terrible Tractoration," in which he satirized the medical faculty, who opposed the use of these instruments, and published another poem, "Sawdust," in which he says: "It is a work of strange, grotesque ideas, aptly expressed." The poem was enlarged and republished in New York in 1806 as "The Minute Philosopher." He returned to the United States in 1804 and settled in Boston, but afterward edited the "Weekly Instructor," in New York for two years, and in 1812 began to practise law in Bel lows Falls, Vt. He removed to Brattleborough, Vt., in 1815, and was editor of the "Reporter" there, but from 1816 till 1822 conducted the "Intelligencer" at Bellows Falls. In the latter year he established, in the United States "In 1829, and continued," with which he remained connected till his death. He edited also, "The Horticultural Register" and "The Silk Manual," and published "Original Poems"; "Democracy Unveiled" (1806); "Pills, Poetical and Philosophical," inscribed for the purpose of purging the Public of Piddling Philosophers, Penny Poetasters, of Patrician Politicians and Petty Partisans. By Peter Pepperbox, Poet and Physician." (Philadelphia, 1809); "American Clerk’s Companion" (1810); "The Ladies’ Monitor" (1822); and "Laws for New Inventions" (1829). His last satire was a little poem, entitled "Wooden Book-sellers." See an article on Mr. Fessenden, by Nathaniel Hawthorne, included in the volume entitled "Fanshawe, and other Pieces," Boston, 1876.

FEUCHTWANGER, F. Rithe, chemist, b. in Firth, Bavaria, 11 Jan., 1805; d. in New York city, 25 June, 1876. He was the son of a mineralogist, and inherited a taste for natural science, to which he devoted special attention at the University of Jena. After receiving his doctor’s degree there in 1827, he came to the U.S. in 1828 and settled in New York, where he opened the first German pharmacy, and also practised medicine, being particularly active during the cholera epidemic of 1832. Subsequently he devoted his entire attention to chemistry and mineralogy, and became engaged in the manufacture of saltpetre in 1832; and in 1838 he introduced in 1829 the alloy called German silver, and was the first to call the attention of the U.S. government to the availability and desirability of nickel for small coins. In 1887 he issued, by permission of the U. S. government, a large quantity of one-cent pieces in nickel, and in 1894 he had struck off a number of three-cent pieces in the same metal, but they were not put into circulation. After the great fire of 1846 he called the attention of the authorities of New York to the fact that saltpetre would render safer the fire alarms; this statement created much discussion; the expression "Will saltpetre explode?" became a byword, and a play was acted at one of the theatres in which a character representing Dr. Fechtwanger was presented. He made two large collections of mineral specimens, one of which was kept in London at the World’s fair in 1851, and the other, which he bequeathed to his daughters, was for a time on exhibition at the Museum of natural history in Central park, New York. Dr. Fechtwanger was a member of scientific societies in this country and of the Royal Society of London, and of the "Proceedings" of the American association for the advancement of science. He published a
FEUILLET, Louis Eocene, French explorer, b. in Maine, near Foresight, Providence, in 1816; d. at Philadelphia, 7th of April, 1853. He studied at the college of the convent of Minimes, in Avignon, and at the early age of ten astonished his teachers by observations on astronomical subjects. On 20 March, 1840, Feuillet received holy orders and entered the convent of St. Louis in order to devote himself exclusively to his studies. Soon his discoveries in mathematics and astronomy gave him a wide reputation, and after a voyage to the Levant with the mathematician Cassini, was sent by Louis XIV. on a scientific expedition to the Gulf of Mexico, he sailed from Marseilles, 5 Feb., 1703, and arrived at Martinique on 11 April, 1704. After recovering from an illness which had interrupted his observations, he sailed on board of a buccaneer’s ship in September, 1804, and in this queer company visited Puerto Caballo, Santa Marta, Bogota, and Santo Domingo. On his return he was made a member of the Academy of Sciences, and mathematician in ordinary to the king. He sailed on a second expedition on 14 Dec., 1707, and arrived at Buenos Ayres on 14 Aug. Louis XIV, placed at Feuillet’s disposal a man-of-war, to facilitate his work, and from Buenos Ayres he sailed toward Cape Horn. On 24 Dec. he observed the snowy mountains of Staten Land, and then advanced south several degrees, entering the Antarctic ocean. He determined the positions of several islands, took soundings, and drew a chart of them. On January, 1708, he sailed as far as El Callao, Peru, and made a complete chart of the Chilian coast. He penetrated the interior of Peru as far as the mountains, and then went to Lima. On 3 Jan., 1711, Feuillet reembarked and followed a new route to the southward, going by the 50th parallel. He then visited Havana and Puerto Rico, and arrived in France on 27 Aug., 1711, where he was received with great distinction. In 1724, Feuillet was again sent on an expedition to determine the exact position of the island of Perro, where the French geographers had located the prime meridian. His works are “Journal des observations physiques, mathématiques et botaniques, faites sur les côtes orientales de l’Amérique méridionale et dans les Indes occidentales de 1707 à 1712” (2 vols., Paris, 1714); “Suite du journal des observations physiques” (1725). Both works are illustrated with numerous maps and plates. The journal of Feuillet and its continuation have at the end a separate work entitled “Histoire des plantes médicinales qui sont le plus en usage aux royaumes du Pérou et de Chine, avec description des lieux par ordre du roi ou du 1707 au 1712.” The figures, which are plants, most of which were new, are drawn with delicacy and truth. Among others are the fuchsia and the datura grandiflora, which were afterward introduced into Europe. The work of Feuillet, with its hundred botanical plates, was afterward published in 1742.

FEW, William, senator, b. in Baltimore County, Md., 8 June, 1748; d. in Fishkill, N. Y., 16 July, 1828. He was descended from William Few, who came to this country with William Penn. In 1758 the family settled in Orange county, N. C., where he received an excellent education. After studying law he was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Augusta, Ga. In 1776 he was chosen a member of the assembly, and was appointed one of the council. He served in the Revolutionary war, and in 1780, in order to study law, he held himself in several actions. In 1778 he became surveyor-general and presiding judge of the Richmond county court. He was a delegate from Georgia to the Continental congress from 1780 till 1782, and from 1788 till 1789. In 1787 he advocated the convention that framed the Federal constitution in 1787. In 1788 he was elected one of the first two senators from Georgia, and served in that capacity from 4 March, 1789, till 2 March, 1793. Subsequently he was judge of the circuit court in Georgia from 1794 till 1797, and a member of the convention that framed the constitution of the state of Georgia. In July, 1790, he removed to New York, and was elected to the state legislature from 1802 till 1805. Later he became United States commissioner of loans.

FICKLIN, Archelaus, mathematician, b. in Winchester, Ky., 9 Sept., 1833. He was graduated at the Masonic college in Lexington, Mo., in 1858, and was principal of the Trenton, Mo., high school from 1854 till 1859. Subsequently he was elected professor of mathematics in the Bloomington, Ill., public school, a position he held until 1890, and a similar one in the Christian female college in Columbia during 1864-5. He then was appointed professor of mathematics and astronomy, and director of the observatory at the University of the state of Missouri, in Columbia, which places he still holds. In 1874 he received the degree of Ph. D., and ten years later that of LL. D. from the University of Wisconsin. He is a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science, and a member of the American astronomical society. Prof. Ficklin has published “The Complete Algebra and Key” (New York, 1874); “Algebraic Problems and Key” (1874); “First Lessons in Arithmetic” (1881); “Elementary Arithmetic” (1881); “Table-Book and Primary Arithmetic” (1881); “Practical Arithmetic” (1881); “Algebraic Problems” (1881); “National Arithmetic, with a Key” (1881); and “Elements of Algebra” (1881).

FIELD, Archelaus G., physician, b. in Ontario county, N. Y., 15 Nov., 1829. He studied medicine, and was graduated at Starling medical college in 1854, and at the college of physicians and surgeons, New York, in 1864. He became examining surgeon for pensions in 1866, and held that office for many years. He settled first in Hillsborough, Ohio, and then in Des Moines, Iowa, where he devotes himself to the practice of medicine. In 1878 he was a member of the international medical congress, and he has been president of the Iowa state medical society. His contributions to medical literature have been large, and he has published reports and addresses delivered before the Iowa and American medical societies.

FIELD, William, boyhood name, Worsley, Vt., 12 June, 1816; d. in Albion, N. Y., in August, 1876. He early settled in Albion, where he became a stone-cutter and carver. Later he obtained contracts for building railroads, thereby acquiring wealth, and was associated with George M. Pullman in the construction of his sleeping-cars. In 1854-5 he was elected to the New York state senate, and in 1867 was a member of the Constitutional convention. He was a prominent member of the Republican state committee,
and was well known as a party manager, devoting the larger share of his time to the promotion of the interests of public men and the political organization of which he was a member.

FIELD, Benjamin Hazard, philanthropist, b. in Yorktown, Westchester co., N. Y., 2 May, 1814. He was educated at home and at North Salem academy, N. Y., and at the age of 13 came to New York in 1832, and entered the office of his uncle, whom he succeeded in business in 1838. He retired in 1873. Mr. Heron has been connected with many charities in and about New York. He was one of the incorporators of the Home for Incurables, "Letters of the Reform of the Judiciary System," and afterward addressed a committee of the New York legislature on the subject. In 1841 he prepared three bills, which were introduced, but, the judiciary committee, to whom they were referred, failed to take any action on them. In 1846 he wrote on The Reorganization of the Judiciary, which were widely distributed in pamphlet-form. His influence was felt in the Constitutional convention of 1846, and their report called for a general code and the "Reform of the Practice." Before the legislature met in January, 1847, he published "What shall be done with the Practice of the Court? Shall it be wholly Reformed? Questions addressed to Lawyers." In September, 1847, he was appointed commissioner on practice and pleadings, and as such took an active part in the revision of the code of procedure. The commission reported the first installment to the legislature in February, and it was enacted in April, 1848. The remainder was reported in four sections at different times until January, 1850, when the completed "Codification of Civil and Criminal Procedure" were submitted to the legislature. Both these codes have been enacted into law. The radical design of the new system of civil procedure was to obliterate the distinction between the forms of action and between legal and equitable suits, so that all the rights of the parties in relation to the subject of litigation can be determined in one action, instead of dividing them between different suits. This system has been adopted in twenty-four of the states and territories, and is the basis of the legal reform established by the new judicature act in England, and of the practice in several of the English colonies, including India. Eighteen of the states and territories have adopted his code of criminal procedure. For some years following the enactment of these laws he continued to publish numerous pamphlets, including the "Law Reform Tracts," also frequent articles in the journals, and drafted bills that were introduced into the legislature for the purpose of effecting the completion of codification. In 1857 Mr. Field was appointed by the state of New York head of the commission to divide a criminal, civil, and a civil code. These, with the two codes of procedure previously made, were designed to supersede the unwritten or common law. They were completed in 1865, and covered the entire province of American law, and presented to the people in complete form, by which they were governed. The state of New York has, as yet, adopted only the penal code, although other states have drawn largely from
the civil code in their legislation, and in California and Dakota they have adopted them in full. In 1866 he brought before the British association for the promotion of social science, at its meeting in Manchester, England, a proposal for a general internal reform of the law of nations similar to that which he had before undertaken in regard to the civil and criminal law. He procured the appointment of a committee, consisting of eminent jurists of different countries, charged with preparing and reporting to the association an internal revision, and he was first submitted to their careful revision and amendment, and when made as complete as possible, to be presented to the attention of the different governments, in the hope of receiving at some time their approval and adoption as the recognized law of nations. The distinguished jurists composing this committee resided in different countries, and hence it was difficult for them to act in concert. In consequence, Mr. Field took the whole matter upon himself, and in 1873, after the lapse of seven years, presented to the Social science congress his "Code of Internal Internationals," which attracted the attention of all jurists, and has been translated into French, Italian, and Chinese. It resulted in the formation of an association for the reform and codification of the laws of nations, also having for his object the substitution of arbitration for war in the settlement of disputes between countries. The membership includes jurists, economists, legislators, and politicians, and of this organization Mr. Field was elected first president. An eminent chancellor of England has said that "Mr. Dudley Field, of New York, has done more for the reform of laws than any other man living." Mr. Field has taken much interest in politics. Originally a Democrat, he voted with that party, although he persistently opposed its pro-slavery policy, until the nomination of John C. Frémont, in 1856, whom he supported in the presidential canvass of that year. During the civil war he was a staunch adherent of the administration, and was active with voice, pen, and purse in aid of his country. For eight weeks in 1866 he filled the unexpired term in congress of Smith Ely, who had been made mayor of New York city. He never acted with the Democratic party, and was one of the advocates on that side in the dispute over the presidential election. He has delivered numerous addresses, and has contributed very largely to current literature on political topics. His "Sketches over the Sea" appeared in the "Democratic Review" at the time of his first trip abroad in 1836, and he published "Speeches, Arguments, and Miscellaneous Papers" (2 vols., New York, 1860).—Another son, Stephen Johnson, jurist, b. in Haddam, Conn., 4 Nov., 1816, was not three years old when his father removed to Stockbridge, and ten years later accompanied his sister, Emilia, who had married a missionary, to Smyrna, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of oriental languages. On his return he entered Williams college and graduated in 1837, standing first in his class. Subsequently he came to New York, and began the study of law in the office of his brother, David Dudley. After his admission to the bar he became a partner in the firm. This connection was severed in 1848, and he spent some time in European travel. In November, 1849, he sailed from New York for San Francisco, where he practised his profession. A few weeks later he was among those who founded Marysville, becoming its first alcalde, and continuing as such until the organization of the judiciary under the constitution of the state. He was elected a member of the first legislature held after the admission of California into the Union, served on its judiciary committee, and secured the passage of laws concerning the judiciary, and regulating civil and criminal procedure in all the courts of the state. He was also the author of the law that gives authority to the regulations and customs of miners in the settlement of civil and criminal cases, which varies among them, thus solving a perplexing problem. At the close of the session he returned to Marysville, and during the ensuing six years devoted himself to his profession, gaining an extensive practice. In 1857 he was elected one of the supreme court of California for six years, beginning with January, 1858, but, on the occurrence of a vacancy, he was appointed to fill it in October, 1857. On the resignation of Chief Justice David S. Terry, in September, 1859, Judge Field succeeded him, and continued in office till his appointment to the supreme bench of the United States by President Lincoln in 1863. Among the prominent decisions in which he has been concerned, was the famous test oath case, in which he gave the casting vote, and wrote the opinion of the court annulling the validity of the "iron-clad" oath. His dissenting opinions in the legal-tender cases, in the confiscation cases, and in the New Orleans slaughterhouse case, have also attracted attention. Judge Field was a member of the electoral commission in 1877, and voted with, the Democratic minority of the commission. In 1880 his name was placed in nomination for the presidency at the Cincinnati convention, and he received sixty-five votes on the first ballot. He was appointed by the governor of California, in 1884, one of a commission to examine the code of laws of that state, and to prepare amendments to the same for legislative action. He received the degree of LL. D. from Williams in 1864, and in 1890 was appointed professor of law in the University of California.—Another son, Cyrus West, merchant, b. in Stockbridge, Mass., 30 Nov., 1819, received his education in his native village, and at the age of fifteen came to New York, where his brother David Dudley secured a situation for him in the employ of Alexander T. Stewart. When he attained his majority he began the manufacture and sale of paper on his own account, and in the course of a dozen years was at the head of a prosperous business. In 1833 he partially retired, and spent six months travelling in South America. The project of carrying a telegraph line across the Atlantic was suggested to him during a conversation with his brother Matthew, in which aid was solicited for the construction of a telegraph route across Newfoundland. The matter was at once presented to Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts, and Chandler White, who agreed to contribute $20,000 each, and the enterprise was at once organized, under the title of the New York, Newfoundland and Labrador Telegraph. Its counsel for the company was his brother, David Dudley, and a committee was immediately sent to Newfound-
land to secure from the local legislature the exclusive right for fifty years to establish a telegraph from the continent of America to Newfoundland, and then to England. Mr. Field thenceforth devoted his time largely to the accomplishment of this purpose. He visited England, solicited financial aid, and finally subscribed, in his own name, for a one-fourth interest in the company. Several unsuccessful efforts were made to lay the cable, but finally communication was established in 1858. For a few weeks messages were sent from one continent to the other, and then the cable ceased to act. The civil war occupied the attention of the country for several years, and it was impossible to proceed further until its termination. Meanwhile, public interest was kept alive by the efforts of Mr. Field. He made repeated visits to England, and delivered addresses on the subject on both sides of the Atlantic. Finally, in 1865, active measures were renewed, and the steamship “Great Eastern” (see illustration) began the delivery of the cable. At mid-ocean, after 1,200 miles had been laid, the cable parted, and the vessel returned to England. In 1868 another expedition started, and on 27 July telegraphic communication was established between the two continents, and has not since been interrupted. Congress voted unanimously to present Mr. Field with a gold medal and the thanks of the nation, while the prime minister of England declared that only the fact that he was a citizen of another country prevented his receiving high honors from the British government. John Bright pronounced him the “Columbus of modern times,” who, by his cable, had moored the new world alongside of the old.” The Paris exhibition of 1867 gave him the grand medal, the highest prize it had to bestow. In 1869 he attended the opening of the Suez canal as the representative of the New York chamber of commerce. He became interested in 1876 in the development of the system of elevated railways in New York city, and has devoted much of his thought and capital to their successful establishment. In 1880 he left New York for a trip around the world, and since his return has obtained concessions from the Sandwich islands for the laying of a cable between San Francisco and those islands, with a view toward ultimate extension across the Pacific ocean.—Another son, Henry Martyn, clergyman, b. in Stockbridge, Mass., 3 April, 1822, was graduated at Williams in 1846, studied theology in Philadelphia, and New Haven, Conn., until 1842, and then became pastor of a Presbyterian church in St. Louis, Mo., where he remained for five years. In 1847–8 he travelled in Europe, and was in Paris during the revolution in February of the latter year, and also in Italy during the summer scenes a few weeks later. His observations and experiences in Rome were published in a pamphlet entitled “The Good and the Bad in the Roman Catholic Church.” On his return to the United States he became well acquainted with the families of Wolfe Tone, Thomas Addis Emmet, and other Irish patriots living in New York, and was led to study the history of Ireland during the latter part of the 18th century. In consequence he published “The United Irishmen, the History of the Rebellion of 1798” (New York, 1851). He was pastor of the church in West Springfield, Mass., in 1851–4, and then returned to New York to become one of the editors of the “Evangelist,” of which he subsequently became the proprietor. He visited Europe again in 1856 and 1867, and in 1877 made a tour around the world. Besides sermons and reviews, he has published “Summer Pictures from Copenhagen to Venice” (New York, 1859); “History of the Atlantic Telegraph” (1866); “From the Lakes of Killarney to the Golden Horn” (1876); “From Egypt to Japan” (1878); “On the Desert” (1888); and “Among the Holy Hills” (1888).

**FIELD, Henry Martyn**, physician, b. in Brighton, Mass., 3 Oct., 1837. He was a great-grandson of the Rev. Noah Worcester, and was graduated at Harvard in 1859. Subsequently he studied medicine, receiving the degrees of M.D. of Harvard and Surgeons and Surgeons in New York in 1862. After serving for more than a year in the U.S. army as acting assistant surgeon, he settled in New York, where he practised for four years. In 1867 he removed to Newton, Mass., and there acquired a large general practice, making a specialty of female diseases. He was elected professor of therapeutics in Dartmouth medical college in 1872. Dr. Field was one of the corporators of the Boston gynecological society, and is an active member of several medical societies. His contributions to medical journals include principally papers on his specialty, published in transactions of various societies.

**FIELD, James Gaven**, lawyer, b. in Walnut, Culpeper co., Va., 24 Feb., 1856. His ancestors were identical with those of the Fields of New York. He attended for a time a classical school, and became a teacher. In 1848 he went to California, and in 1850 was elected one of the secretaries of the convention that framed the first constitution of that state. In the same year he returned to Virginia, and began the study of law, and in 1852 was admitted to the bar. He served as the attorney for the commonwealth in his native county from 1860 till 1865. During the civil war he was actively engaged in the Confederate service, and lost a leg at the battle of Slaughter’s Mountain. Since the war he has been attorney-general of the state. Gen. Field is a Baptist, being a zealous and liberal promoter of all the enterprises in which that denomination is engaged.

**FIELD, Joseph M.**, actor, b. in London, England, in 1810; d. in Mobile, Ala., 30 Jan., 1856. His parents were Irish exiles, who brought him to the United States at an early age. He was educated in the common schools of New York city, and thereafter gave his attention to the study of law. At the age of twenty-six he married, and in 1843 made his first appearance as an actor in one of the minor New York theatres. The drama soon became his principal profession, and he travelled and performed in most of the large cities of the Union, without attaining distinction. In 1852 Field became manager of a theatre in St. Louis, Mo., where he dramatized and produced many local plays, and continued in this capacity a daily newspaper, in which he was one of the editors and chief proprietor. In St. Louis he wrote many humorous sketches for his brother’s New
Orleans "Picayune." These articles were signed "Straws," and became widely quoted. At the time of his death Field was proprietor of the theatre in Mobile, Ala. He published "The Drama of Poker-ville," in 1841, and "The Mark," in 1842. He was editor of the "C, journalist, b. in London, England, in 1812; d. at sea in 1844, was brought to the United States as an infant, and, after a course of education in the common schools of New York city, entered a printing-office, where he made his way into journalism. Field's first attempt in Mobile was the "New Orleans Watch," and other southern cities. He was for several years one of the editors of the New Orleans "Picayune," and contributed numerous articles in prose and verse to southern periodicals, over the signature of "Phaeno."—Joseph's daughter, Kate, lecturer, b. in St. Louis, Mo., about 1840, was educated in Massachusetts at various seminaries, and later gave special attention to musical studies. She made several prolonged visits to Europe, and during her stay there became correspondent of the New York "Tribune," Philadelphia "Press," and Chicago "Tribune." She also furnished sketches for periodicals. In 1874 Miss Field appeared as an actress at Booth's theatre, New York, where she met with some success; and afterward she renewed her dramatic efforts as a variety performer of a much higher order, and passed her time in making valuable publications such as "Planchette's Diary" (New York, 1868); "Adelaide Ristori" (1868); "Mad on Purpose," a comedy (1868); "Pen Photographs from Charles Dickens's "Readings" (Boston, 1868); "Haphazard" (1870); "Ten Days in London" (1875); and "A History of Bell's Telephone" (London, 1879).

FIELD, Martin, lawyer, b. in Leverett, Franklin co., Mass., in 1773; d. in Fayetteville, Va., in 1853. He graduated at Williams in 1798, studied law at Chester, Va., and began practice at Newland, Va., in 1800. He was a popular and successful jury lawyer, and for ten years filled the office of state attorney for Wyandot county. He was frequently chosen to the general assembly, and also sat in the Constitutional convention of Vermont. After practicing continuously for thirty years, he retired, and, at the age of sixty-five, suffering from "make merchandise of the gospel." He voted against the entire township, in 1834, on the proposition to expel the free negroes, and was compelled to face a mob in consequence. He was one of the original abolitionists of the west, and emancipated several valuable slaves that he had inherited. He held a debate, in 1832, with Elder Thomas P. Connolly on the "State of the Dead," and the arguments were published in book-form. He also published a humorous poem, entitled "Arts of Imposi- tion and Deception Peculiar to American Society" (1840). Dr. Field is the author of "Asiatic Cholera," has contributed many essays to medical journals, and has prepared in manuscript lectures on "Capital Punishment," "The Mosaic Record of Creation," "The Age of the Human Race," and "The Causes of deafness."

FIELD, Richard Stockton, b. in White Hill, Burlington co., N. J., 31 Dec., 1803; d. in Princeton, N. J., 25 May, 1870. He was a grandson of Richard Stockton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was graduated at Princeton in 1821, studied law in the office of his uncle, Richard Stockton, and was admitted to the bar in 1825. He was for several years a member of the New Jersey legislature, and in 1838 was appointed attorney-general of the state, which office he resigned in 1841. He was a prominent member of the convention which framed the present constitution of the state of New Jersey, and in 1851 was chosen to deliver the first annual address before an association composed of its survivors. From 1847 till 1855 he was professor in the New Jersey law-school. Ever taking a strong interest in educational matters, and opposing the common schools of the state, he was in the latter year made president of the board of trustees of the state normal-school, then just organized, and thenceforward until his death he wrote all its annual reports to the legislature. In November, 1862, he was appointed to the U.S. senate for the un-
FIELD, Samuel, philanthropist, b. in Delaware county, Pa., 12 Aug., 1803. He is a Philadelphia merchant, a ruling elder of the Walnut street Presbyterian church, and remarkably for his earnestness in forwarding every form of Christian activity. He is exceedingly liberal, and scarcely ever fails to respond to any proper appeal to his sympathies. For many years he has belonged to the Presbyterian board of education, and has taken a leading part in the establishment of the hospital under the management of that denomination. The organization of the Presbyterian home for widows and single women and the Presbyterian orphanage are also largely due to his earnest and judicious efforts. Mr. Field has several times represented his party in Congress.

FIELD, Thomas W., educator, b. at Onondaga Hill, N. Y., in 1829; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 25 Nov., 1881. He removed to Williamsburg, N. Y., in 1846, and engaged in teaching, surveying, and the cultivation of fruit and flowers. In 1873 he was appointed superintendent of public schools in Brooklyn, N. Y., which office he held at the time of his death. He was an ardent student and collector in American history and ethnology. He published a small volume of poems; "Pear Culture" (1858); "A History of the Battle of Long Island" (Men of Sing Sing, Historical Society," vol. ii., 1869); "Historic and Antiquarian Scenes in Brooklyn and Vicinity" (1866); "An Essay toward an Indian Bibliography" (1873); and left a large manuscript volume of "Aphorisms," unoriginal.

FIELDING, William Stevens, Canadian journalist, b. in Halifax, 24 Nov., 1848. He was educated in his native city, and has been connected for many years with the Halifax "Morning Chronicle." At the convention of the Liberal party held in Halifax after the reorganization of the Thomas government in 1882, he declined the portfolios of premier and provincial secretary. In December of the same year he became a member of the administration of W. T. Pipes, and on the latter's retirement in July, 1894, reorganized the administration, becoming premier and provincial secretary. He was first returned to the Nova Scotia house of assembly in 1882, and was re-elected in 1884.

FIELDS, James Thomas, publisher, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., 31 Dec., 1817; d. in Boston, 24 April, 1891. In the age of four years he lost his father. The lad was educated in a high school in his native place, and in 1834 went to Boston to become clerk in a book-store. In his eighteenth year he read the anniversary poem before the Boston mercantile library association. Soon after he reached the age of twenty-eight, he became a partner in the publishing firm of Ticknor, Reed & Fields, and continued a member of it till 1870, when he retired. From 1862 until 1870 Mr. Fields was editor of the "Atlantic Monthly." Meanwhile he had lectured before the sorority of Harvard and Dartmouth, and in 1867 received from the latter the degree of L.L.D. After the close of his publishing career Fields lectured successfully, chiefly on literary subjects, throughout the large cities of the northern states. He had seen much of literary society, had been in intimate with many eminent men, and possessed a special faculty of entertaining and instructing his audiences. He made four visits to Europe—in 1847, 1851, 1859, and 1869. His published volumes include "Poems" (Boston, 1849; 2d ed., Cambridge, 1854); "A Few Verses for a few Friends" (Boston, 1859); "Yesterdays with Authors" (1871); "Hawthorne" (1876); and "In and out of Doors with Charles Dickens" (1876). In conjunction with Edwin P. Whipple he edited the "Family Library of English Poetry" (1877).—His wife, Annie Adams, has published "Under the Olive," poems (Boston, 1860), and a "Memoir of James T. Fields" (1881).

FIGUEIRA, Luiz, Portuguese missionary, b. in Almodovar, Portugal, 1585; d. in Brazil in July, 1643. He belonged to the Jesuit order, and was sent on the Brazilian mission. He was the companion of the Jesuit Pinto, who, while preaching the gospel among the Tuyapes, a tribe near Pernambuco, was killed by these cannibals. Figueira fortunately escaped, and returned to Pernambuco. He was appointed superior of the college of that city, and afterward made head of all the Jesuit missions on the Amazon. He then went to Portugal with the object of finding missionaries to share his labors, and was returning with several companions when, just as his ship was entering the mouth of the Amazon, a storm arose, and he was wrecked on an island inhabited by the Aruans. These barbarians massacred Figueira with thirteen of his companions, and devoured their bodies. Figueira wrote "Arte da Grammatica da Lingua Brasiliaca" (Lisbon, 1857). The library of the Jesuit college in Rome contains French translations of these other works of Figueira, the originals of which are lost: "Voyages de découvertes à travers les pays des Tuyapes" and "Établissements fondés par le père Figueira chez les sauvages au Maranhão."
FIGUEROA, Francisco, Mexican historian, b. in Toluca about 1750; d. in the city of Mexico about 1800. He entered in his youth the order of St. Francis, and was at different times lecturer and rector of studies of the College of Tlaltetelco, superior of the convent in Mexico, and provincial of New Spain. At a royal decree dated Feb. 16, 1799, he was ordered the viceroy to collect and send to Spain all the documents that might be useful for compiling the history of Mexico, the task was intrusted to Figueroa, and in less than three years he collected thirty-two folio manuscript volumes in duplicate. One of the manuscripts, the "Codex Chichimeca," which exists to-day, although mutilated, in the Spanish Academy of history. The other copy remained in the office of the secretary of the viceroyalty, and was afterward transferred to the national general archives, where they still existed in 1853, but at present their resting-place is unknown. They include diaries of missionaries in the northern provinces (3 vols.); a "History of the Conquest of New Galicia," by Mota Padilla (3 vols.; afterward published by the Mexican geographical society); the Indian songs of Nezahualcoyotl and Itxilochichitl; "Crónica Mexicana por Hernando Alvarado Tezozomoc," and "Historia Chichimeca por Ixtlilxochitl" (all three published partly in a translation in Kingsborough's "Antiquities of Mexico"); "Crónica de Michoacán por Fr. Pablo Bezauro," partly published in Spanish, French, and Italian (3 vols.); "History of the Missions in Old California" (English translation, New York); and "Notes on New California" (partly published in French and English translations). Figueroa was also the author of several theological works, most of which have expired, and while some of them is still preserved in the Biblioteca Nacional del Mexico.

FIGUEROA, Francisco Acaña de (fe-ga-ro'-ah), Uruguayan poet, b. in Montevideo in 1791; d. there, 6 Oct., 1862. In 1804 his father sent him to Buenos Ayres, where he was also educated in Spanish, but the invasion of that city in 1807 by the British forces obliged him to return to his native city, where he was employed as a subaltern in the administration under his father. He began early to write improvisations and numerous small poems, but, as sketched in his own writings, he left Montevideo, none of his works of that period have been published. During the twenty-two months' siege of that city by the revolutionary forces in 1812-14, he kept in verse a diary of daily events, which was afterward published under the title "Diario Histórico Razonado del sitio de Montevi-deo en 1812-13 y 14." In June, 1814, when Montevideo surrendered, Figueroa emigrated to Río Janeiro, where he was employed as secretary of the Spanish envoy. In 1818, after the conclusion of peace, he gave up his idea of going to Spain, and returned to his native city. He was again employed in the administration, and in 1840 was appointed director of the national library and museum, but continued to occupy his leisure by writing poetry. Marmier, in his "Lettres sur l'Amérique," sketched these poetical efforts, and placed him at the head of Spanish-American poets. Besides his historical diary mentioned above, he published "Parafrases de los Salmos"; "Parafrases de las Lamentaciones de Jeremías," and "Las Tor- ridas." sketched in his "Poesies de Property," and the poems "La Negra," "El Duelo de Montevidéu," "Himno Nacional del Uruguay," and all his smaller poems, were published under the title of "Mosénico Poético" (1857).

FILLEBROWN, Thomas Scott, naval officer, b. in the District of Columbia, 13 Aug., 1834; d. in New York city, 26 Sept., 1884. He was appointed to the navy from Maine as a midshipman, 19 Oct., 1841; was promoted to passed midshipman, 10 Aug., 1847; became lieutenant, 15 Sept., 1855; lieutenant- commander, 15 Feb., 1867; captain, 6 Jan., 1874; and commodore, 7 May, 1885. He was present in all the operations on the gulf coast during the Mexican war, and took part in the North Pacific and Paraguay expeditions. In 1863 he was placed in command of the steam- sloop "Chesapeake" at the whaling stations in the New York harbor lost four officers and thirty men through the explosion of a boiler. He also commanded the iron-clad "Pompey," operating against Fort Sumter in May, 1864. The iron-clad "Mon- tauck," in the attack on Battery Pingle, Stono river, S. C., in July of the same year, and the steamer "Sonoma," of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, in 1864-5. He was also present at the engagement with Confederate batteries in Ta- goda river, S. C., in February, 1865. At the close of the war he was assigned to special duty at the naval department in Washington, where he remained until just before his last illness.

FILLMORE, Millard, thirteenth president of the United States, b. in the township of Locke (now Summerhill, Cayuga co., N. Y., 7 Feb., 1800; d. in Buffalo, N. Y., 7 March, 1874. The name of Fillmore is of English origin, and at different periods has been variously written. Including the son of the ex-president, the family can be traced through six generations, and, as has been said of that of Washington, its history gives proof of the "best blood of the English race." The first of the family to appear in the New World was a certain John Fillmore, who, in a conveyance of two acres of land dated 24 Nov., 1704, is described as a "mariner of Ipswich." Mass. His eldest son, of the same name, born two years before the purchase of the real estate to which sundry predecessors, who have disappeared; but one of them is still preserved in the Biblioteca Nacional del Mexico.

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woman; with a sunny nature that enabled her to endure uncomplainingly the many hardships of a frontier life, and that her closing days were gladden- ed by the frequent visits of her second son, who, having taken his father's profession, became a prominent physician in the community.

From a brief manuscript autobiography prepared by "worthy Mr. Fillmore," as Washington Irving described him, we learn that, owing to a defective title, his father lost his property on what was called a "lithographic tract," was removed to another part of the same county, now known as Niles, where he took a perpetual lease of 180 acres, wholly unimproved and covered with heavy timber. It was here that the future president first knew anything of life. Working for nine months on the farm, and attending such primitive schools as then existed in that neighborhood for the other three months of the year, he had an opportunity of forgetting during the summer what he acquired in the winter, for in those days there were no newspapers and magazines to be found in pioneers' cabins, and his father's library consisted of but two books—the Bible and a collection of hymns. He never saw a copy of "Shakespeare" or "Robinson Crusoe," a history of the United States, or even a map of his own country, till he was 14. In 1816, the family moved to Buffalo where Mr. Fillmore closed his career as a school-master, and has also conversed with one of his pupils of sixty-five years ago. The wisdom of his youth and early manhood gave presage of all that was witnessed, and admired, of his character. Nature laid on him, in the kindly phrase of Pardoe, "the strong hand of her purity," and even then he was remarked for that sweet courtesy of manner which accompanied him through life. Millard Fillmore began practice at Aurora, where his father then resided, and fortunately won his first case and a fee of four dollars. In 1827 he was admitted as an attorney, and two years later as counsellor of the supreme court of the state. In 1830 he removed to Buffalo, and after a brief period formed a partnership with Nathan K. Hall, to which Solomon G. Haven was soon afterward admitted.

By hard study and the closest application, combined with honesty and fidelity, Mr. Fillmore soon became a sound and successful lawyer, attaining a highly honorable position in the profession. The death of Daniel Fillmore's misfortunes in losing his land through a defective title, and again in taking another tract of exceedingly poor soil, gave him a distaste for farming, and made him desirous that his sons should follow other occupations. As his means did not suffice, even on the farm, longing to try any profession, he wished them to learn trades, and accordingly Millard, then a sturdy youth of fourteen, was apprenticed for a few months on trial to the business of carding wool and dressing cloth. During his apprenticeship he was, as the youngest, treated with great injustice, and on one occasion his employer, for some expression of righteous resentment, threatened to chastise him. When the young woodman, burning with indignation, raised the axe with which he was at work and told him that he would have no more to do with him. Fortunately for both, the attempt was not made, and at the close of his term he shouldered his knapsack, containing a few clothes and a supply of bread and dried venison, and set out on foot and alone for his father's house, a distance of something more than a hundred miles through the primitive forests. Mr. Fillmore in his autobiography remarks: "I think that this injustice—which was no more than other apprentices have suffered and will suffer—had a marked effect on my character. It made me feel for the weak and unprotected, and to hate the in- solent tyrant in every station of life."

In 1815 the youth again began the business of carding and cloth-dressing, which was carried on from June to December of each year. The first book that he purchased or owned was a small English dictionary, which he diligently studied while at night. In 1819 he conceived the idea of becoming a lawyer. Fillmore, who had yet two years of his apprenticeship to serve, agreed with his employer to relinquish his wages for the last year's services, and promised to pay thirty dollars for his time. Making an arrangement with a relative from the country, by which he was to receive his board in payment for his services in the office, he began the study of the law, a part of the time teaching school, and so struggling on, overcoming almost insurmountable difficulties, till at length, in the spring of 1823, he was, at the intercession of several leading members of the Buffalo bar, whose confidence he had won, admitted as an attorney by the court of common pleas of Erie county, although he had not completed the course of study usually required. The writer has recently seen the brick building of one-story in Buffalo where Mr. Fillmore closed his career as a school-master, and has also conversed with one of his pupils of sixty-five years ago. The wisdom of his youth and early manhood gave presage of all that was witnessed, and admired, of his character. Nature laid on him, in the kindly phrase of Pardoe, "the strong hand of her purity," and even then he was remarked for that sweet courtesy of manner which accompanied him through life. Millard Fillmore began practice at Aurora, where his father then resided, and fortunately won his first case and a fee of four dollars. In 1827 he was admitted as an attorney, and two years later as counsellor of the supreme court of the state. In 1830 he removed to Buffalo, and after a brief period formed a partnership with Nathan K. Hall, to which Solomon G. Haven was soon afterward admitted.

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FILLMORE

original system of revenue, still the tariff of 1849 was a new creation, and he is most justly entitled to the distinction of being its author. It operated successfully, giving immediate life to our languishing industries and national credit. At the same time Mr. Fillmore, with great labor, prepared a digest of the laws authorizing all appropriations reported to the House of Representatives by the committee on ways and means, so that on the instant he could produce the legal authority for every expenditure which he recommended. Sensible that this was a great safeguard against improper expenditures, he procured the passage of a resolution requiring the departments, when they submitted estimates of expenses, to accompany them with a reference to the laws authorizing them in each and every instance. This has ever since been the practice of the government.

Mr. Fillmore retired from Congress in 1843, and was a candidate for the office of vice-president, supported by his own and several of the western states, in the Whig convention that met at Baltimore in May, 1844. In the following September he was nominated by acclamation for governor, but was defeated by Silas Wright, his illustrious contemporary, Henry Clay, being vanquished at the same time in the presidential contest by James K. Polk. In 1847 Fillmore was elected comptroller of the state of New York, an office which then included many duties now distributed among other departments. In his report of 1 Jan., 1849, he suggested that a national bank, with the stocks of the United States as the sole basis upon which to issue its currency, might be established and carried on, so as to prove a great convenience to the government, with perfect safety to the people. This idea involved the essential principle of our present system of national banks.

In June, 1848, Millard Fillmore was nominated by the Whig national convention for vice-president, with Gen. Taylor, who had recently won military renown in Mexico, as president, and was in the following November, on the death of the late occupant of the office, seven vice-presidents of the United States from New York, a greater number than has been yet furnished by any other state. In February, 1849, Fillmore resigned the comptrollership, and on 5 March he was inaugurated as vice-president. In test of public opinion, South Carolina, then vice-president, established the rule that that officer had no authority to call senators to order. During the heated controversies in the sessions of 1849–50, occasioned by the application of California for admission into the Union, the vexed question of slavery in the new territories, and that of the rendition of fugitive slaves in which the most acrimonious language was used, Mr. Fillmore, in a forcible speech to the senate, announced his determination to maintain order, and that, should occasion require, he would resign the usage of his predecessors upon that point. This announcement met with the unanimous approval of the senate, which directed the vice-president's remarks to be entered in full on its journal. He presided during the exciting controversy on Clay's "omnibus bill" with his usual impartiality and so perfectly even did he hold the scales that no one knew which policy he approved excepting the president, to whom he privately stated that, should he be required to deposit a casting vote, it would be in favor of Henry Clay's bill. More than seven months of the session had been exhausted in angry controversy, when, on 9 July, 1850, the country was startled by the news of President Taylor's death. He passed away in the second year of his presidency, suddenly and most unexpectedly, of a violent fever, which was brought on by long exposure to the excessive heat of a fourth of July sun, while he was attending the public ceremonies of the day.

It was a critical moment in the history of our country when Millard Fillmore was on Wednesday, 10 July, 1850, made president of the United States. With great dignity he reduced the ceremony of his inauguration to an official act to be marked by solemnity without joy; and so with an absence of the usual heralding of trumpet and shawm, he was unostentatiously sworn into his great office in the hall of representatives, in the presence of both houses. The chief justice of the circuit court of the District of Columbia—the venerable William Cranch, appointed fifty years before by President John Adams—administered the oath, which being done, the new president bowed and retired, and the ceremony was at an end. Mr. Fillmore was then in the prime of life, possessing that which to the heathen philosopher seemed the greatest of all blessings—a sound mind in a sound body. The accompanying vignette portrait was taken at this time, while the large steel engraving is from a picture made some two years later. Of Fillmore's keen appreciation of the responsibility devolving on him we have the evidence of letters written at that time, in which he says he should despair but for his humble reliance on God to help him in the honest, fearless, and faithful discharge of his great duties. President Taylor's death was not immediately resented, and a new and exceedingly able one was selected by Mr. Fillmore, with Daniel Webster as secretary of state; Thomas Corwin, secretary of the treasury; William A. Graham, secretary of the navy; Charles M. Conrad, secretary of war; Alexander H. Stuart, secretary of the interior; John J. Crittenden, attorney-general; and Nathan K. Hall, postmaster-general. Of these, Mr. Webster died, and Messrs. Graham and Hall retired in 1852, and were respectively replaced by Edward Everett, John P. Kennedy, and Samuel D. Hubbard. Stuart of Virginia is now the sole survivor of the illustrious men who aided Mr. Fillmore in guiding the ship of state during the most appalling political tempest, save one, which ever visited this fair land. It is not the writer's wish to awaken party feelings or party prejudice, or to recall the great questions of right and moment which so seriously disturbed congress and the country in the first days of Fillmore's administration, but yet, even in so cursory a glance as we are now taking of his career, some comment must be made on his part in those public acts connected with slavery which appear to have most unreasonably and unjustly lost him the support of a large proportion of his party in the northern states. Whatever the wisdom of Mr. Fillmore's course may have been, it is impossible to doubt his patriotism or his honest belief that he was acting in accordance with his oath to obey the constitution of his country. The president's dream was peace—to preserve without hatred and
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Nothing in Mr. Fillmore's presidential career was, during the closing years of his life, regarded by himself with greater satisfaction than the suppressed portion of his last message of 6 Dec., 1852. It was suppressed partly, it is true, because the majority of the then approaching crisis, and in the document now under consideration proposed a judicious scheme of rescuing the country from the horrors of a civil war, which soon after desolated so large a portion of the land. His perfectly practicable plan was one of African colonization, something similar to one seriously entertained by his successor, Mr. Lincoln. Had President Fillmore's scheme been adopted, it is quite possible that he would have been successful, and that our country might have been blessed with peace and prosperity, in lieu of the late war with its loss of half a million of precious lives and a debt of more than double the estimated cost of his plan of colonization. Mr. Fillmore retired from the presidency, 4 March, 1853, leaving the country at peace with the world. 

The surviving member of Fillmore's cabinet, who also sat in the 37th congress with him, in a communication with which the writer says: 'Mr. Fillmore was a man of decided opinions, but he was always open to conviction. His aim was truth, and whenever he was convinced by reasoning that his first impressions were wrong, he had the moral courage to surrender them. But, when he had honestly examined and had satisfied himself that he was right, no power on earth could induce him to swerve from what he believed to be the line of duty. . . . There were many things about Mr. Fillmore, aside from his public character, which often filled me with surprise. While he enjoyed none of the advantages of early association with cultivated society, he possessed a grace and polish of manner which fitted him for the most refined circles of the metropolis. You saw, too, at a glance, that there was nothing in it which was assumed, but that it was the natural outward expression of inward refinement and dignity of character. I have witnessed, on several occasions, the display by him of attributes apparently of the most opposite character. When asailed in congress he exhibited a manly self-reliance and a lofty composure; he was clearly shown how little the administration sympathized with Austria by the celebrated letter addressed to her ambassador, Hulsemann, by Daniel Webster, who died soon after. His successor as secretary of state was Edward Everett, whose brief tenure of office was distinguished by his letter declining the proposition for a treaty by which England, France, and the United States were to disclaim then and for the future all intention to obtain possession of Cuba. In his last message, however, the president expressed an opinion against the incorporation of the island with this Union.
manner as to command the applause of senators. And when advanced to the highest office of our country, he so fully fulfilled the duties he drew forth the commendation of the ablest men of the opposite party. . . . For the last two years of my official association with Mr. Fillmore," adds Mr. Stuart, "our relations, both personal and political, were of an intimate and confidential character. He knew that I was a steadfast friend, and he reciprocated the feeling. He talked with me freely and without reserve about men and measures, and I take pleasure in saying that in all my intercourse with him I never knew him to utter a sentiment or do an act which, in my judgment, would have been mortifying by his fast, age, and now bathes his last resting-place, which now rolls at yours. But the site of this city was then mainly an open field. Streets and avenues have since been laid out and completed, squares and public grounds inclosed and ornamented, until the city, which bears his name, although still a man of considerable numbers and wealth, has become quite fit to be the seat of government of a great and united people. Sir, may the consequences of the duty which you perform so auspiciously to-day equal those which flowed from his act. Nor this only; may the wisdom of your administration and the wisdom of your political conduct be such that the world of the present day and all history hereafter may be at no loss to perceive what example you made your study.

It should be stated as a part of Mr. Fillmore's public record that he was a candidate for nomination as president at the Whig convention of 1852; but although his policy, the fugitive slave law included, was approved by a vote of 227 against 60, he could not command 20 votes from the free states. Four years later, while at Rome, he received the news of his nomination for the presidency by the American party. He accepted the nomination, but before the close of the campaign it became evident that the real struggle was between the Republicans and Democrats. Many, who had supported him at Buffalo, he afterwards declared to be distinguished visitors, including Mr. Lincoln, when on his way to Washington in 1861, and frequently to preside over conventions and other public gatherings, for the control of which he was so admirably qualified by his thorough parliamentary abilities, his widely read knowledge of public affairs, and a personal urbanity which nothing could disturb; of the method and exactness, the precision

you in all sincerity that I have no desire ever to occupy that exalted station again, and more especially at that time. This." "Apropos of letters, the writer has had the privilege of perusing a collection of confidential correspondence written by President Fillmore during a score of years while in public life; and, after a most careful examination, has failed to find a single passage that would not stand the test of day, not a word of ignoble office-seeking, no paltry tricks to gain notoriety, no base designs of flattering upon public plunder.

Having thus glanced at the professional and political career of Mr. Fillmore, it now only remains to allude very briefly to his private life from 1838 onward. "The circles of our felicities make short arrows." Who shall question the wise axiom of Sir Thomas Browne, the brave old knight of Norwich, a favorite author with the president? Three weeks after the close of his administration he sustained a severe affliction in the loss of his wife, Abigail Powers, the daughter of a clergyman, whom he married 5 Feb., 1836, and who was emphatically his husband's "right-hand." She had long been a sufferer from ill health and was looking forward most eagerly to a return to her old home, where she was taken away to those temples that made with him. Irving says that she received her death-warrant while standing by his side on the cold marble terrace of the capitol, listening to the inaugural address of Mr. Fillmore's successor. To this Christian lady the White House is indebted for the books which to-day make the library one of the most attractive rooms in the presidential mansion. In the following year their only daughter, who had grown to womanhood, also passed away, leaving the memory precious to all who had the privilege of her acquaintance. His home now lonely from the loss of persons who spread around it sunshine and happiness, induced Mr. Fillmore to carry out a long-cherished project of his administration and publish his "Old World," and in May, 1855, he sailed in the steamer "Atlantic." During this visit to England he received numerous and gratifying attentions from the queen and her cabinet ministers, and was proffered the degree of D. C. L. by the University of Oxford, through its chancellor, the late Earl of Derby. This honor he however declined, as did Charles Francis Adams a few years later.

We can not dwell as we could wish on Mr. Fillmore's patriotic attitude during the early years of the late war; of his warm interest in all the charitable Christian work of the city in which he passed nearly half a century; of his establishing the Buffalo historical society; how, as the first citizen of Buffalo, he extended hospitality to welcome distinguished visitors, including Mr. Lincoln, when on his way to Washington in 1861, and frequently to preside over conventions and other public gatherings, for the control of which he was so admirably qualified by his thorough parliamentary abilities, his widely read knowledge of public affairs, and a personal urbanity which nothing could disturb; of the method and exactness, the precision
and punctuality, with which he conducted his private affairs, as in earlier years he had performed his professional and public duties; of another visit to Europe in 1868, accompanied, as well as in his second marriage, to Caroline C. McIntosh, who survived him for seven years; of his manner of life in dignified retirement, surrounded by all the comfort and luxuries of a beautiful landscaped mansion, including a large library, and with an attached wife to share his happy home (see accompanying illustration). In a letter written to his friend Mr. Corcoran, of Washington, a few weeks before the inevitable hour came, he remarks: "I am happy to say that my health is perfect. I eat, drink, and sleep as well as ever, and take a deep but silent interest in public affairs, and if Mrs. Fillmore’s health can be restored, I should feel that I was in the enjoyment of an earthly paradise." The ex-president accepted an invitation to meet the surviving members of his cabinet and a few other valued friends at the residence of Mr. Corcoran. The month of January, 1874, was designated as the date of the meeting, but was afterward changed to April, by Mr. Fillmore’s request. Before that time he was no longer among the living. After a short illness, at ten minutes past eleven o’clock, on Sunday evening, 8 March, Millard Fillmore "Gave his honors to the world again, His blessed part to heaven, and slept in peace." He was gathered to his fathers at the ripe age of seventy-four years, and passed away without the knowledge that his former partner, Judge Hall, with whom he had been so long and so closely united in the bonds of friendship, as well as in professional and political life, had also, a few days previous, rested from his labors, and was then lying in the Forest Hill cemetery, where the ex-president now sleeps by his side.

Among the chief magistrates of our country there appear more brilliant names than Fillmore’s, yet none who more wisely led on the nation to progress and prosperity, making her name great and preserving peace in most perilous times, without invoking the power of the sword, or one who could more truly say: "These hands are clean." Without being a genius like Webster or Hamilton, he was a safe and sagacious statesman. He possessed a mind so nicely adjusted and well balanced that he was fitted for the fulfillment of any duty which he was called to perform. He was always ready to use a word of advice but once given. A single public act honestly and unflinchingly performed cost him his popularity. Posterity, looking from a distance, will perhaps be more just. All his acts, whether daily and common or deliberate and well-considered, were marked with modesty, justice, and sincerity. What Speaker Ossoln said of Sir Robert Walpole was equally true of President Fillmore. "He was the best man from the goodness of his heart, to live with and under, of any great man I ever knew." His was an eminently kindly nature, and the last time the writer saw him, in 1873, he was in the liberal hand, the necessities of an old and unfortunate friend. He was a sound, practical Christian "without knowing it," as Pope remarked of a contemporary. His temper was perfect, and it was doubtful if he knew of his "inner life less in dignity than in life," as Frederick the Great announced with energy that "Peter the First of Russia, to govern his nation, worked upon it like aquafortis upon iron." Fillmore, to win his way, like Lincoln and Garfield, from almost hopeless poverty to one of the most eminent positions of the world, shone in a brilliant career. He was often working for weeks and months together, till long past midnight, which happily his powers of physical endurance permitted him to do with impunity, and affording a fine illustration of the proud boast of our country, that its loftiest honors are the legitimate objects of ambition to the humblest in the land, as well as to those favored by the gifts of fortune and high birth. See Chamberlain’s "Biography of Millard Fillmore" (Buffalo, 1856); Benton’s "Abridgment of the Debates of Congress from 1789 to 1856," vol. xvi. (New York, 1861); Thomas’s "The Federal Administrations" (Indianapolis, 1873); Von Holst’s "Constitutional and Political History of the United States," vol. iv. (Chicago, 1889).

FILSON, John, explorer, b. in Chester county, Pa., in 1747; d. in Ohio, in October, 1784. He was an early explorer in the northern counties, and before he was thirty-seven had traversed the territory now occupied by the states of West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana. After spending several years in Kentucky seeking information from the history of the country, he purchased from Mathias Denman a one-third interest in the site of Cincinnati, which he called Losantville, a name formed by Filson from the Latin "os," mouth, the Greek "anti," opposite, and the French "ville," city, from its position opposite the mouth of the Licking river. While exploring the country between this place and the Great Miami, he disappeared, 1 Oct., 1788, having been killed, it is supposed, by hostile Indians. After his disappearance his interest in the site of Cincinnati was transferred by his partners, Denman and Johnson, to their agent, William Herd. His heirs never reaped any benefit from the subsequent increase in the value of the land. Mr. Filson was the author of "The Discovery, Settlement, and Present State of Kentucke" (Wilmington, Del., 1784; London, 1789; Paris, 1790); "A Map of Kentucky" (Philadelphia, 1784); and "A Topographical Description of the Western Territory of North America," in association with George Imlay (1789). He also left in manuscript "A Diary of a Journey from Philadelphia to Vincennes, Ind., in 1785"; "An Account of a Trip by Land from Vincennes, Ind., to Louisville, Ky., in 1785"; "A Journal of Two Voyages by Water from Vincennes to Louisville," and an account of an attempted voyage in 1786. See "Life and Writings of John Filson," by R. T. Durrett (Louisville, 1884).
was treasurer of the U. S. mint at Philadelphia.—
His brother, Thomas James, soldier, b. in Mersburg, Pa., about 1772; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 28 Dec., 1835, removed to Cincinnati in 1798, was a member of the territorial legislative council in 1798, and after the admission of Ohio to the Union was often in the legislature. He served under Gen. William Hull at Detroit in the war of 1812, his colonel of the 2d Ohio regiment. He was U. S. receiver of public moneys for the Cincinnati district from the first establishment of public land offices till 1824, and was then elected to congress as a Jackson Democrat, and served four terms, 1825–33. 

FINCH, Francis Miles, poet, b. in Ithaca, N. Y., 9 June, 1827. He was graduated at Yale in 1849, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Ithaca. In 1881 he was elected an associate judge of the court of appeals of the state of New York. On the establishment of Cornell University, he was chosen secretary of its board of trustees. In July, 1853, he read a poem at the centennial celebration of the Linonian society of Yale, in which several lyrics were introduced, including one on Nathan Hale, the patriot spy of the Revolution. This was achieved with wide popularity. He has also written other well-known lyrics, including "The Blue and the Gray," and a college smoking-song, beginning "Floating away like the fountain's spray."

FINCH, Henry Theophilus, journalist, b. in Bethel, Shelby co., Mo., 25 Sept., 1864. He was graduated at Harvard in 1877–8, and received a resident graduate at Cambridge, as student of sociology. The Harris fellowship having been awarded to him, he studied physiological psychology at Berlin, Heidelberg, and Vienna from 1878 till 1881. He is on the editorial staff of the New York "Evening Post" and "Nation," his chief writings being musical criticisms, which are characterized by a strong leaning toward the Wagnerian school. He has published a philosophical work entitled "Romantic Love and Personal Beauty" (New York and London, 1887), and a collection of musical essays entitled "Wagner and other Musicians" (1887). He has contributed to periodicals papers on the "Development of the Color Sense" and the "Gastronomic Value of Odors."

FINLAY, William, governor of Pennsylvania, b. at Mercersburg, Pa., 20 June, 1805; d. Harrisburg, Pa., 12 Nov., 1846. After receiving a common-school education, he became a farmer, and early took part in politics as a Democrat. His first office was that of brigade-inspector of militia. He was elected to the legislature in 1836 and 1838, and in 1807–17 was state treasurer. He was governor from 1817 till 1820, and in the latter year was an unsuccessful candidate for re-election. Party spirit ran high during his administration, and in 1817 his opponents secured the appointment of a committee to investigate the late treasurer's conduct of his office. This investigation was conducted through Gov. Findlay offered no witness in his behalf, resulted in a report that his conduct had been "not only faithful, but meritorious and beneficial to the state." The building of the state capitol was begun during Gov. Findlay's administration, and this corner-stone was laid by him. He was elected to the U. S. senate in 1821, and served one term, and in 1827–40

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He was the grandson of the Confederate president, governor of Ohio in 1824.—Another brother, John, d. in Chambersburg, Pa., 5 Nov., 1888, was a member of congress from Pennsylvania in 1821–7.—William's son, John King, jurist, b. near Mersburg, Pa., 13 May, 1803; d. in Spring Lake, N. J., 13 Sept., 1885, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1842, and assigned to the 1st artillery. He was assistant professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology at West Point from 29 Aug. till 4 Nov., 1824, of geography, history, and ethics till 17 April, 1825, and was on topographical duty till 13 May, 1828, when he was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar. He was recorder of Lancaster in 1841–5, judge of the Philadelphia district court in 1843–51, and president of the 3d judicial district of Pennsylvania in 1857–62. After this he practised his profession in Philadelphia. Judge Findley, whose name is familiar in the area of music, is a man of wide knowledge and is a fluent speaker. He published a "Review of the Funding System" (1784); "History of the Insurrection of the Four Western Counties of Pennsylvania" (Philadelphia, 1799); and several pamphlets on matters of political interest. 

FINDLEY, William, politician, b. in the north of Ireland about 1750; d. in Unity township, Westmoreland co., Pa., 5 April, 1821. He came to Pennsylvania in early life, served in the Revolution, and at its close removed to the western part of the state, where he soon became active in politics. He was a member of the legislature and of the State convention that adopted the Federal constitution, which he actively opposed as a step toward centralization. He was an able speaker. He published a "Review of the Funding System" (1784); "History of the Insurrection of the Four Western Counties of Pennsylvania" (Philadelphia, 1799); and several pamphlets on matters of political interest. 

FINDLEY, William, clergyman, b. in West Middletown, Pa., 2 June, 1814. He was removed with his parents to Ohio in 1824, was gradu-
ated at Franklin college, Ohio, in 1839, and was licensed to preach in the Associate Reformed church on 12 June of that year. He has held pasto-

torates at Chillicothe, Logan, and Xenia, Ohio, and Newark, N. J., and in 1867-8 edited the "Family Treasure," published in Cincinnati.

He has published about twenty sermons.—His brother, Samuel, educator, b. in West Middletown, Pa., 26 Oct., 1818, was graduated at Franklin college, Ohio, in 1840, was principal of Chillicothe college in 1840-5, and was professor in the Western military academy, Dayton, Ohio, in 1855-70, and has held various pastorates. Dr. Findley is a corresponding member of the American entomological society, and has published "Rambles among the Insects" (Philadelphia, 1878).

FINK, Albert, civil engineer, b. near Frank-fort-on-the-Main, Germany, 27 Oct., 1827. He was graduated at the Polytechnic institute, Darmstadt, in 1848, where he studied architecture, and emi-
grated to this country in 1849. He soon found employment as draftsman in the service of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and became chief office assistant of Benjamin B. Haley. In this capacity he had the superintendence of the design and construction of buildings and bridges. That portion of the road between Cumberland and Wheeling being then in process of construction, Mr. Fink designed and supervised the building of the first important iron bridges in this country, that over the Monongahela river and the viaduct over Troy Run. After this portion of the road was completed, the section from Grafton to Parkersburg was begun, and many of the bridges and tunnels were built under his supervision. During this time Mr. Fink was also consulting engineer of the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad, then building, and designed the bridge at Norfolk. In 1857 he left the service of the Baltimore and Ohio road, and became assistant to Geo. McLeod, chief engineer of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. While connected with the latter corporation he built the Green river bridge, that over the Cumberland at Nashville, and the great bridge over the Ohio at Louisville. During the civil war he served as chief engineer and superintendent of the road and military department. During this period bridges were destroyed, connections severed, and the op-

erating force kept constantly on the alert to guard against disaster and repair the gaps. The money loss involved by these depredations, the damage caused by which Mr. Fink was called upon to make good, was estimated at not less than $200,450. In 1865 he was made general manager, and in 1870 elected vice-president. The financial crisis of 1878 led him to study the question of the cost of transporting the coal, and he subsequently issued two pam-

plets on the subject. About the same time he gave his mind the necessity for a remedy, and suggested the possibility of cooperation instead of warfare on the part of rival corporations. This led him to de-

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ed. In October, 1875, Mr. Fink resigned the office of vice-president and general manager of the Louisville and Nashville road, and undertook the organization and management of the above-named association, with the title of "general commis-
sioner." In June, 1877, he set out on a visit to his native land. Arrived in New York, he was waited on by Messrs. Vanderbilt, Jewett, Scott, and Garrett, presidents of the four great trunk-

lines of railway, who requested that he should re-

main in New York and attempt the organization of a "pool" of the west-bound traffic of these roads, on the plan of a division of tonnage, which he had succeeded in putting into operation in the south. Mr. Fink accordingly accepted the commission-

ship of the trunk-lines, and has been able to effect a complete revolution in the traffic management of the more important American railways.

FINK, Frederick, artist, b. in Little Falls, N. Y., 18 Dec., 1817; d. in 1849. He studied medi-
cine in Albany, but became a merchant, and after-

ward studied painting with Samuel F. B. Morse, and later in Europe. He painted a num-

ber of excellent genre pictures, the most notable of which are "The Artist's Studio," "The Shipwrecked Mariner," and "The Negro Wood-Sawyer."

FINK, Michael (in religion, Louis Maria), R. C. bishop, b. in Triest, Bavaria, in 1824. He studied in the Latin school and gymnasium of Ratisbon, and came to the United States in 1852. He joined the order of St. Benedict shortly after-

ward, and made his profession in the abbey of St.

Vincent, Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1854. He finished his theological studies in 1859, and was ordained priest. He was then stationed at Belle-

fonte, Pa., and at Newark, N. J. He was next sent to Covington, Ky., where he established a convent of Benedictine nuns, and built a church. He then went to Chicago as pastor of St. Joseph's church, and from 1868 to 1875. While connected with the latter corporation he built the Green river bridge, that over the Cumberland at Nashville, and the great bridge over the Ohio at Louisville. During the civil war he served as chief engineer and superintendent of the road and military department. During this period bridges were destroyed, connections severed, and the op-

erating force kept constantly on the alert to guard against disaster and repair the gaps. The money loss involved by these depredations, the damage caused by which Mr. Fink was called upon to make good, was estimated at not less than $200,450. In 1865 he was made general manager, and in 1870 elected vice-president. The financial crisis of 1878 led him to study the question of the cost of transporting the coal, and he subsequently issued two pamphlets on the subject. About the same time he gave his mind the necessity for a remedy, and suggested the possibility of cooperation instead of warfare on the part of rival corporations. This led him to devise his plan for the creation of the Southern railway and steamship association, which was adopted. In October, 1875, Mr. Fink resigned the office of vice-president and general manager of the Louisville and Nashville road, and undertook the organization and management of the above-named association, with the title of "general commissioner." In June, 1877, he set out on a visit to his native land. Arrived in New York, he was waited on by Messrs. Vanderbilt, Jewett, Scott, and Garrett, presidents of the four great trunk-lines of railway, who requested that he should remain in New York and attempt the organization of a "pool" of the west-bound traffic of these roads, on the plan of a division of tonnage, which he had succeeded in putting into operation in the south. Mr. Fink accordingly accepted the commissionership of the trunk-lines, and has been able to effect a complete revolution in the traffic management of the more important American railways. He painted a number of excellent genre pictures, the most notable of which are "The Artist's Studio," "The Shipwrecked Mariner," and "The Negro Wood-Sawyer."
FINLEY. Jesse Johnson, senator, b. in Wilson county, Tenn., 18 Nov., 1812. He was educated at Lebanon, Tenn., and in 1839-7 was captain of a company of volunteers from Tennessee that served in the Seminole war in Florida. On his return he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1838, and in 1840 removed to Mississippi county, Arkansas, where he was elected to the state senate in 1841. The following year he resigned and went to California to practice law. He was elected mayor in 1845, and after the expiration of his term of office in 1846 removed to Marianna, Jackson co., Fla. In 1850 he was elected to the state senate, and in 1852 was presidential elector on the Whig ticket. In 1853 he was appointed judge of the western circuit of Florida to fill a vacancy, and was subsequently elected to the same office for two terms without opposition. He was appointed judge of the Confederate court for the district of Florida in 1861, but resigned in March, 1862, and volunteered as a private in the army. He was promoted to captain in the cavalry, and promoted to brigadier-general. At the close of the war Judge Finley went to Lake City, Fla., and in 1871 removed to Jacksonville in the same state. He was then elected to congress as a Conservative Democrat, and served in 1875-9. In 1890 he was nominated for his own state and took his seat, but was subsequently unseated by the rival candidate. In March, 1887, he was selected by the governor to supply the vacancy in the United States senate that had been occasioned by the expiration of the term of Charles W. Jones, until a choice could be made by the legislature.

FINLEY, John, poet, b. in Brownsburg, Rockbridge co., Va., 11 Jan., 1797; d. in Richmond, Ind., 20 Dec., 1806. He received a common-school education, removed about 1818 to Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1823 to Richmond, Ind. He was one of the editors and proprietors of the Richmond "Palladium" in 1831-4, a member of the legislature for three years, and enrolling clerk of the state senate for an equal period. He was clerk of the Wayne county courts in 1825-45, and mayor of Richmond from 1832 till his death. Mr. Finley's poems were collected in a volume entitled "The Hoosier's Nest and Other Poems" (Cincinnati, 1865). The best known of these is "Bachelor's Hall."

FINLEY, Robert, clergyman, b. in Princeton, N. J., in 1772; d. in Athens, Ga., 9 Oct., 1817. His father, James Finley, came to this country from Scotland in 1769. Robert was graduated at Princeton in 1787, and taught until 1793, when he became a tutor in the college, studying theology at the same time. He was licensed to preach on 16 Sept., 1794, and on 16 June, 1795, was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian church at Baskingridge, N. J., where he also conducted a successful school. In 1815 he suggested the formation of Bible-classes throughout the church, and his plan was recommended by the general assembly. He had been for some time a member of the American Colonization society, and in January, 1817, he established an auxiliary society in New Jersey. In July, 1817, he became president of Franklin college, Athens, Ga. He was a trustee of Princeton from 1806 till he resigned, in 1817, on his departure for Georgia, and, in accepting his resignation, the college gave him the degree of D. D. Dr. Finley was a man of decision and energy, and held high rank as a preacher. Besides several sermons, he published "Thoughts on the Colonization of the Free Blacks," a pamphlet that aroused public interest in the enterprise (1816).—His son, Robert Smith, clergyman, b. in Baskingridge, N. J., 9 May, 1804: d. in Talladega, Ala., 2 July, 1880, was graduated at Princeton in 1821, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati, but abandoned the profession for the ministry, and was ordained as a Presbyterian clergyman in 1842. He was for some time a missionary among the slaves near Natchez, Miss., and edited for six years, in St. Louis, the "Liberian Advocate," a journal devoted to his father's scheme of colonization. He was pastor at Metuchen, N. J., in 1849-51, and in the latter year became principal of the Presbyterian female institute at Talladega, Ala.

FINLEY, Robert W., clergyman, b. in Bucks county, Pa., 9 June, 1756; d. in Germantown, Ohio, 8 Dec., 1844. His mother, who had some acquaintance with medicine, attended wounded soldiers during the Revolutionary war, and ministered to them with her own hand. Robert received a classical and theological education at Princeton, being licensed to preach as a Presbyterian, and in 1777 volunteered to go as a missionary to the new settlements in the Carolinas and Georgia. During this time Mr. Finley, who was an earnest patriot, was often with Gen. Marion in his expeditions, and narrowly escaped death at the hands of Tories in the partisan warfare then raging in that part of the district. He removed to Virginia about 1784, and two years later to Ohio, and in 1788 to Kentucky, where, after suffering from the depredations of wolves and savages, he finally settled in Bourbon county. Here, besides preaching to two congregations, he conducted a classical school, said to have been the first in that county, and in Kentucky, where he labored as a circuit preacher near Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1796, and in 1808 became a Methodist, joining the Ohio conference as an itinerant preacher about 1812. He labored for years with great success, and, when almost eighty years old, set off on horseback, as a missionary, for Sault Ste. Marie, where he formed a new circuit and opened a camp-meeting.—His son, James Bradley, clergyman, b. in North Carolina, 1 July, 1781; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 6 Sept., 1856, was educated by his father, entered the Ohio Methodist conference in 1806, and in 1816-21 was presiding elder of the Steubenville, Ohio, and Lebanon districts. He was a missionary to the Wyandot Indians in 1821-7, and retained the superintendency of the mission till 1828, subsequently continuing in the itinerant ministry till 1845, when he became chaplain of the Ohio penitentiary. He retained this office till 1840, and then served as conference missionary and pastor in southern Ohio till his death. His principal publications are "History of the Wyandot Mission" (Cincinnati, 1840); "Memorials of Prison Life" (1840); "Autobiography," edited by Rev. W. P. Strickland and proving "The Most Simplified Methodism" (1844); and "Personal Reminiscences Illustrative of Indian Life" (1857).—Another son, John P., educator, b. in South Carolina, 13 June, 1783; d. 8 May, 1825, removed with his parents to the west, was educated by his father, and in 1810-22 pastored the school at Canton and also preached with success. He was given the chair of languages in Augusta college, Ky., in 1822, and in 1823 became an itinerant minister of the Methodist Episcopal church.
FINLEY, Samuel, educator, b. in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1715; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 July, 1786. His parents, who were of Scottish extraction, gave him a good education in his native country, and in 1734 he came to Philadelphia and studied for the ministry, which he had from childhood determined to enter. He was licensed to preach on 8 Aug., 1740, ordained by the New Brunswick presbytery, 13 Oct., 1744, was sent into Milford, Conn., "with allowance that he also preach for other places thereabout when Providence may open a door for him." Taking advantage of this permission, he accepted an invitation to preach to the "second society" in New Haven; but, as this society was not recognized by the authorities, he was arrested, under a law forbidding itinerants to preach in any parish without the regular pastor's consent, indicted by the grand jury, tried, and sentenced to be carried out of the colony as a vagrant. In June, 1744, Mr. Finley settled as pastor of a church, at Nottingham, N. J., where he remained seventeen years conducting an academy, which acquired great reputation, and at which he prepared many young men for the ministry. In July, 1761, he was chosen to the presidency of Princeton, to succeed Samuel Davies, and the college prospered under his administration. John Witherspoon, of Glasgow, gave him the degree of D. D., the first instance in which this honor was conferred on an American Presbyterian clergyman. Dr. Finley corresponded largely with eminent men in this country and Europe, and, though he published nothing but sermons, he was an able writer. His discourse, "On the Death of President Davies" (1761) was afterward prefixed to an edition of the latter's works. His nephew, Samuel, soldier, b. in Westmoreland county, Pa., 15 April, 1732; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 3 April, 1796, was his uncle, President Finley, and settled in Martinsburg, Va. He served with distinction in the Virginia cavalry during the Revolution, and rose to the rank of major. The last three years of the war he spent as a prisoner on Long Island. Gen. Washington, whose personal friend he was, appointed him receiver of public moneys in the northwest, and he went, about 1796, to what is now Chillicothe, Ohio, where he had been given large tracts of government land for his services in the Revolution. During the war of 1812-15 he served as a general in the army, being a true winner of light-horse against the border Indians, who were considered allies of the British. His brother, John, also a major in the Continental army, afterward became an Indian trader, and in 1767, two years before Daniel Boone went to Kentucky, made a tour through that region, and brought back such glowing accounts that Boone was induced to settle there. He was one of the earliest settlers in the "Blue Licks" of Kentucky. —Clement Alexander, son of the younger Samuel, surgeon, b. in Newville, Cumberland co., Pa., 11 May, 1797; d. in Philad., 18 July, 1822, was educated at Dickinson college, Pa., and received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1818. He entered the army on 10 Aug. of that year as surgeon's mate of the 1st infantry, became assistant surgeon, 1 June, 1821, and surgeon, with the rank of major, 13 Nov., 1821. He was medical director of the field, with Gen. Jesup, Gen. Scott, and Gen. Taylor, in the Black Hawk, Seminole, and Mexican wars, and spent nearly eight years on the frontier of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Florida. Dr. Finley was with the relief parties, and was at Pensacola, Leavenworth, Fort Gibson, and Jefferson Barracks, and in 1884 accompanied Gen. Henry Dodge on one of the earliest expeditions to the Rocky mountains. He was made surgeon-general of the army, 13 May, 1831, and continued in this office until 1846, when he retired from active service on his own application. He was brevetted brigadier-general on 18 March, 1865, "for long and faithful service," and in 1876 was granted the retired pay of a full brigadier-general. —Clement Alexander's niece, Martha, author, b. in Chillicothe, Ohio, 26 April, 1828, went with her father. Dr. James B. Finley, to Circleville, Ohio, about 1829, and in 1836 to South Bend, Ind., where she was educated. After his death in May, 1851, she taught for several years, writing for the press in the evenings and holidays. Her first effort was a short newspaper story published in New York in 1854. Miss Finley left Indiana in 1858, and lived in Philadelphia most of the time till 1876, when she removed to Elkton, Md. Under the pen-name of "Martha Parquharrow" (the Gaelic translation of her surname), she has written "Elsie Dinsmore" (New York, 1868), with several sequels, the last of which is "Elsie's Kith and Kin" (1886); "Casella; or, The Children of the Valleys" (Philadelphia, 1869); "An Old-Fashioned Boy" (Philadelphia, 1871), with its sequel, "Our Fred" (New York, 1874); and "Dinty, a Pedigree" (Philadelphia, 1872); "The Mildred Sarsfield" (New York, 1878-80); "The Thorn in the Nest," a novel (New York, 1886); and about sixty volumes of Sunday-school books, including the "Do-Goood Library" (9 folks., Philadelphia, 1888) and the "Pewit's Nest Series" (12 folks., 1864-76). FINN, Henry J., actor, b. in New York city in 1782; d. on Long island sound, 18 Jan., 1840. He received his early education at schools in New Jersey, and studied at Princeton. Thereafter he began the study of law in New York city. He appeared on several occasions in London, occasionally as an actor of small parts, at the old Park theatre. At this time his father died, and, as his mother was impoverished, she and her son set sail for England. In London, Finn at first was a teacher, cultivated a taste for painting, and joined a company of travelling players. Eventually his ability procured him an engagement at the London Haymarket theatre. In 1811 he appeared in Montreal, and thereafter played at other places, being in Savannah, Ga., in 1818-20. During the latter year he was for a brief period co-editor of the "Georgian." In 1821 the actor went again to London, appearing in dramas at the Surrey theatre, and practising the art of miniature painting for a livelihood. In 1822 he once more returned to his native land. He appeared as an actor in Boston, where for years he was a manager and performer. In Boston he set up, successfully, for a wit and punter in the manner of Thomas Hood, and relinquished heroic parts for comic and eccentric characters. Among these new assumptions were Paul Fry, Billy Black, Mawworm, and Dr. Pangloss. For ten years afterward his time was devoted to starring tours in large cities, and monologue variety entertainments in smaller places. He accumulated a handsome competence. Returning toward his Newport home, where he was proprietor of a straw-hat factory, he was lost on the steamer "Lexington," which was wrecked on Long Island sound. He left behind him a wife and twelve children. Finn wrote several dramas that were successfully produced but never published. His "Comic Annuals" were favorably received, but their witisms, puns, and sayings, being largely imitative, have perished. FINNEY, Charles, Presbyterian clergyman, b. in Warren, Litchfield co., Conn., 29 Aug., 1792; d. in Oberlin, Ohio, 16 Aug., 1875. He removed with
his father to Oneida county, N. Y., in 1794, and when about twenty years old engaged in teaching in New Jersey. He began to study law in Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1818, but, having been converted in 1821, studied theology, was licensed to preach in the Presbyterian church in 1826, and began to labor as an evangelist. He met with great success in Utica, Troy, Philadelphia, Boston, and New York. On his second visit to the last city, in 1832, the Chatham street theatre was bought and made into a church for him, and the New York "Evangelist" established as an advocate of the revival. His labors were resulted in the establishment of seven "free Presbyterian" churches, and in 1884 he became pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle church in Philadelphia, built especially for him. Mr. Finney accepted, in 1833, the professorship of theology at Oberlin, which had just been founded by his friends and retained it until his death. Here he assisted in establishing the "Oberlin Evangelist," and afterward the "Oberlin Quarterly." He also became pastor of the Congregational church in Oberlin in 1837, but continued at intervals to preach in New York and elsewhere. He spent three years in England as a revivalist, in 1849-51 and 1858-60, adding to his reputation for eloquence, and in 1851-66 was president of Oberlin. Prof. Finney relied greatly on doctrinal preaching in his revivals, as opposed to animal excitement, and his sermons were plain, logical, and direct. He was an Abolitionist, an anti-slaver, and an advocate of total abstinence. His chief works are "Lectures on Revivals," which have been translated into several foreign languages (Boston, 1833; 12th ed., 1840; enlarged ed., Oberlin, 1866); "Lectures to Professing Christians" (Oberlin, 1866); "Sermons on Important Subjects" (New York, 1839); and "Lectures on Systematic Theology" (2 vols., Oberlin, 1847; London, 1851). After his death were published his "Memoirs," written by himself (New York, 1876).

FINOTTO, Joseph M., author, b. in Ferrara, Italy, in 1817; d. in Denver, Colo., in 1889. He studied with a view of entering the Austrian army, but afterward changed his plans and entered the Jesuit college, Rome. He joined the Jesuit order and, on the completion of his theological studies, came to the United States in 1845. He was ordained priest and stationed at St. Mary's church, Alexandria, Va., where he had charge of an extensive mission both in Virginia and in Maryland. He built St. Ignatius's church, in Prince George county, Md. He left the Jesuit society in 1852 and went to Boston, where he became a member of the bishop's household and literary editor of the Boston "Pilot." He was also pastor of the Brookline and other missions, and established the Catholic cemetery of Holyhood. His health failing, he was sent to St. Mary's seminary, Cincinnati, whence he went to Omaha, and finally to Central City, Colo., in 1877, and had charge of that parish up to the time of his death. His principal works are a "French Grammar," published in Italy; "A Month of Mary" (1853); "Life of Blessed Paul of the Cross" (1860); "Italy in the Fifteenth Century"; "Diary of a Soldier" (1861); "The French Zouave" (1868); "Herman the Pianist" (1868); "The Spirit of St. Francis of Sales" (1886); "Works of the Rev. Arthur O'Leary"; and "Life of Blessed Peter Claver." His most important work, never completed, was "Theatrum Americana." He published one volume of it in 1872.

FIRM, Joseph L., inventor, b. in Williamsburg, N. Y., 19 March, 1837. He was educated in the public schools, served an apprenticeship in the press-room of Harper Brothers, and in 1859 was engaged in the manufacture of type. Since that date his connection with the house has been continuous. He has devoted much time to improvements in printing machinery, and invented and secured patents on perfecting presses, web perfecting presses, and paper-folders. He is also the inventor of a process of printing on glass from electrotype plates, in colors or otherwise.

FIRMIN, Giles, author, b. in Suffolk county, England, in 1615; d. in Ridgwell, Essex, England, in April, 1697. He entered Cambridge university in 1625, but left before taking his degree. In 1633 he came to the United States, and in 1634 settled in Boston. He returned to England before October 1633. In 1637 he again crossed the sea, and was employed, with John Higginson, to take notes of the proceedings of the synod in that year. He returned to Boston, settled at Ipswich, and died in 1651. He married the daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Ward, and was clerk of the town of Ipswich. He sailed for England in 1644, but was wrecked off the coast of Spain, and did not reach his destination till the following summer. In 1646 he lived at Chesterton, and in 1649 was settled as pastor at Shalford. He was dismissed by the congregation there in 1662, and afterward practised medicine and preached at Ridgwell. He was the author of many published sermons and theological treatises. His most important work was "The RealChristian" (1690), several times reprinted in England and once in Boston, Mass. See a memoir by John W. Dean (Boston, 1866).

FISH, Asa Israel, lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in February, 1829; d. there, 5 May, 1878. He was graduated at Harvard in 1842, studied law at the law-school of Rev. J. W. Young, and was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia in 1846, and began practice in that city. From 1853 till 1862 he was one of the editors of the "American Law Register." Among his many contributions to legal literature are notes to "Touland and Haly's Practice," "Coll's Practice," "Selwyn's Nisi Prius," and "Williams on Executors and Administrators." He was well known as a Shakespearian scholar.

FISH, Benjamin, engineer, b. near Trenton, N. J., in 1755; d. in Trenton, 22 June, 1880. In 1812, during the war with England, he was employed in transporting commissary and ordnance stores for the government. During the construction of the first railroads in the United States he undertook to connect New York and Philadelphia by rail. It is related concerning his management of the line that he gave four months' notice, sent to the manufacturer of the locomotive, and then sent out a locomotive to look for it, and that once, when asked by a conductor how long he should wait, his answer was, "Wait, sir, till you learn something." Mr. Fish was largely interested in various railroad and canal enterprises. He represented the town of Trenton in the New Jersey legislature in 1833.

FISH, Henry Clay, clergyman, b. in Halifax, Va., 27 Jan., 1820; d. in Newark, N. J., 2 Oct., 1877. His father was a Baptist clergyman. The son studied at an academy, taught for two years in
Massachusetts, and then entered the Union theological seminary in New York, where he was graduated in 1845. On the following day he was ordained pastor of the Baptist Church at Somerville, N. J., and remained there till January, 1851, when he entered on the pastorate of the 1st Baptist church in Newark, N. J. In 1858 the degree of D. D. was conferred on him by the Union College at Rochester, N. Y. At the beginning of the civil war he actively supported the National government, spread the flag of the United States on his altar, and caused the National anthem to be sung in his church services. On 1 June, 1864, he was drafted into the military service, and, determining at once to go to the field, he notified the officers of the church to that effect. He was persuaded with great difficulty to relinquish his purpose, and allow a substitute to be sent in his stead. He was a man of great industry, and was actively engaged in advancing the interests of his denomination and mission. He also did much by his writings to popularize life insurance. Beside a large number of tracts and sermons, he was the author of "Primitive Piety Revived," a prize essay (1855; Dutch translation, Utrecht, 1860); "Soul Liberty, and Who Paid it" (1860); "Harry's Confessions" (1863); "Harry's Conflicts" (1872); "Hand-book of Revivals" (1874); and "Bible Land Illustrations" (1876). Among his numerous compilations, abounding with annotations, are "History and Repository of Pulpit Eloquence" (1856); "Pulpit Eloquence of the Nineteenth Century" (1857); "Select Discourses translated from the French and German" (1858); and "Heaven in Song" (1874).

FISH, Melanthon Williams, physician, b. in Kortright, Delaware co., N. Y., 20 March, 1828. He was educated at Albion, Mich., studied medicine in the Rush medical college, Chicago, Ill., where he was graduated in 1854, travelled extensively in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and in 1856 went to Shanghai, China, where he filled for three years the office of inspector of health. He was also for a time U. S. vice-consul in that city. In 1862, after residing six years in China, he returned to the United States, and entered the national army, in which he served as regimental, brigade, and division surgeon till the end of the war. He then settled in California, Cal., but he became in 1872 professor of physiology in the medical department of the University of California.

FISH, Nicholas, soldier, b. in New York city, 28 Aug., 1758; d. there, 20 June, 1833. He entered the College of New Jersey at the age of sixteen, but soon left and began the study of law in the office of John Morn Scott. In the spring of 1776 he was appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Scott; on 21 June of that year, major of brigade under the same officer; on 21 Nov., major of the 2d New York regiment, and at the close of the war was a lieutenant-colonel. He was in both battles of Saratoga, in 1778 was a division Inspector under Steuben, commanded a body of light-infantry at the battle of Monmouth, served in Sullivan's expedition against the Indians in 1778, was attached to the light-infantry under the secretary of state, by him in March, 1781 took an active part with his regiment in the operations that resulted in the surrender of Cornwallis. He was major of the detachment under Hamilton which gallantly stormed a British redoubt at Yorktown. Col. Fish was an excellent disciplinarian, was an intimate friend of Alexander Hamilton, and possessed in a high degree the confidence of Washington. He was appointed adjutant-general of the state of New York in April, 1786, an office which he held many years. He was a supervisor of the revenue under Washington in 1794, and an alderman of New York city from 1806 to 1817. He married Miss Stuyvesant, a descendant of the Dutch colonial governor of New Amsterdam. Col. Fish was an active member of many of the benevolent, literary, and religious institutions of his native city, and became president of the New York society of the Cincinnati in 1797. His son, Hamilton, statesman, b. in New York city, 3 Aug., 1808, was graduated at Columbia in 1827, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1830. He was for several years a commissioner of deeds. In politics he was a Whig, and was the defeated candidate of that party for the state assembly in 1834. In 1842 he was elected a representative in congress from the sixth district of New York over John McKean, the Democratic candidate, and served one term. In 1846 he was a candidate for lieutenant-governor. The Whig candidate for governor, John Young, was elected, but Mr. Fish, who had incurred the hostility of the anti-renters by his warm denunciation of their principles, was defeated. His successful competitor, Addison Gardiner, a Democrat who had received the support of the anti-renters, resigned the office in 1847 on becoming a judge of the court of appeals, and Mr. Fish was elected in his place. In 1848 he was chosen governor by about 30,000 majority, the opposing candidate being John A. Dix and Reuben H. Walworth. In 1851 he was elected U. S. senator in place of Daniel S. Dickinson. In the senate he opposed the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and acted with the Republican party from its formation to the end of his term, though he was not especially prominent in the party. When his senatorial term expired in 1857 he went to Europe with his family, and remained there until shortly before the beginning of the civil war. On his return he took an active part in the campaign that resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln. In January, 1862, in conjunction with Bishop Ames, he was appointed by Sec. Stanton a commissioner to visit the U. S. soldiers imprisoned at Richmond and elsewhere, "to relieve their necessities and provide for their comfort." The Confederate government declined to admit the commissioners within their lines, but intimated a readiness to negotiate for a general exchange of prisoners. The result was an agreement for an equal exchange, which was carried out substantially to the end of the war. In 1868 he sided in the election of Gen. Grant, was appointed secretary of state by him in March, 1869, and was reappointed at the beginning of his second term in March, 1873, serving from 11 March, 1869, to 12 March, 1877. He introduced a system of examinations of applicants for consulates, to test their knowledge of subjects connected with their duties. On 9 Feb., 1871, the president appointed him one of the commissioners on the part of the United States to negotiate the treaty of Washington, which was signed by him on 8 May of that year.
He effected a settlement of the long-standing northwestern boundary dispute, giving the island of Shetland to Sweden but allowing the United States a large claim for indemnity for the damages arising out of Fenian raids, or Cuban filibustering expeditions. In November, 1873, he negotiated with Admiral Polo, Spanish minister at Washington, the settlement of the question of the "Virginius" question. He was for some years president of the New York historical society and was put in his place by the New York society of the Cincinnati.—Hamilton's son, Nicholas, b. in New York city, 17 Feb., 1846, was graduated at Columbia in 1867, and at Harvard law-school in 1869. He was appointed assistant secretary of the United States legation at Berlin on 1 July, 1871, and became secretary of the legation in July, 1874. He was afterward appointed minister to Switzerland and Belgium.

FISHER, William, soldier, b. in 1760; d. in Walterborough, S. C., 8 Nov., 1819. He was on the staff of Gen. Wayne, and at the battle of Stony Point and afterward attained the rank of major-general. He was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of South Carolina, and subsequently a member of the legislature.

FISHER, Alvan, artist, b. in Needham, Mass., 9 Aug., 1792; d. in Dedham, Mass., 10 Feb., 1863. He was educated for a merchant, but began the study of painting at the age of eighteen with an ornamental painter named Penniman. In 1814 he began as a portrait-painter, and soon afterward undertook barn-yard scenes, winter landscapes, and cattle-pieces. In 1825 he went to Paris to study. In 1829 he returned to portrait-painting, with which he practised for many years in Boston. One of his best works is a portrait of Spurzem, painted after death, from recollection, in 1832.

FISHER, Charles, Canadian statesman, b. in Fredericton, New Brunswick, in September, 1808; d. there, 8 Dec., 1880. He was graduated at King's college, New Brunswick, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He was elected to parliament in 1837; and in March, 1845, was rejected for advancing a union of the British provinces. He was re-elected soon afterward, was a member of the executive council in 1846-51, and was appointed in 1852 a commissioner to codify the provincial statutes. He was attorney-general in 1854-61, and in April, 1866. He was a delegate, on the question of union, in 1864, and again in 1866, to London, where arrangements were arrived at. He was a delegate to the Trade convention at Detroit.

FISHER, Charles Harris, physician, b. in Killingly, Windham co., Conn., 30 June, 1822. He obtained a classical education by his own exertions, and studied medicine under Alfred C. Post, of New York University, New York city, at Harvard, and the medical department of Dartmouth college, where he was graduated in 1848. He established himself at Scituate, R. I., giving special attention to surgery and uterine diseases in hospital service for thirty years, removed to Providence. He served in the state senate in 1869-70 and 1877-9, became a member of the state board of education in 1870, and the same year was appointed chairman of the Rhode Island fish commission. He was also president of a board of promotion and has been chairman of various library and benevolent associations, and superintendent of public schools. On the establishment of the state board of health, in 1878, he was appointed a member, and became secretary. In 1880 he was made state registrar and commissioner of public health on the expiration of those offices. He prepared the annual reports of the vital statistics of Rhode Island from 1878 to 1883, and those of the state board of health since 1879.

FISHER, Clara, actress, b. in London, England, in 1811. She first appeared in burlesque plays in London at the age of six, and thereafter, for about five years, acted in the principal theatres of Great Britain and Ireland. In 1822 she returned to Drury Lane theatre, London, performing the characters of boys and soubrettes. In 1828 Miss Fisher came to the United States, and made her appearance at the New York Park theatre, where she played in etas, burlesques, and extravaganzas, most of her characters being in extreme contrasts, and requiring rapid changes of costume. With the many she was particularly successful in the delivery of Scottish heroic song. Her "Hurrah for the Bonnets of Blue" and "All the Blue Bonnets are over the Border" were great favorites. Of her ballads, "The Dashing White Sergeant," "Buy a Broom," "Since then I'm doomed," and "Home, Sweet Home," became universally popular. In this manner, for several years, she so identified the Union with great popularity. Children were named for her, and young ladies affected her lisp and manner. Eventually, however, her budget of songs was too often rehearsed, her half dozen plays were worn to weariness, and she had nothing new to offer. In 1834 she married James C. Maeder, an Irish musician, and then betook herself to playing parts in the legitimate drama with only qualified success. At the instigation of her husband, she ventured to appear in opera, but beside skilled vocalist her voice showed great imperfection, both as a soprano and as a mezzo, and she was soon compelled to retire. Her last appearance on the stage was in 1851, in New York city. It is difficult to account for the "Clara Fisher craze" of 1830, for it was founded on limited dramatic ability and moderate personal attractions. Hers were only the comparatively small accomplishments of ballad singing, romping, and dancing, in plays that were adapted to her capability.

FISHER, David, politician, born in Somerset county, Pa., 3 Dec., 1794; d. near Mt. Holly, Clermont co., Pa., 7 May, 1886. He removed to Ohio, where he grew up a pioneer farmer, and received but a scanty education. He became a lay preacher and a newspaper contributor, and in 1842 entered the Ohio house of representatives. In 1840 he was elected as a Whig to the National house of representatives. Dying in jail, 18 April, 1847, till 9 March, 1849. He was an ardent protectionist in politics, and was noted as a philanthropist.

FISHER, Ebenæzer, clergyman, b. in Charlotte, Nc., 6 Feb., 1815; d. in Canton, N. Y., 21 Feb., 1879. He became a Universalist clergyman, and in 1838 was elected as a professor of the theological school connected with St. Lawrence university, at Canton, N. Y. He published "The
Christian Salvation: a Discussion with J. H. Walden "(Boston, 1869). A "Biography of Dr. Fisher" was published in Boston in 1880.

**FISHER, Frances C.,** author, b. in Salisbury, N. C. She is the eldest daughter of Col. Charles F. Fisher, who was killed at the battle of Bull Run. Her first novel, "Valerie Aylmer" (New York, 1870), written for amusement, under the pen name of "Christian Reid," proved eminently successful. She afterward published, in serial form, in "Appleton's Journal," a novel entitled "Morton House," a story of southern life of thirty years ago (1871). Her other works include: "Ouida to Cousin Leo" (1872); "Nina's Atoneinent" (1875); "A Daughter of Bohemia" (1875); "Carmen's Inheritance" (Philadelphia, 1873); "A Gentle Belle" (New York, 1875); "Hearts and Hands" (1875); "A Question of Honor" (1875); "Land of the Sky" (1875); "After Many Days" (1877); "Bonny Kate" (1878); "A Summer Idyll" (1878); "Hearts of Steel" (1889); "Armine" (1884); "Roslyn's Fortune" (1885); and "Miss Churchill" (1887).

**FISHER, George Jackson,** physician, b. in North Castle, Westchester co., N. Y., 27 Nov. 1823. He was educated in the district high schools of Westchester county, N. Y., and studied medicine with Dr. Nelson Nivison, and in the medical department of the University of New York, where he was graduated in 1849. He began practice in Mecklenburg, N. Y., and removed to Sing Sing in 1851, where he was physician and surgeon to the state prison in 1853-4. He was U. S. examiner surgeon for twenty years, and in 1874 was president of the New York state medical society. He is the author of "Biographical Sketches of Deceased Physicians of Westchester County" (New York, 1861); "On Animal Expanses and Malignant Mortals" (1862); "Diplomatology, an Essay on Compound Human Monsters," printed in the "Transactions" of the New York state medical society (1865-9); "On the Influence of Maternal Mental Emotion in the Production of Monstrosities" (1870); "Teratology" (1875); "A Brief History of the Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood" (1877); "Sketches of some of the Old Masters of Anatomy, Surgery, and Medicine" (1880-3); and "History of Surgery," in the "International Encyclopedia of Science and Art." He was the author of "A Description of the Distinct, Confluent, and Inoculated Small-pox, Varioloid Disease, Cow-pox, and Chicken-pox" (Boston, 1834).

**FISHER, Jonathan Lamson,** b. in Brantree, Mass., 7 Oct., 1768; d. in Blue Hill, Me., 22 Sept., 1847. He was the son of a Revolutionary officer who died in the service, was educated by his uncle, Joseph Avery, the minister of Holden, Mass., and developed a remarkable aptitude for music. He began his education at Harvard, and was graduated at the university in 1792. He then studied theology at Cambridge, acquiring unusual familiarity with the Hebrew language, and was installed as the Congregational minister at Blue Hill in 1798. While in college he devised a phonetic alphabet of stenography, which he used in writing his sermons. He pursued for years the compilation of a Hebrew lexicon on the plan developed at the same time by other philologists, whose publications caused him to abandon the project of publishing his work. He painted portraits, and engraved on wood the illustrations to a work that he published on "Scripture Animals." He also published a volume of "Miscellaneous Poems," chiefly on biblical subjects.

**FISHER, Joshua,** physician, b. in Dedham, Mass., 17 May, 1749; d. in Beverly, Mass., 15 March, 1839. He was graduated at Harvard in 1766, studied medicine, and began practice. When hostilities with Great Britain began in 1775 he volunteered as surgeon on a privateer, and was captured, but escaped to France, again entering the service. After the war he settled in practice at Beverly, Mass., and attained a high reputation in his profession. He was an ardent student of nature, and at his death bequeathed $20,000 to found at Harvard a professorship of natural history, comprehending the three kingdoms—animal, vegetable, and mineral—for a part of the course. He was president of the Massachusetts literary society. He published a "Discourse on Narcotics" (1806). See "A Brief Memoir of Joshua Fisher, M. D.," by Dr. Walter Channing.
FISHER, Joshua Francis, author, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 Feb., 1807; d. there, 21 Jan., 1873. He was graduated at Harvard in 1825, studied law, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1829, but never practised. Mr. Fisher was one of the instructors of the Pennsylvania institution for the instruction of the blind, the second of its kind in the United States. He remained one of its trustees until his death, was president for one year, and rendered important services to the institution by his examination of the systems of instruction in Europe during three foreign tours, and the reports of his conclusions. In 1837 he was one of the subscribers of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, particularly those relating to America and to Pennsylvania, and was one of the earliest and most industrious members of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. In 1839, when only twenty-two years old, he delivered before the society "An Account of the Early Poets and Poetry of Pennsylvania," which was published in the "Memoirs" of the society. His contributions to the society were numerous and valuable. The most important was his address on the "Private Life and Domestic Habits of William Penn" (1846). Mr. Fisher was one of the advocates of minority representation, and, with perhaps one exception, the first American writer on that subject. He published "The Degradation of our Representative System and its Reform," proposing a plan of reform different from that of all other writers, which attracted much attention among students of the subject in this country and in Europe (1863); "Reform of Municipal Elections" (1866); and "Nomination of Candidates" (1868).

FISHER, Michael Montgomery, educator, b. near Rockbridge, Ind., 8 Oct., 1819. He was graduated at Hanover college, Ind., in 1835, and was chosen professor of Latin at Westminster college, Fulton, Mo. In 1860 he was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian church at Fulton, at the same time retaining his professorship. In 1870 he founded and edited the "Appendix to the Presbyterian Review." He was also the founder of Bellewood female college, near Louisville, Ky. In 1874 he returned to Westminster college, and in 1877 became professor of Latin in the University of Missouri. He has published "The Three Pronunciations of Latin" (St. Louis, 1872); "Syllabary," and is also the author of an historical work on "Education," and is now (1887) engaged on a series of Latin text-books.

FISHER, Nathaniel, clergyman, b. in Dedham, Mass., 8 July, 1742; d. in Salem, Mass., 20 Dec., 1812. He was the son of a farmer of Dedham, and an uncle of Fisher Ames. He was graduated at Harvard in 1763, and employed as a missionaries teacher in Nova Scotia about the beginning of the Revolutionary War. In 1777 he was ordained by Dr. Robert Lowell, the bishop of London, and had charge of the churches at Annapolis and Granville, Nova Scotia, from 1778 to 1782, when he returned to Massachusetts. He was immediately invited to the rectorship of St. Peter's church in Salem, and installed there after taking the oath of allegiance. He was prominent in organizing the Congregational church in New England. A volume of his sermons was published after his death, edited by his friend and parishioner, Judge Joseph Story (1818).

FISHER, Philip, clergyman, b. in Madrid, Spain, at the close of the 16th century; d. in Maryland in 1653. Although he was known on the records of the Jesuit society and in Maryland as Philip Fisher, his real name appears to have been Thomas Copley. He was descended from an old English Roman Catholic family. When Lord Balti-
more applied to the provincial of the Jesuits in England for missionaries, on behalf of the Roman Catholic settlers, Father Fisher furnished the means by which the first missionaries were sent out and maintained. He came to Maryland, 8 Aug., 1637, accompanied by Father Thomas Knolles. He was appointed superior of the mission, and obtained for it seven thousand acres of land at Baltimore’s conditions of plantation. These lands were cleared and put under cultivation by his direction, and for two centuries met the cost of maintaining worship in these parts of Maryland. In 1639 he published an interesting historical study, particularly those relating to America and to Pennsylvania, and was one of the earliest and most industrious members of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. In 1839, when only twenty-two years old, he delivered before the society "An Account of the Early Poets and Poetry of Pennsylvania," which was published in the "Memoirs" of the society. His contributions to the society were numerous and valuable. The most important was his address on the "Private Life and Domestic Habits of William Penn" (1846). Mr. Fisher was one of the advocates of minority representation, and, with perhaps one exception, the first American writer on that subject. He published "The Degradation of our Representative System and its Reform," proposing a plan of reform different from that of all other writers, which attracted much attention among students of the subject in this country and in Europe (1863); "Reform of Municipal Elections" (1866); and "Nomination of Candidates" (1868).

FISHER, Richard Samuel, statistician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1782; d. there, 17 May, 1856. He was a merchant of Philadelphia, but removed to New York city, edited a daily newspaper, and took an active part in public affairs. He published several volumes of political oratorical, and statistical subjects, one of which is "The Progress of the United States of America from the Earliest Periods, Geographical, Statistical, and Historical" (New York, 1834). He also edited a "Gazetteer of the United States" (New York).

FISHER, Samuel, clergyman, b. in Norristown, Pa., 2 June, 1810; d. in Tiffin, Ohio, 5 June, 1881. He was graduated at Jefferson college in 1834, licensed to preach in 1836 by the synod of the Reformed church, and in 1840, after preaching four years at Emmettsburg, Md., became connected with the published office of the Reformed church, which had just been established at Chambersburg, Pa. During the same year he became associated with the Rev. Dr. Schneck in the editorship of the "Reformed Church Messenger," and was chosen stated clerk of the church. From 1845 he had the special management of the publication interests of the church, was most of the time sole editor of the "Messenger," and held the office of stated clerk until his death. Besides several sermons preached on special occasions, Dr. Fisher prepared and published the following works: "Exercises on the Reformed Catechism" (Chambersburg, Pa., 1844); "Heidelberg Catechism Simplified" (1850); "The Rum-Plague," a temperance story, translated from the German of Zschokke (New York, 1853); and "The Family Assistant," several volumes in 1855. His death took place in Chambersburg in attendance at the general synod of the church.

FISHER, Samuel Ware, educator, b. in Morristown, N. J., 5 April, 1814; d. at College Hill, near Cincinnati, Ohio, 18 Jan., 1874. His father was a Presbyterian pastor at Morristown. The son was graduated at the Union seminary, and Princeton theological seminary, but after two years went to the Union theological seminary, New York city, where he was graduated in 1838. Before leaving the seminary he was called to the pastorate.
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of the Presbyterian church in West Bloomfield, now Montclair, N. J. He was pastor there for three and a half years, and for four years in Albany, where he achieved a high reputation as a pulpit orator. From Albany he was called in 1847 to Cincinnati, as a successor to Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher. This pastorate he always considered the most effective work of his ministry. In 1858 he resigned to accept the presidency of Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y. Here his scholarship, his eloquence, and his executive ability effected a more liberal endowment and increased efficiency. In September, 1867, finding his pulpit work more congenial, Dr. Fisher went to the University of Michigan and accepted a call from the Westminster Presbyterian church in Utica, but in May, 1870, he was stricken with paralysis. From the first attack he recovered, but did not regain the full use of his speech, and therefore resigned his pastorate in 1871, and was able to partially resume his duties, but a second attack compelled his resignation of all active duties, and he removed to Cincinnati. He was the author of "Three Great Temptations of Young Men, with several Lectures addressed to Business and Professional Men" (Cincinnati, 1852). Only a few of his sermons, orations, and articles were published. An index of "Occasional Sermons and Addresses" appeared in New York in 1880, and a course of sermons on the "Life of Christ" at Utica after his death—his nephew, Samuel Sparks, lawyer, b. in St. Joseph county, Mich., 11 April, 1832; drowned in the Susquehanna river, 14 July, 1874, studied law in Philadelphia, went to Cincinnati in 1854, and was for many years engaged there in the managing of patent cases. He was colonel of the Ohio national guard, and during the last four months of the civil war, was in active service acting brigadier-general on the eastern shore of Virginia. In 1869 he was appointed by President Grant commissioner of the patent-office, but resigned early in 1871, to devote his attention to private business. He was following up the Susquehanna on a pleasure trip, with his son, when both were drowned. He published six volumes of "Reports of Cases Arising under Letters-Patent for Inventions in the Circuit Courts of the United States" (Cincinnati, 1868–74).

FISHER, Theodore Willis, physician, b. in Waltham, Mass., 29 May, 1825, graduated in medicine at Harvard in 1841, was in that year resident physician of the city institutions in Boston harbor, a surgeon in the volunteer army in 1862–3, and from 1863 to 1870 assistant superintendent of the Boston lunatic hospital. He then established himself in practice in Boston, making a specialty of mental diseases, and became examining physician for the board of directors for public institutions, and a frequent expert in the courts in cases of insanity. In 1881 he became superintendent of the Boston lunatic hospital. Since 1884 he has been clinical instructor in mental diseases in Harvard. He prepared a report to the state board of health on the "Ventilation of Steam Cars" in 1875, contributed "Reports on Progress in Mental Diseases" to the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal annually from 1876 to 1877, besides an article on "Anhangia of the Physicians," and other papers published in journals devoted to his specialty. He also published a popular treatise called "Plain Talks about Insanity" (1872).

FISHER, Thomas, author, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 21 Jan., 1811; d. there, 19 Feb., 1896. He engaged in commercial pursuits, and at the same time was an active member of the Academy of natural sciences. He published "Dial of the Seasons" (Philadelphia, 1845); "Song of the Seashells," and other poems (1850); and Mathematics Simpliciter evangetici (1858). He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. He was remembered on his removal to London, where he has exhibited in the Royal academy. He has painted landscapes from studies in the neighborhood of Paris, also genre paintings and cattle-pieces, including "Noon" (1872); "On the Cam" (1870); and "The Meadows" (1874). FISHER, William Mark, painter, b. in Boston, Mass., 15 Dec., 1841. He is of Irish parentage. He first studied at the Lowell Institute, then with George Innes, and in 1864 at Paris in the studios of Alexandre Cabanel. After painting for some years in Boston, Macdonald, Mr. Flanders, he went to London, where he has exhibited in the Royal academy. He has painted landscapes from studies in the neighborhood of Paris, also genre paintings and cattle-pieces, including "Noon" (1872); "On the Cam" (1870); and "The Meadows" (1874).

FISK, Clinton Bowen, lawyer, b. in York, Livingston co., N. Y., 8 Dec., 1828. His parents removed to Michigan in his infancy. After a successful career as merchant, miller, and banker in Michigan, he removed to St. Louis in 1850. Early in the war he was colonel of the 33d Missouri regiment in the National army, was promoted to brigadier-general in 1862, and brevetted major-general of volunteers in 1865. After the war he was assistant commissioner under Gen. O. O. Howard in the management of the Freedman's bureau in Kentucky. In 1867 he removed to New Jersey. Gen. Fisk actively aided in establishing Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn., in 1865, and it was named for him. He has been identified with its financial and educational interests, and is president of its board of trustees. He is also a trustee of Dickinson college, of Dubuque theological seminary, and of Albion college, Mich. He is trustee of the American missionary association, and also a member of the book committee of the M. E. church. He has rendered conspicuous service to Methodist church and a reunion of the northern and southern branches of the church. He has also been identified with the temperance movement, and was the Prohibition candidate for the governorship of New Jersey in 1886. Since 1874 he has been president of the Board of Indian commissioners.

FISK, Ezra, clergyman, b. in Shelburne, Mass., 10 Jan., 1785; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 5 Dec., 1833. He was graduated at Williams in 1809, studied theology, and was licensed to preach in the Presbyterian church on 19 April, 1819. He was then ordained as minister of the mission at Newbern, N. Y., and afterwards at work in Georgia and Philadelphia. He became in 1813 pastor of the Presbyterian church in Gorham, N. Y., where he remained twenty years. In May, 1833, Dr. Fisk was elected to the professorship of ecclesiastical history and church government in the Western theological seminary, and it was on his way to enter on the duties of the office when he died. He published an oration, delivered at Williams college in 1828; a lecture on the "Inability of Sinners" (Philadelphia, 1829), etc.

FISK, James, jurist, b. about 1782; d. in Swanton, Vt., 1 Dec., 1844. He was self-educated, studied law, and rose to eminence in the profession. He was a member of the lower house of congress from 1805 till 1809, and served from 1811 till 1815. He was appointed by President Madison judge of the district of Vermont. After the decline of his public usefulness he resigned, and held the office after confirmation in 1815–16. He was one of the judges of the supreme court of Vermont, and in 1817 was chosen U. S. senator, but resigned after one year’s service, and subsequently was collector of customs for eight years in the district of Vermont. He was a member of the legislature, b. in Brattleboro, Vt., 31 Aug., 1779; d. in Middleton, Vt., 22 Feb., 1839, was graduated at Brown in 1815, and studied law, but, after a long
and serious illness, abandoned the profession and entered the itinerant ministry in 1818, when he was licensed as a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church. He took high rank as a pupil orator, was pastor for two years in Craftsbury, Vt., and in 1819 removed to Charlestown, Mass. At the meeting of 1822, as minister of the society, ordained as a deacon in 1822, and from 1823 till 1827 was presiding elder of the Vermont district, which then comprised the whole of Vermont east of the Green mountains. He was placed upon the superintendence in 1826, but was requested to resign. As such he was able to act as an agent for Newmarket academy, at that time the only Methodist institution in New England. While here, he was chosen to make the address of welcome to Lafayette in 1824. He was also a delegate to the general conference in that year, and was chosen to write the address to the British conference. He was chaplain of the Vermont legislature in 1826, and was one of the founders and principal of the Wesleyan academy in Wilbraham, Mass., 1826-31, and a delegate to the general conference when he was elected bishop of the Canada conference, but declined. In 1829 he also refused the presidency of La Grange college, Alabama, and a professorship in the University of Alabama. In 1830 he was chosen first president of the Wesleyan university; in whose organization he had materially aided. In 1831, he was elected bishop of the Wesleyan conference and the time instrumental in founding Williamsburg academy. For years he was useful to educational interests at large by recommending or furnishing professors and presidents to the rapidly multiplying colleges of the far west. In search of health, he passed the winter of 1835-6 in Italy, and the summer of 1836 in England, when he also represented the M. E. church of the Wesleyan conference as a delegate. He was elected bishop of that church in 1836, but declined. In 1839 he became a member of the board of education of Connecticut. He was said to be unsurpassed in eloquence and fervor as a preacher, and was often compared to Fenelon, being endowed with like moral and mental traits. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Augusta college, Kentucky, in 1839, and by Brown in 1833. His published works are: "Inaugural Address" (New York, 1831); "Calvinistic Controversy" (1837); "Travels in Europe" (1838); "Sermons and Lectures on Universalism: Reply to Pierpont on the Atoneinent, and other Theological and Educational Works and Sermons." His account of his European travels had a wide circulation and was greatly admired. His "Life and Writings" were published by the Rev. Joseph Holdich, D. D. (New York, 1842).

FISK, Pliny, missionary, b. in Shelburne, Mass., 24 June, 1792; d. in Beirut, Syria, 23 Oct., 1834. He was educated at Middletown college, 1814, and at Andover theological seminary in 1818. He was appointed, with Levi Parsons, by the American board, to the Palestine mission in 1818, and sailed from Boston on Snyrma, 3 Nov., 1819. After travelling extensively in Greece, Egypt, Palestine, and Syria, he was ordered to be stationed at Middletown college, 1824-8. In 1828-9 he was already established at Beirut, and died there of fever in the following October. Mr. Fisk was eminently fitted to be a missionary in the east, as he preached in Italian, French, Greek, and Arabic. On the day of his death he compiled an "English and Arabic Dictionary," and wrote numerous papers for the "Missionary Herald." A life of Pliny Fisk was published by Alvin Bond (Boston, 1829).—His niece, Fields, missionary, b. in Shelburne, Mass., 1 May, 1816; d. there, 8 Aug., 1884, was graduated at Mount Holyoke in 1839, and frequently taught there. In 1843 she resigned her post and went to Persia as a missionary among the Nestorians, where she labored fifteen years, much of the time as teacher in a female seminary. She was the first principal of the seminary at Oromiah. In 1858 she returned to the United States in broken health. She published "Memorial of Mount Holyoke Seminary" and "Woman and her Saviour in Persia," and at the time of her death was engaged in writing "Recollections of Mary Lyon" (Boston, 1886). See a memoir of Miss Fisk, by the Rev. Daniel T. Fiske, D. D., entitled "Faith working by Love" (1868).

FISK, Samuel, soldier, b. in Shelburne, Mass., 23 July, 1828; d. in Fredericksburg, Va., 22 May, 1864. He was graduated at Amherst in 1848, was an aide of General Scott from 1857 to 1859, was a student of Andover from 1859 till 1862, was tutor at Amherst from 1862 till 1855, then traveled a year in Europe and the east, and was pastor of the Congregational church at Madison, Conn., in 1857. He entered the National army as a private in the 14th Connecticut regiment in 1862, became captain of that regiment, was entered upon in 1861; the institution under his direction became the most influential of any in the Methodist denomination in America. At the general conference of 1862 his appeals in behalf of Indian missions resulted in the organization of the mission for the purpose of this time instrumental in founding Williamsworth academy. For years he was useful to educational interests at large by recommending or furnishing professors and presidents to the rapidly multiplying colleges of the far west. In search of health, he passed the winter of 1835-6 in Italy, and the summer of 1836 in England, when he also represented the M. E. church of the Wesleyan conference as a delegate. He was elected bishop of that church in 1836, but declined. In 1839 he became a member of the board of education of Connecticut. He was said to be unsurpassed in eloquence and fervor as a preacher, and was often compared to Fenelon, being endowed with like moral and mental traits. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Augusta college, Kentucky, in 1839, and by Brown in 1835. His published works are: "Inaugural Address" (New York, 1831); "Calvinistic Controversy" (1837); "Travels in Europe" (1838); "Sermons and Lectures on Universalism: Reply to Pierpont on the Atonement, and other Theological and Educational Works and Sermons." His account of his European travels had a wide circulation and was greatly admired. His "Life and Writings" were published by the Rev. Joseph Holdich, D. D. (New York, 1842).

Fiske, Daniel Willard, scholar, b. in Ellisburg, Jeff., N. Y., 11 Nov., 1819. He was very young he disclosed an uncommon aptitude for the acquisition of languages, and a precocious interest in both literature and politics. He pursued his school education at Cazenovia seminary and at Hamilton college, but left that institution in his first year. He then went abroad and studied the Sanscrit and Scandinavian languages. At Copenhagen he enjoyed the friendship of Prof. Rafiu, the distinguished Danish archæologist. With little aid except some occasional correspondence with the New York "Tribune," he sustained himself during 1849-52, passing two years in the University of Upsal, giving lessons in English and lecturing on American literature, and speaking Swedish so well that he commonly passed with the students for a Swede. In 1852 he returned to New York and took a place in the Astor library, where he remained as assistant until 1859, still pursuing his studies in languages, and in making a collection of Icelandic books, which soon became the most considerable in this country. So enthusiastically had he directed his attention to that enlightened island that it was said that few natives were more familiar with its geography, history, literature, than he. In 1859-60 he was general secretary of the American geographical society. In 1861-2 he was again abroad, and attached to the American legation at Vienna under Minister John Lotthrop Motley. Returning, he was editor of the daily "Journal of Syracuse, N. Y., of 1864-6; but in 1867 had charge of the Hartford, Conn., "Courant," from which he was called in 1868, after another extensive tour abroad, which embraced Egypt and Palestine, to the professorship of the north European
languages, and the place of chief librarian, at Cornell University. To his unremitting labors for years in the class-room, as librarian, and as director of the University, a principal part of the success of the institution is due. During this time he took a deep interest in the re-form of the civil service, and was a most influential writer and lecturer in its behalf. In 1879 he was again abroad for five months, and visited Iceland, where he was a principal part of the country of the contribution of a library on the celebration of the National millennium, and upon his arrival he was the guest of the nation and accorded honors seldom if ever given before by one nation to a private citizen of another. His health failing from his severe application to college duties, he went abroad again in 1880. In that year, in Berlin, he married Miss Jennie McGraw, of Ithaca, N. Y., who died in September, 1881. In 1881 he resigned his offices at Cornell and took up his permanent residence in Florence, Italy. Though his chief work has been that of scholar and bibliophile, he has been a voluminous contributor to various Swedish, Icelandic, and German journals, and to the American press. He was one of the famous chess tournament of 1887, and, in conjunction with the American Chess Monthly in 1857-50, and compiled the "Book of the American Chess Congress" (New York, 1859). He has edited various university publications, such as the "Ten-Year Book of Cornell," the "Register," etc., and many bibliographical works, such as the "University Library Bulletin," the "Bibliographia Piuspolonica," etc. He was one of the chief promoters of the chapter-house system in the Greek letters societies. He is now engaged in completing his two private book collections, one relating to Petrech, the other to Icelandic history and literature—the most considerable collections in existence relating to those subjects—and is printing privately a series of "Bibliographical Notices" illustrating his collections. Prof. Fiske has received the degree of A. M. from Hamilton and that of Ph. D. from Cornell.

Fiske, John, author, b. in Hartford, Conn., 30 March, 1842. He is the only child of Edmund Brewster Green, of Smyrna, Del., and Mary Fiske Bound, of Middletown, Conn. The father was editor of the "New York Standard" and "New York Weekly Times," and the mother was a daughter of Rev. Dewitt Smith, of Stratford, Conn. He was educated in the schools of Middletown and Yale University, and was graduated in 1865, having been already admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1864, but has never practiced law. His career as a writer began in 1861, with an article on "Mr. Buckle's Fallacies," published in the "National Quarterly Review." Since that time he has been a frequent contributor to American and periodicals. In 1869-71 he was university lecturer on philosophy at Harvard, in 1870 instructor in history, and in 1872-73 assistant librarian. On resigning the latter place in 1879 he was elected a member of the board of overseers, and at the expiration of the six-years' term was re-elected in 1885. Since 1881 he has lectured annually on American history at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, and at the Johns Hopkins University, and has been a professor of American history at that institution, but continues to make his home in Cambridge. He lectured on American history at University College, London, in 1879, and at the Royal institution of Great Britain in 1880. Since 1871 he has given many invited lectures, chiefly upon American history, in the principal cities of the United States and Great Britain. The largest part of his life has been devoted to the study of history; but at an early age inquiries into the nature of human progress led him to a careful study of the doctrine of evolution, and it was as an expounder of this doctrine that he first became known to the public. In 1871 he arrived at the discovery of the causes of the prolonged infancy of mankind, and the part played by it in determining human development; and the importance of the doctrine to the Darwinian theory, now generally admitted, was immediately recognized by Darwin and Spencer. His published books are: "Tooth and Alcoholic" (New York, 1868); "Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy" (Boston, 1872); "Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy," based on the "Evolution of the Idea of God as affected by Modern Knowledge" (Boston, 1883); and "American Political Ideas viewed from the Standpoint of Universal History" (New York, 1885). Mr. Fiske has in preparation a "History of the American People."
year he was ordained as an evangelist, and went to Savannah, Ga., to convert the set men and others not belonging to any church. In April, 1824, while yet in Savannah, he declined an invitation to supply the pasture in Concord, N. H., during the session of the legislature, and on the same day he declined the solicitation to represent the Negro mission to Palestine or to China. He was also offered the professorship of mathematics and natural philosophy in Middlebury college, Vt., but declined it, and became professor of Latin and Greek in Amherst in 1824, adding to his duties as instructor the department of belles-lettres. From 1825 till 1833, and from 1833 till 1836 was professor of literature (including the modern) at Amherst. He was transferred to the chair of intellectual and moral philosophy, and held it from 1836 till the time of his death. In 1846, on account of failing health, he visited Palestine, where he died, and was buried in Jerusalem on Mount Zion. He was the father of the author Helen Hunt Jackson (q. v.). He published a "Manual of Classical Literature," based upon the German work of J. J. Eschenburg, with additions and a "Voyage to the Volcanic Islands," (Philadelph., 1836; 4th ed., 1843); "Sermons" (1830); "Young Peter's Tour Around the World;" and "Story of Aleck; or, The History of Pitcairn's Island." His biography was published, with selections from his sermons and other writings, by Helen Hunt Jackson, D. D. (Amherst, 1850).

FISKE, Oliver, physician, b. 2 Sept., 1792; d. in Boston, Mass., in 1836. He was a son of the Rev. Nathan Fiske, of Brookfield, Mass., served for a short time in the army during the Revolutionary war, and at its close entered Harvard, where he was graduated B. A. in 1787. He began practice in Worcester in 1790, was mainly instrumental in establishing the Massachusetts medical society, and was elected its president soon after its organization. In 1803 he was appointed special justice of the court of common pleas, and during the five years succeeding filled that position in this department of the executive council. He was corresponding secretary of the Linnaean society of New England, counsellor of the American antiquarian society, and a member of the American academy of arts and sciences. He published an oration delivered at Worcester in 1789, "Sporadic Peter," forming part of the "Transactions of the Massachusetts Medical Society," and other writings.

FITCH, Ass., naturalist, b. at Fitch's Point, N. Y., 24 Feb., 1809; d. 8 April, 1878. He was at first an agriculturist and country physician, but relinquished medical practice in 1838 to devote his time to scientific agriculture and the study of natural history. He was made New York state entomologist in 1854, and for many years published annual reports on insects injurious to vegetation. Most of these have been collected into volumes, and issued in three volumes by the state agricultural society.

FITCH, Benjamin, philanthropist, b. in New York, 13 June, 1802; d. in New York city, 7 Nov., 1883. His father, Stephen Fitch, was a Quaker, and had him educated at the Quaker settlement in Menlo. In 1824 he opened a general store, and in 1812 by his father, who went there to see his father, the Seneca chief, in behalf of the government. He was in Buffalo when it was burned by the British in 1813. He went to Albany, and subsequently to New York, where he became clerk in a dry-goods business in Rochester, Buffalo, New York, and Chicago, retiring with a large fortune in 1853.

Returning from Europe at the outbreak of the civil war, he induced volunteers to enlist in the service by promising to care for their families, which led to his founding, in 1866, the Fitch home in Darien, Conn., for soldiers' orphans. He added a public hall and an art gallery, and also built a church in Darien. He gave the land and building for the Fitch home in Darien, 1890. In 1891 he founded the Fitch institute, which was organized on the plan of the Cooper institute in New York. On the occasion of his last visit to Buffalo he gave $15,000 to the Charity organization society. He made liberal annual gifts of money to the children of the Fitch home.

FITCH, Ebenezer, educator, b. in Norwich, Conn., 26 Sept., 1756; d. in West Bloomfield, N. Y., 21 March, 1833. He was descended from James, minister of Saybrook and of Norwich, was graduated at Yale in 1777, and was a tutor there in 1780–83 and 1786–91. In 1791 he became principal of Williams college, and when this became Williams college, in June, 1793, he was elected its first president, an office which he held until 1813, when he resigned to become pastor of the Presbyterian church in N. Y. He resigned this charge in 1827, but preached occasionally after that almost till the time of his death.

Fitch, Eleazar Thompson, educator, b. in New Haven, Conn., 1 Jan., 1791; d. there, 31 Jan., 1871. He was graduated at Yale in 1810, and was a teacher at Coxsackie Academy and subsequently in the New Haven Hopkins grammar-school. In 1812 he entered Andover theological seminary, where, after completing the regular course, he remained, pursuing advanced studies, giving assistance in instruction, and preaching, until his election, in 1817, as President Dwight in the office of professor of divinity at Yale. One branch of his work was to teach theology to graduates, and in this his classes increased so that he was led to urge upon the corporation the founding of a theological department, which was organized in 1817. In his department he filled the chair of homiletics, at the same time being college preacher and pastor, and giving instruction in the academical department in natural theology and the evidences of Christianity. He delivered to successive classes a series of sermons in systematic theology, and some part of the "Transactions of the Massachusetts Medical Society," and other writings.

FITCH, Elijah, clergyman, b. in 1745; d. in Hopkinton, Mass., 16 Dec., 1788. He was graduated at Yale in 1769, and became a minister of the Congregational church in Hopkinton in 1771, where he remained. To Buffalo he went in 1812 by his father, who went there to see Red Jacket, the Seneca chief, in behalf of the government. He was in Buffalo when it was burned by the British in 1813. He went to Albany, and subsequently to New York, where he became clerk in a dry-goods business in Rochester, Buffalo, New York, and Chicago, retiring with a large fortune in 1853.

He received a classical education, studied at the store of his father and then at Amherst, N. Y., and settled at Logansport, Ind., in 1884, where he still (1887) resides. From 1844 till 1847 he was a professor in Rush medical college,
Chicago, and from 1878 till 1883 taught the art and science of surgery in the Indiana medical college. He was an Indiana presidential elector in 1844 and, in 1845, a delegate at the National Democratic convention, New York, in 1848. From 1836 till 1839 he was a member of the legislature of Indiana, and held a seat in congress from 3 Dec., 1849, till 3 March, 1853. He was subsequently elected United States senator from Indiana, and served as such, 1857, till 3 March, 1861. In the autumn of that year Dr. Fitch raised the 46th regiment of Indiana volunteers, with other troops, and was commissioned colonel. He remained in the field until November, 1863, when he was compelled to resign on account of injuries received. He commanded the land forces at the capture of Fort Pillow, at Memphis, Tenn., and also at St. Charles, Ark.

FITCH, James, clergyman, b. in Bocking, Essex, England, 24 Dec., 1622; d. in Lebanon, Conn., 18 Nov., 1709. He came to New England in 1638, and supplemented his previous excellent classical education by seven years of study under Hooker and Stone. He was pastor at Saybrook in 1646-'60, and was afterward installed as the first minister of Norwich. He preached to the Mohicans in their own language, induced them to cultivate the land, and gave them some of his own. He published "First Principles of the Doctrine of Christ" (Boston, 1679), and several sermons.

FITCH, John, inventor, b. in East (now South) Windsor, Conn., 21 Jan., 1745; d. in Bardstown, Ky., in August, 1786. He received a common school education, was apprenticed to a watchmaker, and after twenty-five years of home life rendered miserable by the ill-treatment of his father and elder brother, crowned the wretchedness of his condition by an unfortunate marriage, and in 1769 became a wanderer. Settling at Trenton, N. J., he was there exercising his trade of watchmaker at the beginning of the Revolution. The demand for arms induced him to become a gunsmith for the American forces, which exposed his name to the protection of the British army. He entered the village in December, 1776. He joined the New Jersey troops, with whom he endured the rigors of a winter camp at Valley Forge, and afterward resumed his trade in Bucks county, Pa., occasionally traversing the country afoot to repair watches. Finally, he was appointed one of the state of Virginia as a deputy surveyor, he set out for Kentucky, knapsack on back and compass in hand, in the spring of 1780, and, after making extensive surveys between the Kentucky and Green rivers, returned to Philadelphia in the autumn of 1781. The next spring he invested in flour and goods the £150 (Pennsylvania currency) which represented the $4,000 he had gathered in Continental currency, and began another tour of western adventure. At the mouth of the Muskingum the party was attacked by Indians, two of his companions killed, millions lost, and his goods destroyed. Fitch had the address to conciliate the leader of the band, and the endurance to sustain the rigors of the captivity, from which he escaped, and in the winter of 1782-3, penniless and dejected, reached Warminster, Pa., here, 13 April, 1786, he conceived the idea of steam as a motive-power, at first for carriages, but soon for vessels. His first model of a steamboat, completed this year, bore wheels at the sides; but these, being found to labor too much in the water, were replaced by a projection from the stern. His experiments of July, 1786, upon a skiff with a steam engine of 30 horse-power, and paddles. He now besieged the Continental congress, as well as the Pennsylvania legislature, for pecuniary aid to his project, and addressed the leading scientific and public men of that day, everywhere, and at all times boldly affirming the practicability of sea navigation by steam vessels. Yet, though he elicited much interest among the best minds, his fervid predictions secured no money, and he acquired the reputation of being insane. Finally, by the construction, engraving, and sale of a map of the northern territory, all of which was done with his own hand, the impressions being taken on a cider-press, he raised about $800, in February, 1787, formed a company of forty shares, and began a boat of sixty tons. Meanwhile, in 1786, the state of New Jersey, and in 1787 the states of New York, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, had granted him the same and extensive rights to their waters for fourteen years for purposes of navigating by means of steam. Fitch's second boat, 45 feet long and 12 feet beam, with six oars or paddles on each side, and an engine of 12-inch cylinder, made its trial trip on the Delaware, at Philadelphia, 22 Aug., 1787, in the presence and to the great satisfaction of the members of the convention to frame the Federal constitution, then in session there. A still larger boat in October, 1788, and still another in April, 1790 (see illustration), continued to demonstrate with their increased speed and facility the value of Fitch's invention, the latter boat being run during the whole summer as a regular passenger-boat between Philadelphia and Burlington, with a speed of eight miles an hour. Another boat, "The Perseverance"—designed for both freight and passengers on the Mississippi, under the Virginia patent, which gave Fitch the exclusive right of navigating "the Ohio river and its tributaries"—was unfortunately so damaged by a storm as not to be available before the expiration of the default clause in that patent. The stockholders became discouraged, and, Fitch's resources being exhausted, the project was abandoned. In 1791 he received a patent for his inventions from the United States, which was of little avail, and subsequently was lost by fire. In 1793 he went to France, there to build a steamboat; but, arriving in the midst of the revolutionary prisons, could not carry out his project, and, depositing his plans and specifications with the American consul at L'Orient, went to London. During this absence his drawings and papers were loaned by the consul to Robert Fulton, then in Paris, in whose possession they were for several months. In 1794, disappointed and penniless, Fitch returned to America, working his passage as a common sailor, and withdrew to his lands at Bardstown, Ky., which he found in the occupation of others; but in 1796 he again constructed a steamboat from a ship's yawl, which was moved by a screw-propeller on the Cohocton Pond in New York city. In the spring of 1798 he made and tried,
upon a small stream near Bardstown, a three-foot model of a steamboat; but some time between 28 June and 18 July he committed suicide by poison, died in a tavern, unattended by relative or friend, and was buried in Bardstown, where no stone marks his resting-place. How mournfully prophetic are the following words from his journal: "The day will come when some more powerful man will get fame and riches from my invention; but nobody will believe that poor John Fitch can do anything worthy of attention." There have been several later claimants to the invention of steamboats, noticeably Robert Fulton; but when, in 1817, the original patents, drafts, specifications, and model of both of Fitch's and of Fulton's boats were exhibited before a committee of the New York legislature, raised upon the petition of Gov. Ogden, of New Jersey, in which both parties were represented by the ablest legal talent of the day, and witnesses of the highest character and personal knowledge of the facts were produced, the committee finally reported that "the steamboats built by Livingston and Fulton were in substance the invention patented to John Fitch in 1791, and Fitch during the term of the patent had the exclusive right to use of same in the United States." Fitch's life has been written by Thompson Westcott (Philadelphia, 1857), and by Charles Whittlesey in Sparks's "American Biography." See also an article in O'Callaghan's "Historical Collections of New York" (vol. 2, 1840).

FITCH, John, naval officer, b. in Hartford, Conn., 28 June, 1836. He studied four years in Munich and Milan under Prof. Albert Zimmermann and his two brothers, Max and Richard. His professional life has been spent in Hartford and in New York city. He is an associate of the National academy of design, and member of the Tweed fund society of New York. He was for twelve years chairman of the art committee of the Century club, but declined re-election. He has achieved reputation as a painter of forest scenes and is of a close student of nature. His largest picture, "The Lake," was exhibited in 1874. Among his other works are: "On Gill Brook" (1866); "A Mountain Brook" (1870); "The Outlet" (1871); "In the Cañon, Granville, Mass." (1875); "Waiting for a Bite" (1874); "A Sandy Shore" (1875); "Dutch John's Brook" (1875); "Cliff Side" (1889); "W_REAL THE CROTON" (1884); and "Near Carmel, N. Y." (1886).

FITCH, Leroy, naval officer, b. in Indiana in October, 1835; d. in Logansport, Ind., 18 April, 1875. He was graduated at the naval academy in 1856, promoted to be master, 5 Sept., 1859, lieutenant, 21 Sept., 1862, and commander, 28 Aug., 1870. He served in the Mississippi squadron during the civil war, taking part in the capture of Forts Donelson and Pillow, the reduction of Island No. 10, and the victory over the Confederate fleet at Memphis, Tenn. On the morning of 19 July, 1863, being then in command of the steamer "Moose," he succeeded in intercepting Morgan, and frustrated his attempts to cross the Ohio at Buffalo Island, having followed him for more than five hundred miles up the river. He saved one man and his goods, crippling his strength, leading to his capture. For these signal services he received complimentary letters from Gen. Burnside, Cox, and Sec. Welles. He also defended Johnsonville, Tenn., from the attack of Gen. Forrest, was present at the engagement on the Ohio, and participated in many minor skirmishes with guerrillas on the Mississippi, Cumberland, and Tennessee rivers. He also accompanied several land expeditions in the same section.

FITCH, Simon, surgeon, b. in Norton, Nova Scotia, 2 Jan., 1830. He received his professional education in London, Paris, and the University of Edinburgh, where he was graduated in August, 1841. He settled in the same year in St. John's, New Brunswick, and practised law in that city until 1855, to the city of New York in 1874, and in 1877 to Halifax, Nova Scotia. In 1871 he introduced an improvement in the double tubular trocar, by removing the projecting canula from the outside to the inside of the puncturing tube. In 1873 he invented the "Trocar Catheter." In 1885, the "Clamp Forceps," and the "Wire Suture Tying Instrument." In 1881 he was resident surgeon of the Edinburgh maternity hospital, and in 1881-2 surgeon to the St. John's hospital, New Brunswick. He was surgeon in 1864 to the 5th corps military hospital at Fredericksburg, Va., held the same office at Fort Preble, Me., in 1867, and is still a consulting surgeon of the Provincial and city hospital, Halifax, Nova Scotia; is member of many medical societies, and has contributed to the literature of his profession works entitled "Peculiarities of the Operations of Three Great Ovariotomists: Wells, Abee, Keith, of Philadelphia," "The Physical and Pathological Parascitesses, Aspiration, and Transfusion" (1877).

FITCH, Thomas, governor of Connecticut, b. in Norwalk, Conn., in June, 1699; d. there in July, 1774. He was graduated at Yale in 1721, studied law, and after middle life filled successively the offices of chancellor, judge of the superior court, and chief justice of his state. His principles were loyal, and, notwithstanding the growing unpopularity of his opinions, he was elected governor in 1754, and held office till 1766. In 1765, Ingersoll, the royal stamp-master of Connecticut, put himself under the protection of Gov. Fitch, and in the same year, at the general assembly held in Hartford, the governor took the oath of office prescribed in the stamp-act. Col. Putnam afterward waited on him to express the sentiments of the people as to the nullity of his office, and the governor refused to admit the "Sons of Liberty," who were coming to destroy the stamped paper, his house would be levelled to the dust in five minutes. In consequence of persisting in the protection of Ingersoll and holding to his loyalist sentiments, the general assembly gave the opportunity of life by electing William Pitkin governor of the state in his stead. Gov. Fitch at once retired to
private life. A monument, raised by public subscription, which is still standing in the private cemetery of his home in Norwalk, Conn., commemorates the life of the brave man, who was an actor, and strict fidelity in discharge of important trusts." His descendants and the collateral branches of his family are still among the most public-spirited citizens of Norwalk. See Van Renselaer's "Ancestral Sketches" (New York, 1829).

FITTON, James, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1801; d. there, 15 Sept., 1881. He was ordained by Bishop Fenwick in 1827, and in 1828 was sent as a missionary to the Passamaquoddy Indians. He subsequently labored among the scattered Roman Catholics of New Hampshire and Vermont, and soon the territory between Boston and Long Island was placed under his charge, with Hartford as the centre of his district. In 1855 he removed to East Boston, where he ministered until his death. He was instrumental in establishing the College of the holy cross at Worcester, and the first Roman Catholic newspaper.

FITZ, James, a telescope-maker of Newburyport, Mass., in 1808; d. in New York city, 6 Nov., 1863. He began life as a printer, but, being of an inventive turn, learned the trade of locksmith, at which he worked for many years. In 1835 he made his first reflecting telescope, and in the winter of 1844-45 lost it in the method of preparing objective glasses for refracting telescopes, constructing the first one out of the bottom of an ordinary tumbler. In 1845 he exhibited at the American institute an instrument that brought him the favorable notice of eminent astronomers, and he thenceforth devoted himself to making telescopes as a business with remarkable success. He finally succeeded in producing instruments of sixteen-inch aperture, and also made two of thirteen inches—one for the Dudley observatory at Albany, and the other for an old plan of gentlemen at Alleghany City, Pa. There is one of his manufacture, of twelve inches aperture, at Ann Arbor, and he completed another for the Vassar female college. Mr. Fitz's methods were entirely his own devising. When seized with his final illness, he was about to sail for a town, Herkimer County, N. Y., with a twenty-four-inch telescope, and to procure patents for a camera, involving a new form of lens.

FITZGERALD, Lord Edward, Irish patriot, b. near Dublin, Ireland, 15 Oct., 1763; d. there, 4 June, 1798. He was a younger son of the first Duke of Leinster, and lost his father at the age of ten. His mother married again, and removed to the Continent, where Edward was carefully educated by his step-father. He entered the army on his return to England in 1779, and in 1781 sailed with his regiment for America, where he was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Lord Rawdon. He gained in the Revolutionary war no little reputation for personal courage, readiness of resource, and humane feeling, and was severely wounded in the battle of Eutaw Springs, S. C. After the surrender of Cornwallis, he was ordered to the prison staff of Gen. O'Hara in the island of St. Lucia, in 1783, but returned in the same year to Ireland. He was elected as member for Athy in the Irish parliament, and afterward rejoined his regiment at Halifax. He subsequently traveled through the United States, giving the name of the Mississippi river to New Orleans. In 1790 he returned to Ireland, and was again returned to parliament. Having at a public meeting avowed his sympathy with the republicans, and renounced his title, in common with several other English officers, he was dismissed from the army. In 1796 he joined the "United Irishmen," was afterward elected their president, and was sent to France to negotiate a treaty with the Directory for a French invasion of Ireland. The scheme was betrayed to the English ministry, and the principal leaders in association, as well as himself, but Fitzgerald, having concealed himself in a house in Dublin, still continued to direct the movement. A price was set on his head, the place of his retreat discovered, and, after a severe struggle in which he was mortally wounded, he was captured by police officers and committed to prison, 19 May, 1798, where he died in June. See "The Life and Death of Lord Edward Fitzgerald," by Thomas Moore (2 vols., London, 1831).

FITZGERALD, Edward, R. C. bishop, b. in Limerick, Ireland, in 1838. He came to the United States in 1849, entered the College of the Barrrens, Mo., in 1850, and finished his ecclesiastical studies in Mount St. Mary's college, Emmettsburg. He was ordained priest in 1857, and was appointed pastor of a Roman Catholic church in Columbus, Ohio, which had been laid out under the direction of the archbishop of Cincinnati. Father Fitzgerald was entirely successful in restoring harmony among his parishioners, and inducing them to submit to the archbishop. He remained over nine years at Columbus, and in 1867 was consecrated bishop of Little Rock. Owing to the increase of the number of Roman Catholics in his diocese he decreased to little more than a thousand, with five priests and three religious institutions. He used every exertion to attract immigration to the state, with such success that in 1884 the Roman Catholic population was over 7,000, with twenty-three priests and thirty-seven churches. He introduced the monks of the Benedictine order, established a house of the Fathers of the Holy Ghost at Marienstadt, for the purpose of holding special missions among his flock, and also introduced the Sisters of Charity, the Sisters of St. Joseph, and the Benedictines, of whom he placed in charge of asylums and schools. He visited Rome to take part in the deliberations of the Vatican council, and was also a member of the third plenary council of Baltimore in 1884.

FITZGERALD, Thomas, sergeant in German service, b. in Niles, Mich., 25 March, 1855. His father, an Irish soldier in the Revolutionary army, was wounded and pensioned. The son received a common-school education, and served with credit in the war of 1812 under Gen. Harrison. During his connection he studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He then removed to Indiana, where he was elected to the
first legislature that met in Indianapolis, and in 1832 went to Michigan to begin the practice of his profession at St. Joseph. In 1837 he was a member of the U.S. Senate, having been appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gen. Lewis Cass. Before going to Washington he was named as a commissioner to inquire into the condition of what were known as "wild-cat" banks, and by his perseverance and industry succeeded in effecting the virtual extermination of those discrepant institutions. Senator Fitzgerald was appointed by President Pierce to be a judge in one of the territories, but refused. He was subsequently probate judge of Berrien county, Mich., and was a leader in the Democratic party.

FITZGIBBON, James, British soldier, b. in 1780; d. about 1860. He was almost wholly self-educated, was the son of a farmer, and enlisted in the army when he was seventeen years old. He served in the war against Napoleon I, and in the American war of 1812-15, and in 1816 retired as captain of the Glengarry, Canada, fencibles. He afterward became assistant adjutant-general of the Canadian army, and during the Mackenzie rebellion, his foresight and precautionary measures saved the city of Toronto from the disaffection, for which service he was awarded 5,000 acres of land by the city council, received the thanks of the parliament, and the present of a valuable sword. The grant of land was subsequently disallowed. Gen. Fitzgibbon was chief clerk of the lower house of the Canadian parliament in 1816-29, and clerk of the upper house in 1829-33. In 1830 he was created a military knight of Windsor, and raised in England.

FITZHUGH, Edward Henry, judge, b. in Caroline county, Va., 21 Sept., 1816. He studied law, practised for many years at Wheeling, W. Va., removed to Richmond, Va., in 1861, and served in an important capacity in the quartermaster's department of the Confederate army from 1861 till 1865. He was judge of the chancery court of the city of Richmond from 1870 till 1883, when he returned to the practice of his profession. Judge Fitzhugh has been active in the councils of the Presbyterian church, and in 1867 was elected a member of the executive committee of "the organization and education" of the general assembly.

FITZHUGH, George, sociologist, b. in Prince William county, Va., 2 July, 1867; d. in Huntsville, Walker co., Texas, 30 July, 1881. He was largely self-taught, the only education he received as a child being gained in what were known as the "field schools" of his native county. That amount of knowledge thus acquired was probably not great, may be inferred from the fact that Fitzhugh, when only nine years of age, was frequently left in sole charge of the other pupils during the extended absence of the teacher. In spite of these early disadvantages, he succeeded in securing a good education, studied law, and practised his profession for many years in Port Royal, Va., making a specialty of criminal cases. During President Buchanan's administration Mr. Fitzhugh was employed in the office of Attorney-General Black, and of the land-claim department. About this time he made his only visit to the northern states, lecturing in Boston, and visiting his relative by marriage, Gerrit Smith. At the house of the latter he met Mrs. Garrison, at whose suggestion and influence his acquaintance with the antislavery movement derived its significance from his peculiar political opinions. Mr. Fitzhugh was a frequent contributor to the press, writing for the "New York Day-Book," "Richmond Examiner," "De Bow's Review," and other journals and periodicals. He was "an eccentric and extreme thinker," claiming that slavery is the natural and rightful condition of society, which, when not founded on human servitude, tends to cannibalism. He did not base his argument upon the inferiority of the negro, but maintained that the laboring classes of mankind, irrespective of color, should be slaves, as in Greece and Rome. During the civil war he wrote: "It is a gross mistake to suppose that 'abolition' is the cause of dissolution between the north and the south. The Cavaliers, Jacobites, and Huguenots of the south naturally hate, condemn, and despise the Puritans who settled the north. The former are master races, the latter a slave race, the descendants of the Saxon serfs." His opinion of free labor may be gathered from the following extracts from his "Sociology for the South": "The free laborer rarely has a home and home of his own; he is insecure of employment; sickness may overtake him at any time and deprive him of the means of support; old age is certain to overtake him if he lives, and generally finds him without the means of subsistence; his family is probably increasing in size, during the time of his labor; the burden of support is too heavy, and becomes oppressive to him. In all this there is little to invite to virtue, much to tempt to crime; nothing to afford happiness, but quite enough to inflict misery. Man must be more than human to acquire a pure and a high morality under such circumstances." And again: "Slavery without law would be a curse, and so would marriage and parental authority. The free laborer is excluded from its holy and charmed circle. Shelterless, naked, and hungry, he is exposed to the bleak winds, the cold rains, and hot sun of heaven, with none that love him, none that care for him. His employer hates him because he asks high wages or joins strikes; his fellow-laborer hates him because he competes with him for employment. Foolish abolitionists! bring him back, like the prodigal son. Let him fare as well as you do, and love the sheep. Better to lie down with the kids and the goats, than stand naked and hungry without. As a slave, he will be beloved and protected. Whilst free, he will be hated, despised, and persecuted. Such is the will of God and order of Providence. It is idle to improve the baseless, but Mr. Fitzhugh published "Sociology for the South, or the Failure of Free Society" (Richmond, 1854), and "Cannibals All, or Slaves Without Masters" (1856).

FITZHUGH, William, lawyer, b. in Bedford, England, 9 June, 1631; d. in Stafford county, Va., in October, 1701. He was a lawyer by profession, and lived in that portion of Stafford county now comprised in King George county, and founded the Fitzhugh family of that state. He was also a merchant, planter, and shipper. A manuscript volume of his correspondence, covering the period from 1679 till 1699, has been printed, and many letters of the letters is in the collections of the Virginia historical society. Mr. Fitzhugh acted as counsel for Maj. Robert Beverley, father of the historian of Virginia and secretary of the colonial council, who was indicted for "cutting" tobacco-plants, and found guilty, of a "bloodless murder," and liable to a fine of $500, of "impertinent and crass manners," including a refusal to deliver up the records of the council. Although he had been an active and efficient partisan of Gov. Berkeley in the popular uprising stigmatized as "Bacon's rebellion," he was only dealt with by being imprisoned and disfranchised. He was finally released on asking pardon of the council on his bended knees.
FITZHUGH, William Henry, philanthropist, b. in Chatham, Stafford co., Va., 8 March, 1792; d. in the United States, 1838. He was a son of William F. Fitzhugh, a patriot of the Revolution, who was graduated at Princeton in 1808, and settled on the patrimonial domain of “Ravensworth,” Fairfax co., Va. He was elected vice-president of the American colonization society, and took an active part in all that was done in its behalf. In 1826 he was appointed an assistant examiner and pen. In 1826 he published a series of essays in behalf of the cause, over the signature of “Opimius,” in the columns of the Richmond “Inquirer.” He was also the author of an address delivered on the ninth anniversary of the society, and of a review of “Tazewell’s Report” in the “African Repository” (August and November, 1828). In one of his essays he expresses the opinion that “the labor of the slave is a curse on the land on which it is expended,” which seems like a truism now, but was bold then.

FITZPATRICK, Benjamin, senator, b. in Green county, Ga., 30 June, 1802; d. in Autauga county, Ala., 25 Nov., 1869. He removed to Alabama in 1815, when it was a territory, read law in the office of Judge Benson, of Montgomery, and, after his admission to the bar, became a partner of Henry Goldthwaite, who afterward rose to eminence in his profession. Mr. Fitzpatrick was the next year elected solicitor of the Montgomery circuit, and re-elected in 1823. Meanwhile he married a daughter of Gen. John Elmore, formerly of South Carolina, and the following year abandoned the practice of his profession too severe for his declining health, and retired to his plantation in Autauga county, near Montgomery, where he engaged successfully in agriculture. In 1840, as a candidate for presidential elector on the Democratic ticket, he engaged in an active canvass in behalf of Mr. Van Buren, and took part in an animated discussion with Henry W. Hilliard, candidate for elector in the same district on the Whig ticket, who ardently advocated the claims of Gen. Harrison. In 1844, Mr. Fitzpatrick was elected governor of Alabama by a majority of nearly 7,000 over Col. Mc- Lung, of Huntsville, and in 1848 was re-elected without opposition. On the death of Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, in 1848, Gov. Chapman appointed Mr. Fitzpatrick to fill the unexpired term in the senate of which Mr. Lewis died. In 1851 he was appointed by Gov. Collier to succeed William R. King in the senate, and was elected by the legislature to fill the unexpired term. In 1855 he was elected to the senate for a full term of six years. He was elected president of the senate pro tempore, and served in four successive sessions. At the Democratic national convention, held in Baltimore in 1860, Mr. Fitzpatrick was nominated for vice-president on the ticket with Mr. Douglas, who was a candidate for the presidency; but he promptly declined, and Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, was nominated in his place. When Alabama adopted her ordinance of secession in 1861, Mr. Fitzpatrick withdrew from the senate and returned home. At the close of the civil war he took part once more in public affairs, was elected by the people of Autauga county to the convention called to frame a new constitution for the state, and served on the convention. When it had finished its work he retired to his plantation, where he passed his last years in broken health, but still attending to the duties that pressed upon him as cheerfully as possible in view of the decline of his fortunes resulting from the war. Mr. Fitzpatrick was distinguished for integrity, unserving loyalty to truth, and manly bearing in public affairs.

FITZPATRICK, John Bernard, R. C. bishop, b. in Boston, Mass., 1 Nov., 1812; d. there, 13 Feb., 1866. He studied in the Boston Latin-school in 1838-9, and in the latter year was sent to Montreal college, where he was appointed professor of rhetoric and belles-lettres while still a pupil. He completed his course of study in Montreal in 1837, and then took a course in the General seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris. He returned in 1839, was ordained in 1840. His first mission was at the Boston cathedral. He was afterward appointed pastor of East Cambridge, where he succeeded in composing dissensions of long standing. He was nominated coadjutor bishop of Boston 1844, and in 1846 succeeded Bishop Fenwick. His administration was signed by many lamentable occurrences. In 1854 the Roman Catholic church of Dorchester was blown up by unknown persons, and the “Ellsworth outrage” took place, in which a priest was inhumanly treated by his fellow-citizens. He visited Rome in 1854, and on his return had a remarkable controversy with the Boston school board, which resulted in the repeal of rules that were obnoxious to the Roman Catholic pupils. The Roman Catholic population increased so rapidly under his administration that a new Augustinian college was created out of that of Boston. When he entered on his episcopate there were forty priests and forty churches in his diocese; at its close there were three hundred priests and three hundred churches. He had also erected one of the finest orphan asylums in the country, a large reformatory, a hospital, a college, and had increased the number of religious communities and orders fivefold.

FITZSIMMONS, Thomas, statesman, b. in Ireland in 1741; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., in August, 1811. He emigrated to this country and became a merchant in Philadelphia. During the Revolutionary war he commanded a company of volunteers. He was for many years a member of the Pennsylvania assembly, a delegate to the Continental congress in 1782-3, and to the Constitutional convention in 1787. From 1793 till 1796 he was in the National congress. In 1790 the firm of George Meade & Co., of which Mr. Fitzsimmons was a member, subscribed £5,000 toward supplying the Continental army with necessary equipments. Mr. Fitzsimmons was president of the Philadelphia chamber of commerce, and also of the North American insurance company.

FLAGET, Benedict Joseph, R. C. bishop, b. in Contournat, Auvergne, France, 7 Nov., 1763; d. in Nazareth, Ky., 11 Feb., 1850. He was first educated in the college of Bilhom, and afterward took a course of philosophy in the University of Clermont. He then studied theology at the Sulpician college in the same city, and became a member of that order in 1783. He continued his studies at Issy, near Paris, and in 1788 was ordained priest. He was professor of dogmatic theology for two years in the University of Nantes, and then held the same office in the seminary of Angers at the beginning of the French revolution. He was obliged to fly, and came in 1792 to Baltimore, Md., whence he was at once sent by Dr. Carroll as chaplain to Vincennes, then a military post in the northwest. During six months of it, at the request of Dr. Pattison, he accepted as chaplain to the Catholics in the army of Gen. Wayne, who was organizing a force to attack the Indians. His congregation at Vincennes was composed of 700 half-breeds, who were little better than savages, and his success in civilizing them was considerable. He was recalled in 1795 and sent to Georgetown college, where he was professor for three years. In 1798 he accompanied two other
Sulpicians to Havana for the purpose of establishing a college in that city, but they met with opposition from the native clergy, and were forbidden to perform any priestly function. Father Flaget's two companions withdrew from the island, but, as he was prostrated by yellow fever, they had to leave him behind. On his recovery he became tutor to the sons of a wealthy Cuban, and when in 1801 the archbishop, was restored to his secederical privileges. During this period he rendered great service to the Orleans princesses, which were warmly reciprocated when Louis Philippe became king of the French. Father Flaget left Havana in 1801, taking with him twenty-three young Cubans to be educated at Georgetown college. The ensuing seven years were spent in college duties and missionary labors. About the year 1804 he had petitioned to be received into the order of Trappists, the severest in the Roman Catholic church, but in 1807 he was appointed bishop of Bardstown, Ky., and though he made several efforts to be released, and went to Europe for this purpose, he was consecrated on his return in 1810. He arrived at Bardstown in the following year. The number of priests in his diocese, which extended from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi and from the lakes to the thirty-fifth parallel, was only seven, with ten chapels, and six more in course of erection. To meet the demand for priests he gave great attention to the diocesan seminary. In 1817 he was able to send missionaries to the French and Indian communities living around the great lakes, as well as to supply Indiana and Michigan. By his request he was given an assistant, Father David, in 1819, and in the following years he was engaged in a correspondence with Rome relative to the creation of new sees. He was the first to suggest the erection of an archiepiscopal see in the west. His advice was also sought by the Propaganda with regard to affairs external to the church in the United States, and a controversy that existed for some time between the Sulpicians of Canada and the bishop of Quebec was decided according to his suggestion.

He attended the first provincial council at Baltimore in 1829, and in the following year, owing to declining health, resigned his see. His resignation was accepted, but so great was the opposition of the clergy and laity of the west that he was compelled to withdraw it. During the cholera epidemic of 1833 his attention to the afflicted of all classes and creeds excited general admiration. In 1834 he received a new conclave in the person of Bishop Chaminade, who had erected four colleges, a large female orphan asylum and infirmary, eleven academies for girls, and had introduced three religious sisterhoods and four religious orders of men. He was in Europe from 1835 till 1838, and in 1841 the seat of his diocese was transferred to Bardstown. In 1843 he built a convent and hospital at his own expense, and in 1848 was instrumental in establishing a colony of Trappists at Gethsemane, fourteen miles from Bardstown. The remainder of his life, owing to his infirmities and his extreme age, was passed in strict retirement.

FLAGG, Azariah Cutting, politician, b. in Clinton county, N. Y., in 1790; d. in New York city, 24 Nov., 1873. When he was nine years old his father removed to Richmond, Va., and at the age of eleven he became the property of the bishop of Burlington. Here he remained until about 1811, when he removed to Plattsburg, N. Y., and served as a soldier in the war of 1812, participating in several engagements. In 1812 or 1813, Mr. Flagg established the Plattsburg "Republican," of which he was for many years the editor and owner. In 1828-4 he represented Clinton county in the assembly, and in 1826 was appointed by Gov. De Witt Clinton secretary of state, which office he held until 1835. He was comptroller of the state in 1834-9, and again in 1842-6. During almost his entire public life, and especially after his removal to the city of New York, in 1846, Mr. Flagg was one of the leaders of the Democratic party in the state, and also bore the reputation of being one of its ablest financiers. For many years he did duty in the state bank, and was an active member of the Albany "Arms." He was one of the most determined opponents of the U. S. bank, rendered efficient aid to De Witt Clinton in moulding public opinion with regard to his policy, and later was outspoken in his opposition to the pro-slavery tendencies of the Democratic party. He was elected comptroller of the city of New York in 1832, and re-elected in 1835. Soon after leaving office, in 1839, he became blind, but never lost his interest in current political events,—his nephew, Willard Cutting, agriculturist, b. 1818, d. 1899; d. there, 30 March, 1878, was graduated at Yale in 1844, and then took charge of his father's extensive farm. He soon became prominent in local politics, was collector of internal revenue for the 12th district of Illinois in 1860-9, and a member of the state senate in 1867-9. He wrote frequently for the press on agricultural and political subjects, was one of the originators of the "farmers' movement" in the west, and was chosen, in 1873, first president of the Illinois state farmers' association. He served, in addition, as trustee of the Industrial university, as president of the National agricultural congress, and secretary of the American pomological society. He was for many years horticultural editor of the "Prairie Farmer," and for a few months before his death was editor-in-chief of the "American Encyclopedia of Agriculture," for which he had collected much valuable material. He was considered one of the best pomologists of the day.

FLAGG, Edmund, author, b. in Wiscasset, Me., 24 Nov., 1815. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1839, and soon afterward taught in Louisville, Ky., where he also contributed to the "Louisville Journal," with which his connection continued for nearly thirty years. He read law in St. Louis, where he was admitted to the bar in 1837. He edited the St. Louis "Commercial Bulletin" in 1838, served as this paper's editor, and was editor of the "Louisville Literary News-Letter" in 1838-9, practised law in Vicksburg, Miss., in 1840-1, and at the same time was editor of the "Whig," in which capacity he was severely wounded in a duel with the editor of the Vicksburg "Sentinel." He was editor of the "Louisville and Nashville Gazette" at Marietta, Ohio, in 1843, and the St. Louis "Evening Gazette" in 1844-5. He subsequently acted as the official reporter of the courts.
of St. Louis, reported a volume of debates in the Constitutional convention of Missouri, and in 1842 in the Berlin "Annalen," 1850-'1 he was U. S. consul at Venice, and also correspondent for several New York journals. On his return, in February, 1852, he at once took charge of a Democratic paper in St. Louis, and edited it during the presidential campaign of that year. He was afterward "Poet Laureate" of the St. Louis Journal, and afterward editor of the "St. Louis Globe-Democrat." In 1856-'7 he was contributing editor to the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch," and in 1858-'9 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republic," and afterward manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1859-'60 he was manager of the "St. Louis Times." In 1861-'2 he was manager of the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch," and in 1863-'4 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1865-'6 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1867-'8 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1869-'70 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1871-'2 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1873-'4 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1875-'6 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1877-'8 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1879-'80 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1881-'2 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1883-'4 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1885-'6 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1887-'8 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1889-'90 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1891-'2 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1893-'4 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1895-'6 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1897-'8 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1899-'10 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1901-'2 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1903-'4 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1905-'6 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1907-'8 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1909-'10 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1911-'2 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1913-'4 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1915-'6 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1917-'8 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1919-'20 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1921-'2 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1923-'4 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1925-'6 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1927-'8 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1929-'30 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1931-'2 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1933-'4 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1935-'6 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1937-'8 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1939-'40 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1941-'2 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1943-'4 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1945-'6 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1947-'8 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1949-'10 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1911-'2 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1913-'4 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1915-'6 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1917-'8 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1919-'20 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1921-'2 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1923-'4 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1925-'6 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1927-'8 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1929-'30 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1931-'2 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1933-'4 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1935-'6 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1937-'8 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1939-'40 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1941-'2 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1943-'4 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1945-'6 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1947-'8 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News." In 1949-'10 he was manager of the "St. Louis Republican News."
FLANAGAN, James Winright, lawyer, b. in Gordonsville, Va., 3 Sept., 1823. His parents removed to Kentucky, where he received a limited education, engaged in mercantile pursuits, and was a justice of the peace for twelve years. He was a member of the circuit court of Breckinridge county from 1839 till 1843, when he removed to Harrison county. Kentucky, where he remained one year settled in Henderson, Rusk co., Texas, where he was the first to sell merchandise. He also became interested in cotton-planting. He was a member of the state house of representatives in 1851-2, and of the state senate in 1853-4. In 1857, he was a delegate to the peace congress of 1861. He was a member of the State constitutional conventions of 1866 and 1868. In 1869 he was elected to congress for the state at large, and in that year he also held the office of lieutenant-governor. He was elected to the U. S. Senate as a Republican, serving from 1870 till 1875, and was a member of the committees on mines and mining, and post-offices, and chairman of the committee on education and labor. After his service he retired to his farm near Longview, Texas, and occasionally appears in court, notwithstanding his advanced age. He was an "old-line Whig" before he united with the Republican party.

His son, Webster, politician, b. in Clovisport, Breckinridge co., Ky., 9 Jan., 1832, was admitted to the bar in 1851, and became interested in politics, holding important local offices at the beginning of the civil war he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers in the Confederate service. In 1865 he was appointed judge of the 5th judicial district of Texas. He was elected to the State constitutional convention in 1869, and two years afterward became lieutenant-governor of the state. He was chairman of the delegation to the Republican convention which met in Philadelphia in 1872, and served as member of the Texas senate till 1873, when he represented his district in another convention, thus assisting in the formation and adoption of two state constitutions. In 1880 he was a Texas member of the "Grant guard" at the Chicago convention. The civil service was brought under discussion, and when Mr. Barker, from Massachusetts, declared that certain offices in Boston, an "A"; "Woods and By- ways of New England" (1872); and "Birds and Seasons of New England" (1875). He also edited "Mount Auburn, its Scenes, its Beauties, and its Lessons." Most of the matter contained in the three volumes first mentioned has been republished, with some new material, under the title "Halycon Days"; "A Year with the Birds," and "A Year with the Bishop." (Boston, 1881.)—His son, Isaac, educator, b. in Beverly, Mass., 7 Sept., 1843, was a student at Phillips Andover academy, and graduated at Harvard in 1864. After serving as tutor in Greek at Harvard from 1865 till 1868, he studied in the universities of Berlin and Göttingen during 1868-9. He has since been professor of Greek at Cornell university, and has edited "The Hellenic Orations of Demosthenes" (Boston, 1884) and "The Seven Against Thebes of Aeschylus" (Boston, 1885).
FLASCH, Killian, R.C. bishop, b. in Retzstadt, Bavaria, in 1831. He came with his parents to the United States in 1847, studied in the college of Notre Dame, and the theological seminary of Milwaukee, began his theological studies in the Salesianum, Milwaukee, in 1856, and was ordained priest in 1859. He was assigned to missionary work at Laketown, where he remained until 1860, when he was appointed professor in the Salesianum. He resided there 1867, and took charge of an orphan asylum near Milwaukee. In 1870 he was appointed rector of the Salesianum, and in 1881 consecrated bishop of La Crosse.

FLASH, Henry Lyden, poet, b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1846. His parents emigrated to the West Indies, where he was born, and in 1837 he was removed to New Orleans. Henry was graduated at the Western military institute of Kentucky in 1852. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the Confederate army, and served as a volunteer aide on the staffs of Gen. William J. Hardee and Gen. Joseph Wheeler. At its close he edited the "Confederate" in Macon, Ga. He engaged in business in New Orleans from 1866 until his retirement in 1886, and at present (1887) resides in Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Flash is best known under the pen-names of "Lyden Belair" and "Harry Flash." He has published a volume of poems (New York, 1860).

FLEET, Thomas, printer, b. in Shropshire, England, 8 Sept., 1865; d. in Boston, Mass., 21 July, 1798. He learned the business of printing in Bristol, England, and came to America at the age of twelve years. He published "Pune Lane." (now Devonshire street), Boston. He married Elizabeth Good, daughter of a wealthy Bostonian, 8 June, 1715. His mother-in-law, who lived at his house, spent her whole time in the nursery and in wandering about the house, pouring forth, in unmeaning conversation, the abuse for the amusement of Fleet's infant son, greatly to the annoyance of the whole neighborhood, and of Fleet in particular. He endeavored for a long time, by every means in his power, to put an end to it; but his good mother-in-law would not be silenced. Finally he conceived the idea of quietly writing down her songs, which he did, and published them in book form under the title, "Songs for the Nursery; or, Mother Goose's Melodies for Children. Printed by T. Fleet, at his Printing House, Pudding Lane [now Spring Street], 1716. Price one penny, two copper." The book was popular and remunerative. In 1731 Fleet built himself a mansion on the corner of Water street, having for his sign a heart and crown. Here he lived with his family, prosecuted printing and editing, and maintained a shop and an auction room. In 1738 he became proprietor and publisher of the "Weekly Rehearsal," which two years afterward was changed to the "Boston Evening Post," and in its management he continued until his death. He possessed a vein of keen though coarse wit, that was suited to the times, and aided the popularity of the paper. His eldest son, Thomas, over whose cradle the celebrated "Mother Goose Melodies" were gathered, aided his father, and after his death succeeded him in the management of the paper. From 1770 till 1801 he published the "Boston Annual Register," and printed the first edition of Hutchinson's "History of Massachusetts."

FLEMING, John, printer. He was one of the publishers of the Boston "Chronicle" in 1767, the first paper that was published twice a week in New England. In the second year of its publication it espoused the royal cause, and in 1770 was suspended. Fleming found it prudent to retire, and went to England in 1773, and subsequently to France, where he resided until his death.

FLEMING, Michael, R.C. Canadian bishop, b. in Ireland about 1828; ordained in 1877, and consecrated in the Salesianum, in 1880. He was nominated coadjutor to the vicar apostolic of Newfoundland in 1891, and in 1899 succeeded to the vicariate. At this time Newfoundland was without schools, and had only a few churches. The knowledge that he had acquired of the condition of the poor during his coadjutorship enabled him to introduce several reforms. He divided it into thirteen districts, and built churches, presbyteries, and schools, in each. In 1884 he obtained permission from the government to build a cathedral, a convent, and schools. The bishop's annual visitation in each diocesan city enabled him to give the necessary support. In 1846 he sent missionaries to Labrador. In 1849, Pius IX. erected the city of St. John's into a bishopric and nominated him its first bishop.

FLEMING, Sandford, Canadian engineer, b. in Kirkcaldy, Fife-shire, Scotland, 7 Jan., 1827. He received his early training there, and served an apprenticeship as a surveyor and engineer. He emigrated to Canada in 1844, and in 1852 was appointed one of the engineering staff of the Northern railway, then known as the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron railway had authorized him to make a river settlement, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of connecting that section with the rest of Canada. In 1883 he went to Great Britain to present the memorial of the inhabitants of Red river settlement, petitioning for railway communication, which was not successful. On his return he was commissioned to make a preliminary survey of a pro-
lected line of railway to connect the maritime provinces with Canada, and this he accomplished: but the work of construction was not prosecuted to any great extent until the completion of the road had been rendered imperative in 1867 by the conditions imposed upon the Dominion government as a part of the union of the maritime provinces. Under Mr. Fleming's supervision, as chief engineer, the Intercolonial railway was successfully completed, and was formally opened on 1 July, 1876. While this railway was under construction, Mr. Fleming was ordered in 1871 to survey a railroad connecting Canada with the Pacific ocean. This work he had most successfully prosecuted, when political exigencies arose, and he resigned in 1880. Though he was not afterward connected with the Canada Pacific railway, the ultimate success of that great enterprise was owing largely to his skill. In recognition of his ability as an engineer, he was made in 1877 a companion of the order of St. Michael and St. George; in 1880 he was elected chancellor of Queen's university, Kingston, Ontario; in 1881 he represented the Can- adian Pacific union and the American society at the International geographical congress at Venice; and in 1884 the Dominion at the International prime-meridian conference at Washington, D.C. The same year he received the degree of L.L.D. from St. Andrew's university. He has published "The history of the United Empire," besides reports on his engineering enterprises.

**FLEMING, Thomas**, soldier, b. in Botetourt county, Va., in 1727; d. there in August, 1776. He commanded 200 men at the battle of Point Pleasant, with the Indians, in 1774. Point Pleasant is the junction of the Kanawha and Ohio rivers. The whites were commanded by Gen. Andrew Lewis, of Augusta county, Va., and the Indians by Cornstalk. The soldiers of Col. Fleming's division concealed themselves behind trees and held out their hats, which the Indians fired at. The hats dropped, the Indians ran out to scalp their victims, and were tomahawked by the settlers, who were all backwoodsmen. The first division was commanded by Col. Charles Lewis, kinsman and neighbor of Col. Fleming. The Indians numbered about 1000; the whites, 400. Col. Fleming's division was attacked on the bank of the river, a low bottom, hemmed in on both sides by mountains. After leading his soldiers with great bravery and discretion in two charges, Col. Fleming was severely wounded, two balls passing through his arm and one through his breast. After cheering on the officers and soldiers, he retired from the field. In March, 1776, he was appointed colonel of the 9th Virginia regiment in the Revolutionary army. He died of disease that had been contracted by fatigue and exposure in camp.

**FLEMING, William**, statesman, b. in 1734; d. 2 Feb., 1824. He was graduated at Williams and Mary college in 1753, was a member of the house of burgesses and of the Virginia conventions in 1775-6, member of the committee on independence in May, 1776, became judge of the general court and judge of the court of admiralty, and served as a delegate from Virginia to the Continental congress in 1777-81.

**FLEMING, William Maybury**, actor, b. in Danbury, Conn., 29 Sept., 1817; d. in New York, 7 May, 1866. He began his professional career at about twenty years of age, and became known chiefly for his personations of Romeo, Claude Melnotte, Edgar in "King Lear," the Bastard in "King John," Hamlet, Richelieu, Sir Giles Overreach, Sir Edward Mortimer, Mathias in "The Bells," Rolfs, Jack Cade, and a few special rôles of poetic character. In 1852 he assumed control of the National theatre, Boston, which he directed for several years. After visits to England and California, he became lessee and manager of the Savannah Athenaeum and the Macon theatre simultaneously, acting occasionally as a star of the theatre of the maritime provinces. Under Mr. Fleming's supervision, as chief engineer, the Intercolonial railway was successfully completed, and was formally opened on 1 July, 1876. While this railway was under construction, Mr. Fleming was ordered in 1871 to survey a railroad connecting Canada with the Pacific ocean. This work he had most successfully prosecuted, when political exigencies arose, and he resigned in 1880. Though he was not afterward connected with the Canada Pacific railway, the ultimate success of that great enterprise was owing largely to his skill. In recognition of his ability as an engineer, he was made in 1877 a companion of the order of St. Michael and St. George; in 1880 he was elected chancellor of Queen's university, Kingston, Ontario; in 1881 he represented the Canadian Pacific union and the American society at the International geographical congress at Venice; and in 1884 the Dominion at the International prime-meridian conference at Washington, D.C. The same year he received the degree of L.L.D. from St. Andrew's university. He has published "The history of the United Empire," besides reports on his engineering enterprises.

**FLETCHER, Asaph**, physician, b. in Westford, Mass., 26 June, 1746; d. in Cavendish, Vt., 5 Jan., 1839. He was elected in 1790 to the convention that formed the constitution of Massachusetts, and labored earnestly to introduce into that instrument the principle of absolute freedom of worship. In 1787 he removed to Cavendish, Vt., where he soon became prominent. He was a member of the Vermont convention which was to submit the admission of that state into the Union, and also of a subsequent convention for revising the state constitution. Here, as in Massachusetts, he ably advocated the principles of religious liberty. He was one of the presidential electors that made James Monroe president of the United States.

**FLETCHER, Richard**, lawyer, b. in Cavendish, Vt., 8 Jan., 1788; d. in Boston, Mass., 21 June, 1869, was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1806, and, having studied law with Daniel Webster, was admitted to the bar in 1809. He practised in Salisbury, N. H., till 1816, and then removed to Boston, Mass., where he spent the remainder of his life. He was distinguished in commercial and maritime law, and particularly in the law of marine insurance. He was a member of the legislature, and in 1839 was elected to Congress, where, as a Whig, defeating Charles Sumner, and serving one term. In 1848 he was appointed judge of the Massachusetts supreme court, which office he held until his resignation in 1853. He then resumed his practice, but retired in 1858. He was a trustee of Brown in 1848-52, and a member of the college. In 1862 he was graduated at Harvard. The degree of L.L.D. was conferred on him by Brown in 1839, by Dartmouth in 1846, and by Harvard in 1849. Judge Fletcher was never married. He was active in all benevolent enterprises, and bequeathed more than $100,000 to Dartmouth. He published a speech to his constituents, delivered in Faneuil Hall (Boston, 1837).

—Another son, Horace, clergyman, b. in Caven- dish, Vt., 28 Oct., 1796; d. 27 Nov., 1871, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and continued in the practice of his profession for fifteen years. He then abandoned it, and was ordained pastor of the Baptist church in Townsend, Vt., where he remained until his death. He was one of the most useful and respected ministers in his native state. He was chosen state senator in 1855. In 1860, Madison university conferred upon him the degree of D.D.—Another son, Ryman, other son, of Vermont, b. in Cavendish, Vt., 18 Feb., 1799; d. in Proctorsville, Vt., 19 Dec., 1888, studied in the Norwich military academy, and became a farmer. He was active as an anti-slavery agitator, was chosen to the state senate, and lieutenant-governor of Vermont from 1854 till 1856, when he was elected governor of the state by the Free-soil party, serving until 1858. From 1861 till 1864 he was a representative in the legislature. In 1864 he was a presidential elector on the Republican ticket.
FLETCHER, Benjamin, governor of New York, lived in the 17th century. Col. Fletcher, who was a soldier of fortune, was appointed governor by William and Mary, and, after soliciting troops, presents for the Indians, and war stores, arrived in New York on 29 Aug., 1692. He visited the Mohawk tribe, was entertained by the warriors, and learned their character and dialect. When Schuyler went to the relief of the Indians against the French, Fletcher joined him at Schenectady, on 17 Feb., 1793, and assisted the Indians, who gave him the name of "Great White Arrow." During his administration the sum of $8000 for the defence of the frontier was granted by the assembly. Fletcher had much difficulty in bringing the different colonial factions to an agreement. He said he ruled "a divided, contentious, and impoverished people." He endeavored to obtain control of the Connecticut militia, which had been improperly granted him in his commission; but the assembly of that colony refused to acknowledge his right, and sent Winthrop to England to lay the matter before the council, who decided in favor of Connecticut. In 1692, Col. Fletcher received a commission from William and Mary to assume the government of Pennsylvania and the annexed territories, which had been urged by the merchants of Penn as necessary for the safety of the colony. He arrived in Philadelphia in April, 1793, in great pomp, and the government was immediately surrendered to him. Annoyed by the subversiveness of Lloyd and Markham, Penn wrote to Fletcher cautioning him to "tread softly," as the territory and government were his. Fletcher summoned the assembly, and thus excited the opposition of the council, which protested against calling the legislature in defiance of the laws made by Penn. The assembly met, and Fletcher demanded money to defray the expenses incurred in the expedition against the French in Albany. This demand was fortified by a letter from Queen Mary, in which she expressed her will that the colonies should contribute troops and money in defence of the frontier, according to the dictates of the governor of New York. A bill of a penny a pound for the support of the government, and a poll-tax of six shillings, which yielded over $7000, was passed. Fletcher appointed William Markham, deputy governor, and then returned to his colony. He again met and addressed the assembly in the following year. During his stay in Pennsylvania he presided at the trial of the printer, William Bradford. Desirous of introducing printing into his colony, Fletcher took Bradford to New York, where he set up the first press, and printed the corporation laws. Fletcher was passionate, reckless, and avaricious, and was accused of paying little attention to the navigation laws, and of protecting piracy for his private gain, in his association with Kidd and Tew, and the abundance of Arabian and East India goods in the colony, seemed to justify the suspicion. He was finally deposed, and Bellmont appointed in his stead. His zeal for the Anglican church in the colony proved an enigma in the religious history of New York. He built a small chapel in the fort in 1693, for which the queen sent books, plate, and other furniture. This was burned in 1741, and little is known of its history. In 1697 a charter was granted for building a church on "King's farm," which was called Trinity church, and the present building of this name stands on the same ground. The seal and autograph are from a patent of city property granted to Samuel Bayard of New York in 1697.

FLETCHER, Jonas Conley, clergyman, b. in Indianapolis, Ind., in 1823. He was graduated at Brown in 1846. After studying theology two years at Princeton, he went to Europe to complete his theological course and perfect himself in the French language, in order to become a missionary in Haiti. He returned to Haiti in 1851 and in 1851 abandoned the mission to Haiti, and went to Rio de Janeiro as chaplain missionary of the American and foreign Christian union, and of the American seamen's friend society. He returned to the United States in 1854, but during 1855-6 travelled 3,000 miles in Brazil distributing Bibles as the agent of the American Sunday-school union. In 1862 he travelled 2,000 miles up the Amazon, and made a collection of rare objects in natural history for Professor Agassiz. The result of his labor was "Brazilian Plants" (Philadelphia, 1857), and "Brazilian Birds" (Philadelphia, 1857). His daughter, Julia Constance, author, b. about 1850, is a resident of Rome, and a favorite in the literary society of that city. Her novels, written under the pen-name of "George Fleming," include "Kisset" (Boston, 1877); " Mirage" (1879); "The Head of Medusa" (1880); "Sonnet of Gaspar Stampa" (1881); "Vestigia" (1884); and "Andromeda" (1885).

FLETCHER, John, Canadian jurist, b. in Rochester, Kent, England, in 1787; d. in Sherbrooke, Canada, 11 Nov., 1844. He was educated in London, studied law, and after he had a large practice in London before removing to Canada in 1810. On arriving there he was admitted to the Canadian bar, and was for years one of the most distinguished lawyers in the country. On the erection of the court of King's bench, and of the provincial court of appeals.

FLETCHER, Thomas Clement, governor of Missouri, b. in Inkster, England, 1856. He received a common-school education, was clerk of the circuit and county courts from 1849 till 1856, and was admitted to the bar in 1857.
was colonel of the 31st Missouri regiment in the National army from 1862 till 1864, when he became colonel of the 47th Missouri, and in that year he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. In 1863 he was captured and taken to Libby prison. In 1865-9 he was governor of Missouri, and issued the proclamation abolishing slavery in that state. Gov. Fletcher was a delegate to the National Republican convention of 1860 and 1864. He was the first speaker in the first Republican convention held in a slave-state, and although his parents were slave-owners, he had been an ardent abolitionist since his boyhood. He has made many public speeches, most of which were published, but they have never been collected in book form.

**FLETCHER, William A., jurist, b. in Massachusetts; d. in Ann Arbor, Mich., about 1883. He was engaged in mercantile affairs until he removed to Michigan in 1829, when he studied law. For many years he was one of the most successful lawyers in Detroit, and became attorney-general of the territory. On the adoption of the first state constitution in 1835 he was appointed chief justice of the supreme court, and was employed by the legislature in the preparation of the first code of laws of Michigan. In 1845 he retired from the bench and resumed his law practice. He published "Revised Statutes of Michigan" (Detroit, 1839).**

**FLETCHER, William Baldwin, physician, b. in Indianapolis, Ind., 18 Aug., 1807. He was educated in the Lancaster academy in Massachusetts, and, after graduating at the New York college of physicians and surgeons, began to practice in Indianapolis. During the war he served in various capacities as scout and volunteer engineer, and had charge of one department of secret service. In July, 1861, he was captured by the Confederates, and imprisoned for nine months. Subsequently he served on the medical staff in various departments. He was a delegate to the session of the American medical association held in Boston in 1865. He then presented the motion that the council, in the state senate in 1882-3, and since 1882 has been devoted to the investment of cerebral circulation. In 1883 he was appointed superintendent of Indiana Hospital for the insane, and since that time has published several pamphlets on the management of the insane. Among his contributions to the medical journals are: "The Discovery of Various Entozoa found in Pork"; "Human Entozoa"; "Report of Five Cases of Trichiniasis"; and he has published a monograph on the "History of Asiatic Cholera" (Cincinnati, 1860).**

**FLEURI, Charles Pierre Claret, Comte de, French naval officer, b. in Lyons, 22 Jan., 1738; d. in Paris, 18 Aug., 1810. He entered the navy at the age of thirteen years, and became a lieutenant in 1750. The peace of 1763 gave him occasion to apply himself to office work and study, and he assisted the engineer Payvinand Berthoud, in 1766, in his invention of the marine watch or chronometer. In 1768 he was appointed to the command of the frigate "Isis" on an expedition to experiment with the new instrument, sailing from Aix in November of that year. He took observations at Martinique, Santo Domingo, Porto Rivo, Havana, Jamaica, Colon, and New Orleans, and after touching at New York, Boston, and Newfoundland, returned to Aix on 11 Oct., 1769. The results of this expedition were important to geography, as he established the exact position of all the islands between Martinique and the coast of Florida. In 1770 he elaborated all the plans for the naval war against England, to assist the struggle for the independence of the United States. In 1790-1 he was minister of the navy, and in 1793 was imprisoned under the reign of terror, but was released in 1794, and under the directory was appointed to the bureau of longitudes. He was a member of the council of 500 in 1794, and in 1800 was called by Bonaparte to the council of state. In 1805 he was minister plenipotentiary for the signature of the treaty ceding Louisiana to the United States, and on his return became intendant of the imperial house, senator, in 1806, admiral, and in 1808 governor-general of North Carolina. He was buried in the Panthéon. His works are "Voyage entrepris en 1768 et '9 pour éprouver en mer les horloges marines" (2 vols., Paris, 1773); "Longitude exacte des divers points des Antilles, et de l'Amerique du Nord" (1773); "Les Antilles, leur flore et faune" (1774); "Le Neptune Americo-Septentrional" (1780); and "Histoire des aventuriers espagnols, qui conquérèrent l'Amerique" (1800). Fleuriel also published a fine "Atlas of the Caribbean Sea and the Coasts of North America and Newfoundl and" (1790), and "Voyage autour du monde d'apres les indications de M. de Bougainville," with an atlas and notes on the discoveries on the north-west coast of America from 1537 till 1701 (1798).**

**FLEURY, Ernest de, Baron de Lisle, traveller, b. in Lyons, France; d. in New York city, 14 Sept., 1867. He was educated in Paris, and afterwards a large property. In 1844 he came to the United States, visited California, and was subsequently employed in locating the Nicaragua route. He travelled extensively in Central and South America. In 1839 he settled in the city of Mexico, and in 1864 espoused the cause of Maximilian, joining his imperial army, and being commissioned captain. Just before the downfall of the emperor he was promoted to the colonelcy of a regiment of chasseurs. At the surrender of Maximilian he became a prisoner of war, was tried by court-martial, and delat and imprisoned, but two days before the date fixed for his execution he bribed the guard, escaped in disguise to Vera Cruz, and sailed by way of Havana to New York. He took passage for France by the next steamer, but died suddenly before the day of departure.**

**FLEURY, Louis, chevalier and viscount, soldier, b. in France about 1740. He was descended from Hercule André de Fleury, a French nobleman, who was the tutor of the grandson of Louis XIV., and subsequently made cardinal and prime minister. He was major in the regiment Bourgue. Soon after the news of the American revolt reached France he came to this country, was kindly received by Washington, and accepted a commission. He was educated for an engineer, and, as his talents were brought into requisition, he proved himself a brave and intelligent soldier. He was engaged at Fort Mifflin on the Delaware, and in the battle of the Brandywine. In token of his gallantry at the latter place, congress presented him with a horse. He was sub-inspector under Steuben in 1777 and 1778, adjutant-general of Lee's division, 4 June, 1778, and second in command of a light-infantry company, 31 July, 1778. Afterward he was in command of a battalion of light-infantry under Washington. When Rochambeau arrived in 1780, Fleury left the American service and became an officer under him. At the storming of Stony Point in July, 1778, he commanded the right of the right from in his own hands. He returned to France, having received a congressional vote of thanks.**
FLINT, Abel, clergyman, b. in Windham, Conn., 8 Aug., 1755; d. in Hartford, 7 March, 1828. He was graduated at Yale in 1776, and in the following year was appointed tutor in Brown, where he remained until 1790. He then studied theology, and in 1791 became pastor of the 2d Congregational church in Hartford, Conn. He was secretary of the Connecticut missionary society at its organization in 1798, and held this office for several years. He was an editor of the "Connecticut Evangelical Magazine" in 1800, and about this time assisted in the preparation of the "Hartford Selection of Hymns," which passed through several editions. He was one of the founders of the Connecticut Bible society in 1809, and was actively engaged in its management. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Union in 1818. He published "Geometry and Trigonometry, with a Treatise on Surveying" (1806), and a selection and translation from Masillon and Bourdaloue's sermons.

FLINT, Austin, physician, b. in Petersham, Mass., 20 Oct., 1812; d. in New York city, 13 March, 1886. He studied at Amherst and Harvard, and was graduated at the medical department of the latter institution in 1834. His professional career began in Northampton, and was continued in Boston until 1836, when he removed to Buffalo, and remained there till 1844. He then accepted a call to the chair of the instructor in diseases of the skin, and practice of medicine at the Rush medical college in Chicago, but a year later returned to Buffalo. In 1846 he established the "Buffalo Medical Journal," which he subsequently conducted until 1856. In connection with Dr. James F. White and Dr. C. O. House, he founded the Buffalo medical college, in which, for six years, he was professor of the principles and practice of medicine, and clinical medicine. In 1852 he was called to fill a similar chair in the Louisville university, but in 1856 returned to Buffalo and became professor of pathology and clinical medicine. From 1858 till 1861 he spent the winters in New Orleans as professor of clinical medicine in the school of medicine there, and visiting physician to the Charity hospital. In 1859 he removed to New York, and two years later was appointed professor of pathology and practical medicine in the Long Island college hospital, in which relation he continued until 1868. At the same time he became professor of the principles and practice of medicine in the Bellevue hospital medical college. He had also visited the insane patients of the church at Fayetteville, N. C., but was obliged to divide his duties by teaching, in order to support himself. In 1811 he was installed pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian church of Charleston, S. C., and became known through the state as an attractive pulpit orator. In 1812 he was moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church. He continued pastor of the church in Charleston till the time of his death.

FLINN, Andrew, clergyman, b. in Maryland in 1773; d. in Charleston, S. C., 24 Feb., 1820. When he was an infant his parents removed to Mecklenburg county, N. C. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1799, studied theology, and was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Orange in 1800. In 1803 he was ordained pastor of the church at Fayetteville, N. C., but was obliged to divide his duties by teaching, in order to support himself. In 1811 he was installed pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian church of Charleston, S. C., and became known through the state as an attractive pulpit orator. In 1812 he was moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church. He continued pastor of the church in Charleston till the time of his death.

Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, he founded in 1847 the Buffalo medical college, in which, for six years, he was professor of the principles and practice of medicine, and clinical medicine. In 1852 he was called to fill a similar chair in the Louisville university, but in 1856 returned to Buffalo and became professor of pathology and clinical medicine. From 1858 till 1861 he spent the winters in New Orleans as professor of clinical medicine in the school of medicine there, and visiting physician to the Charity hospital. In 1859 he removed to New York, and two years later was appointed professor of pathology and practical medicine in the Long Island college hospital, in which relation he continued until 1868. At the same time he became professor of the principles and practice of medicine in the Bellevue hospital medical college. He had also visited the insane patients of the church at Fayetteville, N. C., but was obliged to divide his duties by teaching, in order to support himself. In 1811 he was installed pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian church of Charleston, S. C., and became known through the state as an attractive pulpit orator. In 1812 he was moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church. He continued pastor of the church in Charleston till the time of his death.
college, and to a similar chair in the New Orleans school of medicine in 1860, but resigned the latter at the beginning of the civil war. As a student in Louisville, he had developed a special taste for physiology, and had experimented on living animals with Prof. Lunsford P. Yandell. While in New Orleans he experimented on alligators, and declared the most important point was the influence of the pneumogastric nerves upon the heart. Dr. Flint was the first physiologist in the United States to operate on the spinal cord and the spinal nerves in living animals, and early in 1861 spent several months studying in Paris under Charles Richer and Claude Bernard. On the organization of the Bellevue hospital medical college, in 1861, he became professor of physiology and microscopic anatomy, and also secretary and treasurer of the faculty. For eight years he delivered lectures on physiology in the Long Island college hospital. In 1874 he became surgeon-general of New York state. His experimental work has received high praise. In 1862 his investigations on "A New Excretory Function of the Liver" was presented to the French academy of sciences for the Montyon prize, and in 1869 it received honorable mention, and 1,500 francs. He published in 1869 an elaborate review of the history of the discovery of the motor and sensory properties of the roots of the spinal nerves, in which the discovery was ascribed to François Magendie instead of to Sir Charles Bell, who has generally been regarded as its author. During the same year he conducted a series of experiments upon the glycogenic function of the liver, in which he endeavored to harmonize various conflicting observations, and is considered to have settled the question. Dr. Flint is a member of medical and scientific societies, and has been a frequent contributor to medical journals, and has published numerous monographs. He was the author of articles in the "American Cyclopaedia," and his works include "The Physiology of Man" (New York, 1866); "Manual of Chemical Examination of the Urine in Disease" (1870; 8th ed., 1884); "Text-Book of Human Physiology" (1876; 3d ed., 1881); "On the Source of Muscular Power" (1878); and "On the Physiological Effects of Severe and Prostrated Muscular Exercise" (1871).

FLINT, Berta, Canadian senator, b. in Elizabeth, N. J., Ont., 9 Feb., 1863. He was educated in his native town, and became a merchant. He has been president of the Belleville board of police, and also its reeve and mayor; was warden of Hastings county in 1875, and was member of the county council for twenty-four years. He was also reeve of Elzevir for twenty-one years, ending in 1876. He represented Hastings in the Canadian assembly from 1847 till 1851, and South Hastings from 1854 till 1858. He was an unsuccessful candidate in 1861 for the legislative council of Canada, but in 1862 was elected and represented the Trent division until the union of 1867, when he was called to the senate.

FLINT, Charles Louis, b. in Middleton, Mass., 8 May, 1824. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Salem. He was brought up on his father's farm, and obtained his elementary education through his own exertions, graduating at Phillips Andover academy in 1845, and at Harvard in 1849. He studied law, but, having acquired some distinction by his contributions to agricultural journals, was appointed secretary of the Massachusetts board of agriculture, which office he held from 1853 to 1881. He was one of the original organizers of the Massachusetts agricultural college at Amherst, was its secretary for nearly twenty years, and for one year served as president. In addition to full and valuable annual reports, he has published "The Agriculture of Massachusetts" (3 vols., Boston, 1853-4); "Treatise on Grass and Forage Plants" (New York, 1857); "Milch Cows and Dairy Farming" (Boston, 1859); a new edition of Harris's "Insects Injurious to Vegetation"; and, with George B. Emerson, "Manual of Agriculture."

FLINT, Henry, educator, b. in Dorchester, Mass., in 1875; d. 13 Feb., 1870. He was graduated at Harvard in 1893, appointed a fellow of that college in 1700, and in 1705-54 was a tutor there. He edited a volume of essays in Philadelphia, 24 March, 1829; d. in Camden, N. J., 12 Dec., 1868. He studied law, was an editor of the Chicago "Times" in 1855-61, and then acted as correspondent for various newspapers. He published a "Life of Stephen A. Douglas" (Philadelphia, 1890); "The History and Statistics of the Railroads of the United States" (1898); and "Mexico under Maximilian" (1899).

FLINT, Jacob, clergyman, b. in Reading, Mass., 7 Aug., 1777; d. in Marshfield, Mass., 11 Oct., 1853. He was graduated at Harvard in 1797, and ordained a pastor of the Unitarian Congregational church in Cohasset, 10 June, 1788. He published a history of Cohasset in the Massachusetts historical collection, and two discourses on the history of Cohasset (1821, reprinted in 1898).-His son, Joshua Bar- ker, surgeon, b. in Cohasset, Mass., 15 Oct., 1811; d. in Louisville, Ky., 19 March, 1864, studied with his father, and was graduated at Harvard in 1830. He was appointed usher in the English classical school at Boston, of which George B. Emerson was the principal, and remained there for two years, after which he studied medicine. He received his medical degree at Harvard in 1835, and practised in Boston for twelve years, during which he served several terms in the legislature. In 1837 he was called to the chair of surgery in the Louisville medical institute, which he held until 1849. He was then elected to the same chair in the Kentucky school of medicine, and remained there until his death. He was the author of "Practice of Medicine" (2d ed., 1869).

FLINT, John James Bleeker, Canadian lawyer, b. in Belleville, Ont., 29 Dec., 1860. He received his education at the Belleville grammar school, and at Victoria college, Cobourg. He began to practise law in 1862, was made town councillor in 1868, and held that office until 1872, when he was elected mayor of Belleville. In 1884 he was appointed police-magistrate. He is a Liberal in politics. He has been active in several philanthropic enterprises, and has aided in erecting a hospital and home for the friendless.

FLINT, Timothy, clergyman, b. in Reading, Mass., 11 July, 1789; d. in Salem, Mass., 16 Aug., 1840. He was graduated at Harvard in 1800, entered the ministry of the Congregational church, and settled in Lunenburg, Mass., in 1802. He was a diligent student in natural science, and his chemical experiments led ignorant persons to charge him with counterfeiting coin. He prosecuted them for slander. Ill-fated date education, through his own exertions, graduating at Phillips Andover academy in 1845, and at Harvard in 1849. He studied law, but, having acquired some distinction by his contributions to agricultural journals, was appointed secretary of the Massachusetts board of agriculture, which office he held from 1853 to 1881. He was one of the original organizers of the Massachusetts agricultural college at Amherst, was its secretary for nearly twenty years, and for one year served as president. In addition to full and valuable annual reports, he has published "The Agriculture of Massachusetts" (3 vols., Boston, 1853-4); "Treatise on Grass and Forage Plants" (New York, 1857); "Milch Cows and Dairy Farming" (Boston, 1859); a new edition of Harris's "Insects Injurious to Vegetation"; and, with George B. Emerson, "Manual of Agriculture."
for three years. He went to New York in 1833, and conducted a few numbers of the "Knickerbocker Magazine." Afterward he resided in Alexandria, Va., but spent the winter months in New England. His publications are "Recollections of Ten Years passed in the Valley of the Mississippi" (Boston, 1826; reprinted in London, and translated into French); "Francis Berrian; or, The Mexican Patriot" (Boston, 1826); "Condensed Geography and History of the Western States to the Mississippi Valley" (2 vols., Cincinnati, 1828; 24 ed., 1822); "Arthur Clemmning" (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1828); "George Mason; or, The Young Backwoodsman" (1829); "Shoshonee Valley" (Cincinnati, 1830); a translation of Dorz's "Essay on the Art of Being Happy" (Boston, 1830); "Indian Wars in the West" (Cincinnati, 1833); "Lectures on Natural History, Geology, Chemistry, and the Arts" (Boston, 1838); a translation of "Celibacy Vanquished; or, The Old Bachelor Reclaimed" (Philadelphia, 1834); and a "Memoir of Daniel Boatan" (Cincinnati, 1834). He contributed a series of papers on "American Literature" to the London "Athenaeum" in 1835. His son, Micael P., lawyer, b. in Lunenburg, Mass., in 1807; d. in 1830, was educated by his father, and travelled with him in the vicinity. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in August, Miss. He published "The Hunter, and Other Poems" (Boston, 1826), and contributed to the "Western Review.

FLOHR, George Daniel, clergyman, b. in Germany in 1759; d. in Wytheville, Va., in 1826. He studied medicine in Paris, and witnessed the execution of Louis XVI. The accidental and terrible death of an individual in the crowd standing near him, a part of whose mangled body was thrown upon him, so affected him that he changed all his plans for the future. He at once abandoned the thought of a medical career, and resolved to consecrate himself to the ministry, emigrating to the United States and going to Madison county, Va., where he studied theology under the direction of the Rev. William Carpenter, teaching in Culpeper until his preparation for the ministry was completed. He was called to the pulpits of the synod of Pennsylvania, and immediately engaged in missionary service in southwestern Virginia. In 1799 he accepted a call to Wythe county, where he labored faithfully until his death. He exercised great influence upon all classes of society, and was frequently called upon to settle difficulties as a judge and lawyer as well as a clergyman. He preached altogether in German, and dressed according to the old German custom. He possessed an extensive knowledge of French, and was well read in Greek and Latin. A volume of his sermons was published after his death.

FLORENCE, Thomas Birch, statesman, b. in Philadelphia, 26 Jan., 1812; d. in Washington, 3 July, 1875. He was educated in the public schools, apprenticed to a hatter, and went into business for himself in 1839. For several years he was prominent in the temperance cause, and a member of a secret organization of workmen, called "The Brotherhood of the Union." After several ineffectual efforts to enter congress, he was elected as a Democrat in 1836, and served from 1851 till 1861, when he was defeated in his re-election. He edited the Washington "Constitutional Union," and in 1868 the Washington "Sunday Gazette." In 1874 he was defeated by so small a majority for congress, by Chapman Freeman, the Republican candidate, that he would have contested the election had he not died of gangrene, caused by an accident that occurred during the canvass.

FLORENCE, William Jermyn, actor, b. in Albany, N.Y., 26 July, 1831. He became a member of the Murdock dramatic association in New York in 1856, made his first appearance on the stage in 1849, as Peter in "The Stranger," and soon acquired distinction as a versatile comic actor. He afterward appeared in Providence, successfully playing Macduff to Booth's Macbeth. Returning to New York, he appeared at Brougham's Lyceum and同类剧院. He married on New Year's day, 1858, Mrs. Malvina [Pray] Littell, a danseuse attached to Wallack's theatre, and on 8 June following the two appeared at the National theatre, New York, as the Irish Boy and the Yankee Girl. In 1858 they went to England, and appeared in Drury Lane theatre, London, for fifty nights, to crowded houses, afterward performing in various theatres throughout the United Kingdom. Mr. Florence's best-known parts are those of Bardwell Slote in "The Mighty Dollar" and Captain Cuttle in "Dombey and Son." While Mrs. Florence is a favorite as Mrs. General Gilflory. She is a sister of Mrs. Barney Williams.

FLORENCIA, Francisco, clergyman, b. in Florida (probably in St. Augustine) in 1820; d. in Mexico in 1863. He entered the Jesuit order in 1839, and became famous as a professor of theology and philosophy. He was appointed procurator for the Jesuit province of Mexico, at Madrid and afterward at Rome; was next stationed at Seville as procurator of all the provinces of his order in the Indies, but returned to Mexico in 1858. He was the author of numerous works, the principal of which are: "Menologio de los varones mas honorables de la Compania de Jesus en N. Espana" (Barcelona, 1861), and "Historia de la Compania de Jesus en la N. Espana" (Mexico, 1864).

FLORES, Ignacio, South American administrator, b. in Salta, in the 19th century; d. in Buenos Ayres in 1760. He completed his education in Spain, and became professor in a college in Madrid, but entered the army and returned to South America, rising gradually to the rank of colonel. In 1762 he was appointed president of the United States of Peru that Flores instead of being the pacificator, had been one of the promoters of the insurrection. He was in consequence deposed and ordered to present himself in Buenos Ayres, where he arrived early in 1784, but died before his trial, which had been intentionally delayed. While in college he wrote a novel, "Viajes de Enrique Wanton," a delicate satire on England, France, and Spain.

FLORES, Jose, Mexican physician, b. in Chia- pas, Mexico, about 1780; d. in Guatemala about 1795. He studied medicine in Europe, and was called to a professorship at the University of San Carlos de Guatemala in 1775, and appointed president of the board of medicine of Central America. He made many journeys through that country, studying botany, formed a rich herbarium for the university, and established the organ of anatomy by constructing with his own hands three models for his classes. Flores wrote many scientific works, which are preserved in manuscript at the library of San Carlos. The only one published is "Especifico Nuevamente Descubierto en el Reino de Guatemala para la curacion radical del horrible mal del Cachorro." (Mexico, 1782; reprinted in 1829).
The work asserts that cancer can be radically cured by eating a kind of lizard found near San Cristóbal, Amatitlán in Guatemala.

FLORES, Juan José, Spanish-American soldier, b. in Puerto Caballo, Venezuela, 19 July, 1800; d. at sea in 1864. He was forced to enlist in a Spanish regiment under command of Calzada; but at the beginning of the battle of Chirí, in 1813, he remained in the rear, walked to where Gen. Ricurte was stationed in Pore, and was taken into the service. He fought for the liberty of New Granada in 1819, made the campaign of Trujillo and Merida in 1820, became colonel in 1822, and in 1823 commander of Pasto, New Granada, where he was defeated. But he soon recovered, and was second in command in the victorious campaign of Ibarra. In 1824 he resumed command of a part of the army, and put an end to the war. In 1825 he was appointed commanding general of Ecuador, and re-established peace in the country. He was made brigadier-general in 1826, and in 1827 fought against the insurgents in Lima, and, after much bloodshed, re-established order. In 1828 he became commander-in-chief of the army, continuing the war with Peru and repelling the invaders. He negotiated the treaty of Jirón, and when peace was concluded was appointed commander of Ecuador. In 1830 Ecuador became independent, and Flores was elected its first president. In 1832 the country was invaded again of war, until 1835, when Flores restored peace and resigned the government. In 1838 and 1843 he was elected president of the republic again, and in the latter year again suppressed a rebellion; but in 1845 he resigned his office and went to Europe. In 1860 he returned to Quito and captured Guayquil from the insurgents. His son, Antonio, b. in Quito in October, 1833, was educated at the college of his native city and in Paris. After experience as a professor and journalist, he was appointed minister to Washington (1880-4). In 1881 and 1882 he was elected senator in the congress of Ecuador, but was exiled by Veintimilla. He returned in May, 1883, joined the revolutionary forces, and participated in the siege of Guayquil. He was elected to the National convention, in 1884, was again appointed minister to Washington, Paris, London, and Rome, and in 1887 to Belgium, where he negotiated a treaty of commerce. He has published “Compendio de Historia Universal” (1860); “Las Letras Españolas en los Estados Unidos” (New York, 1881); “El Gran Marco de Ayacucho” (1885); and is now (1887) writing “La Diplomacia Americana y los Diplomáticos Americanos.”

FLORES, Venancio (Florez), Uruguayan soldier, b. in Paysandú in 1809; d. in Montevideo, 19 Feb., 1888. He was the son of a rich cattle-owner, and passed his youth on the pampas. In 1854 he led an insurrection, and when the president fled to a neutral man-of-war for protection, Flores declared the executive chair vacant. He then had himself appointed president, but in 1855 his government was overthrown, and he retired to Buenos Ayres. In 1858 he invaded the republic for a second time, but was soon defeated. When the war between Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederation began, Flores volunteered to serve under Mitré, and in 1862 invaded Uruguay for a third time, but was defeated at Las Piedras in 1865. When war between the republic and Brazil began, Flores, assisted by a Brazilian and Argentine force, blockaded Montevideo and forced Villalba, who had taken charge of the government provisionally, to enter into an arrangement by which Flores was elected president. Flores entered into the triple alliance against Paraguay, 1 May, 1865, and was in command of the allied armies at the capitulation of the Paraguayan army, for which he received from the emperor of Brazil the cross of the Crueiro. During his absence in the field Vidal had been elected president pro tempore; but on his return in 1866, Flores forced the former to resign the government into his hands. In consequence of a revolution, headed by his sons, he resigned the presidency, 15 Feb., 1868, before his term was expired, was assassinated in a street tumult, four days afterward.

FLORES-ALATORRE, Juan José, Mexican lawyer, b. in Aguascalientes, 1 June, 1766; d. in the city of Mexico, 8 July, 1854. He graduated at the University of Mexico in 1790, was appointed defender of the government, 1808, and became public defender of the criminals of his tribunal. He was made judge of the same court in 1801, commissioned to inspect the treasury of Sombrerete in 1807, and in 1808 was promoted criminal judge for the supreme court of Mexico. He was deputy for Zacatecas to the constituent cortes of Cadiz in 1813, and in 1814 was elected president of the Academy of jurisprudence. In 1818 he became a member of the supreme court of Guadalajara. The Emperor Iturbide appointed him one of the members of the supreme court of the empire, and during the political disorders of 1821-2 it was feared that Flores was left undisturbed in his office, which he left in 1840, with a pension. He left ready for publication a "Diccionario Legislativo."

FLOURNOY, Thomas Stanhope, lawyer, b. in Prince Edward county, Va., 13 Dec., 1811; d. in Potomac, Virginia, 10 March, 1888. He was educated at Hampden-Sidney college, studied law, and was admitted to practice at Halifax Court House, Va. He was distinguished throughout the circuit, which was noted for its brilliant bar, as a speaker of much eloquence, and for his great success as a criminal lawyer. Though a Whig, through his personal popularity he was elected to congress in 1846 in a largely Democratic district. In 1856 he was nominated by the Whig and Know-Nothing parties as candidate for governor of Virginia against Henry A. Wise, who was the Whig candidate. In 1860 he was a member of the convention of Virginia in 1860-1, and used all his influence to prevent the secession of the state. When it finally declared for the Confederacy, he joined the army of northern Virginia as a private, but was appointed colonel, and was in action at Antietam, Gettysburg, and Ayacucho, and was finally taken prisoner on his return from California. He died in 1888.

FLOWER, Frank Abial, author, b. in Cottage, Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 11 May, 1854. He was educated at the Towanda union and Fredonia normal schools, learning the printer's trade at the same time. Subsequently he settled in Wisconsin, where for several years he edited a newspaper. In 1888
he was appointed commissioner of labor and industrial statistics, and reappointed in 1885. His reports in this connection have received favorable comment. He has also held other appointments, and is curator of the Wisconsin state historical society. Mr. Flower is the author of several local histories, and has published "Old Abe, the Wisconsin Lion," "Life of A. H. Carpenter" (Madison, 1888); and a "History of the Republican Party" (Springfield, 1884).

FLOWER, George, colonist, b. in Hartfordshire, England, about 1780; d. in Grayville, White co., Ill., 15 Jan., 1869. He was born in affluent circumstances, and, after travelling on the Continent for the benefit of husbandry, he came to the United States in 1817 as the associate of Morris Birkbeek, in order to found an English colony in Albion, Edwards co., Ill. Here he built an elegant mansion, and his large wealth gave him a commanding position. In addition to the improved husbandry, this farm was stocked with the finest fleeces of England and Spain. His wisdom and benevolence exerted great influence upon the new settlement. When the attempt to legalize African slavery in Illinois was made in 1829, he was instrumental in securing its defeat. In the financial changes of the new country his wealth was lost, and for many years he lived in retirement with his children in Indiana and Illinois. In December, 1899, Mr. and Mrs. Flower made a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Aguel, in Grayville, White co., Ill., and early in January, 1900, they both became ill on the same day, and a week later died on the same day. He wrote a "History of the English Settlement in Edwards County, Illinois, founded in 1817 and 1818 by Morris Birkbeek and George Flower (Churchman)," his son's name being "Birk,ham," near Hartford, England, 31 Jan., 1805; d. in London, 26 March, 1888, spent his early life in Illinois, and then resided for nearly half a century at Stratford-on-Avon, where he was well known for his hospitality to Shakespearean visitors. Bryant, Emerson, Longfellow, and numerous and early in Yorkshire, he was four times chosen mayor of the borough. Mr. Flower advocated with energy a more humane treatment of horses, especially in the abolition of bearing-reins and severe bits, upon which subject, and also upon the improvement of road-making, he issued several widely circulated pamphlets. One of his three sons is president of the Zoological Society of London.

FLOWER, Roswell Pettibone, congressman, b. in Theresa, Jefferson co., N. Y., 7 Aug., 1833. His ancestor emigrated from England to Hartford, Conn., in 1734. Roswell lost his father when eight years old, became a clerk in a store at fourteen, and afterward received a high-school education. After working in a brick-yard, and as a post-office clerk, he was for ten years a jeweler, and afterward became a jeweler in New York city. In 1881-'3 he was a member of Congress, having been elected as a Democrat over William W. Astor. In 1886 he was appointed one of the electric-subway commissioners in New York city. Mr. Flower gave $50,000 for the erection of the St. Thomas church, New York City.

FLOWERS, Samuel Bryce, physician, b. in Wayne county, N. C., 31 Oct., 1835. He was educated at Wake Forest college, N. C., and was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1860. In that year he settled in Camden, Ark., but afterward went North in 1862, and was returned as surgeon in the Confederate army during the civil war. He is a member of the board of health of Wayne county, of the Wayne county medical society, of the North Carolina medical society, of which he was elected vice-president in 1875, and of the Eastern medical association, of which he was vice-president in 1877. He has contributed to the "Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reports," and to the "Virginia Medical Monthly."

FLOYD, James, clergyman, b. in New York city, 29 Aug., 1824; d. in New York city, 7 Oct., 1868. He was educated at Columbia, and then spent three years in Europe studying, especially botany, at the royal gardens at Kew. In 1885 he was received into the New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for eighteen years was pastor of churches in Middlesex, New Haven, Brooklyn, and New York. In 1848 he was placed on the committee to revise the Methodist hymn-book, in 1854 was appointed presiding elder of the New York district of New York east conference, and in 1856 became editor of the "National Magazine," and corresponding secretary of the American tracts society. He also edited a denominational paper called "Good News." In 1860 he published his "Guide to the Orchard and Fruit-Garden," and edited the posthumous works of the Rev. Stephen Olin, D. D. In 1861 he returned to his fraternity in New York city, in which he continued until his death. Dr. Floyd was one of the ablest and earliest of the anti-slavery clergymen, suffering the unpopularity, and afterward enjoying the success, of the cause.

FLOYD, John, soldier, b. in Beaufort, S. C., 3 Oct., 1792; d. in Camden county, Ga., 24 June, 1839. His father was Col. Charles Floyd, who was ruined pecuniarily by the Tories of the Revolution. The family removed to Georgia in 1791, and by boat-building at the mouth of the St. Ila river retrieved their fortunes. John, one of several sons, received little formal education, but had an indomitable spirit, which soon made itself felt in the community. In 1813 he was elected brigadier-general of the Georgia militia. He commanded at the battle of Aquia, against the Creek Indians, 29 Nov., 1813, where he was severely wounded. On 27 Jan. of the next year he was com-
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FLOYD

Floyd, colonel, b. in Brecknockshire, Wales, about 1629; d. in Staycote (now Setauket), Suffolk co., N.Y., about 1690. He came to this country in 1654, and with Richard Woodhull and fifty-two others to Setauket, which they founded in 1663. He was the first of the Floyd family on Long Island, and a man of intelligence and vigor. At the beginning of the settlement he was chosen judge of Suffolk county, and colonel of militia, and held the offices during his life.—His eldest son, Richard, b. in Setauket, 12 May, 1681; d. there, 29 Feb., 1757, was appointed judge of the common pleas in 1723, and was also colonel of the militia of Suffolk county. He married, 12 May, 1680, Margaret Nicoll (1662-1718), oldest daughter of Matthias Nicoll, secretary of the Duke of York’s commissioners who captured New York from the Dutch, and the first secretary of the English province. Their son, Richard, third of the name, b. 29 Dec., 1703; d. 21 April, 1771, likewise became judge of the common pleas in 1752, and colonel of the militia of Suffolk county, which offices, like his father and grandfather, he held during his life. He was a man of integrity and magnanimity, and always opposed tyranny to tyranny, who stood in need of aid. He married the daughter of Col. Samuel Hutchinson, of Southold.—Their eldest son, Richard, fourth of the name, b. about 1730; d. in Maukerville, New Brunswick, 30 June, 1791, like his ancestors, was judge of the common pleas (appointed in 1764), and colonel of the militia of Suffolk county. He was noted for his affability, politeness, fine manners, and profuse hospitality. He resided in the family manor in the manor of St. George, which he had purchased from his father, Sir John, and was rewarded therefore by having the honor of being made a justice of the peace for the town of colonial stamp. Here he entertained Gov. Tryon and all his chief officers on his march down Long Island. His political position, and the policies of his father, exposed him to the attacks of the whale-boat expeditions from Connecticut, and made his life a scene of constant activity. He was included in the act of attaining, and at the peace of 1783, when the act became operative, he removed to New Brunswick and settled on the St. John’s river.—His wife, whom he married on 28 Sept., 1758, was Arabella, daughter of Judge David Jones, of Fort Neck, Queens co., and sister of Judge Thomas Jones, of the supreme court of New York, author of the “History of New York during the Revolutionary War,” and upon her male issue, her father by will entitled his estate at Fort Neck in default of issue to her brother and his issue. He died on 23 Jan., 1806, of adding the name of Jones to their own. The latter had no issue by his wife Anne, daughter of Gov. James De Lancey. Consequently David Richard, only son of Richard Floyd and Arabella Jones, b. 14 Nov., 1784; d. in 1826, became David Richard Floyd Jones, in which double patronymic the family has since borne. This change was also confirmed by special act of the legislature of New York in 1788. Hence the junior branches only of this family for the last hundred years, and at present, bear the name of Floyd—Thomas Floyd-Jones, b. in 1851, succeeded to the estate of Fort Neck, and at his death the entail by its terms came to an end.—His eldest son, David Richard Floyd-Jones, lawyer, b. in 1813; d. 8 Jan., 1871, was member of assembly for New York in 1841, 1844, 1845, 1847, state senator in 1844-7, inclusive, member of the Constitutional convention of 1846, secretary of state in 1840-1, and lieutenant-governor of New York in 1843-4.—Henry Floyd-Jones, second son of Thomas Floyd-Jones, and uncle of the Lieut.-Gov., Floyd-Jones, b. in 1822; d. in 1890, was member of assembly in 1829, state senator and member of the court of errors from the old first district, consisting of Kings, Queens, New York, and Richmond counties, from 1836 till 1840, and brigadier-general of militia.
FLYNN, Edmund James, Canadian statesman, b. in Percé, Lower Canada, 16 Nov., 1847. He was educated at the seminary of Quebec, and at Laval university, where he was graduated in June, 1873. He was called to his first ecclesiastical office in the diocese of Meurons, and in 1874 was appointed professor of Roman law in Laval university, which he still fills. He was appointed to the provincial parliament in 1878, and was a member of the executive council, and commissioner chosen one of the presidential electors, and in 1891 he sat for Suffolk county in the Constitutional convention of that year. He was an early and warm supporter of Jefferson. His education being only that of the country schools of his youth, he was in his youth an orator, or an accomplished writer. But in the work of the different bodies in which he served he was noted for his ability, sound advice, and unflagging labor and thorough knowledge of the business before them. He was eminently a practical man, and his firmness and resolution were very great. Although somewhat unpolished in manner, he was at the same time possessed of a natural gravity and dignity which made itself felt. After the war he was appointed major-general of the militia on Long Island, and in his youth he was a captain. But his military services were confined to heading a detachment of militia that was suddenly called to repel a boat invasion from a British ship at the outset of the war. Except at the beginning, for a short time, he received nothing from his farm during the war, as it was within the British lines, and appropriated to the use of Connecticut refugees as "rebels property." He was, therefore, often during the war in great straits, having nothing but his pay as a delegate in congress. At its close he bought a very large tract of confiscated land in Oneida county, to which, in 1894, he finally removed with his children, and where he reside till his death. He was married twice, first to Hannah Jones, of Southampton, who died in 1871, and secondly to Joanna Strong, of Setauket, by each of whom he left issue.

FLUSSER, Charles W., naval officer, b. in Annapolis, Md., in 1839; d. near Plymouth, N. C., 18 April, 1894. He removed to Kentucky when a child, and was appointed a midshipman in the navy, 19 July, 1847. His first cruise was made in the "Cumberland." He was promoted to lieutenant, 16 Sept., 1855, and in 1857 became assistant professor at the U. S. naval academy. He was in the brig "Dolphin" in 1860-61, and during his succeeding leave of absence the civil war began. He refused the offer of a high command in the Confederate service, applied for active duty, and was assigned to the command of the gun-boat "Commerce." While on this duty he took part in the attack by Com. Goldsborough that preceded the capture of Roanoke Island on 7 Feb., 1862. In October he took part in the shelling of Franklin, Va., and afterward commanded the "Perry" in the North Carolina waters. He was killed while in command of the gun-boat "Miami" in battle with the iron-clad "Albemarle" in Roanoke river.

FOCHER, Jean (fo-shay), Flemish monk, b. in Ghent in 1501; d. in the city of Mexico, 30 Sept., 1572. He studied in his native city and in Leyden, was graduated as doctor in canonical and common law, and in 1536 entered the order of St. Francis, going to the Indies as a missionary. His erudition became soon apparent to his superiors, who sent him as professor to their newly established college of Santiago de Tlaltelolco, where he instructed the sons of the native emperors and caciques who had been sent by order of Charles V. to this college. He soon became the oracle of the Mexican prelates and men of letters, and his sense of justice was so inflexible that once, when his decision on a point of law went against the dictate of the superior of his convent, he preferred undergoing a disciplinary chastisement rather than change his decision. At his death nothing but his Bible and body of law were found in his cell, and such was his reputation as an authority on literary and canonical points that one of the most illustrious clericsmen of Mexico, Alonso de la Vera Cruz, exclaimed, on hearing of his death, "A liberal man is dead; we shall all be in utter darkness." Focher wrote numerous works, part of which were sent to Spain, and many of them lost; part exist in manuscript in the Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico. A few of the most notable are "Inventarum etc. sub preficiebantus ad infidelis convertendos" (Mexico; reprinted, Seville, 1574); "Arte de la Lengua Mexicana" (MS. in Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico); "De Fratre professo ab Ordine ejecto, matrimoni contrahere volente" (MS. in the library of the Franciscan convent of Tezoco); "Responsa ad Fr. Michaelum de Zárate super dubia
FOGG, George Gilman, senator, b. in Meredith, N. H., 26 May, 1815; d. in Concord, N. H., 5 Oct., 1881. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1839, and became principal of Hebron academy, and then New Hampshire Academy in the academy at New Hampton. After studying law privately and at the Harvard law-school, he was admitted to the bar in 1842, and practised in Gilmanton. He was in the legislature in 1846, and soon afterward was appointed secretary of state. He then became editor and editor of the "Independent Democrat," published first at Manchester and afterward at Concord, and held that position from 1854 till 1861. He was reporter of the state supreme court in 1853-5, and in 1856 was clerk of the congressional committee sent by the house of representatives to Kansas. He was a delegate to the Buffalo Free-soil convention of 1848, to the Pittsburg convention of 1852, the Philadelphia Republican convention of 1856, and to the Chicago convention of 1860. He was a member of the national and state committees from 1852 till 1864, and was at one time its secretary. He declined the office of commissioner of patents, and was appointed by President Lincoln U. S. minister to Switzerland, serving from 1861 till 1865. During the succeeding years he was appointed by the governor of New Hampshire, and U. S. senator in place of Daniel Clark, resigned, and served till 1867. In 1866 he was a delegate to the Philadelphia loyalists' convention. He was actively connected with the New Hampshire historical society, and was a trustee of Bates college, Lewiston, Me., to which he gave him the degree of LL. D. After his return from Europe he resumed the editorship of the "Independent Democrat" till it was united with the "Statesman" in 1871, and was then for one year the principal political writer for the combined paper, when he resigned as editor. Mr. Fogg was a man of strong convictions and honest purposes, and a vigorous and fearless writer. He never married.

FOLEY, Margaret E., artist, b. in New Hampshire; d. in Menan, Austrian Tyrol, in 1877. She was a talented girl, and began her career in a humble way, carving small figurines in wood, and modelling busts in chalk. Later she removed to Boston, where she suffered many privations, and earned a scanty support by carving portraits and ideal heads in cameo. At the end of seven years she went to Rome, where she spent the rest of her professional life, becoming the friend and associate of Harriet Hosmer, Gibson, Story, Mrs. Jameson, and William and Mary Howitt. In the summer of 1877, her health failing, she accompanied the Howitts to their home in Austrian Tyrol, where she died. Among her portrait busts are those of S. C. Hall, Charles Sumner, and Theodore Parker. The medals of William and Mary Howitt, Longfellow, and William Cullen Bryant, and her ideal statues of "Cleopatra," "Excelsior," and "Jeremiah," are the best specimens of her cameo work.

FOLEY, Thomas J., C. H., b. at Baltimore in 1823; d. there in 1879. He studied in St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore, and was ordained priest in 1846. He was first placed over the mission of Rockville, and afterward appointed assistant pastor to St. Patrick's church, Washington. After 1848 he held a similar pastorate at Baltimore, and in 1867 he was appointed vicar-general. Afterward, when the diocese of Chicago had been thrown into confusion by the insanity of Bishop Duggan, Father Foley was commissioned to restore order, and in 1869 he was nominated coadjutor-bishop of Chicago. He was consecrated in 1870. After the Chicago fire had destroyed seven churches and several schools and asylums, he set at once to work to rebuild them. He erected the cathedral of the Holy Name, and founded five new convents and seven academies. During his administration the number of priests in the diocese increased from 142 to 206, and the churches from 200 to 300.

FOLGER, Charles James, jurist, b. in Nantucket, Mass., 16 April, 1818; d. in Geneva, N. Y., 4 Sept., 1884. In 1841 he removed with his father to Geneva, N. Y. He was graduated at Geneva (now Hobart) college in 1836, studied law in Canadaigua, was admitted to the bar in Albany in 1839, and, after practising a short time in Lyons, settled in Geneva in 1840. In 1843 he became a judge of the court of common pleas in Ontario county, and soon afterward was also made master and examiner in chancery, which offices were abolished by the constitutional convention of 1846. He was also county judge in 1832-3. He was a Democrat in 1854, when he joined the newly formed Republican party. He was a state senator in 1861-2, acting for four years of the time as president pro tempore, and was chairman of the judiciary committee during the whole period. He was a member of the New York constitutional convention of 1867, and chairman of its judiciary committee. By the appointment of President Grant he was U. S. assistant treasurer in New York city from 1869 till 1870. He was elected associate judge of the state court of appeals in 1871, and on the death of Chief-Justice Church, in 1880, he was designated by Gov. Cornell to fill the unexpired term of that officer. In November of that year he was re-elected to the bench of the court of appeals for the full term of fourteen years, but resigned in 1881 on his appointment by President Arthur to the treasury portfolio, which he retained till his death. The New York state Republican convention in September, 1882, nominated him for governor, but through a defection in his party he was defeated by Grover Cleveland by nearly 200,000 majority. He took his defeat so much to heart that, in the opinion of those who knew him well, his health was seriously affected thereby.

FOLGER, Peter, colonist, b. in England in 1617; d. in Nantucket, Mass., in 1690. He left Norwich, England, in 1633, with his father, settled in Watertown, and removed to pastor St. Paul's Vineyard in 1641, where he taught, surveyed land, and assisted Thomas Mayhew, the missionary, in his labors among the Indians. He afterward became a Baptist minister, and in 1663 he removed to Nantucket, having been offered by the proprietors a half-share of a large tract of land if he would serve there as surveyor and interpreter. He was one of five commissioners to lay out land; it was voted that,
FOLLEN, Charles Theodore Christian, educator, b. in Romrod, Germany, 4 Sept., 1796; d. in Long Island sound, 13 Jan., 1840. He was the second son of Christopher Follen, an eminent jurist. He was educated at the preparatory school at Giessen, where he studied Greek with the greatest proficiency in Greek, Latin, Hebrew, French, and Italian. At the age of seventeen he entered the University of Giessen, and began the study of jurisprudence, but presently, on hearing the news of Napoleon's defeat at Leipsic, he enlisted in a corps of riflemen. A few weeks later his military career was cut short by an acute attack of typhus fever, which seemed for a time to have completely destroyed his memory. After his recovery he returned to the university, where he took the degree of doctor of civil law 1817. In the following year he lectured on the pedants in the University of Jena. Here he was arrested on suspicion of complicity with the fanatical assassin, Sand, in the murder of Kotzebue. The suspicion was entirely groundless. After his acquittal he returned to Giessen, where he soon entered the circle of the government through his liberal ideas in politics. His brother had already been thrown into jail for heading a petition begging for the introduction of a representative government. Dr. Follen, perceiving that he was himself in danger, left Giessen and soon entered the chancery court of France through the acquaintance of Lafayette. In 1820 the French government ordered all foreigners to quit France, and Dr. Follen repaired to Zurich, where he became professor of Latin in the cantonal school of the Grisons. He was soon afterward transferred to the University of Basel, as professor of science, and here, in association with the celebrated De Wette, he edited the literary journal of the university, and published an essay on the "Destiny of Man," and another on "Spinoza's Doctrine of Law and Morals." In 1834 the governments of Russia, Austria, and Prussia demanded of the Swiss government that Dr. Follen should be surrendered to "justice" for the crime of disseminating revolutionary doctrines, and, finding the Swiss government unable to protect him, he made his escape to America, and, after two years in the study of the English language, was appointed instructor in German at Harvard. He studied divinity with Dr. W. E. Channing, began preaching in 1828, and also served as instructor in ecclesiastical history in the Harvard divinity-school. In 1830 he was appointed professor of German literature at Harvard. There was no regular foundation for such a professorship; it was merely continued from time to time by a special vote of the corporation. About this time Dr. Follen became prominently connected with the anti-slavery movement, which was then extremely unpopular at Harvard, and in 1834 the corporation refused to continue his professorship. Thrown thus upon his own resources, after nearly ten years of faithful and valuable service at the university, Dr. Follen supported himself for a time by teaching and writing, living at Watertown, Milton, and Stockbridge. In 1836 he was formally ordained as a Unitarian minister, and preached occasionally in New York, Washington, and Boston. He continued conspicuous among the zealous advocates of the abolition of slavery. In 1840 he was settled over a parish in East Lexington, Mass., but while on his way from New York to Boston he lost his life in the burning of the steamer "Lexington." He published a "German Reader" (Boston, 1831; new ed., with additions by G. A. Schmitt, 1838); and "Practical Grammar of the German Language" (Boston,
Admiral Farragut gave Mr. Folsom a silver vase, handsomely engraved from sketches made by Farragut himself, and a map of the South Seas, with a dedication to Captain William Cullen Bryant of the "U. S. Literary Gazette" in Boston and New York in 1824, and edited, with Andrews Norton, the "Select Journal of Foreign Periodical Literature" in 1833. He published "Cicero's Select Orations," with notes (Boston, 1834), and "Additional Selections from Livy," with notes (Cambridge, 1829).—His wife, Susannah Sarah, daughter of Prof. Joseph McKeen, of Harvard, married Mr. Folsom in 1824, and has written both prose and poetry. During Mrs. Eliza Lee Follen's absence in Europe she edited voluminous works on her behalf, and, in 1840, wrote an "Ode for Ladies' Fair" (1840). She also contributed to Miss A. W. Abbott's "Autumn Leaves" (Cambridge, 1858), and to Arthur Gilman's "The Cambridge of 1776" (Cambridge, 1876).—Their son, Charles William, engineer, b. in Cambridge, Mass., 17 April, 1830, was graduated at Harvard in 1843, and was engaged in the construction of railroads in New York, Virginia, and Ohio from 1848 till 1854, and in Nova Scotia from 1853 till 1856. He served in the National army during the civil war, was on the railroads in Virginia and Tennessee for the U. S. government in 1869, and superintendent of Mount Auburn cemetery, near Boston, from April, 1870, till April, 1873. He has been employed in the sewer department of Boston since 1876.—Another son, Norton, physician, b. in Boston, Mass., 15 April, 1842, studied in the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard, and was graduated at Harvard medical school in 1864. He was surgeon of the 45th colored troops in 1864–5, and acting medical director of the 25th army corps, receiving the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. He was in transport out of service, and became a surgeon in the Liberal Mexican army under Gen. Escobedo. He was resident physician at the Massachusetts general hospital in Boston in 1869–70, and since that time has practised his profession in that city. Dr. Folsom had a brilliant success at his first attempt to publish "Essay on the Senses of Smell and Taste," which gained the Boylston society prize (Boston, 1863), and "Plans and Suggestions for Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore" (New York, 1875).
the Discovery of Maine," which was delivered before
the New York historical society, 6 Sept., 1846. He
was born in 1817. The son of Amos and Sarah
Meredith Belknap, (then a part of Strafford county),
N. H., 19 May, 1817; d. in San José, Cal., 19 July,
1855. He was graduated at the U. S. military academ-
y in 1840, and assigned to the infantry, serving in
the Florida war against the Seminoles until 1841, and
then on the northern frontier until 1844. In that
year he was appointed assistant instructor of in-
fantry tactics at West Point. He was transferred to
the quartermaster's department, with the rank of
captain, in 1846, and served in California during
the war with Mexico. From 1846 till 1849 he was also
collector of customs for the port of San Fran-
cisco. He was one of the first to appreciate the
discovery of gold in California, and to impart the
news officially to the government. He was identi-
fied with the early history and development of San
Francisco, where he was a large property owner,
and one of the wealthiest citizens of California.
Folsom City, on the American river, near the local-
ity where gold was discovered, was named for him.

FOLSOM, Nathaniel, Revolutionary soldier, b. in
Exeter, N. H., in 1726; d. there, 26 May, 1790.
His earliest ancestors in America were the name
Folsom. In the fall of 1775 he commanded a company
at Fort Edward, was distin-
guished at the defeat and capture of Baron Dieskau,
and appointed general of militia, before the Revo-
lution. He served during the siege of Boston, in
1775, until he was relieved by Sullivan in July.
He was a member of the Continental congresses of
1774–5 and 1777–8, was a councillor in 1778, and
served as president of the Constitutional conven-
tion of New Hampshire in 1788.

FOLSOM, Nathaniel Smith, clergyman, b. in
Portsmouth, N. H., in 1808; d. in Cambridge, Mass.,
in 1888. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1828 and at Andover theo-
logical seminary in 1831, and ordained on 26 Sept.
of that year. After acting as a missionary in Lib-
erty county, Ga., in 1831–2, he was pastor of a
Presbyterian church in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1832–3. In 1833 he
was called to the ministry of the Unitarian church and
was appointed to the pastorate of the Unitarian church at
Haverhill, Mass., in 1840–8, and in 1848 he was elected to the
pastorate of the Unitarian church in Concord, Mass.,
also acting as pastor of a church there in 1847–8. In
1875 he removed to Boston. Dr. Folsom has contributed to current literature, and has published "Critical and Historical Inter-
pretation of the Prophecies of Daniel" (Boston, 1842).--His son, Charles Follen, physician, b. in
Haverhill, Mass., 3 April, 1842, was graduated at
Harvard in 1862. He taught among the freedmen in
Massachusetts, studied medicine, and, after his
graduation at Harvard medical school in 1870, be-
gan general practice in Boston. In 1872–7 he at-
tended lectures in Vienna, Berlin, and Munich. He
was physician to the mental hospital at East Wal-
lbury, Vt., editor and assistant professor of mental dis-
orders from 1879 till 1882. He has been secretary of
the Massachusetts board of health, and of the state
board of health, lunacy, and charity, and has been
a member of the national board since 1882.
Dr. Foltz has been a paper medical society, and a member of the State medical society, and of numerous medical societies. His

writings have been chiefly confined to health re-
ports and articles on hygiene and mental diseases.
Several of his lectures have been reprinted, one of
them, on "Mental Diseases," for the use of students
in the Harvard medical school. This was first pub-
lished in Peppers "American System of Medicine." He
has written papers on "Limited Responsi-
bility," "General Paralysis," and "Insanity in
England and America." "Letters from Europe,"
which appeared in the Boston "Medical and Surgi-
cal Journal," and has published in book form
"The Present Aspect of the Sewage Question as
Applied to Boston" (Boston, 1877).

FOLTZ, Clara Shortridge, lecturer, b. in Henry
county, Ind., 16 July, 1846. She removed to
Mount Pleasant, Iowa, with her father, Rev.
Elias W. Shortridge, and was educated chiefly at
Howe seminary in that town. She taught in
Mercer county, Ill., and in December, 1864,
moved to Oregon, in 1872, and subsequently to San José, con-
tributing to the "New Northwest," and the San José "Mercury." About 1876 she was thrown
on her own resources, and, though having the care
of four children, she determined to study law, aid-
ing herself by her pen. She represented the legis-
lature of 1877–8, secured the passage of an act permi-
ting women to practise law, and was the first to take advantage of it, being admitted to the
bar on 5 Sept., 1878, after passing credibly a
strict examination. In 1880 she was clerk of the
assembly judiciaries, and in the same year removed to San Francisco, where she spoke
for the Republicans during the canvasses of 1880,
1882, and 1884. In 1886 she became a Democrat,
and in the winter of that year lectured in Wisconsin,
Illinois, and Iowa. She has been successful at
the bar, and is a popular speaker.

FOLTZ, Jonathan Messersmith, surgeon, b. in
Lancaster, Pa., 25 April, 1810; d. in Philadel-
phia, Pa., 12 April, 1877. He entered the U. S.
avy as assistant surgeon, 4 April, 1831, and landed with the
storming party at Quallah Battoo, Suma-
tara, being specially detailed by Capt. Sherbrooke, official dispatch. He was made surgeon, 8 Dec.,
1838, and was attached to the frigate "Raritan,"
of the Brazil squadron, in 1844–5, and to the
"Jamestown," of the same squadron, in 1851–4.
He was ship-surgeon of the Western squad-
on in 1852–3, and later, of the "Great Britain" on the "Hart-
ford" in all his battles during those years. He
occupied the same place on the "Franklin" during
Farragut's voyage to Europe in 1867–8, and in
1870–1 was president of the naval medical board.
He became medical director on 9 March, 1871, and
chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery, with
the rank of commodore, on 25 Oct. of that year.
He was placed on the retired list, 23 April, 1872.
Dr. Foltz published "Endemic Influence of an

FOWLEI, William Watts, educator, b. in
Romulus, Seneca co., N. Y., 14 Feb., 1833. He
was graduated at Hobart in 1857, and in 1859 became
adjuster professor of mathematics there. He spent
the years 1860–1 in the study of philology at Ber-
lin and in travel, and during the civil war served in
the 50th N. Y. Vols. in 1862, and was major in 1865.
He then engaged in business, but in 1869 accepted the chair of mathematics in Kenyon col-
lege, Ohio, and in the same year was appointed to the presidency of the University of Minnesota,
after resigning which he remained professor of po-
litical science. He has published "Public Instruction in Minnesota" (1875), and "Lectures on Political Economy."
FONERDEN, John, physician, b. in Baltimore, Md., in 1804; d. in New York city, 6 May, 1869. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Maryland in 1823, was city physician of Baltimore during the cholera epidemic of 1832 and 1833 and editor of the Maryland "Colonization Journal" in 1835, professor of obstetrics in Washington University, Baltimore, in 1845-6, and resident physician of the Maryland hospital for the insane from 1846 till his death. He was distinguished as a philanthropist, particularly in his treatment of the insane. He published "A Memorial of Dr. Samuel Baker" in the "Baltimore Athenæum" of 2 Jan., 1836, and a "Report" as physician of the hospital for the insane (1860).

FONSECA, Juan Rodriguez (fon-sa-ka), Spanish archbishop, b. in Toro, near Seville, in 1451; d. in Burgos, 4 March, 1524. He was successively dean of the chapter of the cathedral of Seville, bishop of Badajoz, of Cordova, of Palencia, of Burgos, and archbishop of Rosanna. When Christopher Columbus applied for the second time for aid to enable him to undertake the discovery of the New World, the archbishop, who desired to enlist Isabella as to the feasibility of the enterprise. He denounced Columbus as a visionary, violently opposed the consideration of the proposition, and never forgave the discoverer for obtaining council of his four brothers. He left the control of the king the control of the equipment of the expedition, and left no stone unturned to secure its failure. It is well known that Fonseca's efforts nearly succeeded, the crews mutinying more than once, and demanding a return to Spain. After the death of Isabella, Fonseca, having been made privy council to King Ferdinand, was enabled to vent his hatred on the family of Columbus. In consequence of his resentment he conceived a strong hatred of the Indians of the New World, and proposed to the council the most sanguinary measures against them. He laid it as his duty to select the missionaries for the New World, he chose bigoted fanatics, and took pains to impress on them that the Indians were but slightly superior to animals. He also brought his malevolence to bear against Hernando Cortes, who finally appealed to Charles V., and obtained in 1520 the dissolution of the council of which Fonseca was president. He was, nevertheless, a member of the new council, where his animosity to the Indians, if less prominent, was quite as active as before. A characteristic saying of Fonseca's was, that "what the Indians needed was not a baptism with water, but one in their own blood." Fonseca's acquirements were remarkable for the time in which he lived, and he was considered during his life as a man of whose learning Spain might well be proud.

FONSECA, Mariano José Pereira da, Brazilian statesman, b. in Rio Janeiro, 18 May, 1773; d. there, 16 Sept., 1848. He was graduated at the royal college of Mafra, Portugal, in 1793, and in 1794 matriculated at the recently founded scientific academy of Brazil. On 4 Dec. of the following year, the victor over Charles X. of France, and induction of the principal members of that school for suspected conspiracy, and Fonseca remained in strict confinement in the island of Das Coberas until released by a royal order in July, 1797. He then went into business until 1802, when he was elected member of the council of agriculture and commerce, and censor of the press. He was elected to the provisional junta in 1821, was appointed minister of the treasury on 13 Nov., 1823, and the same year became a member of the council of state, and was one of the authors of the imperial constit-
FOOTE, Joseph Ives, clergyman, b. in Water- town, Conn., 17 Nov., 1796; d. near Knoxville, Tenn., 21 April, 1940. He removed with his parents from the old family home in New York, to Salem, Mass., and there was educated at Phillips Andover academy and at Union college, where he was graduated in 1821. He then studied theology at Andover, was ordained on 30 Sept., 1824, and labored as a home missionary in South Carolina and New Hampshire in 1824-18. He was pastor of Congregational churches in West Brookfield, Mass., in 1826-1828, Salina, N. Y., in 1833-3, and in Cortland, N. Y., in 1835-7. He then removed to Westport, Conn., where he united with the Presbyterian church, and in 1839 became pastor at Knoxville, Tenn. In July of that year he was elected president of Washington college, Tenn., but did not decide to accept the office till the following year. He was on his way to the college when he was thrown from his carriage, and died on the following day. The college had given him the degree of D. D. Dr. Foot delivered three discourses, including three on "Perfectionism" (1834), and an historical discourse on the town of Brookfield (1828), and contributed to the "Literary and Theological Review," and other periodicals. A selection from his manuscript sermons, with a memoir by his brother, the Rev. George Foot, was published after his death (Philadelphia, 1841).

FOOTE, Samuel Alfred, jurist, b. in Watertown, N. Y., 17 Dec., 1790; d. in Geneva, N. Y., 11 May, 1876. He was graduated at Union in 1811, studied law, and in 1815 was admitted to the bar. He was district attorney for Albany county in 1819-21, removed to New York city in 1825, and in 1844 to Geneva, N. Y. He was judge of the court of appeals in 1852, and in 1856-7 served two terms in the legislature, where he introduced resolutions condemning the Dred Scott decision. Judge Foot became a member of the African colonization society in 1821, and was president of the American Bible society in 1843-7. He warmly espoused the National cause in 1861, and served in the navy. He was a prime mover in the Portland public health and anti-slavery movements. He removed in 1845 to New Haven, Conn., and resumed the practice of medicine. He was a founder of the New Haven colony historical society, and a member of many other societies. He collected much material relating to the early history of Chautauqua county, which formed the basis of the history of that county by A. W. Young (Buffalo, 1875).

FOOTE, Elisha, commissioner of patents, b. in Lee, Mass., 1 Aug., 1809; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 22 Oct., 1883. He was educated at the Albany institute, and studied law with Judge Daniel Cady in Johnstown, N. Y., meanwhile supporting himself by teaching and surveying. After being admitted to the bar, he settled in western New York, and was district attorney and then judge of the court of common pleas to 1846. His creation of the patent law was patent law, and he made several valuable inventions. In 1864 he was appointed to the board of appeals at the U. S. patent office, where from July, 1868, until April, 1898, he was commissioner.

FOOTE, George Anderson, physician, b. in Warren county, Ohio, 30 Jan., 1835; d. in Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, in 1856, and was a surgeon in the Confederate army during the civil war. He was publicly thanked by
FOOTE, Henry Stuart, senator, b. in Fauquier county, Va., 20 Sept., 1800: d. in Nashville, Tenn., 20 May, 1880. He was graduated at Washington college, Lexington, Va., in 1819, admitted to the bar in 1822, and in 1824 went to Tuscumbia, Ala., where he edited a Democratic newspaper. He removed to Jackson, Miss., in 1826, and acquired an extensive practice, but was also active in politics, and in 1844 was a presidential elector. He was chosen to the U. S. senate as a Unionist in 1847, took part in favor of the compromise measures of 1850, and served as chairman of the committee on foreign relations. He resigned his seat in the senate in the autumn of 1852 to canvass his state as a Union candidate for the governorship, his opponent being Jefferson Davis, who had been persuaded to take the place of Gen. John A. Quitman on the secession ticket, when it became evident that the latter must be defeated. Foote was elected and served one term, till 1854, when he removed to California, but returned to Mississippi in 1858, and practised law at Vicksburg. He strongly opposed secession in the southern convention at Knoxville in May, 1856, and when the question was seriously agitated in Mississippi he removed to Tennessee. But he subsequently was elected to the Confederate congress, where he was noticeable for his hostility to Jefferson Davis, and finally for his opposition to the continuance of the war. He was in favor of accepting the terms offered by President Lincoln in 1863 and 1864. After the war he resided for a time in Washington, D. C., and supported the administration of Gen. Grant, who made him superintendent of the U. S. mint at New Orleans. He held this office till shortly before his death, when failing health compelled him to return to his home near Nashville, Tenn. Gov. Foote was an able criminal lawyer, an astute politician, and a popular orator. He had a violent temper, and during his political career fought several duels, two of which were with Sargent Prentiss, one with John A. Winston, and one with John F. H. Claiborne. He also had a personal encounter with Thomas H. Benton on the floor of the U. S. senate. He published "Texas and the Texans" (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1841); "The War of the Rebellion, or Secession and Charybdis" (New York, 1866); of "Bench and Bar of the South and Southwest" (St. Louis, 1876); and "Personal Reminiscences."
he engaged the fort and contributed greatly to the demoralization of its garrison, but several of the boats having been disabled, the fleet was compelled to withdraw, and Foote himself was wounded. He then sailed for New York, and on his return he was appointed chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting. On 4 June, 1863, he was chosen to succeed Rear-Admiral Dupont in command of the fleet off Charleston, and while on his way to assume this command he died in New York. He was a man of a high type of Christian character, with most gentle and lovable traits, but uncompromisingly firm in his principles, especially in regard to temperance reform in the navy, where he was the means of abolishing the spirit-ration. Admiral Smith said of him: "Rear-Admiral Foote's character is well known in the navy. One of the strongest traits was great persistence in anything he undertook. He was a man who could neither be shaken off nor choked off from what he attempted to carry out. He was truly a pious man, seventh in the church, and on his deathbed he asked for the last Communion. It was the first order. He was one of our foremost navy officers—none before him." The work he did for his country was mainly in being the first to break the Confederate line of defense, and in an hour of great depression, by a well-timed and brilliant—ever setting up, with perspicacity and precision—prestige of success. In a word, he was a courageous and successful officer, thoroughly devoted to his profession, and uniting the best characteristics of the old and new schools of the U. S. Navy. During a period of four years after 1852, when he remained at home, he wrote "Africa and the American Flag" (1854). His biography has been written by Prof. James M. Hoppin (New York, 1874).

FOOTE, Thomas Moses, journalist, b. in Clinton, N. Y., in 1830; d. in Buffalo, N. Y., 20 Feb., 1882. He was a son of Moses Foote, a captain in the Revolution. He was educated in the public schools of Clinton in 1878. Thomas was graduated at Hamilton college in 1855, and received his medical diploma from the College of physicians and surgeons, Fairfield, N. Y., but devoted himself to journalism and became president of the Buffalo "Commercial" in 1836, and soon afterward a proprietor, retaining his connection with it until his death. He was charged d'afaires at New Granada in 1849—50, and in 1852 held the same office in Vienna, editing in the interval the Albany "State Register." Mr. Foote's editorial writings were distinguished for wit and grace of diction. He was a man of extensive reading and an entertaining talker.

FOOTE, William Henry, clergyman, b. in Chesterfield, Conn., 20 Dec., 1794; d. at Romney, W. Va., 19 Nov., 1869. He was graduated at Yale in 1816, taught school, and in 1817 was admitted to the bar in Winchester, Va., in 1818, and in the same year entered the theological seminary at Princeton, but was compelled to leave by impaired health. He was then licensed to preach, and engaged in missionary labors among the backwoodsmen of the northern neck. In 1818, he became a member of the Presbyterian church at Romney, W. Va., and established at the same time a school for both sexes, which became a large and prosperous institution. In 1838 he was appointed agent of the central board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian church, and during this work, which led him to visit many counties in the state, he collected the materials for his sketches of Virginia. In 1844 he returned to Romney as pastor and superintendent of the academy, and there continued till 1861, when he removed for Hampden-Sidney college. Although he was a Union man throughout the civil war, he shared the fate of his adopted state, and during the siege of Petersburg was chaplain to a Confederate regiment. At the close of the war he returned to Romney, where he remained till his death. Hamden-Sidney gave him the degree of D. D. in 1847. His published works are "Sketches, Historical and Biographical, of the Presbyterian Church in Virginia" (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1839—40), and "Sketches in North Carolina" (New York, 1840).

FORAKER, Joseph Benson, governor of Ohio, b. near Rainsborough, Highland co., Ohio, 5 July, 1846. He worked on a farm in his boyhood, and when sixteen years of age enlisted in the 89th Ohio regiment, and served in the army of the Cumberland until the close of the war. He was made sergeant on 26 Aug., 1862, 1st lieutenant, 14 March, 1864, and on 19 March, 1865, was brevetted 2d lieutenant for "efficient services during the campaigns in North Carolina and Georgia." When his regiment was mustered out he was mustered in as a lieutenant in the camp on Gen. Henry W. Slocum's staff.

After the war he spent two years at Wesleyan university, Delaware, Ohio, and then entered Cornell, where he was graduated with the first class in 1869. He was admitted to the bar in the same year, and in 1879—82 was judge of the Cincinnati superior court, resigning the office on account of his health. He was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for the congression of Ohio in 1882, but was again a candidate for the office in 1885, when he was elected.

FORAN, Joseph K., Canadian lawyer, b. in Greenpark Aylmer, province of Quebec, in 1857. He was sent in 1872 to St. Joseph's college, Ottawa, where he studied ten years. After graduation, he went in 1877 to Laval university, Quebec, and studied law. In 1881 he was called to the Lower Canadian bar. While in Laval he wrote numerous poems, which were published in British and Canadian periodicals. Among his principal poems afterward were a "Lament for Longfellow" and "Indian Translations." Between 1879 and 1888 he published a series of essays on monuments, coins, art, and many other subjects. From 1883 till 1885 he lived among the Canadian Indians, perfecting himself in a knowledge of their dialects and customs. Since his return he has delivered many lectures. He has published "An Essay upon Obligations" (Toronto, 1886); "Irish-Canadian Representatives, their Past Acts, Present Stand, and Future Prospects"; and "The Spirit of the Age," and has recently published two novels based on his experiences among the Indians, entitled "Tom Ellis, a Story of the North-West Rebellion," and "Simon, the Abenakis."

FORBES, Charles Edwin, philanthropist, b. in West Bridgewater, Mass., 25 Aug., 1763; d. in Northampton, Mass., 19 Feb., 1881. He was gradu-
FORBES, James Fraser, Canadian physician, b. in Gibraltar in 1820. He was the son of an officer in the 64th regiment, who, after retiring from the service, was collected at Harwich, Nova Scotia. Mr. Forbes has been coroner and health officer for Liverpool and Queens county, N. S., for over twenty-six years, and was elected president of the bank of Liverpool in 1874. He was first returned to the Dominion parliament in 1867, was re-elected in 1872, and again in 1874, and was defeated in 1878, but was re-elected in 1882.

FORBES, John, British soldier, b. in Petenræff, Pikeshire, Scotland, in 1710; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 11 March, 1759. He became a physician, but abandoned his profession to enter the army, and was made lieutenant-colonel of the Scotch greys in 1745. In the German war he was on the staff of Lord Stair, Gen. Ligonier, and Gen. Campbell, was made colonel of the 17th foot, 25 Feb., 1757, and acted as quartermaster-general under the Duke of Cumberland. He was appointed brigadier-general in America, 28 Dec., 1757, and was adjutant-general in the expedition against Louisburg. In the autumn of 1758 he was placed in command of the expedition against Fort Duquesne, numbering 1,200 highlanders, 300 royal Americans, and about 5,000 provincials, including about 2,000 Virginians under the command of Col. Washington. When Forbes arrived at Raystown, Pa., with his army, in September, 1758, he was carried in a litter, as he was already prostrated by the illness that shortly afterward caused his death, but his head was clear and his will firm, and he retained command of the expedition. After Bouquet's disastrous reconnaissance (see BOUQUET, HENRY) the army reached Loyalhanna on 5 Nov., and it was decided to pass the winter there, when news of the weakness of the fort induced Forbes to push forward. Pasting the field where the bones of Braddock's men lay unburied, the expedition finally reached Fort Duquesne on 25 Nov. The work had been blown up and abandoned by the French on the previous day, and Washington's men marched in and took possession. Forbes was named the first officer to the fort, in honor of William Pitt, who had planned the campaign, and, after concluding treaties with the Indian tribes on the Ohio, returned to Philadelphia, where he died shortly afterward. He was buried in the army for his obstinacy, and was nicknamed "The Old Forbes;"

FORBES, John, librarian, b. in Scotland in 1717; d. in New York, 4 Oct., 1824. He was graduated at Columbia in 1794, and from that year till his death was librarian of the New York society library, being prominent during that time among literary men in New York city.—His son, Philip Jones, b. in New York city, 13 Jan., 1807; d. in Brooklyn, N. L., in June, 1877, entered the U. S. military academy in 1823, but was not graduated. From 1828 till 1835 he was librarian of the New York society library. Librarian, John, b. in New York city, 24 April, 1846, is now (1887) assistant librarian in the same institution.

FORBES, John Collin, Canadian artist, b. in Canada, 23 Jan., 1846. He was entirely self-taught in art, until the production of his first work, a landscape, which sold for 20s. In 1870 he was appointed portrait painter to the Queen. In May 1872, he left Canada, and after years of study at the Royal academy in London and elsewhere in Europe. After his return to Canada he painted "The Founding of the Hibberd," which was exhibited at the Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876; the "Genius in the Royal Gorge;" "The Mount of the Holy Cross;" "Mount Stephen;" "The Glacier of the
Selkirk"; "Beware"; "Sweet Sixteen"; and "The Lily." He has also painted portraits of Lord Dufferin, Sir John A. Macdonald, Alexander McKenzie, Edward Blake, Sir Hector Langevin, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir David L. McPherson, and Lord Dufferin. He settled in Toledo, Ohio, where in 1853–8 he was U.S. marine surgeon. He was county physician in 1855–61, surgeon of the 67th Ohio regiment in 1861–3, and city physician in 1867–9. In 1896 he was mayor of Toledo. Dr. Forbes is the author of a "New Amputation through the Femur," which was described in a paper read by him before the State medical society in 1875, and is now taught in nearly all the medical colleges of the United States.

**FORBES, Samuel Franklin,** surgeon, b. in Canton, Hartford co., Conn., 8 June, 1829. He was graduated in medicine at the University of the city of New York in 1854; settled in Toledo, Ohio, where in 1853–8 he was U.S. marine surgeon. He was county physician in 1855–61, surgeon of the 67th Ohio regiment in 1861–3, and city physician in 1867–9. In 1896 he was mayor of Toledo. Dr. Forbes is the author of a "New Amputation through the Femur," which was described in a paper read by him before the State medical society in 1875, and is now taught in nearly all the medical colleges of the United States.

**FORBES, Stephen Alfred,** naturalist, b. in Silver Creek, III., 20 May, 1824. He was educated at Beloit academy and Rush medical college, and received the degree of Ph. D. from the Indiana state university. During the civil war he held the appointment of captain in the Illinois volunteer cavalry. In 1877 he founded the Illinois state laborers' asylum and became its director, which office he has since held. Dr. Forbes also instituted the natural history survey of Illinois, of which he has charge, and he is likewise professor of zoology and entomology in the university of Illinois. In 1892 he became state entomologist; and in the annual reports of the State Entomologist on the Noxious and Beneficial Insects of the State of Illinois" (Springfield, 1888–9). Beside many zoological and educational papers contributed to various journals, he has published "Studies of the Food of Birds and Mammals in Illinois" (1889); "Studies of the Contagious Diseases of Insects" (1890); and has edited the "Bullentin of the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History" (vols. i. and ii., and "Report on the Natural History Survey of Illinois." Vol. ii., Ornithology, Springfield, 1897).

**FORCE, Pierpont,** Falls, Essex co., N. J., 26 Nov., 1790; d. in Washington, D. C., 23 Jan., 1888. His father, William Force, was a veteran of the Revolution, and in talking with him the boy acquired a fondness for the history of that period. He removed with his parents to New Paltz, Ulster co., N. Y., and afterward to New York city, where, on leaving school at the age of sixteen, he was apprenticed to a printer. While foreman of an office in Bloomingdale, he printed the second edition of Irving's "Knickerbocker's History of New York," and in 1812 was president of the New York typographical society. He removed to Washington in November, 1815, under an arrangement with his employer, W. A. Davis, who had obtained a contract for the government printing, and in 1820–3 compiled and printed the "Register," which was under him in 1836, and in an act of congress in 1816. The name of "Blue Book," suggested by Mr. Force, was officially recognized in 1830 (and the title has since been adopted by the English government for a different kind of publication). He also published an annual "National Calendar" (1820–46), and in 1833 established the "National Journal," which he edited and published till 1830, supporting the administration of John Quincy Adams. Many years before this he had begun to collect books and papers on American history and antiquities, and in 1833 he was authorized by act of congress to compile a vast work, to be known as the "American Archives, a Documentary History of the English Colonies in North America." The plan embraced six series of six or more volumes each, covering the period from 1600 to 1820. Mr. Force was chairman of the committee on the final ratification of the constitution of the United States. Mr. Force at once began a personal examination of the public archives in the thirteen original states, and by means of his agents ransacked the country for pamphlets, rare books, letters, newspapers, maps, and maps which bear on the history of the colonies. These he gathered in seven rooms adjoining his residence in Washington. One who knew him says of this library: "Excepting when visited by the friends of its proprietor, members of congress addicted to historical pursuits, or literary pilgrims from abroad, in silence was only broken by the presence of an assortment of dogs and cats, which enjoyed the full range of the establishment, and whose characters seemed to have been influenced by the solemn wisdom of the tombs among whom they lived." Between 1847 and 1853, in New Orleans, in Mexico, and in Canada, Dr. Clarke, he issued the whole of the fourth series of his work and part of the fifth, comprising nine folio volumes, and covering the years from 1765 to 1778; but in 1853, owing to a misunderstanding about the law which gave him the name of its director, which office he has since held. Dr. Forbes also instituted the natural history survey of Illinois, of which he has charge, and he is likewise professor of zoology and entomology in the university of Illinois. In 1892 he became state entomologist; and in the annual reports of the State Entomologist on the Noxious and Beneficial Insects of the State of Illinois" (Springfield, 1888–9). Beside many zoological and educational papers contributed to various journals, he has published "Studies of the Food of Birds and Mammals in Illinois" (1889); "Studies of the Contagious Diseases of Insects" (1890); and has edited the "Bullentin of the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History" (vols. i. and ii., and "Report on the Natural History Survey of Illinois." Vol. ii., Ornithology, Springfield, 1897).

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in 1862–3, took part in the siege of Vicksburg, and on 11 Aug., 1863, was made brigadier-general of volunteers. He was with Sherman in his Atlanta campaign and his march to the sea, was brevetted major-general of volunteers, 13 March, 1865, and commanded a district in Missouri later in the year. He was mustered out of service, 11 Jan., 1866. He was judge of the court of common pleas of Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1867–77, and judge of the superior court of Cincinnati from that year till 1877. He published "Fort Henry and Corinth," being vol. ii. of "Campaigns of the Civil War" (New York, 1881), and several pamphlets, mostly historical, including "Prehistoric Man," "Darwinism and Deity," "The Mound-Builders" (Cincinnati, 1873); "Some Early Notices of Ohio Indians"; "To What Race Did the Mound-Builders belong?" (1879); "Marching across Carolina" (1883); "Personal Recollections of the Vicksburg Campaign" (1885); "Letters of Amerigo Vespucci," an address delivered before the Ohio historical and philosophical society (1885); and "Sketch of the Life of Justice John McLean" (Cambridge, 1885). He has edited Walker's "Introduction to American Law" (Boston, 1878), and Harris's "Principles of Criminal Law" (Cincinnati, 1880).

FORD, Corydon La., physician, b. in Lexington, Greene co., N. Y., 29 Aug., 1815. He removed with his family to Ohio in 1818, after attending Canandaigua academy and studying with several physicians, entered Geneva medical college, where he was graduated in 1842. He was demonstrator of anatomy there in 1842–43, and in Buffalo medical college in 1847–71, professor of anatomy in Castleton, Vt., medical college in 1849–61, and of anatomy and physiology in Berkshire medical institution, Pittsfield, Mass., in 1860–7. He held the same chair in the Bowdoin college medical school in 1864–70, and in 1874 accepted the chair of anatomy in the University of Michigan, to which that of physiology was added in 1886. In 1886–86 he also lectured annually in Long Island college hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., and in the latter year became professor emeritus in that institution. Michigan university gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1891. Dr. Ford is considered one of the ablest teachers of anatomy in the country, and is the author of "Questions on Anatomy, Histology, and Physiology, for the use of Students" (4th ed., Ann Arbor, 1878); "Syllabus of Lectures on Ontology, Human and Comparative" (1884); and "Questions on the Structure and Development of the Human Teeth" (1885).

FORD, Edward Lloyd, publisher, b. in Oswestry, Shropshire, England, 10 March, 1845; d. in Morristown, N. J., 16 Dec., 1880. He came to New York in early youth, and studied for a few years under Prof. J. H. Paton. He enlisted in the 90th regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers in 1861, and within a year was promoted to a lieutenantcy, and detailed on Gen. Meade's staff. He was taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, 2 May, 1863, and sent to Libby prison, Richmond, but was exchanged early in the September following, and returned to his post of duty. In 1863 he was discharged from the volunteer service, promoted to a captaincy on the staff of Gen. Birney, and served in the 10th army corps. Broken health forced him to leave the army in December, 1864. In 1867 he became a partner in the newly established publishing-house of J. B. Ford & Co., and, by his business ability and fertility of invention, contributed largely to the success of the "Christian Union." He had a genius for mechanics, and made many improvements in printing, notably in devices for the rapid delivery of sheets from a printing-machine. He invented and patented folding combinations, folding and pasting apparatus, and devices for printing two sheets simultaneously, and for folding and pasting one upon the other.

FORD, George Lee, lawyer, b. in Lebanon, Conn., 16 Dec., 1823. He removed to New York city in 1855, studied law in that city, and was admitted to practice in 1859. In 1862 he was chosen president of the New London, Williamantic, and Palmerton railroad. In 1869 he accepted the appointment of collector of U. S. internal revenue in Brooklyn, N. Y. From 1873 till 1881 he was the business manager of the New York "Tribune," and in 1883 became president of the Brooklyn, Flatbush, and Coney Island railroad. His wife, Emily Ellsworth, author, b. in Groveton, Mass., 26 Aug., 1826, is a daughter of Prof. William C. Fowler. She has published, besides poems, stories, and essays, a volume of verses entitled "My Recreations" (New York, 1872). A later volume was printed privately. Their son, Worthington Chauncey, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb., 1858, prepared a revised edition of Wells's "Natural Philosophy," compiled the "American Citizen's Manual" (New York, 1883), and has published "The Standard Silver Dollar" (1884) and other economic tracts. For a year and a half he was a member of Congress. In 1885, after graduating from Harvard, he was on the staff of the New York "Herald." In September, 1885, he became chief of the bureau of statistics in the department of state at Washington, D. C. — Another son, Paul Lecester, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 23 March, 1865, has published a bibliography of the works written by and relating to Alexander Hamilton (Brooklyn, 1887), and a volume on the genealogy of his great-grandfather, Noah Webster.

FORD, John Thomson, theatrical manager, b. in Baltimore, Md., 16 Apr., 1829. In 1852 he became manager of the University theatre in Baltimore, and was afterward manager of the old Richmond, Va., theatre and the Holliday street theatre, Baltimore, which he twice rebuilt. In 1858 he was elected president of the city council, and for two years was acting mayor. He also built three theatres in Washington, D. C., including Ford's theatre, and was manager at the time of President Lincoln's assassination. He was arrested on suspicion of complicity in that crime, but, after being detained forty days in Carroll prison, was released, as there was not the slightest evidence against him. He has since been manager of various theatres. Mr. Ford was the first to bring Mary Anderson into public notice. He has been a state director of the Maryland penitentiary for eighteen years, and is active in philanthropic work in Baltimore. He has written much for the periodical press.

FORD, Joshua Edwards, missionary, b. in Ogdensburg, N. Y., 3 Aug., 1825; d. in Geneseo, N. Y., 3 April, 1886. He was graduated at Williams in 1844, and at Union theological seminary, New York, in 1847, and in that year sailed for Syria, under the auspices of the American Board of Commissioners for foreign missions. His first station was at Aleppo, where he was also forwarding-agent, postmaster, and banker for several other stations. He spent six months there, and when the Turkish mission was formed was transferred to Beirut, where he remained for four years, and then removed to Sidon. He went to England in 1861 to present the claims of the Syrian missions, and in 1865 returned to the United States on account of illness in his family. He edited several books in the Arabic language, and wrote a work in that tongue, entitled "Pasting and Prayer."
FORD, Philip, English merchant, d. about 1707. He was a Quaker, and was for several years William Penn's agent in London. Penn, becoming financially involved, had him arrested and held during his stay in London, but rescued him from the debtors' prison to Ford, and took him from there a lease for three years. Penn afterward paid him £17,000, but Ford claimed that £10,500 more were due him, and his son and widow arrested Penn in January, 1708. To avoid the execution, Penn put himself within the walls of Finsbury Field, and the Political Junto unsuccessfully petitioned the queen to put them in possession of Pennsylvania, at the same time offering to sell it to Isaac Norris for £8,000. Penn afterward lost his case in the court of chancery.

FORD, Samuel Howard, clergyman, b. in Missouri in 1823. He was educated at the University of Missouri, in 1849 was ordained to the Baptist ministry and became pastor in Jefferson City, Mo., and was afterward connected with churches in St. Louis and Cape Girardeau, Md., and Louisville, Ky. In 1858 he became an editor in the editorial of the "Western Recorder" and "Christian Repository." At the beginning of the civil war he removed to Memphis, Tenn., and in 1864 was pastor of the St. Francis street Baptist church in Mobile, Ala. He then returned to Memphis, and was passed through the lines of the enemy during the siege of that city in 1865. He now (1887) resides in St. Louis.

—His wife, Sally Rochester, author, b. in Rochester Springs, Boyle co., Ky., in 1828. Her maiden name was Rochester. She was graduated at the female seminary in Georgetown, Ky., in 1849, and in 1856 married Mr. Ford, with whom she edited "The Christian Repository" and "The Home Circle" since that date. Mrs. Ford is president of the Woman's missionary society of the south. She has published "Grace Truman" (New York, 1857); "Mary Brown"; "Morgan and his Men" (Mobile, Ala., and New York, 1894); and "Ernest Quest" (New York, 1877).

FORD, Seabury, governor of Ohio, b. in Cheshire, Conn., 15 Oct., 1801; d. in Burton, Ohio, 8 May, 1855. He removed to Burton when a boy, and attended the agricultural college at Yale in 1825 and practiced law in that town. He was in the Ohio legislature most of the time from 1830 till 1847, was presiding officer, at different times, of both its branches, and was also at one time major-general of militia. He was elected governor of the state in 1848, and served out the remainder of his term; during his term he had a paralytic shock, from the effects of which he died. He was an ardent friend of Henry Clay, and was instrumental in carrying the state of Ohio for him in 1844.

FORD, Thomas, governor of Illinois, d. in Peoria, Ill., in January, 1851. His parents emigrated to Illinois in 1804, when he was a child, and he became a successful lawyer there, and was active in politics almost from the organization of the state. He was judge of the state supreme court, and governor in 1822-3. He published a "History of Illinois" from 1818 to 1847. (Chicago, 1854).

FORD, Timothy, lawyer, b. in Morristown, N. J., 4 Dec., 1762; d. 7 Dec., 1830. His family residence was used by Washington as his headquarters in 1777. In 1780 he volunteered in a company of Washington's troops, and was wounded in a brief action at Springfield, N. J. He was graduated at Princeton in 1783, studied law in New York, and then removed to South Carolina, where he became eminent, practising for many years only in the Equity court. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Charleston, president of various literary societies, and a founder of the Charleston Bible society. —His brother, Gabriel Hogarth, jurist, b. in Morristown, N. J., 3 Jan., 1765; d. there, 27 Aug., 1840, was graduated at Princeton in 1784, studied law of several years in his province to Ford, and took from him a lease for three years. Penn afterward paid him £17,000, but Ford claimed that £10,500 more were due him, and his son and widow arrested Penn in January, 1708. To avoid the execution, Penn put himself within the walls of Finsbury Field, and the Political Junto unsuccessfully petitioned the queen to put them in possession of Pennsylvania, at the same time offering to sell it to Isaac Norris for £8,000. Penn afterward lost his case in the court of chancery.

FORESTI, Eleonora Felice, Italian patriot, b. in Conselvina, Province of Genoa, Italy, in 1758; d. in Genoa, Italy, 14 Sept., 1858. He was graduated at the University of Bologna, studied law, and en-
foretired on the practice of his profession in Ferrara. In 1816 he was made prêtre of Crespino, and soon entered prominently into political affairs. In 1816 he was made prêtre in Spilimbergo, and in the same year arrested and imprisoned. After two years in a dungeon, and an unsuccessful attempt to take his own life, he was condemned to die on the public square of Venice; but, when, with others, he was taken out for execution, the sentence was changed to perpetual exile in Spilimbergo for twenty years. From the scaffold he and his companions were transferred to the island of St. Michael. On the death of the reigning emperor, Forestier and others were liberated, but condemned to perpetual exile in the United States, whither they were shortly sent. Soon after his arrival in New York, Forestier became professor of Italian in Columbia, and was a popular teacher for more than twenty years. In 1858 he received the appointment of U. S. consul at Genoa. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him. He wrote "Ten Years in the Dungeons of Austria," the "Watchman and Crusader" in 1856, and also published "Chrestomazia Italiana" (1846) and edited an edition of Olendorff's Italian grammar (New York, 1846).

FORESTIER, Henri Joseph, French painter, b. in Besançon, Sambre-Domino, in 1737; d. in Petit-Bourg, Guadeloupe, 23 Dec., 1874. His father, a rich planter of the Spanish part of Santo Domingo, sent him to Paris in 1809 to study art. After studying under David, in 1810-12, he went to the school of the Beaux arts, where he took the second prize in 1812. For his picture "The Death of Jacob" he was awarded the second medal at the Paris salon (1837); "Funérailles de Guillaume le conquérant" (1841); "Paysages de Saint-Domingue" (1854); "Coucher de soleil sous les tropiques" (1855); "Le bon samaritain," ordered direct and "Dame vierge à la croce," in the cathedral of Fort de France, Martinique. His "Jesus Christ guerissant une possédée" (1827) was purchased by the French government for the national museum in the palace of the Luxembourg, and gained for the artist the cross of the Legion of Honor. Forestier published a "Histoire de la Guadeloupe," continued by A. Lacour, counsellor of the imperial court of Basse Terre (2 vols., Basse Terre, 1851).

FOREY, Elie Frederic, French soldier, b. in Paris, 10 Jan., 1814; d. there, 20 June, 1872. He studied at a military school in Paris, and in 1822 entered the military school of Saint Cyr. He left it in 1830 and served as sub-lieutenant in the 2d light dragoons, of which he was drill-master. After distinguishing himself in Algeria he returned to France for his health, in 1844, with the rank of colonel. He was made a general in 1848, formed with his command part of the garrison of Paris, and was one of the generals who, at the coup d'état of 2 Dec. 1851, helped place Napoleon III. on the throne. On 22 Dec., 1852, he was made mayor and grand officer of the Legion of Honor. In 1854 he commanded the reserves of the army of the east, and was for a time commander-in-chief of the whole French army before Sebastopol. He fought through the campaign in Italy in 1859, and on 16 Aug. was made prince of the empire, and decorated with the grand cross of the Legion of Honor. When Napoleon resolved to send out his expedition to Mexico, Forey was made general-in-chief of the invading army, 31 Oct., 1861. From the first he was opposed to the expedition, his good sense leading him to foresee its probable disastrous; but Louis Napoleon intimated to him that only by accepting the command could he obtain the staff of a marshal of France. He landed at Vera Cruz in January, 1863, with 30,000 men admirably equipped. On 29 Jan. he issued a proclamation, saying that he had only come to restore order, that life and property should be respected, and that the Mexicans should be free to choose the form of government that best suited them. This proclamation had a favorable effect. The government of the United States approved highly of it, but Napoleon was greatly exasperated. He wrote with his own hand to Gen. Forey, remanding him severely, and threatening him with an immediate recall if his future acts should be in accordance with his promises. Forey, on receipt of this message, immediately assailed a Mexican cause, and confiscated the property of all Mexicans who would not aid him. After the surrender of Puebla by the Republicans, 17 May, 1863, Forey marched on Mexico, which was taken by Gen. Bazaine, 15 July, 1863. After the fall of Puebla, Gen. Forey, b. for the task, demanded to be recalled, and his request was granted. On 2 July he formed a provisory government, composed of three Mexicans, Almonte, the archbishop of Mexico, and Gen. Salas. On 1 Oct. he delivered the command of the army to Gen. Bazaine, and shat from Vera Cruz for France. He was made marshal and commander of the 2d division of the army, 24 Dec., 1863. On various occasions he spoke long and eloquently in the senate in behalf of the Mexicans, and in the session of 10 Feb., 1866, boldly declared that to subjugate Mexico it would be necessary to form an army of 150,000 men, and if that could not be done the whole project would have to be abandoned. Napoleon chose the latter alternative.

FORMAN, David, soldier, b. near Englishtown, N. J.; d. there, 1879. He commanded the Jersey militia at Germantown, and was known by the nickname of "Black David" among the Jersey loyalists, owing to his excessive cruelty toward those who did not favor the Revolution. After the war he was a judge of the county court, and a member of the council of state. He was also one of the original members of the order of Cincinnati.

FORMES, Charles John, singer, b. in Mülheim, Germany, 7 Aug., 1810. He is popularly known as Karl Formes. He received his early musical education in Cologne and Vienna, and sang in church choirs in 1834. He attracted attention in Cologne as a concert singer. His appearance in opera soon followed, and in 1843 he became a member of the Mannheim theatre. In 1844 he became a member of the German opera-at-London, where, in 1849, he first performed at Drury Lane. In 1850 Formes became a member of the Italian opera at Covent Garden, and in the same year sang at the Philharmonic concerts. At this time it was the opinion of critics that for volume, compass, and sonor-
ous quality, Forne's deep bass was altogether unequalled. In "Robert le Diable," "Don Giovanni," and the "Huguenots," he dwarfed all competition. His stately presence and intuitively fine disposition had been inculcated in him by the tragedy, and led to the completeness of his representations. Nor was he less imposing in rendering the dramatic songs of Robert Franz, Schubert, and other German composers, and in the oratorios of Hänsel, Haydn, and Mendelssohn. In 1857 he came to the United States, where at first his name was not so famous as his predecessor's "Robert le Diable," at the Academy of Music in New York city. He subsequently sang with much success in the principal cities of the Union. After a time his representations suffered from carelessness, and his business affairs seemed to lack proper management; his voice also was impaired by frequent hoarseness and habitual flatness of intonation. These conditions lost him pre-eminence, and his last years in New York city were spent as a teacher of vocal music. Of late years Forney has resided chiefly in this country, and is now (1887) an inhabitant of the far west.

FORNÁRIS, José (for-nah-rem), Cuban poet, b. in Bayamo, Cuba, in 1826. He studied at the University of Havana, was admitted to the bar in 1833, settled in that city, and devoted himself to literature as an amateur. Of poetry his "Flora y Lágrimas" was published in 1851; a second volume (1857) made him popular throughout the island. A third, under the title of "Flores y Lágrimas," was published in 1862, and shortly afterward his "Cantos del Siboney," in which the habits and traditions of the aboriginal inhabitants of Cuba are described, "La Hijia del Pueblo," a drama (1865), and "Amor y Sacrificio," a drama (1866), were his next productions. In 1871 Fornaris travelled in Europe, and in 1878 published in Paris "El Arpa del Pueblo" and later another volume of poems under the title of "Cantos tropicales." He returned to Havana in 1881, where he still lives (1887).

FORNEY, John Weiss, journalist, b. in Lancaster, Pa., on 90 Sept., 1817; d. in Philadelphia, 9 Dec. 1881. He began life as a shop-boy in a village store, was sent to school, gained up the work and at the age of sixteen entered the printing-office of the Lancaster, Pa., "Journal." In his twentieth year he purchased the Lancaster "Intelligencer," a strongly Democratic journal, and in 1840 he published the paper in whose office he had entered as apprentice seven years before, in connection with his previous purchase, under the name of the "Intelligencer and Journal." His journal attained a wide reputation, and in 1845 President Polk appointed him deputy surveyor of the port of Philadelphia. He then disposed of his paper, bought a half share in the "Pennsylvania," one of the most decided of the Democratic journals in the state, and conducted it editorially until 1851. In that year he was chosen clerk of the house of representatives and re-elected two years later, serving until 1855. During this term of office he continued to write for the "Pennsylvania," and edited the Washington "Union," the foremost Democratic paper at the capital. While clerk of the house of representatives it became Mr. Forney's duty to preside during the protracted struggle for the election of 1853 which culminated in the election of Nathaniel P. Banks, when, by his tact as presiding officer, he won the applause of all parties. In 1856 he returned to Pennsylvania and was chosen chairman of the Democratic state committee. In January, 1857, he was the Democratic candidate for U. S. senator, but was defeated by Simon Cameron. In August, 1857, he began the

publication of the "Press," an independent Democratic journal in Philadelphia. Having exhausted his fund in the political campaign, he purchased the type on credit, and the paper was printed for months in the office of the "Democratic". The Editor," and the "Press" ardently espoused the opinions of Stephen A. Douglas, and supported Buchanan's administration up to the adoption of the Lecompton constitution, and the effort to secure the admission of Kansas into the Union under it. Mr. Forney resolutely opposed the policy of a "bargain and purchase," a disruption of the friendly relations which had previously existed between the president and himself. Few men in the country contributed more than Mr. Forney to strengthen the Republican party, and to prepare it for the contest of 1860. In December, 1859, he was again elected clerk of the house of representatives, and soon afterward started in Washington the "Sunday Morning Chronicle," which was afterward, in October, 1863, converted into a daily. He was elected secretary of the U. S. senate in 1861, and for six years was one of the most influential supporters of the administration. On the death of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Forney supported Andrew Johnson for a short time, but afterward became one of the foremost in the struggle which resulted in the president's impeachment. He sold the "Chronicle," and in 1868 was made collector of the port of Philadelphia. He held the office but one year, but during that time perfected the system of direct transportation of imports in bond without appraisement and examination at the port of original entry. When the Centennial exhibition was opened, he was one of its most active promoters, and went to Europe in its interests in 1875. On his return he sold his interest in the "Press," and in 1879 established "The Progress," a weekly paper, in Philadelphia. In 1880 he supported Winfield S. Hancock for the presidency. He was the author of "Letters from Europe" (Philadelphia, 1869); "What I Saw in Texas" (1872); "Anecdotes of Public Men" (2 vols., New York, 1878); "A Centennial Commissioner in Europe" (Philadelphia, 1878); "Forty Years of American Life" (1877); and "The New Nobility" (New York, 1883).

FORNEY, Peter, soldier, b. in Lincoln county, N. C., in April, 1756; d. there, 1 Feb., 1834. He was of Huguenot descent, and during the war of the Revolution served in the American army. He afterward engaged in the manufacture of iron, and was a member of the legislature of North Carolina in 1794-6, and of the state senate in 1801-2. He was elected to congress from North Carolina, and served from 24 May, 1815, till 3 March, 1815. He was a presidential elector on the Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson tickets. His son, Daniel M., soldier, b. in Lincoln county, N. C., in May, 1784; d. in Lowndes county, Ala., in October, 1847. He was a major in the war of 1812, and was elected a representative in congress from North Carolina for two successive terms, serving from 4 Dec., 1815, till 4 Jan., 1817, when he resigned. He was appointed by President Monroe in 1829 a commissioner to treat with the Creek Indians, and was a member of the state senate of North Carolina in 1823-6. He removed to Alabama in 1834. His grandson, William Henry, soldier, b. in Lincoln county, Ala., in 1834, was graduated at the University of Alabama in 1844, and during the war with Mexico served as 1st lieutenant in the 1st Alabama volunteers. He afterward studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1848, and engaged in practice for twenty-five years. He was elected to the legislature in 1859, entered the Confederate army as captain in 1861, and rose
to the rank of brigadier-general. He surrendered with Lee at Appomattox in 1865, and in 1865–6 was a state senator. He was chosen to congress as a Democrat in 1874, and has served successive re-elections till the present time (1887).

FORRES, Juan de, clergyman, b. in Spain; d. in Nicaragua in 1580. He was named vicar-general of the province of Nicaragua, the monks of which were supposed to have relaxed from the austerity of their rules. He had full powers, in case he did not succeed in restoring the ancient discipline among them, to send them to Spain and confiscate their movable property for the benefit of the stricter Dominicans of Guatemala. The Dominicans of Nicaragua claimed that the climate did not permit the rigidity of observance of the rule, that they had rendered great services to the country, and that they were punctual in observing necessary rules. He did not reply to their protest, and, when the rigorous ordinances he issued were not observed, he emptied all the convents of their inhabitants, whom he sent back to Spain, and, taking possession of the valuables in them, returned to Guatemala. The father-general of the order was far from approving the severity with which Forres acted, and summoned him to Rome. The latter received no instructions and returned to Nicaragua in 1589. The Convent of San Juan in this manner, as much zeal in providing the Dominicans for the vacant convests as he had exhibited energy in turning the monks out of their homes before. After his death, however, in the following year, the Dominicans abandoned Nicaragua.

FORREST, Edwin, actor, b. in Philadelphia, 9 March, 1806; d. there, 12 Dec., 1872. He was descended from Scottish ancestry. His father died, leaving the support of the family to the mother, a German woman of humble birth but of fine mental endowments, who developed qualities of hardihood that were reproduced in her gifted son. Edwin was educated at the common schools in Philadelphia, and early evinced a taste for the theatre. Keen was at that time in the meridian of his fitful career; Conway, Cooper, and the elder Booth were playing under the management of Wood and Warren, both actors of great merit. Constant attendance at the performances of these artists fired Forrest's ambition and aroused his enthusiasm for the dramatic profession, to the deep grief of his pious mother. At an early age he had given permission to his parents by taking an humble part in a dramatic performance. Unable to withstand the attractions of the mysterious calling, he, in 1829, made his first regular appearance on the stage as Douglas in John Home's tragedy of that name. His success was immediate. His youth, his robust and manly physique, his clear, resonant voice, his fair and handsome face, won the great audience at once. He then began the professional career that was as severe in its hardships as it was brilliant in its results. The theatres of New York and Philadelphia were already crossed with trained and successful actors; Forrest therefore set out at once for the south and west. His tour through a rough country, with the inconveniences of long distances, the necessity of presenting his plays in rude hall, an insufficient support, and poor theatre, was not altogether crossed but the discipline of mind and body was felt in all his subsequent career. After a few years of this hard novitiate he emerged once more into the scenes where his later glories were to culminate. In November, 1836, he made his first metropolitan experiment as Othello at the old Bowery theatre, and gained an instant success. The management employed him at a salary far below his worth, and he was at once offered increased payment at another theatre; but he refused to break his word, and carried out the contract to his own detriment. This strict sense of honor was characteristic of him throughout his career. His New York success was repeated in every city he visited, and after a few years of profitable labor, during which he had encouraged native talent by liberal offers for its advancement, his ambition was spent for rest and travel and larger observation, and was received with much courtesy by actors and scholars. He returned to Philadelphia in 1881, and played there and in New York and elsewhere with triumphant success until September, 1836, when he sailed for England, this time professionally, and made his first appearance as Spartacus, in the tragedy of 'The Gladiator,' at Drury Lane theatre, London. The play proved unpopular, but his own role was a distinguished success. During a season of ten months he performed in that part of Macbeth, Othello, and King Lear. His social triumphs were as great as were his professional; he was entertained by Macready and Charles Kemble, and at the end of the season was complimented by a dinner at the Garrick club, presided over by Lord Byron. Forrest married Miss Catherine Norton Sinclair, daughter of John Sinclair, the popular singer. He returned to Philadelphia in November of the same year and began an engagement. His wife made a deep and ardent appeal, and it was argued that domestic happiness would be the fitting crown of his public career. But these predictions were disappointed. The marriage proved unhappy, and a divorce, followed by public scandal, ensued. He visited London a second time in 1845, accompanied by his wife, who was welcomed in the intellectual circles of English and Scotch society. He acted at the Princess's theatre in London. He met with great success in Virginibus and other parts, but when he attempted to personate Macbeth, a character unsuited to his physique and style of acting, the performance was hissed by the audience. Forrest attributed the hissing to the professional jealousy and machinations of Macready, although that artist had been kind and helpful to him when he first came before London audiences. A few weeks later, when Macready was playing Hamlet in Edinburgh, Forrest stood in the dress circle, looked toward the box and hissed the English actor. This act of spiteful resentment evoked contemptuous reproaches from the British press and destroyed the respect in which he had been held by the public. An acrimonious letter that appeared in the 'Times' was resented, instead of justifying, his offense. A portion of the American public believed that national jealousy and professional intrigue had in-
FORREST

forfeited the success of their favorite tragedian in England. In May, 1849, when Macready was about to depart for the United States, the company was threatened with a mutiny, and the house was closed, but the manager, Mr. Forrest, succeeded in quieting the disturbance. The Astor place riot ensued, which resulted in the death of twenty-two men and the wounding of thirty-six others. In the succeeding year Mrs. Forrest brought her suit for divorce, which was succeeded by a suit for alimony, and a trial occupied the courts for two years, and was finally decided in favor of the wife on all points and a decree for the payment of $8,000 alimony per annum. In this trial Charles O'Conor, the counsel for the defendant, won a national reputation by the manner in which he defended the greater part of the case, and secured for the lady an honorable verdict and a liberal alimony. Forrest left the court-room defeated and calumniated, but was lionized by the masses. On his appearance during the last period of the lawsuit at the Astor theatre as Damon in "Damon and Pythias," he was hailed with cheers and the applause of his followers followed. The success of sixty nights exceeded anything ever known in the history of the theatre. But the wealth that poured in upon him and the applause of his followers did not soften a temper soured by domestic scenes. He met with a severe misfortune when his plan of a new house in the Astor place riot had added to his notoriety, while they weakened his fame, and still further embittered his temper. In 1833 he played Macbeth, with a strong cast and fine scenery, at the Astor theatre for four weeks—an unprecedented run at that date—and at the end of this engagement he retired from the stage for several years. He became interested in politics, being spoken of as a candidate for congress, and did not return to professional life until 1840, when he appeared at Niblo's Garden, New York, as Hamlet, and played the part with distinction. His character of "Hamlet," and the "Horrid Ban," the purpose of the testator. Edwin Forrest was what his own inherent nature and the bias of his life made him. He was turbulent, colossal, and aggressive, but allied to humanity by a great tenderness of soul. His greatest parts were Lear, Othello, and Coriolanus. The characters of Teal and Virginius were also suited to his powers. A favorite part with himself was Aylmire in "Jack Cade," a tragedy written for him by Judge Robert T. Conrad, which he first played in New York soon after his marriage. The Roman died with him. With him properly begins the royal line of American dramatic monarchs. A "Life of Edwin Forrest" was published by J. Rees (Philadelphia, 1874), and one by William R. Alger (1876). See also his biography, by Lawrence Barrett, in "The American Actor Series" (Boston, 1888).

FORREST, French, naval officer, b. in Maryland in 1706; d. in Georgetown, D. C., 22 Dec., 1866. He became a midshipman, 9 June, 1811, and fought bravely in the war of 1812, distinguishing himself under Com. Perry in the battles on Lake Erie, and in the action between the "Hornet" and the "Peacock" on 24 Feb., 1813. He was advanced to a lieutenancy, 5 March, 1817, made commander, 9 Feb., 1837, and captain, 30 March, 1844. During the war with Mexico he was adjutant-general of the land and naval forces, and superintended the transportation of troops into the interior of that country. At the beginning of the civil war, when Virginia seceded, he joined the Confederates, and was given the command of the navy. He took charge at Norfolk navy-yard, and afterward was appointed to the command of the James river squadron. He then became acting assistant secretary of the navy.

FORREST, Nathan Bedford, soldier, b. in Bedford county, Tenn., 13 July, 1821; d. in Memphis, Tenn., 29 Oct., 1877. While yet quite young he removed with his family to Mississippi, where his father died in 1825, leaving Nathan mainly responsible for the support of the household. In 1842 he removed to Hernando, Miss., and established himself as a planter, remaining there till about 1852, when he went to Memphis, and became a real estate broker and dealer in slaves. When the civil war broke out he had amassed a considerable fortune. In June, 1861, he joined the Tennessee mounted rifles, and in July
following he raised and equipped, at the request of Gov. Harris, a regiment of cavalry, and was made lieutenant-colonel. In October he moved with his men to Fort Donelson, where he remained until the approach of Gen. Grant, and whence he was allowed to escape with his men before the flag of truce was sent. After a raiding excursion, during which he visited Nashville, Huntsville, and Iuka, he took part in the battle of Shiloh. He was assigned to the command of the cavalry at Chattanooga in the following June, participated in the attack on Murfreesboro on 10 July, 1862, and on 21 July was made brigadier-general. In September he was in command at Murfreesboro, and on 31 Dec. was engaged at Parker's Cross-Roads. He fought at Chickamauga on 19 and 20 Sept., 1863, and in November was transferred to northern Mississippi. In the following month he was made major-general and assigned to the command of Forrest's cavalry department. He was in command of the Confederate forces that attacked Fort Pillow in April, 1864, and, while negotiations for the surrender of the fort were in progress under a flag of truce, marched his troops into favorable positions that they could not have gained at any other time. As Gov. of Mississippi, he established the Red Cross and a garrison, consisting mainly of colored troops, were given no quarter. The excuse given by Forrest's men was that the flag of the fort had not been hauled down in token of surrender. During the operations of Hood and Thomas in Tennessee he proved a great source of annoyance to the Federal commanders, and in February, 1865, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. He was finally routed by Gen. James H Wilson on 2 April, 1867, and on 9 May he surrendered at Gainesville. After the war he was president of the Selma, Marion, and Memphis railroad, but resigned in 1874. He was a delegate from Tennessee to the New York Democratic national convention of 4 July, 1868. Some of Gen. Forrest's official documents are very amusing for their peculiar orthography and phraseology. In his dispatch announcing the fall of Fort Pillow, the original of which is still preserved, he wrote: "We hast'ed the fort at nine clock and scatered the niggers. The men is still a cillamun in the woods." Accounting for prisoners, he wrote: "Them as was cath with spoons and brestatep and sign on 'pep and the rest of the lot was payrol'd and told to git." See "Campaigns of N. B. Forrest," by T. Jordan and J. B. Pryor (New York, 1868).

FORREST, Uriah, soldier, b. in St. Mary's county, Md., in 1756; d. near Georgetown, D. C., in April, 1865. He attained the rank of colonel in the Maryland line during the Revolution, received a wound at the battle of Germantown, 4 Oct., 1777, from the effects of which he never recovered, and lost a leg at the Brandywine. He was a delegate to the Continental congress from 1786 till 1787, and from 1788 till 1795, when he resigned. He was then appointed general of militia, and was frequently a member of the Maryland legislature. From 1800 till 1805 he was clerk of the circuit court of the District of Columbia.

FORBES, Samuel, physician, b. in Berlin, Pa., 28 June, 1811; d. at N. Y. C., N. Y., 1854. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, and was ten years in the U. S. army as assistant surgeon and surgeon. He afterward practised his profession in New York city. He contributed many articles to medical journals, originated and conducted for two years the New Medical Review, and in 1844 received from Harvard the Boylston prize for an essay on vaccine. He is the author of "The Climate of the United States and Its Endemic Influences" (New York, 1842) and "Meteorology" (1843).

FORSHEY, Caleb Goldsmith, engineer, b. in Somerset county, Pa., 18 July, 1812; d. in Carlisle, La., 25 July, 1881. He was educated at Kenyon college, Ohio, and at the U. S. military academy, where he entered in 1883, but was not graduated. He was professor of mathematics and civil engineering at Jefferson college, Miss., in 1856–58, and was from that time till 1863 head of the engineering works in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. He was in charge of the U.S. survey of the Mississippi delta in 1851–3, was chief engineer of the Galveston, Houston, and Henderson railway in 1853–5, and designed the bridge across the Galveston Bay. In 1861 he established the Texas military institute and conducted it till 1861, when, though opposed to secession, he entered the Confederate service as a lieutenant-colonel of engineers. He was employed on the James river and as chief engineer on the Vicksburg siege, and planned the defences of the Texas frontier and the operations for the recapture of Galveston and the Texas coast. Since the war he has been engaged in railroad construction in Texas, on the improvements at the mouth of the Mississippi, and during 1874–5 was in the U. S. engineering service in the Mississippi and Galveston bay. He was the first vice-president and one of the founders of the New Orleans academy of sciences, and has contributed largely to the scientific journals of the south and southwest. He assisted in the preparation of "The Physics of the Mississippi" by the National academy, and contributed largely to the scientific journals of the south and southwest. He assisted in the preparation of "The Physics of the Mississippi" by the National academy, and contributed largely to the scientific journals of the south and southwest. He assisted in the preparation of "The Physics of the Mississippi" by the National academy, and contributed largely to the scientific journals of the south and southwest. He assisted in the preparation of "The Physics of the Mississippi" by the National academy, and contributed largely to the scientific journals of the south and southwest.

FORSTER, Archibald McDonald, Canadian inventor, b. in Markham, Ont., 11 May, 1843. He was educated in the Markham and Uxbridge grammar-schools, and after leaving school went to work in his father's foundry and machine-shop. In 1866 he invented a preparation for cleaning saws for steam boilers, and in 1868 a self-oiling cup for machinery. In 1877 he established a brass foundry in Hamilton, in which, in addition to other articles, he manufactures several of his own inventions.

FORSTER, William, missionary, b. in Tottenham, England, in 1784; d. in Knox county, Tenn., in 1854. In 1803 he became a minister of the society of Friends, and thenceforth his life was devoted to missionary and benevolent labors throughout the British Isles, the continent of Europe, and the United States. He visited the latter country in 1820, again about 1840, and for the last time in 1853, when he had interviews with the president and several governors of southern states about the condition of the slaves. He was wealthy, noted for his benevolence, and was the intimate friend of Elizabeth Fry, Sir Rowland Buxton, and Joseph John Gurney. He was the father of the British statesman, William Edward Forster. He published "A Christian Exhortation to Sailors, etc." (London, 1856). See "Memoirs of William Forster" (London, 1865).
FORSYTH, Benjamin, soldier, b. in Stokes county, N. C., d. near Oldtown, N. Y., 28 June, 1814. He was an adjutant of the 9th North Carolina in April, 1861, and was appointed a lieutenant of infantry from North Carolina in April, 1860, and became a captain of riflemen in July of that year. He commanded in the successful assault on Gannanoque, Upper Canada, in September, 1812, and also at the capture of the British fort at Elizabethtown, Canada, in February, 1813. For the latter service he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. He also distinguished himself at the capture of Fort George, 27 May, 1813, and at the attack on York on 27 April of the same year. He was killed in a battle at Middleburg, Va., 5 May, 1862. His son, James N., after his father's death, was adopted as a child of the state by the legislature of North Carolina, and provision was made for his education at the public expense. He entered the university in 1824 and was subsequently appointed a midshipman in the navy, and was on board the sloop "Hornet," which was lost at sea.

FORSYTH, James W., soldier, b. in Ohio about 1833. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1856, and assigned to the infantry. He was appointed to the 30th U. S. infantry on 18 March, 1857, and to the 2d U. S. infantry on 24 May, 1861, was for two months assistant instructor to a brigade of Ohio volunteers, and on 24 Oct. was made captain. He was on Gen. McClellan's staff during the peninsular and Maryland campaigns, was brevetted major on 29 Sept., 1863, for gallantry at Chickahominy and was on 5 May, 1863, for aid to Gen. Sheridan in the Richmond and Shenandoah campaigns, and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers for gallantry at Opequon, Fisher's Hill, and Middleten, 19 Oct., 1864. He was assistant adjutant-general of volunteers and chief-of-staff to Gen. Sheridan. He took part in the Richmond and Shenandoah campaigns, and was on staff at Opequon, Fisher's Hill, and Middleten, 1865. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers for gallantry at Gettysburg, 2 Sept., 1863. He was appointed chief-of-staff to Gen. Sheridan on 1867, and was brevetted major of the 5th Missouri in 1867. He was appointed a colonel of the 7th cavalry in 1868 and served in the Bannock campaign of 1878. In 1886 he became colonel of the 7th cavalry. He was appointed to the frontier duty, taking part in the command of the river in 1877. (Washington, 1879.)

FORSYTH, John, statesman, b. in Frederick county, Va., 22 Oct., 1780; d. in Washington, D. C., 21 Oct., 1841. His father was an Englishman, and fought in the American army in the Revolution. John removed to Georgia with his family when he was four years old. He was graduated at Princeton in 1794, studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Augusta, Ga., in 1802. He was elected attorney-general in 1806, and was afterward chosen to congress as a Democrat, serving from 1816 till 1818, when he became U. S. senator. He resigned in 1819, having been appointed minister to Spain, and conducted the negotiations which resulted in the cession of Florida to the United States. He served in congress again from 1825 till 1827, when he was elected governor of Georgia, and in 1829 joined the Whigs. He was an opponent of J. M. Berrien, who had resigned. He opposed nullification, voted for Henry Clay's compromise act of 1833, and supported Jackson in the debate regarding the removal of deposits from the U. S. bank. He was a delegate to the 1849 tariff convention at Milledgeville, Ga., in 1842, but withdrew on the ground that it did not fairly represent the people of Georgia. He resigned his senatorship on 27 June, 1834, to become secretary of state under President Jackson, and continued to serve under Van Buren till 2 March, 1841. His son, John, editor, b. in Georgia in 1813; d. in Mobile, Ala., 2 May, 1879, was for many years one of the foremost Democratic editors of the south. In 1856 he was appointed minister to Mexico, but in 1858 demanded his passports, and withdrew from the legation. In 1859 he was editor of the Southern Crusader of Georgia, he represented the Confederate states as commissioner to the National government, but his request for an unofficial interview with Sec. Seward was declined. He removed to Mobile after the civil war and engaged in journalistic work until his death.

FORSYTH, John, clergyman, b. in Newburg, N. Y., in 1811; d. there, 17 Oct., 1886. He was graduated at Rutgers in 1828, studied theology at the University of Edinburgh, under the Rev. Thomas Chalmers, and in Glasgow, under Dr. Thomas Dick, and was licensed to preach in April, 1833, by the presbytery of Aberdeen, Scotland. He then returned to the United States and was ordained in 1834 by the presbytery of New York. He held pastorates in Philadelphia in 1834–5, and in 1836–7 held the chair of the English language and literature in Rutgers. He was for some time the chair of biblical literature in the theological seminary of the Reformed church at that place. He was professor of Latin at Princeton from 1847 till 1853, again professor at Newburg in 1853–5, and in 1860–3 held the chair of English language and literature in Rutgers. He was professor at the Newburg Seminary from 1863 till 1871, and served there till 1881, when he was retired with the pay of colonel. He was for many years president of the Board of education of Newburg, and is the author of numerous sermons, an American edition of Dick's "Theology," with a life of the author (2 vols., New York, 1836); "History of the Public Schools of Newburg" (Newburg, 1865); "Lives of the Early Governors of New York," published in the Newburg "Daily Union" in 1863; and a translation and enlargement of Moll's "Exposition of the Psalms" (in Lang's "Commentary," 1871). He also contributed largely to current literature.

FORT, George Franklin, governor of New Jersey, b. in Morgan county, Ga., 18 Aug., 1809; d. in New Egypt, Ocean co., N. J., 22 April, 1872. He was educated in his native county, and was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1830. He became a successful practitioner, and, while actively engaged, was elected to the assembly from Monmouth county. In 1844 he was a member of the State constitutional convention, and was subsequently elected to the state senate. In 1850 he was elected governor of New Jersey, serving two terms, till 1854, and was afterward a judge of the court of errors and appeals. He held other public offices, and was an active member of the prison reform committee. Princeton gave him the honorary degree of A. M. in 1847. He was the author of "Early History and Antiquities of Freemasonry." (Philadelphia, 1875.)

FORT, Greenberry Lafette, soldier and politician, b. in North Carolina, in 1820; d. in Lacon, Ill., 18 Jan., 1888. In May, 1834, his parents left Ohio and settled in Marshall county, Ill., where he was brought up on a farm and attended school. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practice in Lacon, where he was elected sheriff in 1850, was clerk of the circuit court in 1852, and county judge in 1857–61. In his first case Abraham Lincoln was
the opposing counsel, and David Davis the presiding judge. On the first call for troops in 1861, he volunteered and served in the National army, and was elected to the army of the Tennessee on both field and staff duty through all its campaigns, and was chief quarter-master of the 13th army corps on the march from Atlanta to the sea, and until the final surrender of Johnston's army. He was afterward ordered with Sherman's forces to Texas, where he was mustered out as colonel and brevet brigadier-general of volunteers at Galveston in 1866. He was elected to the state senate of Illinois in that year, and was afterward chosen to congress as a Republican, serving from 1873 till 1875.

FORT, Tomlinson, physician, b. in Warren county, Ga., 11 July, 1878; d. in Milledgeville, Ga., 11 May, 1899. His father was a soldier of the Revolution. Tomlinson was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1810, and practised in Millen, Ga., where he acquired distinction as a physician. He commanded a company in the Indian campaign in Florida in 1812, and was wounded in the knee. He was for several years a member of the state house of representatives, and served in congress from 1827 till 1828. He was elected to congress on a ticket. He then resumed practice, was chosen president of the state bank of Georgia in 1822, and held the office till his death. He published a work on "The Practice of Medicine" (Milledgeville).

FORTIN, Pierre, Canadian statesman, b. in Quebec, 28 Dec., 1823. He was educated at Montreal seminary and at McGill college, where he was graduated in medicine in 1845. He served as a surgeon at Grosse Isle during the prevalence of the fever in 1847-8. In 1849 he aided as a special mounted constabulary force for quelling disturbances in Montreal and its vicinity, and commanded a troop of this force. In 1852 he was appointed stipendiary magistrate for the lower river and Gulf of St. Lawrence, and organized the service for the protection of the sea and river fisheries in that district. He was engaged in this service from 1852 till 1867, when he resigned, and had under his command the armed steamer "Doris" and the armed schooner "La Canadienne," in which latter vessel he was wrecked in November, 1861. In 1853 he was instructed by the government to officially inspect the French colonies of St. Pierre Miquelon and Long-lake, and that portion of the seaboard of Newfoundland known as the French coast, and to report the conditions under which the French fisheries and fish trade were carried on. In 1859 he established on all the coasts and in the rivers of the province of Quebec a system of licenses for salmon fishing, and in 1862 he began a series of descriptions from nature of the marine animals, fishes, molluscs, and crustacea of the lower river and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which were printed in some of his annual reports to the government. He was a member of the executive council and commissioner of crown lands for the province of Quebec in 1873-4, and was elected speaker of the legislative assembly in November, 1875, but resigned in 1877. He was speaker for five years before he founded the marine library of the province of Quebec, and was also one of the founders of the Geographical society of Quebec and its first president. He represented Gaspe in the Canadian parliament from 1867 until the general election of 1874, when he retired in order to continue himself exclusively to the legislative assembly, in which he sat from 1874 until 1881. He was re-elected to the Dominion parliament in 1878 and 1882. He is a Conservative.

PORTIQUE, Mariano Fernandez (for-te'ka), Venezuelan bishop, b. in Caracas, Venezuela, in 1790; d. there, 5 Jan., 1847. He studied at the seminary of Santa Rosa and the University of Venezuela. He spoke and wrote Latin with remarkable correctness, as well as French and other modern languages. In 1815 he was ordained a presbyter, and in 1816 was appointed rector of the parish of San Pablo. He also studied naval medicine. In the same year he was elected to the national legislature. In 1842 he was consecrated bishop of Guayaquil. A few times during his life he was senator, president of congress, and state counsellor. He secured the endowment of the much-needed Seminary of Caracas. His few literary productions reveal vast learning and a noble character.

FORTOUL, Pedro (for-tool), Colombian soldier, b. in Rosario de Cucuta, Colombia, in May, 1780; d. there, 5 Jan., 1837. He was of French descent, entered the Cucuta militia as a lieutenant in August, 1810, and by successive promotions attained the grade of general of division, 30 Oct., 1829. He was with the forces that operated in the north of New Granada in 1812, and his bravery won him distinction. He took part in the following battles with the Americans: Larga, 1811; Cali, 1813; Barranquilla, 1814; Cache, 1815; Yagual and Apure, 1816; Barinas, 1818; Pantano de Vargas and four others in 1819. In that year he was the leader of the campaign in the north, and in 1822 and 1824 commander-in-chief of the campaign in Cucuta. At the close of this campaign he became governor of the province of Boyaca, and held the office for five years. Gen. Fortoul suffered great hardships during his campaigns. After the battle of San Antonio de Apure in 1816, he emigrated to Spain, accompanied by his wife and children and others equally unfortunate. Many died of hunger and fatigue, and the survivors saved themselves by eating human flesh. Fortoul was reduced to extreme poverty by the destruction of his property during the war.
resigned in 1851, to accept the office of president-judge of the district court of Alleghany county, Pa., to which he was elected in 1853, but did not serve in that office with marked ability and success till the general conference of May, 1880, when he was elected and ordained a bishop. His residence has since been at Minneapolis, Minn., but his episcopal duties have called him to travel through all parts of the country and also to visit the foreign missions of his church in Europe and in India. Bishop Foss is recognized as a man of superior abilities, an able preacher, and an earnest and devout Christian. He was a member of the general conference in 1873, 1876, and 1880. He received the degrees D. D. and D. D. in the University of Pennsylvania in 1870, and that of LL. D. from Cornell college, Ithaca, in 1879. He has contributed to current literature, and has published sermons and addresses, including "Songs in the Night," a Thanksgiving sermon, (New York, 1882), and his inaugural address as president of Wesleyan university (1878). His brother, William Jay, clergyman, b. in Verbank, N. Y., 28 Nov., 1855; d. in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1 June, 1859, was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1856, and was a teacher in Amenia seminary, N. Y., in the same year. During the year 1856 he was superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal church in Portland, Conn., and a tutor in Wesleyan university. In 1858 he joined the New York conference, and was stationed at Lake Mohopac, N. Y., in 1859, and later in Poughkeepsie, that state.

FOSDICK, William Whiteman, poet, b. in Cincinnati, 28 Jan., 1825; d. there, 8 March, 1863. His mother, Julia Drake, was an artist. He was graduated at Transylvania university in 1845, studied law in Louisville, and began practice in Covington, Ky., and afterward in Cincinnati. About this time Mr. Fosdick gained some distinction as a poet by a drama entitled "The Star of the West," and a number of other pieces. In 1850 he was elected a representative in the state legislature, and published "An Historical and Descriptive Narrative of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky" (Philadelphia, 1850; 4th ed., enlarged, 1875).

FOSS, Cyrus David, M. E., bishop, b. in Kingston, N. Y., 17 Jan., 1834. His father was an itinerant Methodist preacher of Huguenot extraction. The son was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1854, and for three years he was employed as an instructor in the Amenia seminary, N. Y., the latter part of that time as its principal. He entered the travelling ministry in 1859, and remained in the New York conference in the spring of 1857, and was stationed at Chester, Orange co., N. Y., in 1857-8. He transferred to New York east conference, and was for the next six years in the city of Brooklyn, and afterward in several churches in New York city, from 1865 till 1875. In the latter year he was elected president of Wesleyan university, and served in that office with marked ability and success till the general conference of May, 1880, when he was elected and ordained a bishop. His residence has since been at Minneapolis, Minn., but his episcopal duties have called him to travel through all parts of the country and also to visit the foreign missions of his church in Europe and in India. Bishop Foss is recognized as a man of superior abilities, an able preacher, and an earnest and devout Christian. He was a member of the general conference in 1873, 1876, and 1880. He received the degrees D. D. and D. D. in the University of Pennsylvania in 1870, and that of LL. D. from Cornell college, Ithaca, in 1879. He has contributed to current literature, and has published sermons and addresses, including "Songs in the Night," a Thanksgiving sermon, (New York, 1882), and his inaugural address as president of Wesleyan university (1878). His brother, William Jay, clergyman, b. in Verbank, N. Y., 28 Nov., 1855; d. in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1 June, 1859, was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1856, and was a teacher in Amenia seminary, N. Y., in the same year. During the year 1856 he was superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal church in Portland, Conn., and a tutor in Wesleyan university. In 1858 he joined the New York conference, and was stationed at Lake Mohopac, N. Y., in 1859, and later in Poughkeepsie, that state.

FOSTER, Isaac Belknap, Canadian senator, b. in Dumferton, Lanark county, Scotland, 16 Jan., 1817; d. in New York, 2 Nov., 1877. He was educated in Lower Canada, to which he removed in 1831, and settled in Frost Village. In 1841 he engaged in railroad construction in Massachusetts, Maine, and Vermont, and on his return to Canada in 1856 engaged in the same business there. He was elected a member to the Canada assembly from Sheffield county, Lower Canada, in 1858, but resigned in 1860, and was returned to the legislative council for Bedford district. After the confederation he was called to the senate of the Dominion, but retired from it in 1875, when he received the contract for the Georgian Bay branch of the Canadian Pacific railway.

FOSTER, Benjamin, clergyman, b. in Danvers, Mass., 12 June, 1759; d. in New York city, 26 Aug., 1798. He was graduated at Yale in 1774, and ordained as a Baptist minister in Lexington, Mass., in October, remaining there till 1792. He subsequently held pastorates in Danvers and Newport, and from 1788 till his death was pastor of the 1st Baptist church in New York city. He was an accomplished scholar, particularly in the Greek, Hebrew, and the Chinese languages, and was eminent as a preacher. During the prevalence of yellow fever in 1798 he was appointed to investigate the sick
was exposed to the pestilence, and died, after an illness of a few days, one month after his wife's death by the same malady. Brown gave him the degree of D. D. in 1792. He was the author of "The Divine Right of Immersion"; "Prudential Baptism Defined," and "A Dissertation on the Thirty Wonders of Daniel" (New York, 1768).

FOSTER, James Charles, journalist, b. in Bicester, England, 24 Nov., 1820; d. in Astoria, N. Y., 12 Sept., 1888. He came to the United States in 1847, resided in Boston for some years, then settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, and finally settled in New York city. He edited Woodruff's "Trotting Horse of America" in 1868, and again in 1875, also Bagardus's "Field, Cover, and Trap Shooting" in 1874. He wrote for "The Spirit of the Times," and in 1870 established the "New York Sportsman." He was considered to be the best-informed man in the country on the subject of racing. He was the author of the sketch of J. H. Hackett in his "Notes upon Shakespeare's Plays and Actors" (New York, 1883).

FOSTER, Ellen Horton, temperance advocate, b. in Norwich, Conn., 3 Nov., 1808, daughter of Jotham Horton, educated at Lima, N. Y., removed to Clinton, Iowa, and in 1869 married E. C. Foster. She studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1874, and argued a case in the supreme court in 1875. Since 1875 she has been a successful lawyer at Clinton. She has lectured in almost every state and territory of the Union, and has also been counsel for the Women's Christian temperance union of the United States. She is the author of various pamphlets and magazines on the subject of temperance.

FOSTER, Ephraim H., senator, b. about 1798; d. in Nashville, Tenn., 4 Sept., 1854. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar, and practised in Nashville. In 1829 he was speaker of the Tennessee house of representatives. He was elected to the U. S. senate in 1837 as a Whig, but resigned in 1839 because he would not obey the instructions of the legislature. In 1843 he was re-elected. On his return to Nashville in 1845 he was the Whig candidate for governor, but was defeated.

FOSTER, George Ennis, Canadian statesman, b. in Upper Canada, 4 Sept., 1847. He graduated at the University of New Brunswick in June, 1868, and in 1872-3 studied at the universities of Edinburgh and Heidelberg. He then taught school for several years, was principal of the Ladies' high school, Fredericton, New Brunswick, and held the professorship of classics and history in the University of New Brunswick from 1872 till January, 1879, when he resigned. He has been a leader in temperance agitation both in Canada and the United States, and is president of the international temperance association. He was elected to the Dominion parliament in 1879, resigned, and was re-elected in 1882, and in December, 1883, became minister of marine and fisheries. He is a Liberal-Conservative, and favors a civil-service system conforming, as far as possible, to that of England. He is the author of the "Prohibitionist's Hand-Book" (1880), and has also published various speeches.

FOSTER, Hannah, author, b. in 1759; d. in Montreal, Canada, in 1840. She was a daughter of Grant Webster, of Boston, and married John Foster, a minister in Brighton, Mass., from 1784 till 1827. Mrs. Foster published "The Coquet, or the History of Eliza Wharton," founded on fact (2d ed., with a preface by Mrs. Jane E. Locke, 1853); "The Boarding-School" (1796); and "Lessons of a Preceptress" (1789).
FOSTER, Henry Allen, senator, b. in Hartford, Conn., 7 May, 1800. He removed to Cazenovia, N. Y., in early life, and, after receiving a common education, was admitted as a law officer to practice by David B. Johnson, and was admitted to the bar in 1822. He was a member of the state senate from 1831 till 1834, and again from 1841 till 1844. He was a representative in congress from 1837 till 1839, having been elected as a Democrat, and in 1839 re-elected to the seat vacated by the elevation of Silas Wright, Jr., serving till 1847. From 1863 till 1869 he held the office of judge of the fifth district of the supreme court. He has resided for many years in Rome, N. Y.

FOSTER, Isaac, physician, b. in Charlestown, Mass., about 1740; d. in February, 1781. He was graduated at Harvard in 1758, studied medicine in this country and abroad, and settled in Charlestown, where he practised for several years. He was a delegate to the convention of the county of Middlesex in August, 1774, and to the first provincial congress of Massachusetts in October of that year. Dr. Foster was appointed a surgeon in 1775, and was for some months at the head of the military medical department, while Gen. Ward commanded at Cambridge, and before the arrival of the sick lists at the day after the battle of Concord, by urgent request of Gen. Ward and Dr. Warren, he attended the men who had been wounded, and gave up his private practice, which was very large. On 18 June, the day after the battle of Bunker Hill, he was appointed by the committee of safety to attend those who had been wounded there, and was afterward given the post of surgeon of the state hospital, then just opened. In October he was appointed by Gen. Washington director-general pro tempore of the American hospital department. Congress shortly afterward appointed Dr. Morgan to that place, but Dr. Foster was still the oldest surgeon in the hospital. Again, in 1777, Gen. Washington appointed him to take charge of the hospitals in the eastern department. He retired from public life in 1780, bought a farm, and, although only twenty-two years of age, was at once chosen to fill the former's place in the constitutional convention. He was made justice of the peace for the county of Worcester in 1781, and in 1782 was made a special justice of the court of common pleas for the county of Worcester in 1817, and in 1818 appointed to the Massachusetts executive council. Judge Foster also held other offices of public trust, but his last years were spent in retirement. Harvard conferred on him the degree of A. M. in 1784.

FOSTER, James P., naval officer, b. in Bullitt county, Ky., 8 June, 1827; d. in Indianapolis, Ind., 2 June, 1860. He was a member of the family, in childhood, to Blooming, Ind., and entered the navy in 1846. He had reached the rank of lieutenant in 1861, and in July, 1862, was commissioned a lieutenant-commander, and in October of the same year was ordered to the Mississippi squadron, commanded by Admiral Porter. He was placed in command of the “Neosho,” from which he was soon transferred to the iron-clad ram “Chillicothe,” and in March, 1868, distinguished himself by the valuable service performed by his vessel during the Yazoo expedition. Later in the year he was placed on the committee of safety to attend those who had been wounded at Shiloh, and rendered valuable assistance during the bombardment and siege of Vicksburg. After the war he was ordered to the naval academy, and placed in charge of the training-ships. He was then promoted to the rank of commander, ordered to the “Osceola,” and joined the Brazilian squadron, where he contracted the disease from which he died.

FOSTER, Jedediah, jurist, b. in Andover, Mass., 10 Oct., 1728; d. in Brookfield, Mass., 17 Oct., 1779. He was graduated at Harvard in 1744, studied law in the office of James Bowdoin, was a member of the Worcester county convention in August, 1774, and a delegate to the provincial congress in the same year. At this time he was elected one of the executive council by the house of representatives, and with several others he was negatively defeated by Gov. Hutchinson. He was a member of the law office of David B. Johnson, and was admitted to the bar in 1822. He was a member of the state senate from 1831 till 1834, and again from 1841 till 1844. He was a representative in congress from 1837 till 1839, having been elected as a Democrat, and in 1839 re-elected to the seat vacated by the elevation of Silas Wright, Jr., serving till 1847. From 1863 till 1869 he held the office of judge of the fifth district of the supreme court. He has resided for many years in Rome, N. Y.

FOSTER, John Gray, soldier, b. in Whitefield, N. H., 27 May, 1829; d. in Nashua, N. H., 2 Sept., 1847. He was graduated at West Point in 1844, assigned to the engineer corps, and served in the Mexican war under Gen. Scott, being engaged at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, and Molino del Rey, where he was severely wounded, ordered to the “Osceola," and joined the Brazilian squadron, where he contracted the disease from which he died. He was assistant engineer in Maryland in 1848-52, and on coast-survey duty in Washington, D.C., in 1852-7, and after promotion to a 1st lieutenant acted as assistant professor of engineering at West Point in 1855-7. At the outbreak of the war he was stationed at Charleston, S. C. and safely removed the garrison of Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter dur-
ing the night of 26-27 Dec., 1860. He was breved major for the distinguished part he took in this transfer, and was one of the defenders of the fort during its subsequent bombardment. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers, 23 Oct., 1861, commanded a brigade in Burnside’s North Carolina expedition, and received the brevet of lieutenant-general for his services at Roanoke Island. While in command of the Department of North Carolina, with the rank of major-general of volunteers, in 1862-3, he conducted several important expeditions. He had charge of the combined division of Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina from July till November, 1863, and afterward of the army and department of the Ohio, which he relinquished in December, 1864, on account of severe injuries from the fall of his horse. After the termination of his sick leave he commanded the Department of the South, cooperating efficiently with Generals Sherman, and preparing to assist in the reduction of Charleston under Sherman’s orders, when suffering caused by his old wound obliged him to transfer the command to Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore. In 1865 he was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army in the gallant service of the capture of Savannah, Ga., and major-general for services in the field during the rebellion. He was in command of the Department of Florida in 1865–6, and on temporary duty in the engineer bureau of Washington in 1867. He afterward served as superintending engineer of various rivers and harbor improvements. His submarine engineering operations in Boston and Portsmouth harbors were conducted with great ability and were eminently successful. He contributed articles to periodical literature on engineering topics, and published “Submarine Blasting in Boston Harbor” (New York, 1890).

Foster, Jacob Post Girard, lawyer, b. in New York city, 8 April, 1827; d. there, 26 Feb., 1886. He was graduated with the first honors at Columbia in 1844, studied law in Harvard law-school, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He practised in New York city, and gained a high reputation, especially as an insurance lawyer.

Foster, John Watson, diplomatist, b. in Pike county, Ind., 2 March, 1836. He was graduated at the Indiana state university in 1856, and, after a year at Harvard law-school, was admitted to the bar and began practice in Evansville. He entered the National service in 1861 as major of the 35th Indiana infantry. After the capture of Port Donelson he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and subsequently was made colonel of the 65th Indiana mounted infantry. Later he was appointed colonel of the 130th Indiana regiment. During his entire service he was connected with the western armies of Grant and Sherman. He was commander of the advance brigade of cavalry in Burnside’s expedition to East Tennessee, and was the first to occupy Knoxville in 1863. After the war he became editor of the Evansville “Daily Journal,” and in 1869 was appointed postmaster of that city. He was sent as U. S. minister to Mexico by President Grant in 1873, and reappointed President Harrison in 1877. In March of that year he was transferred to Russia, and held that mission until November, 1881, when he resigned to attend to private business. On his return to this country, Col. Foster established himself in practice in international cases in Washington, D. C., acting as counsel for foreign legislations before the courts of commissions, in arbitrations, etc. President Arthur appointed him minister to Spain, and he served from February, 1883, till March, 1885, when he resigned and returned to the United States, having negotiated an important commercial treaty with the Spanish government. This treaty elicited general discussion and was strongly opposed in the Senate. That body failed to confirm it, and it was afterward withdrawn by President Cleveland for reconsideration. Some weeks later Gen. Foster was instructed to return to Spain to reopen negotiations for a minister. His mission, however, was unsuccessful, and Mr. Foster remained abroad but a few months.

Foster, John Wells, geologist, b. in Brimfield, Mass., 4 March, 1815; d. in Chicago, Ill., 29 June, 1878. Portions of 1884, having completed the scientific course, and, removing to Zanesville, Ohio, was admitted to the bar in 1835. His scientific studies were continued in moments of leisure from his legal practice. In 1837 he became an assistant in the geological survey of Ohio, and made a very thorough report on the great central coal-bed of Ohio, with a detailed section of the carboniferous limestone near Columbus as far as the uppermost bed of coal near Wheeling. He was occupied with this work until 1844, when he returned to Massachusetts and followed the profession of an attorney, devoting himself to the study of metallurgy and geology. In 1845 he was sent to the Lake Superior region, in the interests of several mining companies, and examined the copper deposits then recently discovered. Two years later, with Josiah D. Whitney, he was appointed by the U. S. government to assist with the T. Jackson in a geological survey of the Lake Superior region, and in 1849 the completion of the work was intrusted to them. The results were published, by direction of congress, as a “Report on the Geology and Topography of the Lake Superior Land District in the State of Michigan: Part I, Copper Lands” (Washington, 1850), and Part II, “The Iron Region, together with the General Geology” (1852). These reports first clearly established the richness and variety of the mineral resources of the region, which remain an authority. Subsequently Mr. Foster returned to Massachusetts, and became one of the organizers of the “Native American” movement; but in 1855, as he differed with them on the slavery question, he withdrew with Henry Wilson, and was active in the formation of the Republican party. In 1855 he was a candidate for congress from the Springfield district, but was defeated by a small majority. Three years later he removed to Chicago, and for some time was land commissioner for the Illinois Central railway. He spent much time in studying the mounds and other evidences of ancient races in the Mississippi valley. Mr. Foster was a member of numerous scientific societies, and for some time president of the Chicago academy of sciences. In 1869 he was president of the American association for the advancement of science, and the subject of his presidential address was “Recent Advances in Geology.” He contributed papers to scientific journals, and published monographs on American ethnology and antiquities, and also “The Mississippi Valley, its Physical Topography, including Sketches of Geology, Botany, Climate, Geology, and Mineral Resources; and of the Progress of Development in Population and Material Wealth” (Chicago and London, 1869); “Mineral Wealth and Railroad Development” (New York, 1872); and “Prehistoric Races of the United Nations” (Chicago, 1878).

Foster, Lafayette Sabine, statesman, b. in Franklin, Conn., 22 Nov., 1806; d. in Norwich, Conn., 19 Sept., 1880. His father, Capt. Daniel, was an officer of the Revolution, who was descended
on his mother's side from Miles Standish, and served with distinction at the battles of White Plains, Stillwater, and Saratoga. The son earned the means for his education by working. He graduated with the first honors at Brown in 1828, studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Centreville, Md., while conducting an academy there in 1830. He returned to Connecticut, completed his legal studies in the office of Calvin Goddard, who had been his first preceptor. He was admitted to the Connecticut bar in November, 1831, and opened an office in Hampton in 1833, but in 1834 settled at Norwich. He took an active interest in politics from the outset of his professional life, was the editor of the Norwich "Republican," a Whig journal, in 1835, and in 1839 and 1840 was elected to the legislature. He was again elected in 1846 and the two succeeding years, and was chosen speaker. In 1851 he received the degree of LL. D. from Brown University. In 1851-2 he was mayor of Norwich. He was twice defeated as the Whig candidate for governor, and in 1854 was again sent to the assembly, chosen speaker, and elected to the House for Greene Co. On May 19, 1854, by the votes of the Whigs and Freesoilers. Though opposed by conviction to slavery, he resisted the effort by teaching the Free soil party until the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He delivered a notable speech in the senate on June 25, 1856, against the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and opposed the Lecompton constitution for Kansas in 1858. He was a member of the Republican party from its organization in 1856, and in 1860 was again elected to the senate. In December, 1860, he spoke in approval of the Powell resolution to inquire into the distracted state of the country, though he was one of the few who at that time believed that the Southern states would secede and form a confederacy of the Union, and was in favor of resisting the extension of slavery beyond the limits recognized in the constitution, even at the cost of civil war. Mr. Foster was intimately connected with the administration, and was often a spokesman of Mr. Lincoln's views. On 11 March, 1861, he moved the expulsions of Senator Lewis T. Wigfall, of Texas. In 1863 he advocated an appropriation for the gradual emancipation of slaves in Missouri. In 1864, on the question of the repeal of the fugitive slave act, he spoke in favor of preserving the earlier law of 1793, and thereby warding the approaches of the radical members of his party. He also opposed the bill granting the voting franchise to colored citizens of the District of Columbia without an educational qualification. He served on the committees on Indian affairs and land claims, and was chairman afterward on pensions, and during the civil war of that on foreign relations. In 1865 he was chosen president of the senate pro tempore. After Andrew Johnson became president, Mr. Foster was acting vice-president of the United States. During the subsequent recess he travelled on the plains as member of a special commission to investigate the condition of the Indians. His senatorial term of office expired in March, 1867, and he was succeeded by Benjamin F. Wade in the office of vice-president. On his return to his moderate and conservative course in the senate his re-election was opposed by a majority of the Republicans in the Connecticut legislature, and he withdrew his name, though he was urged to stand as an independent candidate, and was assured of the support of the Democrats. He was admitted to the New York bar at Yale in 1869, but after his retirement from the bench in 1876 delivered a course of lectures on "Parliamentary Law and Methods of Legislation." In 1870 he again represented the town of Norwich in the assembly, and was chosen speaker. He resigned in June of that year in order to take his seat on the bench of the supreme court, having been elected by a nearly unanimous vote of both branches of the legislature. His most noteworthy opinion was that in the case of Kirland against Hotchkiss, in which he differed from the decision of the majority of the court (afterward confirmed by the U. S. supreme court) in holding that railroad bonds could not be taxed by the state of Connecticut when the property mortgaged was situated in Illinois. In 1872 he joined the Liberal Republicans and supported Civil Government for the presidency. In 1874 he was defeated as a Democratic candidate for congress. He was a judge of the Connecticut superior court from 1870 till 1876, when he was retired, having reached the age of seventy years, and resumed the practice of law. In 1879-80 he settled in New York to settle the disputed boundary question with New York, and afterward one of the three commissioners to negotiate with the New York authorities for the purchase of Fisher's Island. He was also a member of the commission appointed in 1878 to establish simpler rules and forms of legal procedure for the state courts. By his will he endowed a professorship of English law at Yale, bequeathed his library to the town of Norwich, and gave his home for the free academy there. See "Memorial Sketch" (printed privately, Boston, 1881).

FOSTER, Randolph Sinks, clergyman, b. in Williamsburg, Ohio, 22 Feb., 1830. He was educated at Augusta college, Ky., and in 1887 entered the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church in the Northwest Conference of the Union, and was in favor of resisting the extension of slavery beyond the limits recognized in the constitution, even at the cost of civil war. Mr. Foster was intimately connected with the administration, and was often a spokesman of Mr. Lincoln's views. On 11 March, 1861, he moved the expulsion of Senator Lewis T. Wigfall, of Texas. In 1863 he advocated an appropriation for the gradual emancipation of slaves in Missouri. In 1864, on the question of the repeal of the fugitive slave act, he spoke in favor of preserving the earlier law of 1793, and thereby warding the approaches of the radical members of his party. He also opposed the bill granting the voting franchise to colored citizens of the District of Columbia without an educational qualification. He served on the committees on Indian affairs and land claims, and was chairman afterward on pensions, and during the civil war of that on foreign relations. In 1865 he was chosen president of the senate pro tempore. After Andrew Johnson became president, Mr. Foster was acting vice-president of the United States. During the subsequent recess he travelled on the plains as member of a special commission to investigate the general conference of 1868 appointed him delegate to the British Wesleyan conference, and in the same year he was elected president of the Western theological seminary, Madison, N. J. In 1870 he was appointed president of this institution, retaining the chair of theology. He was a delegate to the general conferences of 1864, 1868, and 1872. In May, 1872, he was elected bishop of the M. E. church, and soon afterward was chosen to make episcopal visitations in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, India, and South America. He subsequently resided in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in Boston, Mass. He has published "Objections to Calvinism as it is," a polemical work, which grew out of a controversy (Cincinnati, 1849); "Christian Purity" (New York, 1854; revised ed.,
FOSTER, Robert Sandford, soldier, b. in Vernon, Jennings co., Ind., 27 Jan., 1844. He was educated at the Vernon common-school. During the civil war he fought with Indiana troops, and was made brigadier-general of volunteers on 12 June, 1863. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers on 13 March, 1865, resigning on 25 Sept., and being appointed lieutenant-colonel for the 27th regular infantry, but declined. Since the war he has resided in Indianapolis, was its treasurer from 1867 till 1872. He was U. S. marshal for the district of Indiana from 1881 till 1885.

FOSTER, Stephen Collins, song-composer, b. in Pittsburg, Pa., 4 July, 1835; d. in New York city, 13 Jan., 1884. At the age of thirteen he was sent to school in Towanda, Pa., and afterward to Athens, Pa. At fifteen he entered Jefferson college at Cannonsburg, Pa., but soon returned to his native place to pursue his favorite studies with private tutors. Possessing a natural fondness for music, he learned, unaided, to play on the flageolet, and thumbed the guitar and zither as an accompaniment to ditties of his own composition. But he soon realized the limitations of musical self-instruction, and thereafter devoted several years of study to the voice and piano-forte music. In 1842, when he was a merchant’s clerk in Cincinnati, Ohio, his first song, “Open Thy Lattice, Love,” appeared in Baltimore. A year later, “Uncle Ned” and “Old Susanah!” were immediately taken up by travelling negro minstrels, and became universally popular. This success fixed Foster’s destiny; he relinquished his career in business and devoted himself entirely to musical composition. In 1850 Foster went to New York city, but the couple soon tired of their new home and returned to Pittsburg. About this time he composed his “Old Folks at Home.” For the privilege of singing it in public, Christy’s minstrels paid him $300. In 1854 he appeared “Old Black Joe,” the last of his negro melodies; thereafter he confined himself to the composition of sentimental ballads. In 1860 Foster, with his wife and child, returned to New York city, where the family remained until he died. He wrote in succession thirty pieces, one fourth of which were negro ditties, and the others home ballads. So popular did many become, both here and abroad, that they were introduced at concerts by the most eminent vocalists, and rendered into foreign languages. Of “Old Susannah,” “Uncle Ned,” “Neely,” “Old Dog Tray,” “Old Kentucky Home,” “Willie, we have missed you,” and “Old Folks at Home,” hundreds of thousands of copies were printed. The last-named was by far the most profitable piece ever published in this country. Foster wrote both the words and music of all his successes. The melody of composition was to jot down the melody as it came to him, and thereafter invent suitable words. He adhered to simple chords for accompaniments, and kept the airs within the range of ordinary voices. The subjects appeal to home life and popular taste, and the versification is smooth and musical. His negro ditties are characterized by archness, humor, and unusual refinement. In some of his compositions, notably so in the beautiful serenade “Come where my Love lies Dreaming,” Foster rises to a pitch of Latin and Greek in Greeneville college, Tenn. In 1827 he took the same chair in East Tennessee college (now the University of Tennessee), at Knoxville, and became president of the college in 1834.

FOSTER, Stephen Symonds, abolitionist, b. in Canterbury, N. H., 17 Nov., 1808; d. near Worcester, Mass., 8 Sept., 1881. He learned the carpenter’s trade, then studied with the intention of becoming a minister, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1838, and studied theology in the Union theological seminary, New York; but, because he was preached from the pulpit, he deserted that profession in order to engage in the anti-slavery contest. He was an earnest orator, a master of denunciation and invective, and was frequently the victim of mob violence. He is described in the subject of Lowell’s antislavery poems as “A kind of madman John the Baptist.” To whom the harshest words come apstes, Who, struck by stone or brick ill starred, Hurls back an epithet as hard.

Which, deadlier than stone or brick, Has a power to wrack.

While in the theological seminary he induced some of his classmates to join with him in a meeting to protest against the warlike preparations then going on, arising from the dispute with Great Britain over the northeastern boundary. The refusal of the faculty to allow the chapel to be used for such a meeting made him dissatisfied with the churches because they countenanced war, and when he became an anti-slavery agitator of the moral-force school, instead of a Congregational minister, he directed his attacks chiefly against the church and the clergy, because they upheld slavery. Since the people of the New England towns could not be induced to attend anti-slavery lectures, he was accustomed to attend church meetings and claim there a hearing for the enslaved, and was often expelled by force, and several times imprisoned for disturbing the peace. Other abolitionists adopted the same plan of agitation, which was very effective. He lived for many years on a farm in the suburbs of Worcester. He published articles in periodicals on the slavery question, and in 1849 a pamphlet entitled, “A True Picture of the American Church and Clergy,” in the form of a letter to Nathaniel Barney, a reprint of which was issued by Parker Pillsbury.
FOSTER, Thomas Flournoy, b. in Greensborough, Ga., Nov. 1790; d. in Columbus, Ga., in 1847. He was graduated at Franklin college in 1812, attended law lectures in Litchfield, Conn., was admitted to the bar in 1816, and practised in Greensborough. He was for many years a member of the Georgia legislature. In 1828 he was elected a representative in congress, and was twice re-elected. In 1835 he removed to Columbus, and in 1841 was again sent to congress, and served out his term. He delivered a notable speech in defence of state rights, in answer to a memorial for the release of the missionaries Worcester and Butler, who were imprisoned under a judgment of the state courts, and still held in custody, although the supreme court of the United States had reversed the decision. This speech was published (Washington, 1835), and occasioned a controversy over the removal of the deposits from the U. S. bank, and in other questions before congress.

FOSTER, William Sewell, soldier, b. in New Hampshire; d. in Baton Rouge, La., Nov. 1893. He was appointed a lieutenant of infantry on 12 March, 1813, became major general on 19 April, 1826, and was brevetted major for gallantry in the defence of Fort Erie. He was promoted major on 7 July, 1828, and lieutenant-colonel on 8 June, 1838. On 25 Dec., 1887, he received the brevet of colonel for distinguished service in Florida, particularly in the battle of Okeechobee.

FOUCHER, Jean, explorer, b. in Cambrai, Flanders, in 1508; d. in Entre Rios, Uruguay, in 1567. He was in the expedition that accompanied Sebastian Cabot when that navigator, after going up the Paraná river, ascended the Paraguay. He fix ed his abode at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, where he earned a hard living as a pilot for several years, but returned to his native country in 1529. He intended settling at Cambrai, and was studying for the bar, when he learned that the Spanish government was intending colonizing the banks of the Paraguay. He immediately went to Spain and offered his services to the chief of the expedition, Don Pedro de Mendoza, who engaged him as pilot to guide his fleet up the La Plata. The expedition, which left Seville 24 Aug., 1534, comprised 14 ships, carrying 2,500 Spaniards of both sexes and of all ages, 150 Flemish, and 76 horses. Don Pedro de Mendoza landed 7 Nov. at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, and set to work forthwith to build the city of Santa Maria de Buenos Ayres. Foucher, who had acquired himself with zeal of the duties of pilot, was sent toward the discovery of the interior of the country. He set out, 14 June, 1538, across the country of the Guaranis, where he built a fort. He afterward crossed the countries of the Samococes and the Sibococe—warlike Indians, who were bought in by friends, and finally redeemed by Mr. Foster. Mrs. Foster's last public work was an effort made to raise funds to defray the expenses of securing the adoption of the 15th amendment in the doubtful states. In June, 1880, she attended an anti-slavery reunion in Boston. The death of her husband, in 1880, caused her great suffering, and she finally retired from public life. She was the last surviving member of the family of the late Mr. Foucher.

FOURNIER, Telephore, Canadian jurist, b. in St. Franquin, Que., and president of the court of Quebec, in 1828. He was educated at Nicolet college, and called to the bar of Lower Canada in 1846. He was appointed queen's counsel in 1863, has been "batonnier" of the Quebec bar, and president of the general council of the bar of the province of Quebec. He was elected to the legislature for the county of Bellechasse in August, 1870, and represented this constituency till his elevation to the Senate in 1876.
FOUVILLE. Jean Baptiste, French naturalist, b. in Hambaye, Manche, 15 Feb., 1784; d. in Brazil in 1827. He inherited a fortune, and, in 1820 set out on extensive travels, visiting Europe, Brazil, Paraguay, Chili, Persia, and India. On his return to Paris he published "Voyages autour du monde" (1823); "A travers l'Amérique du Sud" (1828); and "Du Brésil à Santiago, avec cartes" (2 vols., 1829); and was elected a member of the Geographical society. He sailed in May, 1826, on board the "Jules" for Buenos Ayres. The ship arrived on 29 Oct. at La Plata, then blockaded by the Brazilians, and in trying to run the blockade was captured. Fouville on his former visit had been the guest of the Brazilian minister, and the latter, assured that the cause of war were now relaxed in his behalf. After a short stay at Montevideo as a prisoner he was liberated, and set out for Buenos Ayres, where he arrived 25 Dec., 1826. He was successful in several commercial speculations, and left Rio Janeiro, 12 Aug., 1827, immediately after his marriage with Miss Alice Laboissiere. After making a large collection of Brazilian plants, he sailed, 15 Oct., for Parma, where he presented it to the Paris museum of national history, and published "Explications de l'herbe des plantes Brésiliennes de J. B. Fouville" (Paris, 1829). The Geographical society invited him to take charge of an expedition to the Congo, and he passed two years exploring the interior of Africa, his wife dying during his stay. On his return to Paris in May, 1831, he published the results of his travels and observations in French in "Dans l'Afrique equinoctial" (4 vols., 1831). Fouville sailed again for Brazil in March, 1833, penetrated into the interior, and spent four years exploring the lands watered by the Amazon. He was killed by negroes whose curiosity was aroused by his bag; his body lying throughout the Amazon until the 4th June, 1837. His last manuscripts, after many vicissitudes, fell into the hands of the traveller S. Rany, who sent them to Ferdinand Denis, who published them: "Histoire des Nation Indiennes de l'Amazone" (1862); "Flora du Brésil" (1863); "Voyages au Brésil" (1865); and "Moeurs et coutumes des Indiens de l'Amérique du Sud" (1866).

FOWLE, Daniel, printer, b. in Charlestown, Mass., about 1719; d. in Portsmouth, N. H., in June, 1787. He was an apprentice with Samuel Kirkland, and began business for himself in Portsmouth in 1740. From 1742 to 1750 he was a partner with Gamaliel Rogers, and in 1748-50 joint publisher with him of the "Independent Advertiser." In 1749-68 they published the "American Magazine." They were the first in America to print the New Testament in 1752, the Genesee collection. In 1756 was published "The Monster of Monsters," severely animadverting on some members of the house. He was released in a few days, but left Boston in disgust, went to Portsmouth, N. H., and on 7 Oct., 1756, began the publication of the "New Hampshire Gazette."—His nephew, Robert, editor, was a partner with his uncle in the publication of the "New Hampshire Gazette," which was the only newspaper in New Hampshire at the beginning of the Revolution. As Daniel was a Whig and his nephew a loyalist, the partnership was terminated, and Robert established himself as a printer at Exeter. The paper of the period was printed in his office, and, as it was counterfeited soon afterward, suspended until November, he was taken as a participant in the crime, and he fled to the British lines in New York, and thence to England.

Fowler, William Bentley, educator, b. in Boston, Mass., 17 Oct., 1799; d. in Medford, Mass., 6 Feb., 1865. He was apprenticed to a bookseller, and after the latter's death carried on the business till 1828, when he engaged in teaching, having for many years made a study of the theories and methods of education and mental culture. In 1842 he began the publication of the "Common School Journal," which was edited by Horace Mann till 1844, and then by himself for the succeeding four years. He wrote and lectured in furtherance of the principles advocated by Horace Mann, and rendered important assistance to that reformer. When teachers' institutes were established, he delivered many lectures at their meetings. Though his efforts to introduce the new system of education were not introduced into the public and private schools of Boston. He was a member of the Massachusetts legislature in 1843. About 1851 he opened a monitory school in Boston, which he conducted successfully till 1869, when he retired to Medford and devoted himself to literary labor. He published, besides his lectures, as many as forty-eight books of instruction. His first publication was an improved edition of Boyer's "French and English Dictionary"; his latest, a series of outline maps. He was engaged at the time of his death in preparing a "Book of Dialogues."

Fowler, Andrew, clergyman, b. in Guilford, Conn., about 1765; d. in Charleston, S. C., in 1851. He was graduated at Yale in 1783. Having studied for the Protestant Episcopal ministry, he was ordained deacon, 21st Congregational Church, 1790, by Bishop Provost of New York. While in college he performed the duties of a lay reader in New Haven and West Haven. After taking orders, he was rector of the united churches at Peckskill and Highlands, and subsequently of the church at Bedford, N. Y. After residing on Long Island, and in Philadelphia, he became rector of churches in Spotswood, Shrewsbury, and Middletown, N. J. For a brief period he was in charge of the church in Bloomingdale, N. Y., but in February, 1807, he was elected rector of St. Bartholomew's parish, S. C. In 1812 he accepted missionary work in connection with the Protestant Episcopal society for the advancement of Christianity in South Carolina, and was usefully occupied during his last years at different points in the state, including Camden, Columbia, and Charles Town.

Fowler, Charles Henry, M. E. bishop, b. in Burford, Canada, 11 Aug., 1837. In 1841 he was taken with his father's family to Illinois, where he spent his early years on a farm. After studying at Rock River seminary in Mount Morris, he entered the Asbury Seminary, and was graduated at Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill. The same year he was admitted on trial into the Rock River conference of the Methodist.
Episcopal church, and was appointed successively to churches in Chicago, till in 1872 he was elected president of Northwestern University. He held this office till 1876, when he was elected by the general conference to the editorship of the New York "Christian Advocate." Four years later he was elected one of the corresponding secretaries of the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in 1884 he was elected an ordained bishop. He received the degree of D. D. from the Northwestern university, and afterward of L.L. D. from Syracuse university, N. Y. He was a delegate to the general conferences of 1872, 1876, 1880, and 1884. Since his election to the episcopate he has traveled through all parts of the country in the performance of his official duties, and has also visited South America. His residence is at San Francisco, and he has devoted a large share of his labors to the interests of the Methodist Episcopal church in the Pacific states.

FOWLER, Henry, clergyman, b. in Stockbridge, Mass., in 1824; d. in Vineyard Haven, Mass., 4 Aug., 1873. He was graduated at Williams in 1847, went to New York, and entered upon a literary career. He was editor of "Holliston Magazine," and a contributor to other journals and periodicals. About 1852 he removed to Chicago, and was editor and part proprietor of the "Tribune" for a year or more. From this place he was called to the professorship of political economy in the University of Rochester, N. Y., which he filled for nearly five years, studying meanwhile in Rochester theological seminary. In 1858 he was licensed and called to the pastorate of the 2d Presbyterian church in Auburn, N. Y. He married, in 1858, a daughter of the late Mr. Jonathan Dunham, of Auburn, who continued till 1871, when he resigned in consequence of failing health. He was the author of "The American Pulpit," a volume of biographical and descriptive sketches of living pulpit celebrities, with portraits (New York, 1856).

FOWLER, Joseph Smith, senator, b. in Steubenville, Ohio, 81 Aug., 1822. He was graduated at Franklin college, Ohio, in 1843, and for four years filled the chair of mathematics in that institution. He then studied law in Kentucky, but began practice in Tennessee. When the civil war began, he ardently espoused the National cause, and in September, 1861, in consequence of a proclamation of Jefferson Davis for the expulsion of loyal people, he removed to Springfield, Ill. In April, 1862, he returned to Tennessee, was made commissioner of the state under Gen. A. H. W. Johnston, and took a leading part in recommending the state government in the interests of the Union. He was elected to the U. S. senate in 1865, but was not admitted to his seat until July, 1866.

FOWLER, Lytleton, clergyman, b. in Smith City, Tenn., 12 Sept., 1862; d. in Texas, 19 Jan., 1849. He became a member of the Methodist church in 1819, was licensed to preach in Kentucky on 30 Sept., 1828, was ordained as deacon in October, 1828, stationed at Louisville the following year, and ordained an elder in October, 1830. In 1832 he went to Texas, and in August, 1833, was appointed a missionary to Texas. In 1838 he was appointed by the Mississippi conference superintendent of the Texas mission. After the organization of the Texas conference he was presiding elder of various districts. He attended, in 1844, the last conference before the division of the church, and in 1845, by a vote in the academy in Fairfield, Conn., for a year, was licensed to preach on 14 Oct., 1817, made a missionary tour in the Mississippi valley in 1818, and in 1819 was settled over a Congregational church in Plainfield, Conn. He was dismissed by this church in 1831, but was immediately called to a church in Fall River, of which he remained pastor until he entered congress. In 1841 he delivered three discourses containing a history of Fall River since 1830, and an account of the boundary dispute between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and was appointed by a committee of citizens to defend the interests of the town before the boundary commissioners, published a series of articles on the subject in the Boston "Atlas," and was elected in 1847 to the state senate, where he secured the rejection of the decision of the boundary commissioners by a unanimous vote. His constituents were so pleased with his ability as a legislator that they elected him in 1848 as a Free-soil Whig to the National house of representatives, and re-elected him for the following term. He was an advocate of temperance laws, and a stouter opponent of slavery. In March, 1850, he replied to Daniel Webster's speech in justification of the fugitive-slave law. He was the author of a "Disquisition on the Evils attending the Use of Tobacco" (1883), and "Lectures on the Mode and Subject of Baptism" (1885). His "History of Fall River, with notices of Freeborn and Tiverton," was re-published in 1862 (Fall River).

FOWLER, Orson Squire, phrenologist, b. in Cohocton, Steuben, co., N. Y., 11 Oct., 1800. He was graduated at Amherst in 1864, and immediately after began to lecture and to practice. In 1853 his brother Lorenzo opened an office in New York. In 1836 they wrote and published "Phrenology Proved, Illustrated, and Applied." In October, 1838, he issued in Philadelphia the first number of the "American Phrenological Journal," which was published in that city till 1842, when it was removed to New York, and continued by the firm of O. S. and L. N. Fowler, which became Fowlers & Wells in 1844, and, by the retirement of the Fowlers, S. R. Wells in 1863. Besides his labors as an editor and a prolific author, Mr. Fowler lectured on his specialty and allied subjects in the United States and Canada for many years. In 1863 he removed to Boston, Mass., and in 1875 to Manchester, Mass. Among his many volumes on phrenology and kindred subjects are: "Memory and Intellectual Improvement" (1829); "The Animal and Mental" (1829); "Matrimony, or Phrenology applied to the Selection of Companions" (1843); "Self-Culture and Perfection of Character" (1843); "Hereditary Descent, its Laws and Facts applied to Human Improvement" (1845); "Love and Parentage" (1841); "The Physiologist in Phrenology and Physiology," with his brother (1849); "Sexual Science" (Philadephia, 1870); "Amativeness;" "Human Science"; and
"Creative Science, or Manhood, Womanhood, and their Inter-Relations."—His brother, Lorenzo Niles, b. in Cohocton, 23 June, 1811. He accompanied Orson on lecturing tours, and lectured alone throughout the United States and the British-American provinces. In 1833 he settled in London, and lectured in all parts of Great Britain. Some of his lectures were published in London. In addition to the works written in conjunction with his brother, he is the author of the “Synopsis of Phrenology and Physiology” (1844); “Marriage, its History and Philosophy, with Directions for Happy Marriages” (1846); and “Lectures on Man.” As an ardent student of natural sciences, he was engaged in publishing “Life Illustrated,” a weekly journal, and the monthly periodicals the “American Phrenological Journal” and the “Water-cure Journal,” which was superseded by the “Science of Health.”—Lydia Folger, wife of Lorenzo N., b. in Nantucket, Mass., in 1823; d. in London, England, 26 Jan., 1879, was a graduate of Syracuse medical college, and practised medicine. She lectured on physiology and on diseases of women and children, and published “Familiar Lessons on Astronomy” (1847), and “Familiar Lessons on Astronomy” (1848).

FOWLER, Philemon Halstead, clergyman, b. in Albany, N. Y., 9 Feb., 1814; d. in Utica, N. Y., 19 Dec., 1879. He was graduated at Hobart college in 1832, was a tutor there for one year, and studied theology at Princeton seminary, where he was graduated in 1836. He held pastorates in Washington, D. C., and Elmirna, N. Y.; and from 1851 till 1874, when he was compelled to resign on account of failing health, was pastor of a church in Utica, N. Y. He was a member of the joint committee on receivership of the two wings of the church reunited in 1870. He was the author of a “History of Presbyterianism in Central New York,” and of several other small volumes and published discourses.

FOWLER, Samuel, physician, b. near Newburg, N. Y., 30 Oct., 1779; d. in Franklin, N. J., 21 Feb., 1844. He studied medicine in Philadelphia, and, after being licensed in 1800, began to practise in Hamburg, N. J. A few years later he removed to Peekskill, where he resided, enjoying a high reputation on account of his scientific knowledge. He interested himself in politics, and represented his county in the upper branch of the New Jersey legislature, and also in congress, to which he was twice elected as a Jackson Democrat, serving from 2 Dec., 1833, till 3 March, 1837. As a mineralogist he held deservedly a high rank. The zinc-mines in Franklin were once owned by him, and his descriptions of the minerals found in their vicinity, particularly the franklintite, said to have been named by him, led to the development of the metallurgy of the rare mineral, fowlerite, was discovered by him. He contributed frequent descriptions of New Jersey minerals to scientific and other journals.

FOWLER, Samuel Page, antiquarian, b. in Danvers, Mass., 22 April, 1804. He carried on the business of a quakering and tinning in New York, and was an active town, held various local offices, and was a member of the legislature in 1857–9, and of the State constitutional convention in 1853. He was one of the founders of the Essex institute, and for ten years president of the board of trustees of the Peabody institute of Danvers. He wrote articles for the “Historical Collections” of the Essex institute, and a sketch of the “Life and Character of the Rev. Samuel Parris, of Salem Village, and his Connexion with the Witchcraft Delusion of 1692”; and annotated Robert Calef’s “More Wonders of the Invisible World” (Salem, 1861).

FOWLER, Thomas Powell, lawyer, b. in Newburg, N. Y., 26 Oct., 1851. He was graduated at Columbia law-school in 1874, and became a practicing lawyer in New York city. He has been a director and a receiver of the Shenango and Allegheny road in 1884, and since 1886 has been president of the New York, Ontario, and Western railway.

FOWLER, William Chauncey, educator and author, b. in Killingworth (now Clinton), Conn., 1 Sept., 1789; d. in Durham, Conn., 15 Jan., 1851. His parents settled at Durham when he was four years old. He was graduated at Yale in 1816, and studied theology there, at the same time performing the duties of rector of the Hopkins grammar-school. He was graduated at the theological school in 1818, a tutor at Yale from 9 Jan. till 1823, pastor of a Congregational church in Greenfield, Mass., in 1828–7, professor of chemistry and natural philosophy in Middlebury college, Vt., from 1827 till 1838, and then of rhetoric and oratory in Amherst college, where he was engaged in literary labors, residing at Amherst till 1838, and afterward in Durham. He was a member of the Massachusetts assembly in 1831, and of the Connecticut senate in 1834. For his father-in-law, Noah Webster, he edited the university edition of Webster’s Dictionary (1845). He published an “English Grammar”; a treatise on “The English Language in its Elements and Forms” (1850); “Memorials of the Chaunceys” (1856); “The Sectional Controversy, or Passages in the Political History of the United States” (1862); “Genealogy of the Chaunceys, the Magistrate, and his Descendants”; “Wives of the Fowlers,” and “Wives of the Chaunceys”; “History of Durham” (Hartford, 1866); and “Local Law in Massachusetts and Connecticut” (Albany, 1859–60).—His son, William Worthington, b. in Middletown, Vt., 24 June, 1833; d. in Durham, Conn., 18 Sept., 1881, was educated at Phillips Andover academy and at Amherst, where he was graduated in 1854. He studied law at Amherst and in New York city, where he was admitted to the bar in 1857. He practised his profession in New York till 1864, then became a broker, and in 1871 abandoned that business for literature and journalism, settling in Durham. In 1879 he was a member of the Connecticut senate. He was for twelve years the New York financial correspondent of the Boston “Commercial Bulletin,” and was the author of “Ten Years in Wall Street” (Hartford, 1870): “Life and Adventures of Benjamin F. Moneyenny”; “Fighting Fire” (1875); “Woman on the American Frontier” (1877); “Twenty Years of Inside Life in Wall Street” (New York, 1880); and an article “The Fowlers of Buckinghamshire, England.”

FOWLES, James H., clergyman, b. in Nassau, New Providence, in 1812; d. in 1854. He was the son of a lieutenant in the British army, was graduated at Yale in 1831, licensed to preach by the Presbyterian church in New York, and ordained in the Protestant Episcopal church by Bishop Bowen, of South Carolina. He preached in that state till 1845, when he succeeded Stephen H. Tyng in Philadelphia. He was the author of “Protestant Episcopal Church Defended and Refuted” (Philadelphia, 1846). A collection of thirty “Sermons Preached in the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia,” accompanied by a memoir, was published after his death (1853).
FOX, Charles James, lawyer, b. in Antrim, N. H., 11 Oct., 1811; d. in Nashua, N. H., 17 Feb., 1840. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1831, studied law, and in 1834 formed a partnership with Daniel Abbot, of Nashua, N. H., which was continued through his life. He was county solicitor in 1833–44, a member of the commission to revise the New Hampshire statutes in 1840–42, travelled in Egypt in 1841, and in the West Indies the following year. With the Rev. Samuel Osgood he compiled "The New Hampshire Book, Specimens of its Literature" (Nashua, 1842). He was the author of "History of Dunstable" (1846), and the "Town Officer" (Concord, 1848).

FOX, Ebenezer, patriot, b. in East Roxbury, Mass., in 1763; d. there in 1843. He served for three years as a seaman, resided in his native town from 1784 till 1887, and was postmaster of Boston in 1831–8. He wrote the "Revolutionary Adventures of Ebenezer Fox" (Boston, 1848).

FOX, George L., actor, b. in Boston, Mass., 3 July, 1835; d. in Cambridge, 24 Oct., 1877. He made his first appearance in 1834 at the Teet's Theatre, Boston, as one of the children in the "Hunter of the Alps," for the benefit of Charles Kean. At the age of twenty-five he played in the "Demon of the Desert," at the National theatre in New York. At the beginning of the civil war he went as lieutenant in the 35th New York, and took part in the battle of Bull Run. On 26 July, 1861, he left military life, and appeared on the following evening at the new Bowery theatre. He afterward became manager of the old Bowery, and later was associated with Lingard at the new Bowery. In the production of "Olympic," he was largely engaged, and made an immediate success in the part of the clown in the pantomime "Humpty-Dumpty." During the season of 1876 he was playing at Booth's theatre in New York city, when he was stricken with paralysis. Softening of the brain followed, and he ended his days in an asylum. His brother, Charles Kemble, actor, b. in Boston, Mass., 15 Aug., 1833; d. 17 Jan., 1875, went on the stage at the age of six years, and played the child in the "Carpenter of Rouen at the old Eagle theatre in Boston. His first appearance in New York was made at the old National theatre, 18 July, 1853, as Cute in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." In 1856 he was a member of the company at the old Bowery, and in 1859 was engaged at the new Bowery. He afterward appeared at the Olympic in pantomime at Union Square, 16 May, 1874, in "Humpty-Dumpty at Home," that house being then under the management of his brother. Charles Kemble Fox was the author of the pantomime in which both brothers won popularity and fortune.

FOX, Gustavus Vasa, naval officer, b. in Sussex, Mass., 13 June, 1821; d. in New York city, 29 Oct., 1883. He was appointed midshipman in the U. S. navy, 12 Jan., 1838, and served on various
stations, on the coast survey, in command of mail stations, and in the war with Mexico until 10 July, 1856, when, after a service of nineteen years, he resigned with the rank of lieutenant, his commission being dated the day previous to his resignation. After leaving the navy he accepted the position of agent of the Bay state woollen mills at Lawrence, Mass. In February, 1861, he was sent out for by Gen. Scott, and consulted in reference to sending supplies and troops to Fort Sumter, but the expedition was forbidden by President Buchanan. When Mr. Lincoln became president, Fox was sent to Fort Sumter to communicate with Maj. Anderson, and on his return was directed to carry out the plan previously formed. The plan was virtually defeated by the withdrawal of one of the ships (the "Powhatan"), which was to have taken part. The expedition was not reached Charleston when the Confederates, notified of its coming, opened fire on Fort Sumter, and the only thing accomplished was the bringing away of Maj. Anderson and his command after the surrender. After the evacuation of Washington had been cut off, Fox applied to William H. Astor, who fitted out the steamer "Yankee," under which he was appointed acting captain, and in which he sailed for Chesapeake bay. He was at this time appointed by President Lincoln to the post of assistant secretary of the navy, which he held until the end of the war. His services in this position were extremely valuable, and a member of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet once spoke of him as follows: "Fox was the really able man of the administration. He planned the capture of New Orleans, the loss of the Mississippi, and in general the operations of the navy. He had all the responsibility of removing the superannuated and inefficient men found in charge, had the honor of selecting Farragut, and was often consulted by Gen. Grant. He performed all his duties with an eye only to the requirements of the hour, and with no view to the advancement of any interest of his own." He was an able assistant to Sec. Welles, whose administration of the navy department owed to him much of its success. Soon after the close of the war Capt. Fox was sent on a special mission to Russia to convey to the czar, Alexander II., the congratulations of the U.S. congress on his escape from assassination. The voyage was made on the "Miantonomoh," the first monitor to cross the Atlantic. It is said that Capt. Fox might have been U.S. government agent an admiral's commission had he not refused to ask for it. One result of his visit to Russia was the purchase of Alaska by the U.S. government. In the negotiations concerning this purchase Capt. Fox took an active interest. He afterward became manager of the Middlesex mills, and a partner with E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co., where he remained several years. See Joseph F. Louh's "Narrative of Fox's Mission to Russia in 1866" (New York, 1873).

FOX, Henry Stephen, British diplomatist, d. in Washington, D.C., 13 Oct., 1846. He was the son of Gen. Henry Fox, and nephew to Charles James Fox, the British statesman. He was the first minister plenipotentiary of Great Britain to Buenos Ayres, was afterward transferred to Rio de Janeiro, and thence to the United States in 1836. He conducted the treaty for by Gen. Scott, and consulted in reference to sending supplies and troops to Fort Sumter, but the expedition was forbidden by President Buchanan. When Mr. Lincoln became president, Fox was sent to Fort Sumter to communicate with Maj. Anderson, and on his return was directed to carry out the plan previously formed. The plan was virtually defeated by the withdrawal of one of the ships (the "Powhatan"), which was to have taken part. The expedition was not reached Charleston when the Confederates, notified of its coming, opened fire on Fort Sumter, and the only thing accomplished was the bringing away of Maj. Anderson and his command after the surrender. After the evacuation of Washington had been cut off, Fox applied to William H. Astor, who fitted out the steamer "Yankee," under which he was appointed acting captain, and in which he sailed for Chesapeake bay. He was at this time appointed by President Lincoln to the post of assistant secretary of the navy, which he held until the end of the war. His services in this position were extremely valuable, and a member of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet once spoke of him as follows: "Fox was the really able man of the administration. He planned the capture of New Orleans, the loss of the Mississippi, and in general the operations of the navy. He had all the responsibility of removing the superannuated and inefficient men found in charge, had the honor of selecting Farragut, and was often consulted by Gen. Grant. He performed all his duties with an eye only to the requirements of the hour, and with no view to the advancement of any interest of his own." He was an able assistant to Sec. Welles, whose administration of the navy department owed to him much of its success. Soon after the close of the war Capt. Fox was sent on a special mission to Russia to convey to the czar, Alexander II., the congratulations of the U.S. congress on his escape from assassination. The voyage was made on the "Miantonomoh," the first monitor to cross the Atlantic. It is said that Capt. Fox might have been U.S. government agent an admiral's commission had he not refused to ask for it. One result of his visit to Russia was the purchase of Alaska by the U.S. government. In the negotiations concerning this purchase Capt. Fox took an active interest. He afterward became manager of the Middlesex mills, and a partner with E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co., where he remained several years. See Joseph F. Louh's "Narrative of Fox's Mission to Russia in 1866" (New York, 1873).

FOX, Margaret, spiritualist, b. in 1836. She and her sister Katharine (b. 1838) were the youngest children of John D. Fox, of Hydeville, Wayne co., N. Y. About 1846 the family was startled by mysterious rappings heard nightly on the floor of one of the bedrooms. All endeavors to trace them to any physical source proved unavailing. On the night of 31 March, when the raps occurred, Kate Fox imitated them by snapping her fingers, and the raps responded by the same number of sounds. The ages of different members of the family were asked, and the answer in every instance given correctly—a knock for each year. Various experiments were tried, and investigations made, but the occult power refused to act in the presence of the two sisters. The family removed to Rochester, and the raps followed, while heavy bodies were also moved, without appreciable agency. In November, 1849, the sisters appeared in a public hall, when the same phenomena were freely manifested, and subjected to tests. Committees reported that they were unable to trace the sounds to any mundane agency. In May, 1850, the two girls went to New York city, and the alleged spiritual manifestations became the subject of extended public discussion. Observations, facts, and descriptions were published far and wide, and "mediums" through whom spiritual manifestations were said to occur sprang up all over the country. Men of learning and intelligence followed in the train with the ignorant. The elder of the sisters was dissuaded from following the raps, and in 1853 went to Dr. Kane, the Arctic explorer, previous to his expedition to the north in 1853. During his absence her education was provided for by his arrangement and at his expense. On his return in 1855 she asserted that a marriage had taken place, and, although this was denied by his relatives, in 1865 she changed her name after his death. "The Love Life of Dr. Kane" (New York, 1865), containing letters and fac-similes, was published in proof of her claim.
FOX, Mary Hewins, actress, b. in Hartford, Conn., in 1842. Her maiden name was Hewins. She made her first appearance on the stage at the old Museum in Troy, N. Y., and afterward appeared at Laura Keene's Varieties in New York. She married Charles K. Fox, the comedian, but separated from him, and afterward married Mr. Burnham, of New York city, and retired from the stage. She wrote a number of poems of merit, and dramatized several works, which have been successfully produced on the stage.

FOX, Thomas Bailey, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1808; d. in Dorchester, Mass., in 1876. He was graduated at Harvard in 1828, and at the Cambridge divinity school in 1831, and became pastor of the first religious society of Newburyport, Mass., where he remained until 1845. He then removed to Boston, where he gathered a congregation, and established a church in Indiana Place, which was soon afterward merged into the Church of the Disciples, to which he transferred its house of worship. He began to write for the press while yet an undergraduate, and was for several years a regular correspondent of the "Christian Inquirer," of New York. He was for three years the editor of the "Christian Register" in Boston, and for a much longer period a contributor, and later an associate editor, of the "Christian Examiner," of which he was for six years proprietor, and much of the time actually, though not nominally, the editor. He was for many years editor of the "Boston Transcript," and published not only articles on topics of the day, but many on subjects of enduring interest, together with numerous book-notice and biographical sketches. His first book was a "Sketch of the Reformation," which was republished in England with some worthless alterations. His other publications include "The Ministry of Jesus" (Boston, 1837); "The Sunday-School Prayer-Book" (1838); "HINTS FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS" (1840); "Allegories and Christian Lessons for Children" (1845); "The Acts of the Apostles" (1846); and "The School Hymn-Book, for Normal, High, and Grammar Schools" (1850).

FOXcroft, George Augustus, humorist, b. in Boston in 1815; d. 13 March, 1878. He received an academic education, was clerk in a Boston store in 1831-8, and in 1837 purchased a farm in Dedham, and lived on it till 1846. Subsequently, for some years, he practiced law, but finally devoted himself almost exclusively to journalism. He wrote many articles for the daily press on monetary topics, and amusing sketches of domestic life and character, under the pen-name of "Job Sases." He may be regarded as the originator of what has been called "phonic humor."

FOXcroft, Thomas, clergyman, b. in Cambridge, Mass., 26 Feb., 1897; d. in Boston, 18 June, 1789. He was graduated at Harvard in 1714, and on 20 Nov., 1717, became pastor of the 1st Congregational church in Boston, where he remained till his death. He was learned, devout, and a good logician, and was admired both for his talents and for the elegance of his manners. He published thirty-two sermons, including "Observations, Historical and Practical, on the Rise and Primitive State of New England" (1707-9), and "Observations on the Case of Samuel," d. 2 March, 1807, was graduated at Harvard in 1754, and was for twenty-eight years minister of New Gloucester, Me.

FOYE, James Clark, educator, b. in Great Falls, N. Y., 1 March, 1841. He was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1866. In 1866 he was professor of natural science in Wesleyan female college, Cincinnati. For two years he was president of the Jonesborough female college, and in 1867 was elected to the chair of chemistry in Lawrence university, becoming in 1872 professor of chemistry. He has published "Tables for Determination, Description, and Clasification of Minerals" (Chicago, 1875); "Chemical Problems" (New York, 1879); and "Handbook of Mineralogy" (1886).

FRALEY, James Madison, naval officer, b. in Maryland, 6 May, 1809; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 26 Sept., 1877. He entered the U. S. navy as a midshipman, 1 May, 1828, became passed midshipman in 1836, lieutenant in 1839, commander in 1861, captain in 1866, and commodore in 1872. He served in the naval battery before Vera Cruz, and commanded the steamer "Quaker City," of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, in 1862-7. This vessel was struck by a shell and partially disabled in an attack by Confederate rams off Charleston, 31 Jan., 1863. He commanded the "Tuscarora" in both attacks on Fort Fisher, and the steam sloop "Saratoga," of the North Pacific squadron, in 1867-8. He was appointed to the command of the Lane Island naval station on 30 April, 1870, and was retired from the service, 6 May, 1871.

FRALEY, Frederick, merchant, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 29 May, 1804. After studying law for his own account, he entered mercantile business, and in 1828 was in the employ of Messrs. Field & Co. In 1834 he was one of the founders of the Franklin institute, and was for many years its treasurer. He was elected to the city council in 1844, and, as chairman of its finance committee in 1845, when the suspension of specie payments had brought the city to the verge of insolvency, he proposed, as a measure of relief, the issue of certificates of debt in small denominations, which was successfully adopted. In the same year he was elected by the Whigs to the state senate. During his term of service in Gov. Joseph Biddle's administration, he was chairman of the committee of investigation, in 1847, on the completion of Girard college, he was for ten years a member of the board of directors of the institution, prepared the plan that was adopted for its organization and management, and for several years remained at the head of its direction. During a vacancy in the presidency he took that place in the college for six months, and in 1854, the institution, which had been founded in 1821 by his father, was transferred to the city with all the districts within the bounds of the county. Mr. Fraley was one of the founders of the Union club, and its successor, the Union League of Philadelphia. He was chosen a delegate in 1868 to the commercial convention held in Boston for the establishment of a National board of trade, and was chosen first president of that board, and by unanimous re-election has continued in that office until the present time (1887). He was one of the most active promoters and organizers of the Centennial exhibition of 1876, and in 1873 was elected treasurer of the Centennial board of finance. He has been a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania since 1833, which in 1880 gave him the degree of LL. D., and since 1879 he has been president of the Agricultural Society of the state of Pennsylvania.

FRANCE, Joseph, French soldier, b. in Fort de France, Martinique, in 1797; d. there in December, 1868. In 1815 he entered the colonial gendarmerie of the island, and in 1834 had attained the rank of colonel. He commanded for ten years all the gendarmes for the island. In 1844 he published "La vérité sur les faits, ou l'esclavage à nu," which created a sensation, for it
described the horrors of slavery in the French colony. He also published a copy of the reports he had made in his official capacity, in which he vigorously denounced slavery. France was the object of daily ovaitions by the negroes, who had begun to show signs of discontent. The governor of the colony, becoming alarmed, arrested the colonel and sent him to Paris, where he was confined until he returned to Martinique in 1852, and until his death was a member of the general council of the colony. From 1860 till 1862 he was chief clerk of the administration, and from 1862 till 1863 private counselor to the governor. France is the author of "Histoire de la Guadeloupe," of which he published in 1854, "Les corsaires français dans les Antilles" (1857); "Histoire de la fibuste" (1860); "Questions coloniales" (1860); and "Statistique physique et politique de la Martinique" (1861).

FRANCIS, James, clergyman, b. in West Cambridge, Mass., 9 Nov., 1765; d. in Cambridge, 7 April, 1863. He studied at Medford academy, and was graduated at Harvard in 1813. Afterward he studied theology in the Cambridge divinity-school. A large number of French Canadians having emigrated to the United States after the rebellion of 1837, he established the Société St. Jean-Baptiste with the object of preserving the religion, language, and nationality of his compatriots. He was the last survivor of the Astor expedition. He published "Relation d’un voyage à la Côte du Nord-Ouest de l’Amérique septentrionale dans les années 1810-14" (1830; English translation, edited by J. V. Huntington, New York, 1854). This was the first history of the Astor expeditions, and the first work containing detailed accounts of the Oregon country. It forms the basis of Washington Irving’s "Astoria," and supplied Thomas H. Benton with materials for his great speech on the Oregon question.

FRANCIA, José Gaspar Rodríguez (fran-
che-ru), dictator of Paraguay, b. in Asuncion in 1737 or 1738; d. there, 30 Nov., 1814. It is said that he was of French extraction, but his father is supposed to have been born in Brazil, and to have emigrated to Paraguay. His mother was a Spanish creole. He studied for the priesthood at the seminary of his native city, and afterward in the University of Cordova, where he received the degree of D. D., and was for a short time professor of theology. He then practised law, and was appointed to several public offices. When the inde-

pendence of Paraguay was declared Francis was elected secretary of the revolutionary junta, who were scarcely able to read and write. In October, 1813, the junta was abolished, and Yegros and Francis appointed joint consuls for a year; but Francis was the moving spirit of the government, and in 1814 he was made dictator for three years, at the end of which he died. The re-election for life. He ruled the state with a despotic sway, but husbanded the national resources with great sagacity. No export or import trade was allowed without the dictator’s license, and an exorbitant duty and death awaited those who were detected leaving the country without permission. The opponents of his rule were either shot or imprisoned. Some of Francis’s prisoners were subjected to the most cruel tortures, and his apparent delight in torture gave rise to the belief that, like some of his brothers, he was occasionally dersely and he was generally human toward the poor. He had once been fond of gambling and social and sensual enjoyments, but now he resided in the palace of the former Spanish governors in complete seclusion, attended only by four priests. His anecdotest of his experiences were almost as numerous as the reports of his cruelties. Two Swiss surgeons, Renger and Longchamp, from whom he obtained from 1819 to 1823, published an "Essai Historique sur la Révoluce de Paraguay et le Gouvernement Dictatorial du Docteur Francia" (Paris, 1827), which was one of the principal channel of his communication with the outer world. He had great mental powers, which he cultivated by study and reading. He was especially fond of the French literature of the 18th century, and an admirer both of Robespierre and Napoleon. The anecdotes of his experiences were almost as numerous as the reports of his cruelties.

Francis, Convers, clergyman, b. in West Cambridge, Mass., 9 Nov., 1765; d. in Cambridge, 7 April, 1863. He studied at Medford academy, and was graduated at Harvard in 1813. Afterward he studied theology in the Cambridge divinity-school. A large number of French Canadians having emigrated to the United States after the rebellion of 1837, he established the Société St. Jean-Baptiste with the object of preserving the religion, language, and nationality of his compatriots. He was the last survivor of the Astor expedition. He published "Relation d’un voyage à la Côte du Nord-Ouest de l’Amérique septentrionale dans les années 1810-14" (1830; English translation, edited by J. V. Huntington, New York, 1854). This was the first history of the Astor expeditions, and the first work containing detailed accounts of the Oregon country. It forms the basis of Washington Irving’s "Astoria," and supplied Thomas H. Benton with materials for his great speech on the Oregon question.
knowledge of civil engineering, came to the United States in April, 1833. On his arrival he secured employment on the New York, Pennsylvania, and Boston railway. In 1834 he went to Lowell as assistant engineer on the hydraulic and other works, and in 1837 was appointed chief engineer of locks and canals on Merrimack river. In 1845 he was appointed agent of the canal company, and continued in that capacity and as chief engineer until he was retired from active duty in 1884. At present (1887) he is the consulting engineer in all important work connected with the hydraulic improvements of Lowell.

Mr. Francis may be regarded as the founder of a new school of hydraulic engineers. In gauging the flow of water, he employed floating tubes, the volumes treated by him have been unparalleled, and he has reduced the possible error from the ten per cent. often allowed in previous experiments, to two per cent. He was president of the American society of civil engineers from November, 1880, till January, 1888, and besides his contributions to periodical technical literature, has published "Lowell Hydraulic Experiments" (New York, 1853; enlarged ed., 1898), and "The Strength of Cast-Iron Pillars" (1869).

FRANCIS, John M., mineralogist, b. in Prattsburg, Steuben co., N. Y., 6 March, 1833. His father, Richard, a native of Wales, was a midshipman in the British navy, served in Admiral Rodman's flag-ship, and, resigning about the close of the Revolutionary war, emigrated to the United States and settled near Utica, N. Y. The son was educated in the common schools and in Prattsburg academy, and when fourteen years old was apprenticed to a printer. In 1843 he became editor of the "Wayne Sentinel" at Palmyra, N. Y., in 1845 an editorial writer on the "Rochester Advertiser," and in 1848 on the "Budget," of which he was subsequently editor and associate proprietor. After serving editorially on the Troy "Post" and the Troy "Whig," he established the Troy "Times" in 1851, and has been its controlling proprietor and editor-in-chief ever since. He was city clerk of Troy in 1851-5, and was a member of the New York state constitutional convention of 1867-8. In 1871 he was appointed by President Grant U. S. minister to Greece, which office he resigned in November, 1873. He was minister to Portugal in 1882-4, and to Austria-Hungary in 1884-5. He made the tour of the world in 1876-7.

FRANCIS, John Wakefield, physician, b. in New York city, 17 Nov., 1789; died there, 8 Feb., 1861. His father was a German, who emigrated to this country soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, and went to a printer, but subsequently entered Columbia in advance in 1807, and was graduated in 1809. He soon afterward began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Hosack, whose partner he was till 1820. He was graduated in medicine in 1811, at the College of physicians and surgeons. In 1810 he became associated with Dr. Hosack in editing the "American Medical and Philosophical Register," a quarterly which was continued for four years. In 1813 he was appointed lecturer in the institutes of medicine and materia medica at the College of physicians and surgeons, and soon afterward, when the medical faculty of Columbia was consolidated with that institution, he was appointed professor of materia medica in the united body. After delivering one course of lectures he sailed for Europe in 1816, and while there studied under Abernethy, and formed the acquaintance of the most eminent physicians and literary men of the time. On his return he re-entered on his duties as professor, first of the institutes of medicine, afterward of medical jurisprudence, in 1817, and then of obstetrics from 1819 to 1826. In the latter year the whole faculty resigned, and the majority of them formed the Rutgers medical school, with Dr. Francis as professor of obstetrics and forensic medicine for four years, when the school was closed by the legislature. He afterward devoted himself to the practice of his profession and to literature. He actively promoted the interests of the New York historical society, the New York lecynm of natural history, the Woman's hospital, the State inebriate asylum, and the Typographical society, of which he was a member till his death. His taste in art was fine and his judgment correct, and young painters and sculptors always found in him a friend. He was the first president of the New York academy of medicine after its organization in 1847, and was elected an associate of numerous medical and scientific associations abroad as well as in the United States. He was a fine conversationalist and was a social favorite. In 1822-4 he was one of the editors of the "Medical and Physical Journal." Trinity college gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1859. Dr. Francis was intimately acquainted with the history and antiquities of New York, and was looked upon as an oracle in matters relating to his native city. He was the author of biographical sketches of many of the distinguished men of his time, and of articles in medical periodicals. His published works are "Use of Mercury" (New York, 1811); "Cases of Morbid Anatomy" (1814); "Febrile Contagion" (1816); "Notice of Thomas Eddy" (1823); "Denniss's Practice of Midwifery," with notes (1825); "Letter on Cholera Asphyxia of 1822" (1828); "Observations on the Mineral Waters of Avon" (1834); "The Anatomy of Drunkenness"; "Old New York, or Reminiscences of the past Sixty Years" (1877; enlarged ed., 1898; reprint, with a memoir by H. T. Tuckerman, 1860); and numerous addresses. — His son, Valentine Mott, physician, b. in New York city, 25 April, 1834, was graduated in medicine at the University of New York in 1839. After practising in New York for several years he removed to Newport, R. I. He was correspondent of an American newspaper while travelling on the continent of Europe in 1862-70, and is the author of "Hospital Hygiene" (New York, 1839), and "Fight for the Union," a poem (1863). — Another son, Samuel Ward, physician,
FRANCIS, Joseph, inventor, b. in Boston, Mass., 12 March, 1801. At eleven years of age he exhibited a fancy boat at a fair, and at the age of eighteen received from the Massachusetts mechanics' institute the first prize for a fast rowboat. He afterward established a boat-yard in New York, and was requested by the secretary of the navy to go to Portsmouth navy-yard and build wooden life-boats for the frigate “Santee” and the line-of-battle ship “Constitution.” After this he invented a portable boat that could be taken apart, and a method of building boats over a frame or mould with inch-square strips of cedar nailed edge to edge, the joining showing neither nail-heads or seams, and requiring no calcining. These boats, all of which were life-boats, came into general use. His greatest achievements were in the construction of life-saving appliances. These consisted of life-boats, life-cars, and surf life-boats. Of the life-car, the first that he made was of wood, and was called the “Hydron” life-car. The interior was fitted with copper air-tubes, and the invention proved successful. As a result of later experiments, the use of iron in the manufacture of vessels of any kind was practically unknown at that time. To Mr. Francis may be conceded the first use of iron floating vessels. Another improvement was added by having the spaces at the bow and stern of the boats made into reservoirs of air, as well as the spaces at the sides, enabling the boat to sustain a great load in the heaviest sea. In 1838 Mr. Francis invented the life-car by which to land people safely from a wreck. He began with experiments on wooden life-cars, and finally, in 1842, invented the corrugated metallic life-car, with space for four adults. His first perfect metallic life-car was placed on the coast of New Jersey, near Long Branch, in the autumn of 1849, at his own expense, the government refusing to aid him in any way. The boat was not used into use until January, 1850, when the British emigrant vessel “Ayrshire” was wrecked on Squan Beach in a violent winter storm. There were 201 persons on board, and 200 were saved by means of the life-car. The one loss of life that occurred was that of a man who insisted on attempting to ride through the surf on the outside of the car, when his family were inside. This car was for a long time preserved in the museum in Central park, New York, but on 10 July, 1853, it was deposited, as a relic, in the Smithsonian Institution. During the first four years of the use of life-boats (1850–3) they were instrumental in saving 2,150 lives, besides an immense amount of valuable cargo.

Mr. Francis's metallic life surf-boat, invented in 1845, was designed for riding lightly on the wildest seas. In 1847–8 he went to the United States, England, France, Germany, and Russia, for his method of constructing vessels of corrugated sheet-metal, and for the machinery by which they were produced. His inventions for the machinery and for the application of the hydraulic press were adjuncts of the greatest importance. Life-boats built on the principle of the corrugated sheet-metal were furnished by him for the Dead sea and Arctic expeditions, to the war, navy, and treasury departments, and to several European governments. Mr. Francis has extended the application of corrugated metal to the building of steamers, floating docks, harbor-buoys, and pontoon-wagons, and his inventions have been adopted by every civilized country. Among his many other inventions are a military hood made of cloth for the protection of soldiers in a storm, a circular yacht, and a double-joint row-lock. He has received numerous medals and decorations from European sovereigns. The order of knighthood of St. Stanislaus, with its medal and diploma, was conferred upon him in 1861, and on 4 Feb., 1856, he was made a Knight of St. Louis and decorated with a medallion and valued at 1,500 francs, from Napoleon III. He has also received a large number of medals from the American and other institutes, a medal and diploma from the European shipwreck society for all nations, in France in 1842, and a medal from the British association for the Imperial Royal European society, on 1 July, 1842. In addition to these honors from foreign countries, congress, in March, 1887, a few hours before its adjournment, passed a joint resolution thanking him for his “life-long services to humanity and thank him for the honor of his presence to present him with a gold medal. But President Cleveland withheld his signature from the bill until the specified time after the adjournment, and Mr. Francis thus failed to receive the gold medal awarded him. He has written many articles for periodicals, and has published “Life-Saving Appliances” (New York, 1885).

FRANCIS, Tench, lawyer, b. probably in Ireland; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 16 Aug., 1758. He was the son of John Francis, dean of Sirmore and rector of St. Mary's church, Dublin. His brother Richard Francis, was an eminent lawyer, and author of “Maxims in Equity,” and another brother, Rev. Philip Francis, was the father of Sir Philip Francis, the reputed author of the “Junius Letters.” Tench was educated in England, and prepared for the bar, after which he removed to Pennsylvania, and became attorney for lord Baltimore, in Kent. He was clerk of Talbot county from 1728 till 1734, and in 1734 represented his county in the Maryland legislature. He subsequently settled in Philadelphia, was attorney-general of Pennsylvania from 1741 till 1755, and recorder of Philadelphia from 1750 till 1755. He was an eminent lawyer, and, according to Franklin's “Gazette,” 24 Aug., 1758, served in his several offices “with the highest reputation.” — His son, Tench, merchant, b. in
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Fansley, Talbot co., Md., in 1780; d. in Philadelphia, 1 May, 1800, for many years acted as agent for the Penn family in connection with their proprietary interests. He became the first cashier of the “Bank of North America,” which office he held until his death. He is said to have contributed £5,000 for the support of the Revolutionary army.

—Another son, Turbot, soldier, b. in 1740; d. in 1790, was named for his country’s hero. He owned a tract of 1,000 acres in Maryland, for which 125 or 130 guineas were to be paid. He was also anxious that his relative should secure from the English government a grant of land, which he thought might be purchased from the Indians for from 2,000 to 3,000 guineas. He wrote his stepfather, Judge Turbot, which he described as “a prodigious fine country,” was north of the Ohio and between the Scioto and the Wabash. The colonel also asked his correspondent to “obtain for us the carrying-place of Niagara” and “a grant of the Salt Lake, and the land for one million and it, in the Ohio company.” To this Sir Philip replied that, although he had really very little “interest” (influence) with the authorities, he would take the matter into consideration. About a year afterward, it appears, Col. Francis had procured a commission for his son, James C. He was, not upon myself to talk to a man who makes so light of getting large provinces into his possession.” Subsequently, when Sir Philip had become a member of the “new council” of India, he again wrote to Col. Turbot, saying: “At present I am bound to change my place, but while this is not an end my days on the banks of the Ohio! It gives me great comfort to reflect that I have relatives who are honest fellows in almost every part of the world. In America the name of Francis flourishes. I don’t like to think of the quantity of the horses and the cattle that my land would drink my way to America.”

JOHN BROWN, grandson of the younger Tench, senator, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 31 May, 1791; d. in Spring Green, in Warwick, R. I., 9 Aug., 1864, lost his father in infancy, and was adopted by his maternal grandfather, Nicholas Brown. He was educated in the schools of Providence and in Brown university, where he was graduated in 1808. He spent a year in the counting-house of his kinsmen, Messrs. Brown & Ives, of Providence, and subsequently attended the law-school at Litchfield, Conn. In 1821 he went to live at Spring Green, a family estate on the shores of Narragansett bay. In the same year he was elected to the legislature from the town of Warwick, and was annually chosen till 1836, when he resigned. In 1831 he was a member of the 10th Congress; in 1832 he was elected governor by a coalition of the Anti-masons and the Democrats. He had been a Federalist and a National Republican, but after this he was known as a Democrat. He was re-elected governor every year till 1838, when the state fell into the hands of the Whig party. In 1837, the majority of the state legislature of 1842 again appeared in the state senate as a member of the “Law and Order” party, and in 1844 he was chosen by the legislature to fill the vacancy in the U. S. senate occasioned by the resignation of W. R. L. Smith. He held a seat by that body during the remainder of the session then pending, and the whole of the short session of the succeeding winter, his time expiring 4 March, 1845, was subsequently, for eight or nine years, again in the state senate, and continued to wield an important influence in the politics of Rhode Island. In 1856 he declined a re-election and withdrew from public life. From 1888 till 1857 he was a trustee of Brown university, and from 1841 till 1854 held the office of chancellor in that body.

FRANCISCO, Peter, soldier, b. in 1761; d. in Richmond, Va., in 1832. His bravery was equal to his strength, which was herculean. He could shoulder a cannon weighing 1,000 pounds, and the blade of his sword was five feet in length. Many anecdotes are related of his physical power. On his return to Virginia in 1781, he stopped at a tavern in Amelia, and was seized by a detachment of Tarleton’s dragoons, who were stationed there. While one of the Tories was stooping to take off his silver shoe-buckles, Francisco drew his sword and cleft the man through the head. He frightened the rest of the party and made his escape, although Tarleton gave him a full view. This exploit was illustrated in an engraving which was a favorite ornament of that period, and was published by James Webster, of Pennsylvania (1814). On some occasions he was more successful in restoring public order than the civil authorities. Through the influence of Charles Yancey he was appointed sergeant-at-arms in the Virginia house of delegates, which office he held until his death. John Randolph, of Roanoke, brought the attention of congress to Francisco’s military career, and applied for a pension for him.

FRANÇO, Bernardo de Sousa (fran’ko), Viscount, Brazilian statesman, b. in Pará, 28 June, 1803; d. in Rio Janeiro, 9 May, 1875. He studied at Paris. In 1823, being involved in a conspiracy, he was sent with 257 others to Lisbon, but was set at liberty after 1829. He was graduated in law at Olinda academy in 1835. He had already distinguished himself as editor of the “Voz do Beberibe” and of the “Diario de Pernambuco.” In 1839 he was appointed president of the province of Pará, and contributed largely to its protection. In 1852 he was elected president of the province of Alagoas, and soon afterward was attacked by the rebel Vicente Ferreira
and his troops. Franco defended himself as well as he could, but, lacking the means necessary to continue the defence, he retired on board a man-of-war. He had belonged to the Conservative party, but on account of its corruption went over to the other. He was a member of all the legislatures of Brazil, and was one of the representatives of South America. From 21 May till 29 Sept. he was minister of foreign relations. On July 5, 1855, the emperor appointed him senator for Paraíba, and on 4 May, 1857, he became secretary of the treasury, and in 1864 counsellor of state. In 1866 Franco was appointed minister of the interior, which he vacated in 1867. His plans for the reconstruction of Brazil, which had been impoverished by the war with Paraguay, but soon improved. In 1865 he resigned the presidency of Rio Janeiro, as this office was incompatible with his duties as counsellor of state. On 29 Sept., 1871, emancipation, for which Franco and other distinguished Brazilians had labored so hard, was decreed. In 1872 he was made Viscount Franco by the emperor.

FRANCO, Francisco de Mello, Brazilian physician, b. in Paracatu, 7 Sept., 1757; d. in Ubatuba, 26 Dec., 1837. At the age of 23 he was at the University of Coimbra, Portugal, where also he cultivated poetry and published "Reino da Estupidez" (1778), which was condemned by the Inquisition, and the author was imprisoned in 1779. In 1783, after his release, he was graduated as doctor, and settled in 1785, where he practiced as a physician. He was one of the founders of the Geographical Society. In 1817 he accompanied to Brazil the Archduchess Mary Leopoldine, affianced bride of the prince-royal Dom Pedro. When, in 1820, the constitutional struggle in Portugal began, Franco by his writings encouraged the liberal party, and he also declared for the democratic ideas when the same movement occurred in Brazil in 1821. The king immediately dismissed Franco from service at the palace, and he was reduced to comparative poverty. He published "Flora portuguesa e brasileira" (12 vols.); "Tratado de educação física dos meninos para uso da nação portuguesa"; "Ensaios sobre as árvores, com observações acerca da topographia é elíma do Rio Janeiro"; "Elementos de Hygiène"; and a volume of verses (1777).

FRANCO DE SÁ, Joaquim (fran'-ko de-sah'), Brazilian magistrate, b. in Alcantara, Brazil, 25 Dec., 1807; d. in Rio Janeiro, 10 Nov., 1851. He studied in Portugal, but in 1828 returned to Brazil, and was graduated in law at the Academy of Olinda in 1829. In 1838 he became public prosecutor at Maranhão, next year judge of the district court for São Luiz, and afterward held many places of public trust. In 1841 he was elected a deputy in the national parliament, and in 1844 was appointed president of the province of Paraíba, where he introduced reforms. When his native province, Maranhão, became a prey to hostile parties, Franco was called to the presidency, 27 Oct., 1846. He formed the "Liga-liberal-maranhense" of the best elements of the opposing parties, and this society became his platform in the preservation of public order, which in a few months was fully restored. Franco gave a great impulse to public instruction, establishing many schools, and under his administration the first newspaper, "O Progreso," was published in the province. In less than two years he made the province one of the most prosperous and flourishing of the empire. He resigned the presidency, 1 Oct., 1848, and retired to private life.

FRANKLAND, Sir Charles Henry, bart., collector of the port of Boston, b. in Bengal, India, 10 May, 1718; d. in Bath, England, 11 Jan., 1788. He was a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell, and his father was governor of the East India company's factory in Bengal. The intellectual attainments of the son won him such friends as Horace Walpole, Henry Fielding, and Lord Chesterfield, whom he became one of the protectors of. On the death of his father in Bengal in 1788, he inherited a large fortune, and was offered the governorship of Massachusetts and the collectorship of the port of Boston. He accepted the latter office, and in 1741 came to Boston with Sir William Phips, of Rehoboth, Mass. Frankland identified himself with King's Chapel under Roger Price, and contributed toward its support. While visiting Marblehead, which was authorized to erect a fortification for the defence of its harbor, Frankland became interested in a girl of about sixteen who was scrubbing the tavern floor. Although meanly clad, Agnes Surriage possessed great beauty and wit, and Frankland sought permission of her parents to have her educated. On the death of his uncle, Sir Thomas Frankland, in 1745, he became heir to the estate of 30,000 pounds, and in 1751 he bought a large estate in Hopkinton, Mass., where he built a fine mansion, and furnished it in costly style. The grounds were embellished with walks, fruit-trees, rare shrubbery, and hedges of box, which in 1802 had attained a height of ten feet. In 1752 he returned to Boston, where Lady Frankland left England for a continental tour. For some time he resided in Lisbon. On the morning of the great earthquake, 1 Nov., 1755, he attended high mass, and was buried under the ruins of the house of Francisco de Ribeiro, which fell as he rode past. He was rescued by Agnes Surriage, whom he shortly afterward married. He then returned to England, where, as Lady Frankland, Agnes was cordially received by his relatives. In 1756 he returned to Boston, where Lady Frankland was received into the best society of that city. Frankland bought the Clarke mansion in Garden court, but in 1757 resigned his office and obtained an appointment as consul-general in Portugal. In 1763 he visited Boston, and, after spending some time in his house at Hopkinton, went to Bath, England, where he resided till his death. The story of Lady Frankland has been verified by Oliver W. Holmes, and she is the heroine of "Agnes Surriage," a novel, by Edwin L. Byrner (Boston, 1887). See a "Memoir" by Elias Nason (Albany, 1866).

FRANKLIN, Benjamin, statesman and philosopher, b. in Boston, Mass., 17 Jan., 1706; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 April, 1790. (See representation of birthplace on page 531.) His family had lived for at least three centuries in the parish of Eton, Oxfordshire, where old, now on the hold of about thirty acres. For several generations the head of the family seems to have been the village blacksmith, the eldest son being always bred to that business. Benjamin's grandfather. Thomas, born in 1598, removed late in life to Banbury, in Oxfordshire, where his eldest son, Thomas, remained on the estate at Eton. This Thomas received a good education, and became a scrivener. He came to be one of the most prominent men in his county, and formed a friendship with the Earl of Halifax. In mental characteristics he is said
to have borne a strong likeness to his immortal nephew. The second son, John, was a dyer of wool to make him a printer. He was his third son. Benjamin, for some time a silk-dyer in London, emigrated to Boston at an advanced age, and left descendants there. He took a great interest in politics, was fond of writing verses, and invented a system of short-hand. The fourth son, Josiah, born in 1674, the result of the marriage of the two Captains, married his brother John, at Banbury, and removed to New England in 1692. From the beginning of the Reformation the family had been zealous Protestants, and in Mary’s reign had incurred considerable danger on that account. Their inclination seems to have been at first Puritanish, but they remained in the Church of England until late in the reign of Charles II., when so many clergymen were dispossessed of their holdings for non-conformity, and proceeded to carry on religious services in conventicles, a law. Among these dispossessed clergymen in Northamptonshire were friends of Benjamin and Josiah, who became their warm adherents and attended their conventicles. The persecution of these non-conformists led to a small Puritan migration to New England, in 1683, in the ship called the Arab. Benjamin, where he followed the business of soap-boiler and tallow-chandler. He was twice married, the second time to the daughter of Peter Folger, one of the earliest settlers of New England, a man of some learning, a writer of political verses, and a zealous opponent of the measures of the king. By his first wife Josiah Franklin had seven children; by his second, ten, of whom the illustrious Benjamin was the youngest son. For five generations his direct ancestors had been youngest sons of youngest sons. As a child he showed such precocity that his brother first Puritan of setting up his printing-press was a complete stranger to him, and Benjamin was set to work in his father’s shop, cutting wicks and filling moulds for candles. This was so irksome to him that he began to show symptoms of a desire to run away and go to sea. To turn his mind from this, his father at length decided to send him to Harvard and educating him for the ministry; but the wants of his large family were so numerous that presently he felt that he could not afford the expense of this. At the age of ten, after little more than a year at the grammar-school, Benjamin was apprenticed to his father’s brother, and, becoming interested and proficient in the work, soon made himself very useful. He indulged his taste for reading, which often kept him up late into the night. Like so many other youthful readers, he counted Defoe and Bunyan among his favorites, but presently we find him studying Locke’s “Essay on the Human Understanding,” and the Port Royal logic. While practising himself in arithmetic and the elements of geometry, he was also striving to acquire a proficiency in music, and the study of some ballads and songs of the chap-book sort, and hawked them about the streets, sometimes with profit to his pocket. At the same time an inborn tendency toward free-thinking was strengthened by reading Shaftesbury and Collins, until some worthy people began to look askance at him and call him an infidel. In 1721 James Franklin began printing and publishing the “New England Courant,” the third newspaper that appeared in Boston, and the fourth in America. For this paper Benjamin wrote anonymous articles, and contributed to summing it up into its brother’s knowledge of their authorship; some of them attracted attention, and were attributed to various men of eminence in the colony. The newspaper was quite independent in its tone, and for a political article that gave offence to the colonial legislature, he was put in jail for a month, while Benjamin was duly admonished and threatened. Finding himself somewhat unpopular in Boston, and being harshly treated by his brother, whose violent temper he confesses to have sometimes provoked by his sauciness, Benjamin at length made up his mind to go to New York, and seek his fortune. He raised a little money by selling some of his books, and in October, 1728, set sail in a sloop for New York. Unable to find employment there as a printer, he set out for Philadelphia, crossing to Ambory in a small vessel, which was driven upon the coast of Long Island in a heavy gale. Narrowly escaping shipwreck, he at length reached Ambory in the crazy little craft, after thirty hours without food or drink, except a drop from a flask of what he called a "filthy rum." He then went to Boston, where he was taken in a row-boat to Philadelphia, landing there on a Sunday morning, cold, bedraggled, and friendless, with one Dutch dollar in his pocket. But he soon found employment in a printing-office, earned a little money, made a few friends, and took comfortable lodgings in the house of Mr. Read, with whose daughter Deborah he proceeded to fall in love. It was not long before his excellent training and rare good sense attracted the favorable notice of Sir William Keith, governor of Pennsylvania. The Patriotic and unskilful Keith wished to secure Franklin’s services, and offered to help set him up in business for himself and give him the government printing, such as it was. Franklin had now been seven months in Philadelphia, and, his family having at length heard of him, it was thought best that he should return to Boston and solicit aid from his father in setting up a press in Philadelphia. On reaching Boston he found his brother sullen and resentful, but his father received him kindly. He refused the design of an insatiable reader, and the few shillings that found their way into his hands were all laid out in books. His elder brother, James, had learned the printer’s trade, and in 1717 returned from England with a press, and established himself in business in Boston. In the following year Benjamin was apprenticed to his elder brother, and, becoming interested and proficient in the work, soon made himself very useful. He indulged his taste for reading, which often kept him up late into the night. 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Like so many other youthful readers, he counted Defoe and Bunyan among his favorites, but presently we find him studying Locke’s “Essay on the Human Understanding,” and the Port Royal logic. While practising himself in arithmetic and the elements of geometry, he was also striving to acquire a proficiency in music, and the study of some ballads and songs of the chap-book sort, and hawked them about the streets, sometimes with profit to his pocket. At the same time an inborn tendency toward free-thinking was strengthened by reading Shaftesbury and Collins, until some worthy people began to look askance at him and call him an infidel. In 1721 James Franklin began printing and publishing the “New England Courant,” the third newspaper that appeared in Boston,
quickly, but for a while he was carried away by the fascinations of a great city, and spent his money as fast as he earned it. In the course of his eighteen months in London he gained much knowledge of the world, and became acquainted with some distinguished persons, among others Dr. Samuel Johnson, Sir Hans Sloane, and he speaks of his "extreme desire" to meet Sir Isaac Newton, in which he was not gratified. In the autumn of 1726 he made his way back to Philadelphia, and after some further vicissitudes was at length (in 1729) established in business as a printer. He now became the partner of his brother James, and the "Pennsylvania Gazette," and soon made it so popular by his ably-written articles that it yielded him a comfortable income. During his absence in England, Miss Read, hearing nothing from him after his first letter, had supposed that he had grown tired of her. In her chagrin she married a worthless knave, who treated her cruelly, and soon ran away to the West Indies, where he died. Franklin found her overwhelmed with distress and mortification, for which he felt himself to be partly responsible. Their old affection speedily revived, and on 1 Sept., 1729, she was married. They lived most happily together until her death, 19 Dec., 1774.

As Franklin grew to maturity he became noted for his public spirit and an interest at once wide and keen in human affairs. Soon after his return from England, he established a debating society, called the "Junto," for the discussion of questions in morals, politics, and natural philosophy. Among the earliest members may be observed the name of the eminent mathematician, Thomas Godfrey, who soon afterward invented a quadrant similar to Hadley's. In many years Franklin was the life of this club, which in 1743 was developed into the American philosophical society. In 1742 he began publishing an almanac for the diffusion of useful information among the people. Published under the pen-name of "Richard Saunders," this entertaining collection of wit and wisdom, couched in quaint and pithy language, had an immense sale, and became famous throughout the world as "Poor Richard's Almanac." In 1731 Franklin founded the Philadelphia library. In 1743 he projected the university that a few years later was developed into the University of Pennsylvania, and was for a long time considered one of the foremost institutions of learning in this country.

From early youth Franklin was interested in scientific studies, and his name by and by became associated with a very useful domestic invention, and also with one of the most remarkable scientific discoveries of the 18th century. In 1742 he invented the "open stove, for the better warming of rooms," an invention that has not yet entirely fallen into disuse. Ten years later, by wonderfully simple experiments with a kite, he showed that lightning is a discharge of electricity; and in 1753 he received the Copley medal from the Royal society for this most brilliant and pregnant discovery.

A man so public-spirited as Franklin, and editor of a prominent newspaper besides, could not long remain without ambition. In 1751 he was made clerk of the assembly of Pennsylvania, and in 1757 postmaster of Philadelphia. Under his skilful management this town became the center of the whole postal system of the colonies, and in 1759 he was made deputy postmaster-general for the continent. Besides vastly increasing the efficiency of the postal service, he succeeded at the same time in making it profitable. In 1754 Franklin becomes a conspicuous figure in Continental politics. In that year the prospect of war with the French led several of the royal governors to call for a congress of all the colonies, to be held at Albany. The primary purpose of the meeting was to make sure of the friendship of the Six Nations, and to organize a general scheme of operations against the French. The secondary purpose was to prepare some plan of concerted action which all the colonies might be persuaded to adopt. Only the four New England colonies, with New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, sent commissioners to this congress. The people seem to have felt very little interest in the movement. Among the newspapers none seem to have foretold it warily except the "Pennsy

The plan contemplated the union of all the colonies under a single central government, under which each colony might preserve its local independence. The legislature of each colony was to choose, once in three years, representatives to attend a Federal grand council, which was to meet every year at Philadelphia, as the city most convenient of access from north and south alike. This grand council was to choose its own speaker, and could neither be dissolved nor prorogued except by its own consent, or by special order of the crown. The grand council was to make treaties with the Indians, and regulate trade with them; and it was to have sole power of legislation on all matters concerning the colonies as a whole. To these ends it could lay taxes, enlist soldiers, build forts, and nominate civil officers. Its laws were to be submitted to the king for approval; and the royal veto, in order to be effective, must be exercised within three years. To this grand council each colony was to send a number of representatives, proportioned to its contributions to the continental military service, the minimum number being two, the maximum seven. With the exception of such matters of general concern as were to be managed by the grand council, each colony was to retain its powers of legislation intact. In an emergency any colony might singly defend itself against foreign attack, and the Federal government was prohibited from impressing soldiers or seamen without the consent of the local legislature. The supreme executive power was to be vested in a president-general and council, to be paid by the crown. He was to have a veto on all the acts of the grand council, and was to nominate all military officers, subject to its approval. No money could be issued save by joint order of the governor-general and council. "This plan," said Franklin, "is not altogether to my mind; but it is as I could get it." To the credit of its great author, it should be observed that this scheme—long afterward known as the "Albany plan"—contemplated the formation of a self-sustaining Federal
government, and not of a mere league. It aimed at creating "a public authority as obligatory in its sphere as the local governments were in their spheres"; and in this respect it was much more complete than the assemblies of the Confederation under which the thirteen states contrived to live from 1781 till 1789. But public opinion was not yet ripe for the adoption of such bold and comprehensive ideas. After long debate, the Albany congress decided to adopt Franklin's plan, and copies of it were sent to the respective governments for consideration; but nowhere did it meet with popular approval. A town-meeting in Boston denounced it as "subversive of liberty;" Pennsylvania rejected it without a word of discussion; not one of the assemblies voted to adopt it. When sent over to England, to be inspected by the ministers of the crown, it only irritated and alarmed them. In England it was thought to give too much independence of action to the colonies; in America it was thought to give too little. The scheme was, moreover, impracticable, because the desire for union on the part of the several colonies was still extremely feeble; but it shows on the part of Franklin wonderful foresightfulness. If the Revolution had not occurred, we should probably have sooner or later come to live under a constitution resembling this one, and perhaps sooner had the Albany plan been put into operation, it might perhaps have so adjusted the relations of the colonies to the British government that the Revolution would not have occurred.

The only persons that favored Franklin's scheme were the men of sense and good will, who hoped it might be of service in raising money with which to "fight" the French. In such matters the local assemblies were extremely niggardly. At the beginning of the war in 1755, Franklin had been for some years the leading spirit in the assembly of Pennsylvania, which was engaged in a fierce dispute with the governor concerning the taxation of the proprietary estates. The governor contended that these should be exempt from taxation; the assembly insisted rightly that these estates should bear their due share of the public burdens. One and another disputed question the assembly was clearly in the wrong; it insisted upon issuing paper money, and against this pernicious folly governor fought with obstinate bravery. In 1755 the result of these furious contentions was that the assembly was unable to get any support except from the steadfast personal exertions of Franklin, who used his great influence with the farmers to obtain horses, wagons, and provisions, pledging his own property for their payment. Until the question of the proprietary estates should be settled, the operations of the war seemed likely to be paralyzed. In 1757 Franklin was sent over to England to plead the cause of the assembly before the privy council. This business kept him in England five years, in the course of which he became acquainted with the most eminent men in the country, and his discoveries and writings had won him a European reputation. Before he left England, in 1762, he received the degree of LL. D. from the universities of Oxford and Edinburgh. His arguments before the privy council were successful; the sorely vexed question was decided against the proprietary governors; and on his return to Pennsylvania in 1762 he received the formal thanks of the assembly. It was not long before his services were again required in England. In 1764 Grenville gave notice of his proposed stamp-act for defraying part of the expenses of the late war, and Franklin was sent to England as agent for Pennsylvania, and instructed to make every effort to prevent the passage of the stamp-act. He carried out his instructions ably and faithfully; but when the obnoxious law was passed in 1765, he counseled submission. The wisdom of this wisest of Americans proved inferior to the "collective wisdom" of his fellow-countrymen. Warned by the fierce resistance of the Americans, the new ministry of Lord Rockingham decided to reconsider the act. In an examination before the House of Commons, Franklin's sense and varied knowledge won general admiration, and contributed powerfully toward the repeal of the stamp-act. The danger was warded off but for a time, however. Next year Charles Townshend carried his measures for taxing American imports and applying the proceeds to the maintenance of a civil list in each of the colonies, to be responsible only to the British government. The need for Franklin's services as mediator was now so great that he was kept in England, and presently the colonies of Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Georgia chose him as agent. During these years he made many warm friendships with eminent men in England, as with Burke, Lord Shelburne, Lord Howe, David Hartley, and Dr. Priestley. His great powers were earnestly declared to be necessary to prevent any plans or other hazards, and the plans which the Albany plan had been put into operation, it might perhaps have so adjusted the relations of the colonies to the British government that the Revolution would not have occurred.

For several years a private and unofficial correspondence had been kept up between Hutchinson, Oliver, and other high officials in Massachusetts, on the one hand, and Thomas Whately, who had formerly been private secretary to George Grenville, on the other. The origin of the correspondence was due to the fact that he was supposed to be very familiar at once with colonial affairs and with the views and purposes of the king's friends. In these letters Hutchinson had a great deal to say about the weaknesses of the royal government in Massachusetts, and the need for a strong military force to support it; he condemned the conduct of Samuel Adams and the other popular leaders as seditious, and enlarged upon the turbulence of the people of Boston; he doubted if it were practicable for a colony removed by 3,000 miles of ocean to enjoy all the liberties of the mother country without severing its connection with her; and he had therefore reluctantly come to the conclusion that Massachusetts must submit to "an abridgment of what are called English liberties." Oliver, in addition to his own, noted that many judges and other crown officers should have fixed salaries assigned by the crown, so as to become independent of popular favor. There can be no doubt that such suggestions were made in perfect good faith, or that Hutchinson and Oliver had the true interests of Massachusetts at heart, according to their lamentably inadequate understanding of the matter. But to the people of Massachusetts, at that time, such suggestions could but seem little short of treasonable. Thomas Whately died in June, 1772, and all his papers passed into the custody of William, his brother and executor. In the follow-
ing December, before William Whately had opened or looked over the packet of letters from Hutchinson and his friends, it was found that the whole had been purloined by some person unknown. It is not certain that the letters had ever really passed into William Whately's hands. They may have been left lying in some place where they might have attracted the notice of some curious body, who, for his own peculiar and improper purposes, might have from time to time with great care and labor, the whole load of the correspondence of every reader in England or America who could afford sixpence for a political tract. On the other side of the Atlantic they aroused as much excitement as on this, and William Whately became concerned to know who could have purloined the letters, and how he could most effectively punish the author. The rulers of the country, and the Jesuits, and the Jesuits of the colony, Franklin felt it to be his duty to give information of the dangerous contents of the letters now laid before him. Although they purported to be merely a private and confidential correspondence, they were not otherwise than letters full of the most passionate aversion to the mother country, and her interests, and the defrauding of the people of America. As for the letter from the king's presbyter, it appears to have been composed of the warmest and most seditious invective against Franklin, whom he derided as a man of letters, calling him a "man of three letters," the Roman slang expression for f-u-r-r, a thief. Of the members of government the most loyalists, Lord North alone preserved decorum; the others took the lead, and the charges of the king's secret service minister. Franklin stood as unmoored as the moon at the baying of dogs. He could afford to disregard the sneers of a man like Weedburn, whom the king, though vain to use him as a tool, called the greatest knave in the realm. The Massachusetts petition was rejected; and the militant forces of the colonies were at last to be united in a political federation. Their purpose was to remove Hutchinson and Oliver from office. In January, 1774, the petition was duly brought before the privy council in the presence of a large and brilliant gathering of spectators. The solicitor-general, David Weedenburn, instead of discussing the question of policy, and of the necessity of the union of the colonies, set about with a certain amount of success and sanguinary invective against Franklin, whom he derided as a man of letters, calling him a "man of three letters," the Roman slang expression for f-u-r-r, a thief. Of the members of government present, Lord North alone preserved decorum. The others took the lead, and the king's secret service minister. 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The only way in which Massachusetts could escape these penalties was by indemnifying the East India company for the tea that had been destroyed; and Franklin, seeing that the attempt to enforce the new acts must almost inevitably lead to war, actually went so far as to advise Massachusetts to pay for the tea. Samuel Adams, on hearing of this, is said to have observed: "Franklin may be a good philosopher, but he is a bungling politician. Certainly in this instance Franklin showed himself to be a man of moderation and prudence, and the best of the people of Massachusetts. The moment had come when compromise was no longer possible. To have yielded now, in the face of the arrogant and tyrannical acts of April, would have been not only to stultify the heroic deeds of the patriots in the last December, but to submit to an act of submission and union of the colonies; it would virtually have surrendered them, bound hand and foot, to the tender
mercies of the king. That Franklin should have suggested such a step, in order to avoid precipitating a conflict, shows forcibly how anxious he was to keep the peace. He remained in England nearly a year longer, though many things were done by the king's party to make his stay unpleasant. During the autumn and winter he had many conversations with persons near the government, who were anxious to find out how the Americans might be conciliated without England's abandoning a single one of the wrong positions that she had taken. This was an insolv-
able problem, and when Franklin had become convinced of this he reluctantly gave it up and re-
turned to America, arriving in Philadelphia on 5 May, 1775, to find that the shedding of blood had just begun. On the next day the assembly of Pennsyl-

vania unanimously elected him delegate to the 2d Continental congress, then about to assemble. He now became a zealous supporter of the war, and presently of the Declaration of Independence. When congress, in July, decided to send one more petition to the king, he wrote a letter which David Hartley read aloud in the house of commons. "If you flatter yourselves," said Franklin, "with beating us into submission, you know neither the people nor the country. The congress is now the result of their last petition." A little more than two years afterward, in December, 1777, as parlia-
ment sat overwhelmed with chagrin at the tidings of Burgoyne's surrenders, Hartley pulled out this letter again and up-

braid the house with it. "You were then," said he, "impartial in having America under your feet, and despised every proposition rec-

ommending peace and lenient mea-

sures." When this unyielding temper had driven the Americans to de-

clare their independence of Great Britain, Franklin was one of the committee of five who, in paper may congress to draw up a document worthy of the occasion. To the document, as drafted by Jeffer-
son, he seems to have contributed only a few verbal emendations. The Declaration of Indepen-
dence made it necessary to seek foreign alliances, and first of all with England's great rival, France. Here Franklin's world-wide fame and his long ex-

perience of public life in England enabled him to play a part that would have been impossible for any other American. He had fifteen years of prac-
tice as an ambassador, and was thoroughly familiar with European politics. In his old days of edi-
torial work in Philadelphia, with his noble scholar-

ly habit of putting every moment to some good use, he had learned the French language, with Italian and Spanish also, besides getting some knowledge of Arabic. He was possessed of talismans for opening many a treasure-house, and among all the encyclopedist philosophers of Paris it would have been hard to point to a mind more encyclopaedic than his own. Negotiations with the French court had been begun already, through the agency of Arbuthnot, and in the autumn of 1776 Franklin was sent out to join with these gentlemen in securing the active aid and co-

operation of France in the war. His arrival, on 21 Dec., was the occasion of great excitement in the fashionable Paris. By thinkers like D'Alembert and Diderot he was regarded as the embodiment of practical wisdom. To many he seemed to sum up in himself the excellences of the Americans—justice, good sense, and moderation. It was Turgot that said of him, "Erupit exclo fulmen, et spectatrum tyrannorum." A word from liberty for which all France was yearning, he was greeted with a popular enthusiasm such as perhaps no Frenchman of letters except Voltaire has ever called forth. Shopkeepers rushed to their doors to catch a glimpse of him as he passed along the side-
twalk, while in evening salons he secured the applause of the court vied with one another in paying him homage. As the first fruits of his negotiations, the French government agreed to furnish two million livres a year, in quarterly installments, to aid the Ameri-
can cause. Arms and ammunition were sent over, and Americans were allowed to fit out privateers in French ports, and even to bring in and sell their prizes. Further than this France was not yet ready to go. She did not wish to incur the risk of war with England until an American alliance could seem to promise her some manifest advantage. This surreptitious aid continued till 1777, until the surrender of Burgoyne put a new face upon things. The immediate consequence of that great event was an attempt on the part of Lord North's government to change front, and offer concessions to the Americans, which, if they had ever been duly considered, might even at this late moment have ended in some compromise be-

tween England and the United States. Now, if ever, was the moment for France to interpose, and she seized it. On 6 Feb., 1778, the treaty was signed at Paris, which added to the flood of measures that were to carry on the war. As the Conti-

nental congress had no power to levy taxes, there were but three ways in which it could pay the ex-
penses of the army: (1) By requisitions upon the state governments; (2) by issuing its promissory notes, or so-called paper money; and (3) by foreign loans. The first method brought in money altogether too slowly; the second served its purpose for a short time, but by 1780 the continental notes had become worthless. The war of independence would have been an ignominious failure but for foreign loans, and these were made mostly by France and through the extraordinary sagacity and tact of Franklin. It is doubtful if any other man of that time could have succeeded in getting so much money from the French government, which found it no easy matter to pay its own debts and support an idle population of nobles and clergy upon taxes wrung from a groaning peasantry. During Franklin's stay in Paris the annual con-
tribution of 2,000,000 livres was at first increased to 8,000,000, and afterward, in 1781, to 4,000,000. Besides this, the annual sum sent over 9,000,000 as a free gift, and guar-
anteed the interest upon a loan of 10,000,000 to be raised in Holland. Franklin himself, just be-
fore sailing for France, had gathered together all the cash he could command for the moment, be-

beyond what was necessary, and the amounting to nearly £4,000, and put it into the United States treasury as a loan.
On the fall of Lord North's ministry in March, 1782, Franklin sent a letter to his friend, Lord Shelburne, indicating a hope that peace might soon be made. When the letter reached London, the new ministry, in which Shelburne was secretary of state for home and colonies, had already been formed, and Shelburne, with the consent of the cabinet, acted by sending an agent to talk with Franklin informally, and ascertain the terms upon which the Americans would make peace. The person chosen for this purpose was Richard Oswald, a Scottish merchant of frank disposition and liberal views. In April there were several conversations between Oswald and Franklin, in one of which the latter suggested that, in order to make a durable peace, it was desirable to remove all occasion for future quarrel; that the line of frontier between New York and Canada was inhabited by a lawless set of men, who in time of peace would be a barrier between their respective governments; and that therefore it would be well for England to cede Canada to the United States. A similar reasoning would apply to Nova Scotia. By ceding these countries to the United States, it would be possible, from the safety of those parts, to expel the Indians, whom the Americans for all losses of private property during the war, and also to make reparations to the Tories whose estates had been confiscated. By pursuing such a policy, England, which had made war on America unjustly, and had wantonly done it great injury, would strive not merely to pacify, but to reconcile America with America, and reconcile, said Franklin, is "a sweet word." This was a very bold tone for Franklin to take; but he knew that almost every member of the Whig ministry had publicly and privately expressed the opinion that America was unjust and wanton; and being, moreover, a shrewd hand at a bargain, he began by setting his terms high. Oswald seems to have been convinced by Franklin's reasoning, and expressed neither surprise nor reluctance at the idea of ceding Canada. The main points of the conversation were noted upon a sheet of paper, which Franklin allowed Oswald to take to London and show to Lord Shelburne, first writing upon it an express declaration of its informal character. On receiving this memorandum, Shelburne did not shelve it, but coolly, and with a cold front, returned without any immediate answer, after keeping it only one night. Oswald was presently sent back to Paris, empowered as commissioner to negotiate with Franklin, and carried Shelburne's answer to the memorandum that desired the cession of Canada for three reasons. The answer was terse: "1. By way of reparation.—Answer: No reparations can be heard of. 2. To prevent future wars.—Answer: It is to be hoped that some more friendly method will be found. 3. As a fund of indemnification to loyalists.—Answer: No independence to be acknowledged without their being taken care of." Besides, added Shelburne, the Americans would be expected to make some compensation for the surrender of Charleston, Savannah, and the city of New York, still held by British troops. Franklin did not say that the cabinet, but rather the ministry itself, had rejected the proposals, as well as the offers. Franklin knew how to begin by asking more than he was likely to get. England was no more likely to listen to a proposal for ceding Canada than the Americans were to listen to the suggestion of compensating the British for surrendering New York. But there can be little doubt that the bold stand thus taken by Franklin at the outset, together with the influence he acquired over Oswald, contributed materially to the brilliant success of the American negotiations. This is the more important to be noted in connection with the biography of Franklin, since so much of the initiative passed almost entirely out of his hands, and into those of his colleagues, Jay and Adams. The form that the treaty took was mainly the work of these younger statesmen; the services of Franklin were chiefly in the beginning, and, again, to some extent, at the end. There were grave difficulties in making a treaty. The first was, that France was really hostile to the American claims. She wished to see the country between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi divided between England and Spain; England to have the region north of the Ohio, and the region south of it to remain an Indian territory under the protectorate of Spain, except a narrow strip on the western slope of the Alleghenies, over which the United States might exercise protectorship. In other words, France wished England to cede the United States to the east of the Alleghenies, and forever prevent their expansion westward. France also wished to exclude the Americans from all share in the fisheries, in order to prevent the United States from becoming a great naval power. As France, up to a certain point, were concerned in the war, her interests made the negotiation extremely difficult. The second difficulty was the unwillingness of the British government to acknowledge the independence of the United States as a condition that must precede all negotiation. The Americans insisted upon this point, as they had insisted ever since the Staten Island conference in 1776; but England wished to withhold the recognition long enough to bargain with it in making the treaty. This difficulty was enhanced by the fact that, if this point were conceded, the war would cease, the conduct of the treaty from the colonial secretary, Shelburne, to the foreign secretary, Fox: and these two gentlemen not only differed widely in their views of the situation, but were personally bitter enemies. Presently Fox heard of the private memorandum that Shelburne had received from Franklin but had not shown to the cabinet, and, he concluded, quite wrongly, that Shelburne was playing a secret part for purposes of his own. Accordingly, Fox made up his mind at all events to get the American negotiations transferred to his own department. In September, he moved in the cabinet that the independence of the United States should be unconditionally acknowledged, so that England might treat with a foreign power. The motion was lost, and Fox prepared to resign his office; but the very next day the death of Lord Rockingham broke up the ministry. Lord Shelburne now became prime minister, and other circumstances occurred which simplified the problem. In April the French fleet in the West Indies had been annihilated by Rodney; in September this was followed by the total defeat of the combined French and Spanish forces at Gibraltar. This altered the situation seriously. England, though defeated in America, was victorious as regarded France and Spain. The avowed object for which France had entered into alliance with the Spanish, as well as with the United States, was now substantially gained. The chief object for which Spain had entered into alliance with France was to drive the English from Gibraltar; but now there was little hope of accomplishing this, except by some fortunate bargain in the treaty. Vergennes now tried to sat-
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isfy Spain at the expense of the United States, and he sent a secret emissary under an assumed name to Lord Shelburne, to develop his plan for dividing the Mississippi valley between England and Spain. In this, his design, he was not unsuccessful, nor was he counteracted by sending a messenger of his own to Shelburne, who thus perceived the antagonism that had arisen between the allies. It now became manifestly for the advantage of England and the United States to carry on their negotiations without the intervention of France, as England preferred to make concessions to the Americans rather than to the house of Bourbon. By first detaching the United States from the alliance, she could proceed to browbeat France and Spain. There was an obstacle in the way of a separate negotiation. The chevalier Luzerne, the French minister at Philadelphia, had been busy with congress, and that body had sent instructions to its commissioners at Paris to be guided in all things by the wishes of the French court. Jay and Adams, overruling Franklin, took the responsibility of disregarding these instructions; and the provisions of the treaty, so marvellously favorable to the Americans, were arranged by a separate negotiation with England. In the arrangement of the provisions, Franklin played an important part, especially in driving the British army out from the states that had yielded to the compromise of conciliation. In the end, the treaty was signed by Jay, who counteracted the remonstrance of the loyalists. After a long struggle upon this point, Franklin observed that, if the loyalists were to be indemnified, it would be necessary also to reckon up the damage they had done in burning villages and shipping, and then strike a balance between the two accounts; and he gravely suggested that a special commission might be appointed for this purpose. It was now getting late in the autumn, and Shelburne felt it to be a political necessity to bring the negotiations to a head before the session of the parliament. At the prospect of endless discussion, which Franklin’s suggestion involved, the British commissioners gave way and accepted the American terms. Affairs having reached this point, it remained for Franklin to lay the matter before Vergennes in such wise as to avoid a rupture with the cordial relations between America and France. It was a delicate matter, for, in dealing separately with the English government, the Americans laid themselves open to the charge of having committed a breach of diplomatic courtesy; but Franklin managed it with entire success.

On the part of the Americans the treaty of 1783 was one of the most brilliant triumphs in the whole history of modern diplomacy. Had the affair been managed by men of ordinary ability, the greatest results of the Revolutionary war would probably have been lost; the new republic would have been cooped up between the Atlantic and the Alleghenies; our westward expansion would have been impossible without further warfare; and the formation of our Federal union would doubtless have been effectively hindered or prevented. To the grand triumph the varied talents of Franklin, Adams, and Jay alike contributed. To the latter is due the credit of detecting and baffling the sinister designs of France; but without the tact of Franklin this probably could not have been accomplished without offending France in such wise as to spoil everything.

Franklin’s last diplomatic achievement was the negotiation of a treaty with Prussia, in which was inserted an article looking toward the abolition of privateering. This treaty, as Washington observed at the time, was the most liberal that had ever been made between independent powers, and marked a new era in international morality. In September, 1785, Franklin returned to America, and in the next month was chosen president of Pennsylvania. He was re-elected in 1786 and 1787. In the summer of the latter year he was a delegate to the immortal convention that framed the constitution of the United States. He took a comparatively small part in the debates, but some of his suggestions were very timely, as when he seconded the Connecticut compromise. At the close of the proceedings he made a short speech, in which he said: “I consent to this constitution, because I expect no better, and because I am not sure that it is not the best.” His last public act was the signing of a memorial addressed to congress by an anti-slavery society of which he was president. This petition, which was presented on 12 Feb., 1790, asked for the abolition of the slave-trade, and for the emancipation of slaves. The southern members of congress were very indignant, and Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, undertook to prove, with the aid of texts from Scripture, the sacredness of the institution of slavery. On 28 March, Franklin wrote an answer, which was published in the “National Gazette.” It was an ingenious parody of Jackson’s speech, put into the mouth of a member of the “divan of Algiers,” and fortified by texts from the Koran. This characteristic patriotic article, one of the most amusing he ever published, was written within four weeks of his death.

The abilities of Franklin were so vast and so various, he touched human life at so many points, that it would require an elaborate essay to characterize him properly. He was at once philosopher, statesman, diplomatist, scientific discoverer, inventor, philanthropist, moralist, and wit, while as a writer of English he was surpassed by few men of his time. History presents few examples of a career starting from such humble beginnings and attaining to such great and enduring splendor. The career of a Napoleon, for example, in comparison with Franklin’s, seems vulgar and trivial. The ceaseless industry of Franklin throughout his long life was guided to an extraordinary degree by the clear light of reason, and inspired by a warm and enthusiastic desire for the improvement of mankind. He is in many respects the greatest of Americans, and one of the greatest men whose names are recorded in history. In accordance with his wishes, Franklin’s remains were deposited beside those of his wife and daughter, in the yard of Christ church, at the corner of 5th and Arch streets, Philadelphia, under a plain marble stone inscribed “Benjamin and Deborah Franklin.” (See accompanying illustration.) In early life he had
Franklin

written a fanciful epitaph for himself, which was published in the "New England Courant," and has become famous: "The body of Benjamin Franklin the 17th of December 1790, his coffin and tent burnt out, and stripped of its lettering and gilding, lies here, food for worms. But the work shall not be lost; for it will, as he believed, appear once more in a new and more elegant edition, reworked and corrected by the Author." Frank was a charming exponent of the almanac, covering the earlier part of his life down to his arrival in London in 1757. The best edition is the one edited by John Bigelow (Philadelphia, 1866). His works were edited by Jared Sparks (10 vols., Boston, 1850). In 1883 a large mass of unedited manuscripts, by Franklin or relating to him, collected by the late Henry Stevens, of Vermont, for a long time a resident in London, was purchased by the government. A new edition of Franklin's complete works, edited by John Bigelow and containing much new material obtained from the Stevens manuscripts, is now in course of publication (10 vols., New York, 1887). See Condorcet's "Éloge de Franklin" (Paris, 1790): Baurer's "Washington und Franklin" (Berlin, 1803-6); Schmaltz's "Leben Ben Franklin's" (Leipzig, 1849); Parton's "Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin" (New York, 1843); Mignet's "Vie de Franklin" (Paris, 1875); and Hale's "Franklin in France" (Boston, 1887).

Franklin, Jesse, statesman, b. in Orange county, Va., 24 March, 1770; d. in Surry county, N. C., in September, 1823. His father removed to North Carolina just before the Revolution, Jesse served as major in the Revolutionary war, was a member of the house of delegates of North Carolina in 1794, 1797, and 1798, and a member of the state senate in 1803-6, a member of congress from 2 Dec., 1795, till 3 March, 1797, U. S. senator from 4 March, 1797, till 3 March, 1813, and again from 4 March, 1807, till 3 March, 1813, acting a part of the time as president pro tempore of the senate. In 1816 he was appointed by the president a commissioner to treat with the Chickasaw Indians, and in 1820 he was elected governor of North Carolina.

Franklin, John, physician, b. in New Haven, Conn., 28 Sept., 1749; d. in Athens, Pa., 1 March, 1831. He removed to the Wyoming valley in 1775, settled in Huntsville, and was an active participant in the settlement of that region. During the Revolution he was a member of a regiment of Connecticut militia, was with his company in the Sullivan campaign, and was severely wounded in the shoulder at the battle or skirmish at Chemung. He was a justice of the peace, colonel of militia, and several times member of assembly. He was an active, energetic, and resolute man, with talents of a high order, much beloved and confided in by the people. He and Col. Jenkins stood side by side in their resistance to the encroachments of the "Pennimutes" upon their rights and privileges, and for thirty years sustained the merits of the cause. Franklin was a leading citizen and suffered the privations and the state who were led by Alexander Patterson, Gen. John Armstrong, and Col. Timothy Pickering. Franklin was kidnapped by Pickering with a band of frontier roughs, 2 Oct., 1787, taken to Pennsylvania, imprisoned, loaded with irons, and detained four months without trial.

Franklin, Sir John, English explorer, b. at Spilsby, Lincolnshire, 16 April, 1790; d. in the arctic regions, near lat. 69° 57' N., long. 99° 4' W., 11 June, 1847. He was destined for the church, but his father yielded to the boy's desire to become a sailor, and procured him admission to the navy as a midshipman at the age of fourteen. He first

served on board the "Polyphemus," and was at the battle of Copenhagen, 2 April, 1801. Two months later he joined the "Investigator," and was commissioned as the 1st officer. He explored the coast of Baffin, and map the coasts of Australia. After nearly two years spent in this service, he sailed for home in the ship-ship "Porpoise"; but that vessel was wrecked, 18 Aug., 1803, on a reef about 200 miles from the coast of Australia, where Franklin and his companions remained for fifty days. They were rescued and carried to England, where he joined the ship-of-the-line "Bellerophon," and in 1805 took part in the battle of Trafalgar. He served as 2d lieutenant in the "Bedford" on the coast of the United States during the war of 1812-15, and commanded the boats of the "Bedford" in June, with the U.S. gun-boats at New Orleans, one of which he boarded and captured. He was wounded in this engagement, and for his gallantry was made a 1st lieutenant. In 1818, the British government having fitted out an expedition to attempt the passage to India by crossing the polar sea to the north of Spitzbergen, Franklin was appointed to the command of the "Trent," one of the two vessels of the expedition, the other, the "Dorothea," being commanded by Capt. Buchan. After passing lat. 76° 20' N. the "Trent" (28 March, 1818) drifted from the ice that her immediate return to England was decided on. Franklin begged to be permitted to continue the voyage with the "Trent" alone, but Capt. Buchan would not consent, his vessel being almost in a sinking condition. In 1819 he was appointed by the command of the government to explore overland from Hudson's bay to the Arctic ocean, through Rupert's Land, and explore the coast of America eastward from the Coppermine river, while Lieut. Parry was despatched with two vessels to Lancaster sound. The expedition wintered the first year on the Coppermine river, and was fed by the Hudson's bay company; the second winter was spent on the "barren grounds," the party subsisting on game and fish procured by their own exertions, or purchased from their native neighbors. In the following summer the expedition descended the Great Slave river, in which he explored a considerable extent of the sea-coast to the eastward. Franklin returned to England in 1822. Shortly after his arrival he was made a post-captain, and elected a fellow of the Royal society. In 1825 he undertook in the "Porpoise" an expedition to the northland to the mouth of the Mackenzie river, and thence by sea to the northwest extremity of America, with the combined object also of surveying the coast between the Mackenzie and Coppermine rivers. The proposition was accepted, and he was appointed to superintend the expedition. He embarked at Liverpool, 16 Feb., 1825, descended the Mackenzie river, and traced the coast-line through thirty-seven degrees of longitude, from the mouth of the Coppermine river, where his former survey began, to the 156th meridian, and approached within 100 miles northwest of the mouth of the Smoome river by Capt. Beechy, who was co-operating with him from Behring's straits. (See Beechey, Frederick William.) In 1829 he was knighted, and received the degree of D.C.L. from Oxford university, and the gold medal of the geographical society of London. His next official employment was on the Mediterranean stations in 1830, in command of the "Rainbow." In 1836 he was made governor of Tasmaja, in which office he continued till 1843. He was a very popular governor, and originated and carried out many measures of importance to the colony. In 1845 he was appointed to the command of a new expedition to discover the north-
west passage. The ships chosen were the "Erebus" and "Terror," which were fitted out in the strongest and most complete manner, and manned by picked crews, amounting, officers and men, to 188 persons, with a transport-ship to convey additional stores as far as Disco in Greenland. They sailed from Sheerness, 19 May, 1845. Franklin's only child, Caroline, was on board the last seen by a whaler in Baffin bay, 26 July, 1845, and passed his first winter in a cove between Cape Riley and Beechey Island. In 1848, no tidings of the expedition having reached England, the anxiety of the public led to the fitting out of several expeditions in search of him. Between 1848 and 1854 about fifteen expeditions were sent out by England and America in the hope of rescuing, or at least finding traces of, the missing explorers. In 1854, Dr. Rae, in conducting an exploring party of the Hudson's bay company, found some relics of the party. After long and persevering search on the part of Lady Franklin, of the British government, and of private explorers, the mystery was finally solved by the expedition of McClintock in 1859, sent out by Lady Franklin in 1857. He discovered, on the shore of King William's Land, a record deposited in 1851, by the crew of the Erebus, dated 25 April, 1848, saying that Sir John died 11 June, 1847; that the ships were abandoned 22 April, 1848, when the survivors, 105 in number, set out for Great Fish river. Many relics were found of this party, who perished, one by one, on their southward journey, after leaving the vessel. Further intelligence was gained by the Stewart expedition in 1854, which found shoes, cooking utensils, etc., among the Esquimaux, bearing the Franklin mark. The natives declared that the party died on the coast of Baffin Island, a说法 soothed the honor of being the first to discover a northwest passage, and this is awarded him in the inscription on the monument erected to him in Waterloo place, London, in 1860. He attained the rank of rear-admiral. See Capt. F. L. McClintock, "Narrative of a Journey in search of Sir John Franklin" (London and Boston, 1860); Capt. S. Osborn, "The Career, Last Voyage, and Fate of Sir John Franklin" (London, 1860); also the works of Kane, Richardson, and Inglefield. The titles of the works published by Sir John are "Captain John Franklin's Narrative of a Journey in the North Shores of the Polar Sea, 1819-22," with an Appendix on various Subjects relating to Science and Natural History" (London, 1825); and "Captain John Franklin's Narrative of a Second Expedition to the Shores of the Polar Sea, 1825-7" (Philadelphia, 1826, and London, 1826).

FRANKLIN, Thomas Levering, clergyman, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 10 April, 1822. After his graduation at Trinity, in 1841, he was ordained deacon by Bishop Meade, in Alexandria, Va., in 1844, and priest in Camden, N. J. In the following years he was Trinity church, Moorestown, N. J.; St. Ann's, Amsterdam, N. Y.; St. John's, Mount Morris, N. Y.; Christ church, Madison, Ind.; and the Church of the Evangelists, Philadelphia, where he still remains (1887). He has been schoolmaster of D. D. from 1871, and built churches and rectories. He founded the Jane Grey School, Mount Morris, N. Y., in 1866, and was its rector till 1870. For six years he edited the "Episcopal Register," and he has contributed to religious and secular journals. He received the degrees of H. D. from H. P. of Paris, 1839.

FRANKLIN, William, the last royal governor of New Jersey, b. in Philadelphia in 1729; d. in England, 17 Nov., 1818. He was an illegitimate son of Dr. Benjamin Franklin. About a year after his birth his father married, took the child into his house, and brought him up as a son. In youth he was remarkably fond of books, and of an adventurous disposition. During the French war of 1744-8 he obtained a commission in the Pennsylvania forces, with which he served in one or two campaigns on the Ohio. In 1752 he was called to be captain before he was of age, gaining praise for his conduct at Ticonderoga. From 1754 till 1756 he was comptroller of the general post-office, and during part of that period was clerk of the provincial assembly. In 1757 he accompanied his father to London, where he was admitted to the bar in 1758. He then visited Scotland, and became acquainted with the Earl of Bute, who recommended him to Lord Fairfax, and the latter secured for him, unsolicited, the appointment of governor of New Jersey in 1759, to which province he returned the next year, in which he caused great disgust, probably from his birth as well as his time-serving conduct and courtier-like propensities, as he had been originally a Whig, but became a Tory on being made governor. In the revolutionary contest he remained loyal to Great Britain, and some of his written expressions of Tory sentiments, having been intercepted, a guard was put over him in January, 1776, by the new government, to prevent his escape from Perth Amboy, and he was declared an enemy to his country. He gave his parole that he would not leave the province, but in June he issued a proclamation, as governor of New Jersey, summoning a meeting of the abrogated legislative assembly. For this he was arrested by order of the provincial congress of New Jersey and removed to Burlington. In an effort to escape from New Jersey, Dr. Franklin bequeathed to New Jersey lands in Nova Scotia, and released him from all debts that his executors might find to be due from him, and added this clause in his will: "The part he acted against me in the late war, which is of public notoriety, will account for my leaving him no more of this estate he endeavored to deprive me of." He was the author of "A Humble Attempt at Scurility, in Imitation of those Great Masters of the Art, the Rev. Dr. S—th, the Rev. Dr. Al—n, the Rev. Mr. Ew—n, the Rev. Dr. D. D.—e, and the hero J—n D—n, Esq., being a Full Answer to the Observations on Mr. H's Advertisement." By Jack Retort, Student in Scurility. Quisivis, 1765. A defence of Dr. Franklin, by his son. Printed at Philadelphia. The initials in the title severely criticized Franklin's works (London and Philadelphia, 1816-19).

FRANKLIN, William Buel, soldier, b. in York, Pa., 27 Feb., 1823. He was graduated at
the U. S. military academy in 1843 at the head of his class, among the members of which were Ulysses S. Grant, Christopher C. Augur, and James A. Hardie. He served in the topographical engineers until the outbreak of the civil war, the dates of his various commissions being as follows: 2d lieutenant, 21 Sept., 1848; 1st lieutenant, 16 March, 1849; and captain, 1 July, 1857. He was brevetted 1st lieutenant, 23 Feb., 1847, for gallantry at the battle of Buena Vista. In the Mexican war he was attached to the staff of Gen. Taylor as a topographical engineer, was engaged in making reconnaissances, and carried Taylor's dispatches. At the battle of Buena Vista he was wounded. His other service prior to 1861 was such as ordinarily falls to an engineer officer. He was engaged in surveys on the western plains and mountains, as assistant professor at West Point, as engineer-secretary of the light-house board, and in charge of the construction of lighthouses and public buildings. At the beginning of the civil war he was stationed in Washington in charge of the construction of the capitol, the treasury department, and the general post-office. He was appointed colonel of the 12th Infantry, 14 May, 1861, brigadier-general of volunteers, 17 May, 1861, and major-general of volunteers, 4 July, 1862. He received the brevet of brigadier-general in the regular army, 30 June, 1862, for his gallant conduct in the battles before Richmond, and chief of the department of the James, 13 March, 1863, for services during the rebellion. His first active service was at Bull Run, where he commanded a brigade in Heintzelman's division, and was engaged in the heaviest part of the battle, around the Henry house. On the organization of the Army of the Potomac he repelled a division re-enforcement, and, when the 6th army corps was formed, he was placed in its command, retaining it throughout the year 1862. He was in most of the battles on the peninsula—Yorktown, West Point, White Oak Bridge, Savage's Station, Malvern Hill, and Harrison's Landing. After his return to Maryland with the army, he was in command on the field of Crampton's Gap, South Mountain, 14 Sept., 1862, and was engaged in the battle of Antietam, 17 Sept., 1862. At the battle of Fredericksburg, 13 Dec., 1862, he commanded the left grand division, consisting of his own corps, the 6th, under William F. Smith, and the 1st corps, under John F. Reynolds. (See Burnside.) Gen. Burnside complained to the committee on the conduct of the war that Franklin did not obey his orders in this battle, and the latter was charged by the committee with insubordination, and the failure of the president to approve the order of removal led to Burnside's resignation of his command. After being on waiting orders for several months, Gen. Franklin was returned to active service in the winter of 1862, and early in the spring of 1863, was assigned to the command of the 19th army corps. He took part in the Red river expedition of 1864, and was wounded in the battle of Sabine Cross-Roads, 8 April, 1864. He was obliged to leave the army on account of illness, 29 April, 1864, and remained on leave of absence till 2 Dec., when he was assigned to duty on a retiring board at Wilmington, Del. During his leave he was captured by Confederate raiders while he was riding on the Philadelphia and Baltimore rail road, and escaped from them on the following night. He resigned, 15 March, 1866, and since has been engaged as vice-president of the Colt's fire-arms company at Hartford, Conn., and in various other manufacturing enterprises. He has had charge of the construction of the new lighthouse on the Battle of Buena Vista. He was commissioned collector at the Centennial exposition of 1876, presidential election in 1876, adjutant-general of Connecticut in 1877 and 1878, and president of the board of managers of the National home for disabled soldiers in 1880—7. He has contributed various articles to the American encyclopedia and to periodical literature on military subjects.—His brother, Samuel Rhoads, naval officer, b. in York, Pa., 25 Aug., 1855, was appointed midshipman, 18 Feb., 1841, attached to the frigate "Cumberland" of the Pacific squadron, in 1844—5, and to the frigate "United States," and store-ships of the Pacific, in 1845—7. He was present at the demonstration on Monterey during the Mexican war, promoted to passed midshipman, 10 Aug., 1847, and assigned to duty on the "Independence," of the Mediterranean squadron for 1849—2, and to the coast survey, 1853—5. He was commissioned master, 18 April, 1855, and lieutenant, 14 Sept. following, served in the naval academy in 1853—6, on the sloop "Falmouth" of the Brazil squadron, in 1857—9, on the "Macedonian" in 1859—60, and on the steam sloop of the Mediterranean squadron for 1860—2. He was a volunteer on board the "Roanoke" in the action with the "Merrimac" in March, 1862, in which the "Congress" and the "Cumberland" were destroyed. He became executive officer of the "Roanoke," and engaged with the forts at Sewell point, but was not elected, and did not get fairly into action. He was commissioned lieutenant-commander, 16 July, 1862, commanded the "Aroostook," of the James river flotilla, in 1862, the "Aroostook," of the western Gulf blockade-squadron, in 1863, and on special duty in the Pacific, 1864. He was assigned to the operations in Mobile bay in the spring of 1865 he was on the staff of acting rear-admiral Thatcher, and was the naval representative in the demand for the surrender of the city of Mobile. He was made commander, 28 Sept., 1866, and given the steamer "Saginaw," of the north Pacific squadron, in 1866—7, on ordnance duty at Mare Island, Cal., in 1868—9, was advanced to the grade of captain, 13 Aug., 1872, and commanded the "Wabash" and afterward the "Franklin" until transferred to duty as hydrographer to the bureau of navigation at Washington, D. C. He was promoted to commandore, 15 Dec., 1880, assigned to special duty in the bureau of equipment department, and became president of the board of examiners, 16 June, 1883. He received the appointment of rear-admiral, 24 Jan., 1885, was assigned to the bureau of equipment, and became command-ant of the naval observatory, and in 1886 became command-ant of the European station. In August, 1887, he will be of legal age to be retired.
he remained twelve years. He was then appointed principal of the Normal school by the government of Illinois, and became principal of the eight teachers under his control. He filled this post for two years, and did much to advance popular education. He was compelled to resign it through ill health, and, with the consent of his bishop, he sailed for the United States in the following year. Shortly after landing in New York, he rented a house on Warren and Hicks streets. In the following year the parish of St. Peters was founded, and a large church erected with a congregation of 2,000, which number his ministry has increased to 17,000, thus forming the largest parish in the diocese of Brooklyn. In 1886, at a cost of over $30,000, he built the academy that adjoins St. Peter's church, in which about 2,000 children receive free instruction. During the war he established a home for orphans, and afterward erected St. Peter's hospital. In 1878 he purchased, at a cost of $80,000, the remainder of the block on which St. Peter's church stands, and all the buildings on it were devoted to charitable purposes. He is now (1887) about to erect on this block a hospital costing $200,000. He afterward secured possession of the chapel of the Church of the Pilgrims, and, after completely remodelling it and building additions, converted it into a library, school, and kindergartens.

FRASER, Charles, artist, b. in Charleston, S.C., Feb. 16, 1824; d. Aug. 13, 1860. In his youth he made sketches of the scenery about Charleston. He studied law, and three years later began the study of art, but was discouraged and resumed his legal studies. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, and retired from practice in 1861 with a competency. He devoted much attention to miniature painting, in which he was successful. He was familiar with Lafayette, and subsequently a great many citizens of South Carolina. He painted many landscapes and genre pictures. His works were exhibited in Charleston. For a short time he resided in Boston. He contributed to various periodicals, published addresses, and "Reminiscences of Charleston.

FRASER, Christopher Finlay, Canadian soldier. b. at Brockville, Ont., Oct. 10, 1839. Early in life he was apprenticed to a printer, but began the study of law in 1859, and was called to the bar of Upper Canada in 1863. He was first elected to the legislative assembly of Ontario for South Grenville in 1872, but was unseated on petition. He was re-elected for the same constituency in October, 1872, re-elected in 1875, represented Brockville in 1879, and again in 1888. He was appointed a member of the provincial executive council in November, 1873, and was provincial secretary and registrar from that date till April, 1874; he was then appointed commissioner of public works, which office he has since retained. Mr. Fraser was instrumental in organizing the Ontario Roman Catholic league for political purposes, and has been ever since regarded as the political director of his co-religionists in that province. He is a member of the executive committee of the Roman Catholic literary society of Brockville, and one of the directors of the Ontario bank.

FRASER, Simon, British soldier, b. in 1729: d. in Saratoga, N.Y., 7 Oct., 1777. He was the youngest son of Alexander Fraser, of Balwain, near Glendevon, in the gentry, by his wife, daughter of Angus Mackintosh, of Killachy, from whom the celebrated Sir James Macintosh was directly descended. He entered the army at an early age, became lieutenant of the 78th foot, 5 Jan., 1757, and captain, 22 April, 1763; he was major, 8 Feb., 1762, and lieutenant-colonel, 14 July, 1768. He served with distinction in Holland and Germany, was in the expedition against Louisburg, and accompanied Gen. Wolfe to Quebec. He was chief engineer of the 24th regiment, 5 April, 1776, arriving at Quebec on 26 May. Soon after his arrival in Canada he was appointed by Carleton, 10 June, 1776, a brigadier-general for America only. His last commission was that of colonel in the army, his appointment being gazetted 22 July, 1777. He assisted in driving the Americans out of Canada in 1776, and was in command in the severely contested action at Three Rivers. Having acquired a high reputation for judgment and cool daring, he was selected by Burgoyne to command the light brigade, which formed the right wing of the British army. He thus was constantly in the advance, rendering most efficient service, and, had his advice been followed, the blunder of advancing on Bennington with heavy mounted German dragoons, on an expedition in which he had in power to direct the greatest celerity of movement, would never have been committed. After the evacuation of Ticonderoga he pursued the retreating Americans under St. Clair, and, assisted by his German ally, Gen. Riedesel, gained a signal victory at Saratoga, 7 July, 1777. He opened the battle of 19 Sept. by engaging Morgan's skirmishers, and in the action of 7 Oct. was shot and mortally wounded by "Tim Murphy," one of Morgan's riflemen, in obedience to special instructions from that officer. During the succeeding night he was tenderly ministered to by the Baroness Klock, and, after being conveyed to Fort Edward, he died on the 9th. He was buried at sun-
FRASER

Hepburn. The statement that the remains of Gen. Fraser were removed to England after the Revolu-

cional war is without foundation.

FRAZER, William, Canadian R. C. bishop, b. in Scotland about 1790; d. in Antigonish, Nova Sco-
tia, 4 Oct., 1857. He was consecrated vicar-
apostolic of Nova Scotia in 1831, with the title of bishop. He devoted himself exclusively to the
Scottish members of his flock, rarely stirring from
the Scottish settlement of Antigonish, in the
northern part of the peninsula. The Irish Catholics
complained bitterly of their bishop, and reproached
him with taking no interest in them. Finally they
laid their complaints before the pope, who erected
Halifax into a bishopric with the object of forcing
Bishop Fraser to reside in it. Father William
Walsh, an Irish priest, was also appointed co-
adjutor in 1842. The appointment of a coadjutor
annoyed Bishop Fraser, who appealed against it to
Rome, and in the mean time refused to recognize
Father Walsh. In order to settle these difficulties
the pope divided the province of Nova Scotia into
two dioceses, Antigonish being united to Cape Bre-
ton and erected into the diocese of Arichat, with
Dr. John Le Conte in the “Biographical Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences” (v. 2.
His son, Persifor, geologist, b. in Philadelphia,
Pa., 24 July, 1844, was graduated at the University
of Pennsylvania in 1869, and at once became an
aid on the U. S. coast-survey, serving in the
South Atlantic squadron till June, 1863. He
joined the cavalry and remained in active service
at the front during the Gettysburg campaign.
In October, 1863, he was made acting ensign in
the U. S. navy, and served in the Mississippi squadron
until the end of the war, when he was honorably
discharged in November, 1865. Subsequently he
spent three years in England, and finally returned to
a position in the Royal Saxon school of mines in Frei-
berg, where he completed his course in 1869. On
his return to the United States he was appointed
mineralogist and metallurgist on the U. S. geologi-
cal survey, and wrote the report on these subjects
in 1869. In 1870 he was appointed professor of
chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, and
four years afterward resigned this chair to become
assistant on the geological survey of the state.
He presented a thesis to the scientific faculty of Lille
in the University of France, for which, in 1882, he
received the degree of doctor of science. This
was the first time that this degree was ever
awarded to one not a native of France. He was
connected with the Franklin institute as professor of
chemistry, and also as one of the editors of its
“Journal” in 1881, and its board of managers. His
investigations have included researches on the cause
of the white color of the moon by day; on the
application of composite photography to testing the
genuineness of signatures; and on carbon buttons
to register delicate variations of pressure. Prof.
Frazier is a member of a number of scientific
societies, both in the United States and Europe, and
secretary of the committee representing American
geologists in the International congress. Besides
memoirs published in various journals and trans-
actions, he has published “Tables for Determina-
tion of Magnitudes received in Paris, and volumes C, CC, CCC, and C4 of the geological sur-
vey of Pennsylvania” (1874–1890).

FRECHETTE, Louis Honoré, Canadian au-
thor, b. in Levis, Quebec, 16 Nov., 1839. His pa-
ternal ancestor was among the first settlers of New
France. He was educated at Avignon and at Laval university, studied law, and was ad-
imitted to the bar of Lower Canada in September,
1864. From 1868 till 1871 he resided in Chicago,
and attended to the foreign correspondence of the Illinois central railway. He returned to Canada in 1871, was elected in 1874 to the Dominion parliament for the county of Leitrim and was appointed president of Leitrim railway company in 1875, and "La patrie" in Montreal in 1884-5. He has also been a contributor to "L'Opinion publique," of Montreal, and has written occasionally for other periodicals. Two volumes of his poems, "Les fleurs boréales" and "Les oiseaux de neige," were published by the French academy of Paris in 1875. The author was granted the last Montyon prize unanimously. McGill university, Montreal, and Queen's university, Kingston, conferred upon him the degree of L.L.D. His volumes of poems include "Mes loisirs" (Quebec, 1868); "La voix d'un exilé" (1860); "Fleeting Days" (Montreal, 1877); and "Les oubliés" and "Voix d'outre-mer" (1886). His published dramas and comedies include "Félix Poutre" (1882); "Papineau" (1880); "The Thunderbolt" (1885); and "Un Dimanche matin à l'hôtel du Canada." His prose works include "Le Monde des dieux" (1872); "Petit traité de la Foi et du Roy de France." He has translated into French "A Chance Acquaintance," by William D. Howells, and "Old Creole Days," by George W. Cable.

**FREDET, Peter**, author, b. in Sebastas, Auvergne, France, in 1801; d. in Eliot's Mills, Me., in 1856. He married a native of this town and resided in the College of Clermont, and afterward entered the ecclesiastical seminary of Clermont-Ferrand. After his promotion to the priesthood he joined the Society of St. Sulpice, and was sent as professor to the Sulpician seminary of Fribourg, Switzerland, where he remained six years, when he embarked for the United States, and arrived in Baltimore in 1831. He spent the remainder of his life as professor of various branches of ecclesiastical learning in St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore, and published an "Ancient History of the Dutch Reformed churches," which was adopted as a textbook in all the Roman Catholic colleges of the United States, and also in the Roman Catholic university of Ireland. His other works are controversial or theological, and include "Inspiration and Canon of Sacred Scripture," "History of the Reformed Church," the "Bible," "Interpretation of Scripture;" "Necessity of Baptism;" "Effects of Baptism and the Obligations attached to it;" "Lay Baptism;" and "Doctrine of Exclusive Salvation.

**FREDLEY, Edwin Troxell**, author, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 28 July, 1827. His youth was spent in Bucks county, where he attended school. He afterward entered Treemont seminary, Norris-town, and studied law at Harvard in 1845. He then removed to Cincinnati and became part proprietor of a large steam-motor mill. He settled in Philadelphia in 1851. In 1860 he published, in connection with Edward Young, the "Manufacturers' Gazette," which was discontinued in 1861. He has been interested in forming societies for the dissemination of useful knowledge. His publications include "The History of Trade and Commerce" (Philadelphia, 1851; republished in England); "The Business Man's Legal Adviser" (1854); "Leading Pursuits and Leading Men" (1856); "Philadelphia and its Manufacturers" (1857; 2d ed., 1867); "Opportunities for Industry" (1858); "History of Agriculture" (2d ed., 1858); "Common Sense in Business" (1877); and "Home Comforts" (2 vols., 1877, 1 vol., 1880).

**FREEMAN, Alice Elvira**, educator, b. in Colesville, Broome co., N. Y., 21 Feb., 1855. She was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1876, and was appointed assistant reader of Greek, Latin, and mathematics at Geneva Lake, Wis., where she remained one year. From 1877 till 1879 she was the principal of the high-school at East Saginaw, Mich. She became professor of history in Wellesley in 1879, which position she held until 1891. In that year she became a member of the board of education in Somerville, Mass., and in 1882 she accepted the presidency. The degree of Ph. D. was conferred on her by the University of Michigan in 1883, and that of doctor of letters by Columbia at its centennial celebration in 1887, on which occasion her name appeared on the platform among the invited guests.

**FREEMAN, Barnardus**, clergyman, b. at Gilhuys, in Hanover, in 1660; d. at New Utrecht, L. I., in January, 1743. He was at one time a tailor in Westphalia, but was ordained by the classis of Lingen, 16 March, 1688. At the call of Gilbert Bancker, of Albany, he resolved to go to America. He reached Schenectady, 28 July, 1705, and at once began his labors as dominie of the Reformed Dutch church, which was then independent of the Amsterdam classis. He was of great natural abilities, and, in addition to his knowledge of Dutch and German, he mastered the Mohawk tongue, and soon began teaching and catechising the Mohawks. With the aid of the half-breed interpreter Hillities, he translated portions of the Anglican liturgy and the Bible into their tongue. His influence over the Indians was spiritual and powerful, in addition to its being a strong factor in promoting their friendship with the Dutch and English. He married 23 couples, baptized 101, and received 14 adults, all Indians, into the church. After his removal, they petitioned for his return to them. Under a commission from Lord Cornbury, dated 25 Dec., 1705, he removed to Long Island, and officiated as dominie in the Reformed churches of New Utrecht, Flatbush, Bushwick, and Brooklyn. This act of the governor was a part of his settled policy to obtain control over the Dutch churches, and to establish English episcopacy. He used his influence to have an American classis established, so that the Dutch churches in America would be free from the jurisdiction of the classis of Amsterdam. He was made pastor emeritus in 1741, after forty-one years' service. A prominent translator of the Bible, of vigorous physique, exists. He published parts of the English liturgy in Mohawk (1705); "De Spiegel der Self-Kennis" (Mirror of Self-Knowledge) (1720); "De Weegshaal der Gerade Gods" (Balance of God's Grace) (1731); and "Verdinghiegen" (Defence against the church of Baritan) (1720).

**FREEMAN, Florence**, sculptor, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1836. After receiving instruction in sculpture from Richard S. Greenough, she went to Italy with Charlotte Cushman, and studied for one year in Florence withiram Powers. In 1862 she opened a studio in Rome, where she has spent her professional life. She has executed several bas-reliefs of Dante: a bust of Sandalphon; "The Sleeping Child"; "Thekla, or the Tangled Skein"; and several chimney-pieces, one of which, "Children of the Yule Tree Feast" (Philadelphia, 1843). She was a member of the Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia (1876).

When captain of the "Sea," he took over the last presidential message ever carried by a sailing vessel. He was afterward commander of the steamers "Colorado" and "Minnesota." The latter took fire in mid-ocean, and after twelve hours' heroic exertion, in which Capt. Freeman distinguished himself, it was brought to the surface. He lost his health and wealth. The latter part of his life was spent in the ministry. Freeman, George Washington, P. E., bishop, b. in Sandwich, Mass., 13 June, 1789; d. in Little Rock, Ark., 29 April, 1858. His early manhood was spent in secular occupation, but he afterward went to North Carolina and studied for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was ordained deacon in Christ church, Raleigh, N. C., by Bishop Ravenscroft, 8 Oct., 1829, and priest in Christ church, Newbern, N. C., 20 May, 1827, by the same bishop. For two years he served as missionary in the diocese of North Carolina. In 1829 he was elected rector of Christ church, Raleigh, which office he filled until 1840. He then removed to Columbia, Tenn., and thence, a year later, to Swedesborough, N. J. After a short stay in the latter place, he accepted a call to become rector of Independence church, Newburg, N. J. He was elected afterward missionary bishop of Arkansas and the Indian territory, and was consecrated in St. Peter's church, Philadelphia, 26 Oct., 1844. He received the degree of D. D. from the University of North Carolina in 1839. Freeman, John, clergyman, b. in Charlestown, Mass., 23 April, 1759; d. in Newton, Mass., 14 Nov., 1835. He received his first education in the public Latin-school of Boston, and was graduated at Harvard in 1777, after which he visited Cape Cod and drilled a company about to join the colonial troops. In 1783, when he was captured and detained till 1782, when he went to Boston and became lay-reader of King's chapel. This was originally an Episcopalian church, founded in 1686. He became a Unitarian in his views, and induced the Episcopal society of this church to alter its liturgy in 1783, and, as the bishop refused to ordain him, he was consecrated with a peculiar service by his own wardens and people, 18 Nov., 1787. He was the first minister in the United States to avow the name of Unitarian, and through his influence the first Episcopal church in New England became the first Unitarian church in this country. He continued sole minister of King's chapel until 1806, when the Rev. Samuel Cary was given him as a colleague. After the death of Mr. Cary in 1815 Dr. Freeman served alone till 1824, when Rev. Francis W. P. Greenwood was associated with him. In 1826 Dr. Freeman gave up his duties to his colleague, owing to failing health, and retired to a country residence near Boston, where he spent the rest of his life. Dr. Freeman printed no controversial sermons, and seldom preached them. He was thoroughly liberal and intimate with the best men of all denominations, though he disliked what he called the "cant of liberality." He was a member of the first school committee of Boston, chosen in 1792, the schools up to this time having been managed by the selectmen of the city. He was a member of the Academy of arts and sciences, and one of the founders of the Massachusetts historical society, to which he rendered valuable service. He received the degree of D. D. from Harvard in 1811. He was an accomplished scholar, and his style was a model of pure English. Besides his contributions to periodical literature, he published a "Description of Boston" ("Boston Magazine," 1784); a "Sermon on the Death of Rev. John Eliot, D. D." (1813); and a volume of "Sermons and Charges" (1832), which were criticised by Robert Southey in a letter to the Lord Bishop of Limerick, 6 March, 1833. Freeman, James Edward, artist, b. in Nova Scotia in 1808; d. in London, England, 21 Nov., 1884. His parents removed to Osage, N. Y., where his early life was spent. When a youth he made his way to New York, where he entered the National academy of design. He became an associate in 1831 and was elected an academian in 1833. For a while he painted in western New York, and removed to Rome in 1836, where he resided until 1839. He was a painter of genre pictures and portraits. Among his works are "The Beggar's"; "The Flower Girl," "The Savoyard Boy in London," "Young Italy," "The Bad Shoe," "The Crusaders' Return," "Study of an Angel," "Study of a Head of Judith," "The Mother and Child" (1868); and "The Lucchesi Peasants on the Sands of the Sezchio" (1888). He published "Gatherings from an Artist's Portfolio" (New York, 1877).—His wife, Horatia Augusta Latilla, sculptor, b. in London, England, 28 Aug., 1826, was of English birth. She was married in 1847, and, devoting herself to sculpture, has executed several works that show artistic talent. Among these are "The Princes in the Tower," "The Triumph of Bacchus," and "The Culpit Pay," which is the most ideal of her productions. She has also made many chimney-pieces, and vases, both in marble and wood. Freeman, Nathaniel, physician, b. in Dennis, Mass., 8 April, 1741; d. in Sandwich, Mass., 20 Sept., 1827. He studied medicine and in 1765 settled in Sandwich, where he studied law with his father, Col. James Otis. He was an active patriot during the Revolution, held command of a regiment of militia in the expedition to Rhode Island, and served as brigadier-general of militia from 1781 till 1793. He performed various services in the legislature, was judge of probate for forty-seven years, judge of the common pleas for thirty years, and a member of congress from Massachusetts from 1793 till 1799. He was one of the best extempore speakers of the day, and was distinguished as a physician and surgeon. He was the author of "A Charge to the Grand Jury of Barnstable" (Barnstable, 1808).—His son, Frederick, clergyman, b. in Sandwich, Mass., in 1800; d. there, in 1883, was engaged as a school-teacher and for a time studied law. Subsequently he taught in the academy at Newbern, N. C., and was finally made its principal. In 1833 he began to preach, and in the next year was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian church in Plymouth, Mass., where he remained ten years. He afterward took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church, and held charges in Philadelphia, Bangor, and Augusta. He then returned to Sandwich, where he established a collegiate institute in 1834. He was the author of "History of Cape Cod"; "Annals of Barnstable County" (1836-62); "Genealogy of the Freeman Family" (1873); and "Civilization and Barbarism illustrated by Especial Reference to Metacomet and the Extinct Natives" (1877). Freeman, Samuel, jurist, b. in Falmouth (now Portland), Me., 15 June, 1748; d. there, 3 Sept., 1811. He was an active patriot during the Revolutionary struggle, was secretary of the Cumberland county convention in 1774, a member of the provincial congress, and besides the Massachusetts house of representatives in 1776 and 1778. When the courts were reorganized in 1775 he was appointed clerk, which office he held for forty-five years. He was register of probate until commis-
tioned judge in 1804, remaining in the latter office till 1820. From 1776 till 1805 he was postmaster of Portland. He was an active and efficient friend of his country's cause. In the publication of 1803, "The Massachusetts’ Justice" (1803); and "Probate Directory" (1808); and he edited the "Journal of Rev. Thomas Smith" (1821).

FREEMAN, William Grigsby, soldier, b. in Virginia in 1819; d. in Cornwall, Pa., 12 Nov., 1863. He was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in 1834, and assigned to the 4th artillery. He served in the Florida war, and was made 1st lieutenant for gallantry on several occasions. In 1840 he became instructor of infantry and artillery tactics at West Point, and in the following year served the northern frontier at Buffalo, during the Canada border disturbances. From 1841 till 1849 he served as assistant in the adjutant-general's office in Washington, D. C. He was afterward chief of staff to Gen. Scott, commanding the army headquarters at New York. He was brevetted major in 1847, and lieutenant-colonel in 1848, "for meritorious conduct, particularly in the performance of his duty in the prosecution of the war with Mexico." He made a tour of inspection of the Department of Texas in 1833, and served as assistant adjutant-general in 1856, when he resigned on account of failing health, which prevented his taking part in the civil war.

FREIRE, Luiz José Junqueira, Brazilian poet, b. in São Salvador da Bahia, 31 Dec., 1832; d. there, 24 July, 1836. At the age of seven he was blind, and in a few years he could not read; but after that he made rapid progress. In 1848 he entered the Lyceum of Bahia, where he studied especially the Latin and Portuguese poets, and in a short time was able to recite from memory some of their best productions. At the age of eighteen he published poems, which were received with general favor; but about that time he fell passionately in love with a young lady who did not return his affection, and he consequently renounced the world and entered a cloister, 20 March, 1851. But his superior, seeing his disgust with monastic life, obtained, in 1854, permission for his perpetual secularization, and he left the cloister. He continued writing, but his health was undermined, and he died eight months after leaving the convent. The greater part of his writings is lost, or repressed by his opponents of his ideas. Dr. Franklin Doria collected and published the following: "Estudo," "Contradições Poéticas," and "Inspirações do Claustro." The last-named work has been translated into several languages.

FREIRE DE ANDRADA, Gomez (fray re), Portuguese soldier, b. in Lisbon, 19 Dec., 1856; d. at Para, Brazil, 3 Jan., 1702. He was a nephew of the famous historian Jacinto Freire de Andrade. He served in the artillery, and soon reached the highest grades as an officer. In May, 1665, he was made captain-general of Maranhão, and in June, 1667, of Para. This immense stretch of territory, under his death, serving his country most efficiently, and doing for the north of Brazil what his cousin of the same name was doing for the south. Para and the other cities under his jurisdiction owed important improvements to him. He brought under cultivation immense tracts of land, hitherto unproductive, introduced the cultivation of rice, and encouraged that of cocoa and coffee. He took particular interest in the Indian question, subdued the fierce tribe of Taype, and founded at Belem an ethnographic museum, and still incomplete, has been of great service to science. Under his administration the population of
the province of Para increased threefold. His life, written by Father Domingos de Teixeira, contains much valuable information on the rebellion of Beekman against Freire de Andrade, which may be regarded as the first attempt of the Brazilians to establish their independence. It also contains authentic documents relative to the first difficulties between France and Portugal concerning the regions about Cape North. — His cousin, Gomez, count of Bobadella, Portuguese statesman, b. in Coimbra in 1688; d. in Rio Janeiro, 1 Feb., 1769, studied at Coimbra, and entered the Jesuits early in life. He distinguished himself in the war between Portugal and Spain, in 1708 was promoted colonel, and in 1712 to general. On 8 May, 1733, he was appointed governor of Rio Janeiro, and in 1735 was also given the administration of the rich province of Minas Geraes. He erected in Rio Janeiro many fine buildings and monuments, and made important improvements in the bay. In 1744 the mines of the district of Parescutu were discovered, and Freire organized a scheme for working them, and published a description of his system, which is even to-day an authority on mining engineering. On 17 Jan., 1752, he founded the first Brazilian academy, called Dos Selectos da Rio Janeiro, which association established in 1754 the first printing-office in Portuguese America. In 1754 a boundary dispute arose between Brazil and France, and Freire marched against the territory of the seven missions, gaining the victory in four battles. As a reward for this service he was made count of Bobadella in 1757. The loss of the colony of Sacramento by Portugal in October, 1762, was such a serious blow to Freire that he retired from public life.

FREITIES, Pedro Maria, Venezuelan patriot, b. in Barcelona in 1790; d. in Caracas, 7 May, 1817. His father was a Spanish colonel and governor of Barcelona, and Freites was also employed in the Spanish administration; but when, in 1811, the independence of Venezuela was declared, he joined the republican army. He took part in Bolivar's expedition to Venezuela, and commanded the infantry of Piar in the battle of Junca, 27 Sept., 1810, in which Moroles's forces were annihilated. When, in the beginning of 1817, resolved to evacuate Caracas, he left there a battalion of 700 men under the command of Freites, who had been promoted to brigadier-general. Freites' forces were not sufficient to defend the whole city, and he therefore occupied Casa Fuerte, an intrenched fort constructed out of the convent of St. Francis, where also many of the principal families of Caracas took refuge. This was captured by the Spanish on 7 April after a desperate resistance, but Freites made a desperate sally and had already nearly gained the neighboring woods, when he fell, and all his followers were overpowered and killed. Freites and the governor, Rivas, were spared and sent as prisoners to Caracas, where the captain-general, Moxo, ordered their execution.

FREJES, Francisco (fré-ch), Mexican historian, b. in Guadalajara; d. in Zacatecas in 1843. He was chosen mayor of his native city, where he distinguished himself as a pupil orator. His love of study caused him to obtain his transfer to the convent of Guadalupe, in Zacatecas, where he had the advantage of a valuable library containing many manuscripts of the time of the conquest. He was appointed secretary of the convent in 1835, and in 1838 became its superior. Here he finished his "Historia Breve de la Conquista de los Estados Independientes del Imperio Mejicano" (new ed., Guadalajara, 1878).

is a clear and impartial writer, and as some material, which never had become public, was at his command, his history may be considered the most authentic one. Frejes also published "Memoria Historica de los Sucesos mas notables de la Conquista particular de Jalisco por los Espafioles" (1849), and contains relative to the first difficulties between France and Portugal concerning the regions about Cape North.

FREILINGHUYSEN, Theodorus Jacobus, clergyman, b. in West Friesland, 1691; d. in New Jersey in 1747. After receiving a thorough classical education he began the study of theology, was ordained to the ministry in the Reformed Dutch church at the age of 21, and in 1720 he distin-

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he was chosen to the same body, which adopted a constitution and changed its title from "Provincial Congress" to the "Convention of the state of New Jersey." In 1778 he was elected, on joint ballot of the legislature, to represent New Jersey in the Continental congress. He was strongly averse to accepting this position, declaring that the trust was too important for his years and abilities. In the following year he resigned it, but in 1782 and 1783 his name may be found on the rolls of the Continental congress as a representative from New Jersey. He was instrumental, it is said, in raising a corps of artillery, of which he became captain, and at the head of which, while still holding his seat in the Provincial Congress, he took part in the battle of Trenton. There is a tradition that it was by a shot from his pistol that Col. Rahi, the commander of the Hessian forces, was mortally wounded. Having been made colonel in the militia of his native county, he became actively engaged in the war. He was present at the skirmishing at Springfield and Elizabethtown, as well as at the battle of Monmouth Court-House in June, 1778. After the war had been brought to a close he received appointments to various offices in the county and state, and in 1783 was chosen to a seat in the senate of the United States, but, on account of family bereavements, resigned this position in 1796. In 1794, when Gen. Washington undertook to put an end to the whiskey insurrection in Pennsylvania, he summoned, among other forces employed, the militia of New Jersey. In placing Gov. Howell at their head, and giving to Mr. Frelinghuysen a major-general's command. In 1804 he fell seriously sick, and, on taking to his bed, predicted that the end was at hand, and that he would die on his ensuing birthday. The prediction was fulfilled, but the offices at law were enjoyed for several years. He was a member of the state council, and for three consecutive terms, of five years each, was surrogate of his county. Inheriting from his father, Gen. Frelinghuysen, a great fortune from his military life, he promptly offered his services at the beginning of the second war with Great Britain, and was for many months encamped with a regiment of New Jersey militia, which he commanded, at Sandy Hook, with a view to preventing the enemy's vessels from passing up the bay to attack New York. At the close of the war he was made a brigadier-general. He was a man of profound piety, and while on duty at Sandy Hook frequently conducted public services at the head of his regiment. So tenderly did he care for his soldiers that the sick among them were sheltered in his own tent, and made to eat at his own table. He freely used his own means to relieve their wants, even going so far as to embarrass his estate for this purpose.—Gen. Frederick's second son, Theodore, lawyer, b. in Franklin, Somerset co., N. J., 29th Mar., 1808, d. in a similar manner as his father. Theodore was at the age of eleven to the grammar-school connected with Queen's college (now Rutgers), where he remained two years, but, on the resignation of the rector of the school, returned to his home at Millstone. Having no great disgust to the studies of religion and charity, he persuaded his father to give him the privilege of remaining at home and becoming a farmer. But consent to this plan had been only partially obtained when his father was called away on public business. His step-mother, a wise and estimable woman, believing that this arrangement would not be a judicious one, packed young Theodore's trunk and sent him to the classical academy recently established at Basking Ridge, N. J., by the Rev. Dr. Robert Findlay. Here he completed his preparatory studies, and in 1822 was admitted to the junior class of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, from which he was graduated with high honors in 1804. In the mean time, his father having died, his elder brother, John, a lawyer, had taken charge of the homestead at Millstone. In the office of this brother he began the study of law, and, after being admitted to the bar, removed to Newark, N. J., where he married, and entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he soon attained eminence. In 1817 he was appointed attorney-general by a legislature whose majority was opposed to him in politics. Ten years afterward he was reappointed on the expiration of his term of office, and finally resigned it in 1829, having been elected a senator of the United States. Prior to this, however, he had declined the office of justice of the supreme court, tendered him in 1826. The first important matter on which he addressed the senate was the bill for the removal of the Indians beyond the Mississippi river. This speech availed nothing, however, except to bring its author prominently before the nation, and to give him the title of the "Christian statesman." He also took an active part in the discussion of the pension bill, the president's protest, the removal of the deposits from the U. S. bank, the compromise, and the tariff. His senatorial term expired in 1833, when he resumed his professional labors in Newark. In 1836 Newark was incorporated as a city. In the following year Mr. Frelinghuysen was elected its mayor, and in 1838 he was re-elected to the same position. In 1839 he was unanimously chosen chancellor of the University of New York, and while in the occupancy of this office was, in May, 1844, nominated by the Whig national convention at Baltimore for the vice-presidency of the United States on the same ticket with Henry Clay. He continued in the discharge of his duties as chancellor of the university until 1850, when he accepted the presidency of Rutgers college, and in the same year was formally inducted into that office, continuing in it until the day of his death. Mr. Frelinghuysen was an earnest advocate of the claims of organized Christian benevolence, and it is said of him that no American layman was ever associated with so many great national organizations of religion and charity. He was president of no less than three of these during some period of their existence, while his name may be found on
the lists of officers of all the rest with scarcely an exception. For sixteen years he was president of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions. From April, 1846, till his death he was president of the American Bible society; from 1842 till 1848, of the American tract society; from 1826 till near the close of his life, vice-president of the American Sunday-school union; and for many years vice-president of the American colonization society. In the work of all these institutions he took an active part. His remains were buried in the grounds of the 1st Reformed Dutch church in New Brunswick, N. J. See a memoir of him by Rev. Tabbet W. Chambers, D. D. (1889).-Frederick Theodore, son of Gen. Frederick's third son, Frederick, lawyer, b. in Millstone, N. J., 4 Aug., 1817; d. in Newark, N. J., 20 May, 1885, was but three years of age when his father died, and was at once adopted by his uncle, Theodore. He was graduated at Rutgers in 1836, studied law with his uncle, Theodore, at Newark, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. In this year his uncle was called to the chancellorship of the University of New York, and the young attorney succeeded to his practice. He was chosen city attorney in 1849, and in the following year he was also elected city counsel. Not long afterwards he became the retained counsel of the New Jersey central railroad company, and of the Morris canal and banking company, and became generally known throughout the state. His name was mentioned as a candidate for attorney-general of New Jersey in 1857, and in 1861 was appointed to that office. In this same year Mr. Frelinghuysen was a member of the peace congress in Washington, where he was a conspicuous figure in the agitation of his term as attorney-general, in 1866, he was reappointed by Gov. Marcus L. Ward, but in the same year he was appointed by the governor to the U. S. senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William Wright. He took his seat in the senate in December, 1866, and was elected in the winter of 1867 to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Wright, which would end on 4 March, 1869. He now resigned the office of attorney-general to occupy one which, it is said, had long been the summit of his ambition. At the expiration of his term in 1869 the majority of the legislature of New Jersey was opposed to him in politics, and, as a matter of course, his re-election was impossible. In 1870 President Grant nominated him as minister to England, and the nomination was promptly confirmed by the senate without the usual reference to the committee. Mr. Frelinghuysen, however, declined the appointment; why he did so was a question that was variously answered by political friends and foes. Years afterward it became known that it was at the request of his wife, who was unwilling to expose her children to the various influences to be encountered during a residence at a foreign court. On 25 July, 1871, he was again elected U. S. senator for the full term of six years. During his service in the senate he was a member of the judiciary committee, and chairman of the committee on finance, naval affairs, claims, and railroads, and was chairman of the committee on agriculture. He was also a member of the committee on foreign relations, and acting chairman of the same during the negotiation of the Alabama claims by the joint high commission. When the civil war had ended, but he brought with him the feelings which had governed him throughout its progress, and took an active part in the work of restoring the Union. In the impeachment trial of President Johnson he voted for conviction. He was always prominent in the debates of the senate, and introduced into that body several measures of great importance. In the matter of the Washington treaty, in the French arms controversy, in the currency question, he was especially active. A bill introduced by him to retain gold currency, and so well sustained by argument that a measure similar to his own was subsequently adopted. A tariff for protection always received his support, and he left nothing undone to promote the industries of his own state. The civil-rights bill, introduced by him, was also introduced by him. Mr. Frelinghuysen was a learned man, and was advocated by Mr. Frelinghuysen until it passed the senate. He introduced a bill against polygamy, and secured its passage in the senate; also a bill to return to Japan what is known as the Japanese indemnity fund, which he5

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FRELINGHUYSEN

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term as attorney-general, in 1866, he was reappointed by Gov. Marcus L. Ward, but in the same year he was appointed by the governor to the U. S. senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William Wright. He took his seat in the senate in December, 1866, and was elected in the winter of 1867 to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Wright, which would end on 4 March, 1869. He now resigned the office of attorney-general to occupy one which, it is said, had long been the summit of his ambition. At the expiration of his term in 1869 the majority of the legislature of New Jersey was opposed to him in politics, and, as a matter of course, his re-election was impossible. In 1870 President Grant nominated him as minister to England, and the nomination was promptly confirmed by the senate without the usual reference to the committee. Mr. Frelinghuysen, however, declined the appointment; why he did so was a question that was variously answered by political friends and foes. Years afterward it became known that it was at the request of his wife, who was unwilling to expose her children to the various influences to be encountered during a residence at a foreign court. On 25 July, 1871, he was again elected U. S. senator for the full term of six years. During his service in the senate he was a member of the judiciary committee, and chairman of the committee on finance, naval affairs, claims, and railroads, and was chairman of the committee on agriculture. He was also a member of the committee on foreign relations, and acting chairman of the same during the negotiation of the Alabama claims by the joint high commission. When the civil war had ended, but he brought with him the feelings which had governed him throughout its progress, and took an active part in the work of restoring the Union. In the impeachment trial of President Johnson he voted for conviction. He was always prominent in the debates of the senate, and introduced into that body several measures of great importance. In the matter of the Washington treaty, in the French arms controversy, in the currency question, he was especially active. A bill introduced by him to retain gold currency, and so well sustained by argument that a measure similar to his own was subsequently adopted. A tariff for protection always received his support, and he left nothing undone to promote the industries of his own state. The civil-rights bill, introduced by him, was also introduced by him. Mr. Frelinghuysen was a learned man, and was advocated by Mr. Frelinghuysen until it passed the senate. He introduced a bill against polygamy, and secured its passage in the senate; also a bill to return to Japan what is known as the Japanese indemnity fund, which he
branch of the church in which so many of his fore-

| fathers had been bright and shining lights. He took a lively interest in educational matters, and in 1868 was elected president of the American Bible society, and for thirty-four years a trustee of Rutgers college. His published writings are not numerous, nor did he give much time to literary work. Many of his speeches were never written until after they had been delivered, but his writing was so well arranged that the writer, without engraving on his memory, in their exact order, every word that he was about to utter; and so tenacious was that memory that, whenever he deemed it important to commit any-

thing to writing, the manuscript was for him thereafter a useless paper.

**FRÉMIN, James, missionary, b. in France; d. in Quebec, Canada, 2 July, 1891.** He was a member of the Society of Jesus, and was sent as a mission- ary to Canada, but at what time is unknown. In 1656-9 he lived among the Onondagas, Mo- thasien, near Moscow, and at Three Rivers and Cape de la Madeleine. At the earnest request of the Cayuga chief, Garasoonitée (g. c.), he set out in company with Father Peter Raffeins to establish a mission among the Cayugas in 1666. In 1668 he founded in the Mohawk valley, which had been founded by Gognies. He remained a month at Fort Saint Anne, on Isle La Mothe, where he conducted the first Roman Catholic mission in Vermont. He was then taken by his guides to Gandoogué, where a congrega-

tion of Algonquins and Huron captives had already been formed. These they gathered in an isolated cabin, and prepared for baptism. He then visit-

ed Tionontagaouer, the capital, and in a general assembly of the six villages of the Mohawks, held 14 Sept., he reproached the tribe for their faith-

lessness and selfishness, and spoke at length on the advantages of peace. Father Frémont, who was already skilled in the Huron and Onondaga dialects, learned the Mohawk very quickly, thus ob-

taining extraordinary influence among the tribe. As soon as the mission of St. Mary of the Mo-

hawks was firmly established, he sent one of his associates to Albany to gain the friendship of the English, and another to Quebec to announce the results that he had obtained. In October, 1668, set out for the Seneca country, where he was re-

ceived with great honor. It was suggested that Catharine Ganneakian (g. c.) founded the vil-

lage of La Prairie for Indian converts. He was recalled to the St. Lawrence in 1670, but returned to the mission of La Prairie, where he remained several years. He made numerous voyages to France in the interests of this mission, and is said to have been again employed among the Iroquois.

**FRÉMONT, John Charles, explorer, b. in Sav-

annah, Ga., 21 Jan., 1813.** His father, who was a Frenchman, had settled in Norfolk, Va., married Anne Beverley Whiting, a Virginian lady, and sup-

ported himself by frequent absences in letter and language. After his death, which took place in 1818, his widow removed with her three infant children to Charleston, S. C. John Charles entered the junior class of Charleston college in 1828, and for some time stood high, especially in mathematics; but his in-

attention and frequent absences at length caused his expulsion. He then employed himself as a private teacher of mathematics, and at the same time taught an evening school. He became teacher of mathematics on the sloop-of-war "Natchez" in 1833, and after a cruise of two years returned, and was given his degree by the college that had exp-

elled him. He then passed a rigorous examina-

tion at Baltimore for a professorship in the U. S. navy, and was appointed to the frigate "Independence," but declined, and became an assistant engi-

neer under Captain William G. Williams, of the U. S. topographical corps, on surveys for a projected railroad between Charleston and Cincinnati, aiding particularly in the exploration of the mountain passes between North Carolina and Tennessee. This work was suspended in 1837, and Frémont then accompanied Captain Williams in a military reconnoi-

sance of the mountainous Cherokee country in Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, made rapidly, in the depth of winter, in anticipation of hostilities with the Indians. On 7 July, 1838, while engaged with Jean Nicolas Nicollet in exploring, under government au-

thority, the country between the Missouri and the northern frontier, he was commis-

sioned by President Van Buren as the 2d lieutenant of topo-

graphical engineers. He went to Washington in 1840 to prepare his report, and was there met Jessie, daughter of Thomas H. Benton, then senator from Missouri. An engagement was formed, but, as the lady was only fifteen years of age, her parents objected to the match; and suddenly, probably through the influence of Col. Benton, the young officer received from the war department an order to make an examination of the river Des Moines on the western frontier. The survey was made rapidly, and shortly after his return from this duty the lovers were secretly married, 19 Oct., 1841. In 1845, Frémont was instructed by the war department to take charge of an expedition for the exploration of the Rocky mountains, particularly the South pass. He left Washington on 2 May, and in four months had carefully examined the South pass and ex-

plored the Wind River mountains, ascending their highest point, well known as Fremont's peak (13,570 ft.). His report of the expedition was laid before congress in the winter of 1842-3, and at-

tracted much attention both at home and abroad. Immediately afterward, Fremont determined to explore the unknown region between the Rocky mountains and the Pacific, and set out in May, 1843, with thirty-nine men. On 6 Sept., after trav-

eling over 1,700 miles, he came in sight of Great Salt lake. His investigations corrected many vague and erroneous ideas about this region, of which no accurate account had ever been given, and had great influence in promoting the settlement of Utah and the Pacific states. It was his report of this expedition that gave to the Mormons their first idea of Utah as a place of residence. After leaving Great Salt lake, he explored the upper tributaries of the Columbia, descended the valley of that river to Fort Vancouver, near its mouth, and on 10 Nov. set out on his return. His route lay through an almost unknown region leading from the Lower Columbia to the Upper Colorado, and was crossed by high and rugged mountain-chains. Deep snow soon forced him to descend into the great basin, and he presently found himself, in the depth of winter, in a desert, with the prospect of death to
his whole party from cold and hunger. By astronomical observation he found that he was in the latitude of the bay of San Francisco; but between him and the valleys of California was a snow-clad range of mountains, which the Indians declared no man could cross, and over which no reward could induce them to attempt to guide him. Frémont and a small detachment of dragoons, with and apparatus for making fire, and a supply of water, accomplished it in forty days, reaching Sutter's Fort, on the Sacramento, early in March, with his men reduced almost to skeletons, and with only thirty-three out of sixty-seven horses and mules remaining. Resuming his journey on 24 March, he crossed the Sierra Nevada through a gap, and after another visit to Great Salt lake returned to Kansas through the South pass in July, 1844, having been absent fourteen months. The reports of this expedition occupied in their preparation the remainder of 1844.

Frémont was given the double brevet of 1st lieutenant and captain at the instance of Gen. Scott, and in the spring of that year he set out on a third expedition to explore the great basin and the maritime region of Oregon and California. After spending the summer in exploring the watershed between the Pacific and the Mississippi, he encamped in October on the shore of the Great Salt lake, and after crossing the Sierra Nevada with a few men, in the dead of winter, to obtain supplies, left his party in the valley of the San Joaquin while he went to Monterey, then the capital of California, to obtain from the Mexican authorities permission to proceed with his exploration. This was granted, but was almost immediately revoked, and Frémont was ordered to leave the country without delay. Compliance with this demand was impossible, on account of the exhaustion of Frémont's men, and the force of supplies generally refused. The Mexican commander, Gen. José Castro, then mustered the forces of the province and prepared to attack the Americans, who numbered only sixty-two. Frémont took up a strong position on the Hawk's peak, a mountain thirty miles from the fourth day of the siege Frémont thinned the ranks of his party and proceeded toward the San Joaquin. The fire was still burning in his deserted camp when a messenger arrived from Gen. Castro to propose a cessation of hostilities. Frémont now made his way northward through the Sacramento valley into Oregon without further trouble, and near Talmath lake, on 9 May, 1846, met a party in search of him with despatches from Washington, directing him to watch over the interests of the United States in California, to the north of the province would be transferred to Great Britain, and also that Gen. Castro intended to destroy the American settlements on the Sacramento. He promptly returned to California, where he found that Castro was already marching against the settlements. The settlers flocking to Frémont's command on that coast, had fled from northern California from Mexican authority. He received a lieutenant-colonel's commission on 27 May, and was elected governor of California by the American settlers on 4 July. On 10 July, learning that Com. Sloat, commander of the United States squadron on that coast, had not received a call from Martínez, he marched to join him, and reached that place on 19 July, with 160 mounted riflemen. About this time, Com. Stockton arrived at Monterey with the frigate "Congress" and took command of the squadron, with authority from Washington to command California. At his request Frémont organized a force of mounted men, known as the "California battalion," of which he was appointed major. He was also appointed by Com. Stockton military commandant and civil governor of the territory, the project was then made of making fire, and accomplishing it in forty days, reaching Sutter's Fort, on the Sacramento, early in March, with his men reduced almost to skeletons, and with only thirty-three out of sixty-seven horses and mules remaining. Resuming his journey on 24 March, he crossed the Sierra Nevada through a gap, and after another visit to Great Salt lake returned to Kansas through the South pass in July, 1844, having been absent fourteen months. The reports of this expedition occupied in their preparation the remainder of 1844.

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court of the United States. He received from President Taylor in 1849 the appointment of commissioner to run the boundary-line between the United States and Mexico, but, having been elected by the legislature of California, in December of that year, to represent the new state in the U.S. senate, he resigned his commissionership and departed for Washington by way of the isthmus. He took his seat in the senate, 10 Sept., 1850, the day after the admission of California, and after an inkling for the terms of the respective senators, Frémont drew the short term, ending 4 March, 1851. The senate remained in session but three weeks after the admission of California, and during that period Frémont devoted himself almost exclusively to measures relating to the interests the state he represented. For this purpose he introduced and advocated a comprehensive series of bills, embracing almost every object of legislation demanded by the peculiar circumstances of California. In the state election of 1851 in California the Anti-slavery party, of which Frémont was one of the leaders, was defeated, and he consequently failed of re-election to the senate, after 142 balloting. After devoting two years to his private affairs, he visited Europe in 1853, and spent a year there, being received with distinction by many eminent men of letters and by 300,000 publicans in safety, in 1854, he received a gold medal from the king of Prussia for his discoveries, had been awarded the "founder's medal" of the Royal geographical society of London, and had been elected an honorary member of the geographical society of Berlin. His explorations had earned for him the title of the "Pathfinder." While in Europe he learned that congress had made an appropriation for the survey of three routes from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific, and immediately returned to the United States. In the early part of June his army engaged a superior force under Gen. Jackson for eight days, with constant sharp skirmishing, the enemy retreating slowly and destroying culverts and bridges to cause delay. The pursuit was terminated by a severe engagement on the evening of 6 June, in which Maj. Gen. Ashby was killed, and by the battle of Cross-Keys on 8 June. It is claimed by Gen. Frémont that if McDowell's force had joined him, as promised by the president, Jackson's retreat would have been cut off; as it was, the latter made good his escape, having accomplished his purpose of delaying reinforcements to McClellan. On 26 June the president issued an order creating the "Army of Virginia," to include Frémont's corps, and giving the command of it to Gen. Pope, for sufficient personal reasons. His request having been granted, he went to New York to await further orders, but received no other command during the war, though, as he says, he was constantly promised him. On 31 May, 1864, a convention of Republicans assembled in New York, and Mr. Lincoln, met at Cleveland and tendered to Gen. Frémont a nomination for president, which he accepted. In the following September a committee of Republicans representing the administration waited on him and urged his withdrawal, as an article so vital to the survival of the party. After considering the matter for a week, he acceded to their request, saying in his letter of withdrawal that he did so "not to aid in the triumph of Mr. Lincoln, but to do my part toward preventing the election of the Democratic candidate." Since 1864 Gen. Frémont has taken little part in public affairs, but has been active in railway mat-
ters. He procured from the Texas legislature a grant of state land in the interest of the Memphis and El Paso railway, which was to be part of a proposed trans-continental road from Norfolk to San Diego and San Francisco. The French agents employed to place the land-grant bonds of this road on the market made the false declaration that they were guaranteed by the United States. In 1869 the senate passed a bill giving the road the right of way through the territories, an attempt to defeat it by fixing on him the onus of the misstatement in Paris having been unsuccessful. In 1873 he was prosecuted by the French government for fraud in connection with this misstatement. He did not appear in person, and was sentenced by default to fine and imprisonment, no justification being given on the merits of the case. In 1878-81 Gen. Frémont was governor of Arizona. He has published "Report of the Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains in 1843-44" (Washington, 1845; New York, 1846; London, 1849); "Col. J. C. Frémont's Explorations," an account of all five of his expeditions (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1850); and "Memoirs of my Life" (New York, 1860). See also the campaign biographies by John Bigelow (then a lawyer), and Charles W. Upham (Boston, 1850).—His wife, Jessie Benton, b. in Virginia in 1825, has published "Story of the Guard; a Chronicle of the War," with a German translation (Boston, 1863); a sketch of her father, Thomas H. Benton, prefixed to his husband's memoirs (1865); and "Souvenirs of my Time" (Boston, 1887).

FRENCH, Benjamin Franklin, historian, b. in Richmond, Va., 8 June, 1799. He received a classical education and studied law, but abandoned it on account of failing health. From his early manhood he contributed to newspapers and periodicals. He removed to Louisiana in 1810, and engaged in planting and commerce, continuing his literary work and collecting an extensive library, which he afterward presented to the Fiske free library of New Orleans. In 1833 he removed to New York, and, retiring from business, devoted himself to historical writing. He published "Biographia Americana" (New York, 1825); "Memoirs of Eminent Female Writers" (Philadelphia, 1827); " Beauties of Byron, Scott, and Moore" (New York, 1829); "Historical Collections of Louisiana" (1846-59); "History and Progress of the Iron Trade of the United States" (1849); and "Historical Annals of North America" (1861).

FRENCH, Daniel Chester, sculptor, b. in Exeter, N. H., 9 June, 1856. He studied under Dr. William R. Sharpless of Philadelphia, and traveled in Italy, France, and England, 1874-85, and then returned to the United States in 1876 and opened a studio in Washington. He was a member of the art club of that city, and executed a number of small groups in parian and plaster. The most popular of these works are two groups of dogs, "The Owl in Love," and "Dick Swiveller and the Marchioness." In 1878 he returned to Florence, and has since resided in that city. His sculptures include "The Minute Man of Concord," a heroic statue in bronze, which was unveiled in 1875; "The May Queen"; "Elise Venner"; "Peace and War," a colossal group, which is now in the custom-house in St. Louis; "The Waking of Endymion"; and a life-size statue of Gov. Chase, of Michigan, for the national memorial gallery at Washington.

FRENCH. John William, clergyman, b. in Connecticut about 1810; d. in West Point, N. Y., 8 July, 1878. He entered Yale College in 1829, and in 1832, studied theology in the Protestant Episcopal seminary in New York city, and was admitted to holy orders in 1835. In 1836 he was elected professor of ethics in Bristol college, Pa. This institution soon failed, and in 1837 he was elected to succeed Professor Kinsley in the chair of languages and literature at Portland, Me., and Washington, D. C. He was appointed in August, 1858, chaplain of the military academy at West Point, and professor of geography, history, and ethics, to which was afterward added the department of constitutional and international law. In an early poet of Pennsylvania (1798). Two of these translations are from the elegies of Ovid and four from the odes of Anacreon. Parke inserts them with the remark: "These poems were consigned to oblivion, through the obliterating medium of rats and moths, under the sequestered canopy of an antiquated trunk." In the records of his death and burial in Chester church he is described as "prothonotary of the court at New Castle."
anti-slavery agitator, and after the capture of Port Royal, at the earnest solicitation of Lewis Tappan and other abolitionists, he went to Washington and laid before President Lincoln his views of the nation’s duty toward “contraband” slaves. In January 1862, President Lincoln inspected the condition of the negroes, and resolved to return to the north and induce teachers to go back with him. On 10 Feb., 1862, he organized a large meeting at Cooper Institute, New York city, where his account of the need of instruction among the colored people was so impressive that at once the “National freedmen’s relief association” was formed, and he was elected general agent. In March, 1863, he again sailed for Port Royal, this time accompanied by a large corps of teachers. He next attempted to have the negroes placed on the abandoned plantations, and taught methods of farming under white superintendents. In this plan he met with much military and civil opposition, but finally met with partial success. Mr. French was the personal friend of President Lin- coln, of Henry Ward Beecher’s, and of many other prominent men. He was a newspaper man, and edited the “New York Republican” from 1863 to 1865.

**THE RISING GLORY OF AMERICA**

"A Poem on the Rising Glory of America" (Philadelphia, 1771), was written for the college commencement. Brackenridge has been considered the joint authors in this production, on the strength of a statement on the title-page to Brackenridge's poem on "Divine Revelation," which reads: "By the same person . . . who, Sept. 25, 1771, delivered a small poem on "The Rising Glory of America." Brackenridge undoubtedly composed the poem, as he included it in his collected poems, published by himself at Monmouth, N. J. Brackenridge merely recited the piece at the commencement. Brackenridge published "Voyage to Boston," a poem (New York, 1774; reprinted in Philadelphia, 1775); "General Gage’s Confession" (New York, 1775); "The British Prison Ship," a poem in four cantos (1781); "The Poems of Philip Freneau, written chiefly during the Late War" (1786; reprinted, with a preface by J. R. Smith, in London, 1861); "A Journey from Philadelphia to New York, by Robert Slenor, a Stocking-maker" (1787; republished in 1806, under the title "A Laughterable Poem, or Robert Slenor’s Journey from Philadelphia to New York"); "The Miscellaneous Works of Mr. Philip Freneau" (1788); "The Village Merchant," a poem (1784); "Poems written between the Years 1783 and 1794" (1786; new ed., Monmouth, N. J., 1790); "Letters on Various Interesting and Important Subjects, by Robert Slenor" (1799); "Poems written and published during the American Revolutionary War" (1809); and "A Collection of Poems on American Affairs" (New York, 1815). Evert A. Duyckinck edited an edition of his "Poems of the American Revolution" (New York, 1865). Freneau also made a translation of Abbe Robin's "Voyages and Travels" (Philadelphia, 1785). His brother PETER, journalist, b. in New Jersey in 1757; d. in Charles-
FRELIX, Ame. part prince (3279), French military engineer, b. in Chambly, France, in 1682; d. in Brest, 26 Oct., 1773. He was the son of a Scotch refugee who had fled to Savoy. Amélie was educated in Paris, and served as lieutenant of infantry from 1703 till 1707, when he entered the Engineer corps. In 1712 he was sent to examine the condition of the Spanish colonies in America. After visiting the principal points in Peru, Chili, and Brazil, he returned to Marseilles on 17 Aug. He pointed out several mistakes in the plans of Father Feuillée, and this led to a bitter controversy between the two travelers. Freliezer introduced the large Chili strawberry into France. In 1719 he was stationed at Santo Domingo as engineer-in-chief, and made a map of the island, to which he added a plan of the city of Santo Domingo. On his return, in 1728, he received the cross of St. Louis. He was appointed director of the fortifications of Brittany in 1739, and engaged in this work until 1764, when he was retired as a lieutenant-colonel. In 1752 he was elected a member of the French academy. He published the following: "Relation du voyage de la Mer du Sud, aux côtes du Chili, et du Péron, fait pendant les années, 1712, 1713, et 1714" (Paris, 1714; 2d ed., enlarged, 1732; Dutch translation, Amsterdam, 1718; German translation, Hamburg, 1718; English translation, with a supplement, by Edward Helbye, London, 1718). His "Reponse au P. Feuillée" was added to the Paris edition of 1783. He also published a "Lettre concernant l'historié des tremblements de terre de Lima" (1753).

FRIAS, Felix (1849-?), Argentine publicist, b. in Buenos Ayres in 1820; d. in Paris in 1881. Early in life he became an opponent of the dictator Rosas, and in 1858 was obliged to seek refuge in Montevideo. There he became acquainted with Gen. Lavalle, and accompanied him in 1859, as secretary, on his invasion of the Argentine Republic. When Lavalle was assassinated on 9 Oct., young Frías rescued his remains and carried them to Bolivia at great risk. He then engaged in literature in Chile, continued his opposition to Rosas, and after the overthrow of the dictator in the battle of Maldonado, went into private service, meeting with little encouragement. In 1818 he removed with his family to New York, established the Mulberry street Congregational church, and was ordained its pastor in 1818. In 1830 he founded the American society for bettering the condition of the Jews. The object of this association was to establish an asylum for Christian Hebrews from all parts of the world. The enterprise proved a failure, and occupied several years of fruitless labor. In 1827, Mr. Frías, convinced of the necessity of inermination, left the Congregationalist church and became a Baptist. He held several small charges as a member of that denomination, and in 1837 resigned his pastorate to go to Europe as an agent for the American society for the conversion of the Jews. He remained abroad three years, but the mission was favorably received, and Frías returned to New York, lectured weekly in the South Baptist church to such Jews as he could induce to form his congregation, went on missionary journeys through the southern and southwestern states, and finally settled in Pontiac, Mich., where he taught Hebrew in the preparatory department of the State university. His published works are "Narrative of my Life" (New York, 1800); "Hebrew Bible" (1811); "Hebrew Grammar" (1813-23); "Judean and Is-
writers describe him as a tall, handsome young man, who rode about the village of Lower Milford with a feather in his hat and a sword at his side. In the spring of 1799, the collection of what was known as the "quarter dogs" and "quarter stealing" forcibly resisted in Northampton and the adjoining counties of Bucks and Montgomery. When government officers came to measure the houses, armed companies of citizens seized and imprisoned them. Fryes was the captain of one of these regiments, and, in the hand, rode at their head, capturing officials and subjecting them to punishment whenever any attempt was made to enforce the law. In February, 1799, a public meeting was held at the house of John Kline, of the township of Lower Milford, and a paper drawn up and signed by fifty-two persons, in each of which signer bound himself to resist the "window-tax" at any cost. John Fryes assisted in drawing up the paper, and pledged himself to raise 700 men to support the cause. At the head of this company of armed men he went to Quakertown, arrested the tax officers, and liberated several prisoners whom the sheriff had in charge. The next day he set out for Northampton, and was on his way to Bethlehem with his troop when he was met by a deputation from the U. S. marshal, urging him to return. This he refused to do till the very Gen. M. S. morales, who afterward appointed him president of the council of state. He temporarily assumed the executive power when Morales was assassinated on 25 Nov., 1792, and when Adolph Ballivian was elected constitutional president, Fryes delivered the executive power to him. After that, he was appointed vice-president. When Ballivian, toward the end of that year, was prevented by sickness from attending to his official duties, Fryes assumed the presidency, and on the death of the former, 14 Feb., 1814, occupied the executive chair for the remainder of his term. His administration was one of the most progressive that Bolivia ever had. In February, 1870, he was appointed minister to France, and as such signed a treaty of friendship and commerce between Spain and his country.

FRIEZE, Henry Simmons, educator, b. in Boston, Mass., 15 Sept., 1817. For his father's death, in 1830, he was clerk in a store in Pawtucket, R. I., and organizer in various churches. He afterward entered Brown, where he was graduated at the head of his class in 1841. From his graduation till 1845 he was instructor in the university, and then, for nine years, Latin professor in the university grammar-school. In 1854 he resigned to accept the chair of the Latin language and literature in the University of Michigan, where he still (1887) remains. On the resignation of President Haven in 1880, Prof. Frieze acted as president of the university until 1871. In that year, owing largely to his influence, most of the privileges of the university were opened to women, and in 1886 they were received into all its departments. Prof. Frieze was the author of the system of inspection by which an official connection has been established between the university and the high schools of the state. In 1880-1, in the absence of President Angell on a diplomatic mission to China, Prof. Frieze again acted as president of the university. He has taken much interest in musical matters, being a member of the organist, and organizing the University musical society. He has also been active in art matters. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Chicago university and Kalamazoo college in 1870, by Brown university in 1883, and by the University of Michigan in 1885. Dr. Frieze has contributed to various educational and philanthropic magazines.
and has published occasional addresses, including "Ancient and Modern Education," one on "Art Museums," and a memorial address on the "Life and Works of Henry Philip Tappan, First President of the University of Michigan." He is the author of valuable annual reports to the board of regents, and has published editions of Virgil's "Eclogues," "Georgics," and "Aeneid" (1851), and "The Story of Giovanni Dupre," a 19th century Florence sculptor (London, 1886).

FRINK, John, physician, b. in Rutland, Mass., 7 Sept., 1731; d. there in 1807. He studied medicine with Dr. Goffe, of Marlborough, Mass., and was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He was a member of the convention that formed the constitution of Massachusetts, and the first president of the Worcester county medical society. He was a justice of the peace when that was considered a mark of distinction, and as a physician and a citizen was highly esteemed.

FRISBIE, Levi, clergyman, b. in Branford, Conn., 6 July, 1748; d. in Ipswich, Mass., in 1806. He was graduated with the first class at Dartmouth in 1771, studied theology under the REV. Enoch Leach, of Stroudwater, at home, and was ordained there in 1772. He was ordained in the ministry, 33 April, 1854, and in the same year emigrated to the United States. In 1779 he received the degree of D. D. from Muhlenberg college, Allentown, Pa. He was professor in the Evangelical Lutheran theological seminary, Middletown, Conn., for many years. He was ordained in 1818 in a Lutheran congregation in Wisconsin in 1855-6, and of one in Detroit, Mich., in 1856-8, and professor of theology at Wartburg seminary, St. Sebald, Iowa, in 1858-74. In 1860, 1866, and 1870 he travelled extensively in Germany and Russia. He has published (in German) "Iowa and Minnesota," a controversial pamphlet (Mendota, Ill., 1878), and a number of essays, sermons, etc. With his brother, he has edited, since 1876, "Kirchliche Zeitschrift," a theological bimonthly magazine published at Mendota, Iowa.—His brother, Gottfried Leonhard Wilhelm, b. Nuremberg, Bavaria, 19 Dec., 1836, was graduated at the university at Erlangen in 1856, and came to the United States in 1857. Since that date he has been professor of theology in the theological seminary of the Iowa synod at Mendota, Ill. In 1870 he received the degree of D. D. from Muhlenberg college, Allentown, Pa. He has published (in German) "Meditations on the Passion of Christ" (Nuremberg, 1869); "History of Protestant Missionary Operations among the North American Indians in the 17th and 18th Centuries" (1890); "The Teachings of Missouri Synod on the Doctrine of Predestination" (1883), and other pamphlets. These two brothers, working together in the same institution and synod, have done much to advance Lutheran interests in Illinois, Iowa, and adjacent states. Their institution, from small beginnings, has attained large dimensions, as also has the synod of Iowa, which they organized.

FRITTEN, Conrad Sigmund, clergyman, b. in Nuremberg, Bavaria, 2 Dec., 1833. He was educated in the gymnasium and mission institute of his native place, and graduated at the mission institute of Neuendettelsau, Bavaria, in 1854. He was ordained to the ministry, 23 April, 1854, and in the same year emigrated to the United States. In 1870 he received the degree of D. D. from Muhlenberg college, Allentown, Pa. He was professor in the Evangelical Lutheran theological seminary, Middletown, Conn., for many years. He was ordained in 1818 in a Lutheran congregation in Wisconsin in 1855-6, and of one in Detroit, Mich., in 1856-8, and professor of theology at Wartburg seminary, St. Sebald, Iowa, in 1858-74. In 1860, 1866, and 1870 he travelled extensively in Germany and Russia. He has published (in German) "Iowa and Minnesota," a controversial pamphlet (Mendota, Ill., 1878), and a number of essays, sermons, etc. With his brother, he has edited, since 1876, "Kirchliche Zeitschrift," a theological bimonthly magazine published at Mendota, Iowa.—His brother, Gottfried Leonhard Wilhelm, b. Nuremberg, Bavaria, 19 Dec., 1836, was graduated at the university at Erlangen in 1856, and came to the United States in 1857. Since that date he has been professor of theology in the theological seminary of the Iowa synod at Mendota, Ill. In 1870 he received the degree of D. D. from Muhlenberg college, Allentown, Pa. He has published (in German) "Meditations on the Passion of Christ" (Nuremberg, 1869); "History of Protestant Missionary Operations among the North American Indians in the 17th and 18th Centuries" (1890); "The Teachings of Missouri Synod on the Doctrine of Predestination" (1883), and other pamphlets. These two brothers, working together in the same institution and synod, have done much to advance Lutheran interests in Illinois, Iowa, and adjacent states. Their institution, from small beginnings, has attained large dimensions, as also has the synod of Iowa, which they organized.

FRITZ, Samuel, missionary, b. in Bohemia in 1853; d. in the mission of Xeberos, near Laguna, Peru, 20 March, 1738. He became a member of the Jesuit order, and was assigned to missionary work in Peru in 1865. His constitution was not able to resist the unhealthfulness of the climate, and his weakness became so great that he had to be transported to Pará, a Portuguese colony at the mouth of the river, where he arrived on 11 Sept., 1688. The governor of the city of Rio de Janeiro imprisoned him until July, 1691. After repeated orders from the court of Lisbon he was liberated, and finally arrived in Lima, where he laid before the viceroy of Peru the observations that he had made on his journey. In 1689 he returned to his mission, and labors on the Amazon. He took several laborious journeys to Quito and other places in the interest of his converts, and became superior-general of the mission. He had great aptitude for the
arts, and in a comparatively short period had become a skilful architect, carpenter, sculptor, and painter. Several churches of the missions were adorned with pictures by his hand. He passed forty-two years among the tribes that he had converted. His great map of the Amazon was engraved on a small scale at Quito in 1707, and appeared for the first time in France in vol. xii. of the "Lettres Édifiantes" (1st vol. 1712) that is also found in vol. ii. of the second edition, with an abridgment of his "Memoirs" on the river whose course he traces.

FROBISHER, Sir Martin, English navigator, b. in Doncaster, Yorkshire, England, about 1536; d. in Plymouth, England, 7 Nov., 1594. He was bred to the sea. In search of a northwest passage to India, and under the patronage of the Earl of Warwick and other noblemen, he sailed with a fleet of three vessels from the port of Deptford in 1576. After exploring different parts of the Arctic coast, and entering the strait that bears his name, he returned to England, carrying with him some black ore which is said to have contained gold. In consequence of this discovery, he was encouraged to make two more voyages. In 1585 he accompanied Drake to the West Indies. On board the "Triumph" he took part in the destruction of the Spanish armada in 1588, and was honored with knighthood for his bravery. In 1594 he lent a helping hand to Henry IV. of France against the League and Philip II. of Spain, and while attacking a fort near Brest received a mortal wound.

FREBEL, Julius, author, b. in Greisheim, Germany, in 1806. He was a nephew of the founder of the kindergarten system, Friedrich Fröbel. Julius was educated at Lausanne, Munich, and Berlin, and in 1833 became a naturalized citizen of Switzerland. He joined the extreme radical party, edited the "Swiss Republican," and issued several scientific works and political pamphlets, many of which were suppressed in Germany. In 1848 he was elected a member of the German parliament that met at Frankfort, and afterward accompanied the radical Robert Blum to Vienna, where he was arrested and condemned to death by the court-martial that convicted Blum, but was pardoned before the date fixed for the execution. On the dissolution of the parliament he visited the United States, where he became editor of a German newspaper, lectured in New York city, and in 1850 went to Nicaragua, Santa Fe, and Chihuahua as correspondent of the New York "Tribune." He returned to Germany in 1854. His efforts were made to expel him from Frankfort, but he was protected on the ground of his naturalization as a citizen of the United States. In 1862 he went to Vienna, took an active part in liberal politics, and became a leader of the Federalist party. In 1876 he was appointed consul of the German empire at Smyrna, Asia Minor. His works are "System of Social Politics" (London, 1847); "The Republican," an historical drama (1848); "Seven Years' Travel in Central America, Northern Mexico, and the Far West of the United States" (1850); "Theory of Politics" (1861); and "Political Addresses" (1870).

FROELEIGH, Solomon, clergyman, b. at Red Hook, Dutchess co., N.Y., 29 May, 1750; d. in New Jersey, 8 Oct., 1827. He was early impressed with the religious teaching of the pastor of the Dutch Reformed church, and introduced his father, who was a farmer, to give him an education that he might fit himself to be a clergyman. His patriotism was ardent, and during the Revolution, when the British occupied Long Island in 1775, he narrowly escaped with his life. He received his education under Land and Mompesson, and Johannes H. Goetschius, and was licensed to preach by the general meeting of ministers and elders in 1774. In 1786 he settled in Hackensack, N. J., and attempted to bring together the conservative and independent branches of the church there, but the members were divided by political controversies arising from the Revolution, and his efforts were fruitless. For a time he succeeded in uniting the two congregations, but dissensions soon broke out afresh in their midst, the church was smitten by lightning, and broke asunder over the entrance on which were inscribed the words "Union makes Strength" was broken in two. So great an effect did this occurrence have on the superstitious congregation that the churches disunited, and not even the efforts of the synod could bring them together. In 1800 Mr. Froeligh passed his life in ecclesiastical discussion, and in 1822, with that portion of the church that favored independent American organization, effected a schism under the name of the "True Reformed Dutch Church." Dr. Froeligh was arraigned before his synod, and was suspended in 1822 for secession and contempt of ecclesiastical authority. He printed various sermons, most of them in the "Banner of Truth," including "Sermon on Occasion of the Lightning rending the Church Steeple" (1796), and published "The Trial of Universal Church Unity" (New York, 1834), and "Reasons assigned by a Number of Ministers, Elders, and Deacons for declaring themselves the True Reformed Dutch Church in the United States" (Hackensack, 1822).

FROMENTIN, Eligius, jurist, b. in France; d. in New Orleans, La., 6 Oct., 1822. He was a Roman Catholic priest and a member of the Jesuit order but, after removing to the United States, married and settled in New Orleans. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised there. Mr. Fromentin was elected to the U.S. Senate, and served from 1813 till 1819. He was appointed judge of the criminal court in New Orleans in 1821, and presided over the same court in the western district of Florida in January, 1822, while Jackson was governor, for a short time only, afterward resuming the practice of law in New Orleans. His wife died of yellow fever in October, 1822, and he followed her within twenty-four hours. He published "Observations on a Bill respecting Land-Titles in Orleans and Dominique."

FRONTENAC, Louis de Buade, Comte de, governor of Canada. He was made to expel him from Frankfort, but he was protected on the ground of his naturalization as a citizen of the United States. In 1862 he went to Vienna, took an active part in liberal politics, and became a leader of the Federalist party. In 1876 he was appointed consul of the German empire at Smyrna, Asia Minor. His works are "System of Social Politics" (London, 1847); "The Republican,"

FROMEN
FRONTENAC

later, after being several times wounded, he was raised to the rank of brigadier. He soon after
was posted at Quebec, and militarily at Montréal, under Louise de la
Grange-Trianon, and married her at Paris in spite of the opposition of her relatives. Madame de
Frontenac conceived an aversion for her husband, who was self-willed and violent, and she presently
left him to follow the fortunes of the famous Made-
moiselle de Montesquieu, who was as wilful as Frontenac himself; she at last quarrelled
with the princess, and was dismissed from her service.
A partial reconciliation followed between her
husband and herself.

In 1672, having gained a high military reputa-
tion for his conduct in the French war, he was
made governor of Canada, with all the other countries thus included under
the name of New France. Some say that he
sought the appointment because he could not en-
dure his wife; others, that his wife, unable to
tolerate him, used her influence at court to send him
into an honorable banishment; others, again, that
the king, jealous of his attentions to Madame de
Montesquieu, who is said to have smiled upon him,
sent him to Canada to get rid of a rival. On ar-
iving at Quebec he proceeded to model his gov-
ernment upon that of the old feudal system of
France, and to introduce all that was licentious and
lawless in the fur trade. This brought him into colli-
sion with the priests of St. Sulpice, feudal prop-
orship of Montreal, and scenes ensued that were more
than edifying. He had thus far ruled alone,
but the court now sent him a colleague in the person
of a Jesuit. Hence their relations were always critical, and on this
case they quarrelled bitterly. Duchesneau
sought support from the bishop and the priests.
Frontenac set at defiance intendant, bishop, and
eclesiastics alike. Sometimes the contest was for
Church and State, church and nation, sometimes it took the form of charges of malad-
ministration and mutual accusations of illegal
trade in furs, accusations well founded on both
sides. Rebukes and warnings proving useless,
the king in 1682 recalled both contestants. In spite
of his outrageous temper, Frontenac had shown
great abilities and gained the confidence of the
Canadian people; for, while quarrelling with those
in power, he was considerate and friendly toward
the humble classes of the colonists. In his dealings
with the Indians he mingled gentleness with con-
ciliation, and showed an extraordinary power of
commanding both their respect and their affection.
Never, probably, was any white man at once
so much feared and loved by them.
He was succeeded by Le Febvre de la Barre,
forgotten in the annals of Denoville. The gov-
ernment of the former was devoted to the colo-
nial war, and that of the latter brought it to the brink
of ruin. Denoville waged against the Iroquois a
war meant to humble, but which served only
to enrage them. In 1689 they descended in force
on the colony, burned and ravaged all the north
adjacent part of the island of Montreal, threatened
the interior of the country itself, and spread blood and havoc everywhere.
Canada seemed paralyzed, and terror turned almost
to despair when it became known that war with
England had begun, and that both white men
and red men were enlisting for her destruction.
Since his recall Frontenac had lived in France,
poor and half forgotten. The crisis drew him
from his obscurity. It was plain that he, and he
alone, was the man for the hour. He was sum-
mmoned before the king and charged once more
with the government of the kingdom; but he, however,
intending to return to Montréal and his
Iroquois. To these ends he sent three
war parties of French and Indians against the
English borders. The first advanced on
snowshoes, in the dead of winter, against Schenectady,
approaching it toward midnight during a snow-
storm, entered it undiscovered, roused the sleeping
villagers with the war-whoop, killed sixty
on the spot, captured ninety, and burned the place to the
ground. The second party, after toiling for three
months in the snow-clogged forests, fell by night on the hamlet of Salsus, revisited, and
then turned and destroyed it. The third attacked
eastward a small wooden fort that stood within the limits
of what is now the city of Portland, Me., and,
after an obstinate defence, captured and burned
it. These successes compelled the respect of the
Iroquois, but failed to make them appreciate the
force of the French. On the contrary, they roused them to reprisals
which placed Canada in imminent danger. Sir
William Phips sailed up the St. Lawrence with
thirty-two vessels and twenty-two hundred men,
anchored before Quebec, and sent an officer with
a summons to surrender the fortress. Once in the
hall of the Château St. Louis, and, enraged by his peremptory tone, the fiery old man bade
him return whence he came, and tell those who
sent him that his cannon should give them his
answer. Phips opened fire, but, as his guns were
light, his ammunition soon failed and the attempts of Quebec, from their lofty position, impreg-
nable to artillery from the river, the bombardment
did little harm. At the same time he landed fifteen
hundred men below the town, but, after spir-
ited efforts, had to retreat. The Indians of St. Charles, and were forced to re-embark.
Frontenac triumphed, and Phips retired disappointed.
Meanwhile the governor did not neglect his
Indian allies, and, at a grand council of the friendly
tribes, took up a hatchet, branded it in the
air, and sang the war song, his officers following
his example. The Christian Indians of the neigh-
boring missions rose and joined them, and so also
did the Hurons and the Algonquins of Lake Ni-
pissing, stamping and screeching like a troop of
mad men, while Frontenac led the dance, whoop-
ing like the rest. The delighted savages, roused to
martial frenzy, promised war to the death, and
several years of conflict followed. The suffer-
ings of the colony, infested by Iroquois war
parties, were extreme. The fur-trade, which formed
its only resource for subsistence, was completely
cut off, and the condition of its people was so deplorable that
in the trading posts of the upper lakes, prevented
from descending by the watchful enemy.
At length, after three years of destitution and misery,
Frontenac broke the blockade of the Ottawa; the
coveted treasure came safely to Montreal, and the
colonists had a few bright spots in their dark
existence. In 1696, when seventy-six years old, he led in
person an invasion of the Iroquois country.
his approach the warriors burned their chief town, Onondaga, and fled into the forests. After destroying the town of Oneida the expedition returned to its winter quarters to speculate on the colony which, during the past half century, they had repeatedly threatened with destruction. But Frontenac was near his end. Overcome at last by age, toils, and passions, he closed his stormy life in 1698, beloved by the Canadian peasantry and to a certain extent by his enemies, his favorites and protégés, the Recollet friars. With all his faults, he had done priceless service to the colony, and his name stands in its annals as that of the most remarkable man who ever represented the crown of France in America.

**Frost, Charles**, soldier, b. in Tiverton, England, in 1632; d. 14 July, 1697. About 1638 he accompanied his father, Nicholas, to the Piscataqua river, and settled at the head of Sturgeon creek. He was a member of the general court from 1658 till 1669, and assentant in 1680, and in 1683-'7 a councillor. He was also a colonel of the Maine regiment, and participated in the Indian wars. He was ambushed and killed by Indians in consequence of his having treacherously seized some of them, who were either hanged or sold into slavery.

**Frost, Charles Christopher**, botanist, b. in Brattleboro, Vt., in 1806; d. in 1880. He received his early instruction at a common school of his native village, excelled in mathematics, and studied it several years after he had left school and begun to work. By his own efforts, making himself familiar with algebra, geometry, the calculus, and kindred branches. Later he devoted his leisure hours to astronomy, geology, mineralogy, meteorology, and botany, especially the last-named study, to which he gave the last half of his life. He contributed to periodicals and was a member of scientific societies in the United States and Europe. During all these years he continued his business in his native town. He was joint author with Edward Tuckerman of a "Catalogue of Plants growing without Cultivation within Thirty Miles of Amherst College" (Amherst, 1875).

**Frost, George**, jurist, b. in New Castle, N. H., 28 April, 1720; d. in Durham, N. H., 21 June, 1796. He was a son of John Frost, a commander in the British navy, who died in 1733. The son received his education at Newport and afterwards was brought up in the counting-house of his uncle, Sir William Pepprell, at Kittery Point, near Portsmouth, N. H. About 1740 he entered one of his uncle's vessels as supercargo and captain, and was a seaman for about twenty years, becoming a partner with George Richards, of London. About 1760 he returned to his old home in New Castle, and resided there until his marriage in 1764 in Durham, N. H., where he removed in 1769. He was judge of common pleas of Stafford county from 1773 till 1781, and for many years chief justice. He was a delegate from New Hampshire to Continental Congress in 1777-'9, and was executive councillor in 1781-'4.

**Frost, James Henry Paine**, physician, b. in Bethel, Me., in 1833; d. in Danville, Pa., in 1875. He was educated at Bowdoin and Amherst, where he graduated in 1846 and took his medical degree at the Homeopathic college at Philadelphia in 1849. He practised for several years at Wilmington, N. C., but in 1853-'5 he studied theology at Bangor seminary, Me., and preached one summer in Richmond, Me. The failure of his voice forced him to give up this profession, and he returned to medicine, which he practised for fifteen years in Bangor, Me. He was a professor in the Philadelphia Homeopathic college in 1865-'8, and during this period was one of the founders and editors of the Hahnemannian Monthly. After serving for some time as a surgeon in the state army, he removed to Danville, Pa., where he remained and continued his residence till his death. He contributed largely to current medical literature.

**Frost, John**, soldier, b. in Kittery, Me., 5 May, 1736; d. there in July, 1810. He served as captain in the school for young ladies in 1756, and 1775 was a lieutenant-colonel at the siege of Boston. When the campaign of 1776 began, he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and he won distinction in the severe engagements that preceded the retreat of Washington to Philadelphia. When Burgoyne invaded New York, Col. Frost's command became an adjunct to the army under Gen. Gates, and, after Burgoyne's surrender, Col. Frost joined Washington's central division, and participated in the action of Monmouth and other engagements. Until the close of the war he served in the middle and southern states, and left the army with the rank of brigadier-general. He then returned to Kittery, was appointed judge of the court of sessions for York county, Me., and was subsequently a member of the governor's council in Massachusetts, of which he was chairman. He was also a manufacturer. He was elected mayor of Chelsea, Mass., in 1837 and 1838, was a member of the state senate in 1837--'8, and of the governor's council in 1837--'4. He built a fire-proof building in his native town in 1867, placed in it a valuable library, and presented it to the town on condition that it should be for the free use of the people. He claimed to have been elected to Congress as a Republican in 1874, but the house gave the seat to a technic ally Democrat, J. G. Abbot. He died in 1878.

**Frost, Rufus Smith**, philanthropist, b. in Marlborough, N. H., 18 July, 1826. He removed in 1838 to Boston, was educated in the public schools there, and was brought up in the mercantile life as a clerk. He afterward engaged in business on his own account, and also became a manufacturer. He was elected mayor of Chelsea in 1867 and 1868, was a member of the state senate in 1871--'2, and of the governor's council in 1873--'4. He built a fire-proof building in his native town in 1867, placed in it a valuable library, and presented it to the town on condition that it should be for the free use of the people. He claimed to have been elected to Congress as a Republican in 1874, but the house gave the seat to a technic ally Democrat, J. G. Abbot. He died in 1878.

**Frost, Thomas**, clergyman, b. in Pulham, near Norwich, England, in 1759; d. in Charleston, S. C., 18 July, 1894. He was graduated at Cambridge university in 1780, and ordained deacon on 14 March, 1781, and priest 6 June, 1784. He was consecrated bishop of Norwich. Putting aside prospects of advancement in the established church, Mr. Frost
accepted an invitation to labor in the Protestant Episcopal church in South Carolina. He was elected assistant (1855); Theophilus Phillips's church, Charleston, 5 Jan., 1786, and, on the death of the rector, Bishop Robert Smith, in 1801, he was chosen to fill the vacancy. He served for several years, and was noted as being an able preacher and a faithful pastor. His son, Thomas Down, b. in Charleston, S. C., 24 Feb., 1803, d. in the West Indies, 16 May, 1819, was graduated at Yale in 1813. His theological studies were pursued under Bishop Dehon's direction, and he was ordained, 21 Feb., 1819. He was immediately elected assistant minister of St. Philip's church, Charleston. In 1820, he also declined the bishop's last in account of failing health. He was benefited by a visit to Cuba, and resumed his parochial duties in May, 1818; but a renewal of the attack next year proved fatal, and he died suddenly. Mr. Fost was esteemed for many noble qualities, and was regarded as an attracting preacher. He was a member of the legislature in 1839, 1840, 1842, 1849, and 1850, and a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1852, and in 1853 to the State constitutional convention. He served as mayor of Charleston in 1851–3, and was for several years treasurer of the Massachusetts historical society. He published a "History of Charleston" (1848); "History of the Siege of Boston" (1849); "The Command in the Battle of Bunker Hill" (1850); "Life of Gen. Joseph Warren" (1863); "Tribute to Thomas Starr King" (1866); "Rise of the Republic" (1871); and many pamphlets and addresses including "The Centennial: Battle of Bunker Hill" (1875).

FROTHINGHAM, James, painter, b. in Charlestown, Mass., in 1786. He began life as a chaise-painter in his father's chaise manufacture. With meagre instruction in colors, he finally began a career as an artist, and obtained recognition as a truthful and painstaking artist. His works had sale chiefly in New York and Salem. His copy of Stuart's "Washington" was much admired, and his original portraits were praised for fidelity of coloring.

FROTHINGHAM, Daniel Langdon, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 22 July, 1783; d. there, 3 April, 1870. He was graduated at Harvard in 1811, and, after teaching in the Boston Latin school, became in 1812 instructor in rhetoric and oratory at Harvard, which office he was the first to hold. He also aided in founding, and on 15 March, 1815, was ordained pastor of the 1st Congregational church (Unitarian) in Boston. He resigned his charge, on account of feeble health, in 1850. He contributed largely to religious periodicals, chiefly to the "Christian Examiner," and published besides a number of occasional sermons, "Deism or Christianity," in four discourses (Boston, 1845); "Sermons in the Order of a Twelve-month" (1852); and "Metrical Pieces, Translated and Original," a collection of verses contributed to magazines. These were published, like his prose writings, for refinement and amusement. His first notable poem was delivered at the installation of President Kirkland, of Harvard, while its author was a student there; his principal one is a version of the "Phenomena of the Stars," from the Greek of Aratus. His son, Octavius Brooks, author, b. in Boston, 20 Nov., 1822, was graduated at Harvard in 1843, and, after three years in the divinity school, was ordained pastor of the North church (Unitarian) at Salem, Mass., 10 March, 1847. He preached in Jersey City, N. J., in 1853–9, then removed to New York, and became pastor of a congregation that in 1868 was organized as the "Third Unitarian Congregational church," and represented the most radical branch of his denomination. He dissolved this society in 1879 and went to Europe, and on his return in 1881 formally withdrew from spiritual work and devoted himself to literature in Boston. He has been a leader in the movement that has for its object the promotion of rationalist ideas in theology, and has contributed largely to various journals and reviews. In 1867 he became first president of the Free religious association. He has been a regular and regular critic of the "New York Tribune." Mr. Frothingham has published more than 150 sermons, and is the author of the following works: "Stories from the Lips of the Teacher" (Boston, 1863); "Stories from Old-Time Religion" (1874); "Child's Book of Religion" (1866); "The Religion of Humanity" (New York, 1873); "Life of Theodore Parker" (Boston, 1874); "Transcendentalism in New England" (New York, 1876); "The Cradle of the Christ" (1877); "Life of Gerrit Smith" (1878); "Life of George Ripley," (1879); "Memoir of William Henry Channing" (1886).—Nathaniel Langdon's daughter, Ellen, b. in Boston, 23 March, 1835, has devoted herself to German literature, and has translated Lessing's "Nathan der Weise" (1868); Goethe's "Hermann und Dorothea" (1870); Lessing's "Eckokoon" (1874); and Grillparzer's "Sappho" (1876).

FROTHINGHAM, Richard, historian, b. in Charlestown, Mass., 31 Jan., 1812; d. there, 29 Jan., 1890. He was for many years a proprietor of the Boston "Post," and in 1852–66 served as its managing editor. He was a member of the legislature in 1839, 1840, 1842, 1849, and 1850, and a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1852, and in 1853 to the State constitutional convention. He served as mayor of Charlestown in 1851–3, and was for several years treasurer of the Massachusetts historical society. He published a "History of Charlestown" (1848); "History of the Siege of Boston" (1849); "The Command in the Battle of Bunker Hill" (1850); "Life of Gen. Joseph Warren" (1863); "Tribute to Thomas Starr King" (1866); "Rise of the Republic" (1871); and many pamphlets and addresses including "The Centennial: Battle of Bunker Hill" (1875).

FROTHINGHAM, Washington, clergyman, b. in Fonda, N. Y., 28 Feb., 1822. He received an academic education, became a clerk for Edwin D. Morgan in New York, and established himself in wholesale trade, and met with a moderate success. He then studied theology at Princeton, and entered the Presbyterian ministry in 1855. His most important work as a clergyman has been the establishment of the West Side Presbyterian church in Albany, N. Y. Beginning in 1862, he has built up a system of New York correspondence, which now forms a prominent and popular feature of journals in Hartford, Rochester, Scranton, Troy, Utica, and other inland cities. His pen-names are "Martei," "Academy," "Roscruccian," and "Hermit of New York." His familiar style is an epistolary one, because under them he deals with topics that are seldom treated by other correspondents. He has published in book-form "Atheo, or Tragedies of Unbelief" (New York, 1893); "The Martel Papers: Life-Scenes in the Reign of Terror" (1893); and other works, all anonymous.

FRUITS, George, soldier, b. near Baltimore, Md., in 1762; d. near Crawfordsville, Ind., 6 Aug., 1876. He served in the latter part of the Revolutionary war, went to Virginia in 1787, and was afterward with Daniel Boone in Kentucky. He served against the Indians in 1786, and in the war of 1812. Four generations of his descendants followed him to the grave.

FRY, Benjamin St. James, journalist, b. in Rutledge, Grainger co., Tenn., 16 June, 1824. He was educated at Kenyon College, and began to contribute to the Cincinnati "Times" in 1840, and in 1844 was joint editor and publisher of the "Western Rambler." He became a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1847, was president of Worthington college for young women in 1850–56, has been for a time with the 63d Ohio regiment. In 1872 he was elected editor of the St. Louis "Central Christian Advocate," and
re-elected in 1876, 1880, and 1884. In the last
named year he was a member of the Methodist
ecumenical conference in London, England, and
of the United States Congress, being sent
which he read an essay on the "Methodist Press."
Quincy college, Ill., gave him the degree of D. D.
in 1871. Dr. Fry has contributed to various peri-
dociales, and published several Sunday-school books,
including lives of Bishops Whatcoat (New York,
1858), and his "Life of George Washington" (1858),
and "George (1858); and "Property Consecrated,"
a prize essay (New York, 1856).

FRY, Cary Harrison, soldier, b. in Garrard
county, Ky., 30 Aug., 1813; d. in San Francisco,
Cal., 5 March, 1873. He was graduated at the U.
S. military academy in 1844, served in the 3d
infantry at Fort Towson, Indian Territory, but
resigned on 31 Oct., 1836, studied mediciné, and
practised in Louisville, Ky., in 1845-8. In the Mexican
war he served as major in the 2d Kent-
tucky volunteers, commanding the regiment after
the fall of its colonel and lieutenant-colonel in the
battle of Buena Vista, where he distinguished him-
self. He practised medicine in Danville and Louis-
ville, Ky., in 1847-53, and on 7 Feb. of the latter
year re-entered the regular army as paymaster,
with the rank of captain. During the Mexican
war he served at Washington, being acting pay-
master-general in 1863, and becoming deputy pay-
master-general in 1866. He was brevetted briga-
dier-general, U. S. army, on 15 Oct., 1867, and from
1869 till his death was chief paymaster of various
military divisions. In 1872 he resigned his com-
mission, and in 1873 he was a staff officer in the 3d
artillery. After serving for a short time
as assistant instructor of artillery at West Point,
he joined his regiment at the city of Mexico,
where he remained in 1847-8. After doing fron-
tier and garrison duty at various posts, he was
again instructor at West Point in 1853-4, and
adjutant of the academy in 1854-9. He was made
assistant adjutant-general on 16 March, 1861, was
chief of staff to Gen. Irwin McDowell in that year,
and to Gen. Don Carlos Buell in 1861-2, taking
part in the battles of Bull Run, Shiloh, and Cor-
linna. He was brevetted major-general Apr. 1, 1865.
Both these commissions expired on the abolition
of the office of provost-marshal-general on 30 Aug.,
1866; during that time Gen. Fry put in the army
1,120,621 men, arrested 76,363 deserters, collected
$26,306,316.78, and made an exact enrolment of
the force at the end of the war. He was brevetted
brevet major-general, U. S. army, for "faithful,
meritorious, and distinguished services." He was
adjutant-general, with the rank of colonel, of the
divisions of the Pacific in 1866-9, the South in
1869-71, the Missouri in 1871-3, and the Atlantic
from 1873 to 1875. He was retired from active service at his own request. He is now
(1887) a resident of New York city. Gen Fry's
"Final Report of the Operations of the Bureau of
the Provost-Marshal-General in 1863-6" was
issued as a congressional document (2 parts, Wash-
ington, 1868-9). He has also written "The
Adjutant-General's Department, U. S. Army,
from 1775 to 1875" (New York, 1875); "History
and Legal Effects of Brevets in the Armies of
Great Britain and the United States, from their
Origin, in 1869, to the Present Time" (1877);
"Army Sacrifices," illustrating army life on the
frontier (1879); "McDowell and Tyler in the Cam-
baign of Bull Run" (1884); "Operations of the
Army under BUell" (1884); and "New York and
Conscription" (1863).

FRY, Joseph, naval officer, b. in Louisiana
about 1828; d. in Santiago de Cuba, 7 Nov., 1873.
He entered the navy as midshipman in 1841, and
became passed midshipman, 10 Aug., 1847. In
that year he fought a duel with Midshipman
Brown, of Mississippi, near Washington, in which,
after drawing his sword during the course of the
fight, he returned it. He was promoted to master, 14 Sept.,
1855, to lieutenant on the following day, and re-
signed, 1 Feb., 1861, after the secession of his native
state. He was unable to secure a commission in
the Confederate navy owing to its limited size, and
was given a commission in the regular army; while serving in the southwest through the war, he removed to
Albany, N. Y. He accepted the command of the
filibustering steamer "Virginian" in 1873, and with thirty-six of his crew was shot as a pirate by the
authorities in Cuba, after the capture of his vessel
by a Spanish man-of-war.

FRY, Joshua, soldier, b. in Somersetshire, Eng-
land; d. at the mouth of Wills' creek, Md., 31
May, 1754. He was educated at Oxford, and, after
coming to this country, was made professor of
mathematics in the College of Maryland and Mary college, Vir-
ginia. He was afterward a member of the house of
burgesses, and served on the commission ap-
pointed to determine the Virginia and North Caro-
linaby boundary-line. He was a colonel of militia
and a member of the governor's council in 1750,
and in 1752 was a deputy governor. He was
sent to the Indians at Logtown. In company with Peter
Jefferson, he had made a map of Virginia, and his
acquaintance of the frontier gained in this em-
ployment, together with his knowledge of the In-
ian character, secured his appointment to the
command of the expedition against the French in
1754. Col. Fry died while he was conducting his
troops to the Ohio, and was succeeded by George
Washington, who had been second in command.

FRY, William Henry, musician, b. in Phila-
delphia, Pa., 10 Aug., 1815; d. in Santa Cruz,
West Indies, 21 Dec. and, d. in Philadelphia, 1845.
He was educated in the schools of his native place and at Emmetts-
burg, Md. In 1839 he became editorially con-
ected with his father's newspaper, the Phila-
delphia "Gazette." Soon afterward, in 1835, he went
the course of study at the University of Pennsyl-
vania, and there studied music, and was engaged in four orchestral overtures, which were publicly
performed. While he was partly occupied as a writer
for several newspapers, as and correspondent for
eastern journals, he produced in 1845 an English
opera, entitled "Leonora." This was given in
Philadelphia, in May, 1846. It was much discussed. The general public commended the composer for his ambition and energy, but
Frye, James, soldier, b. in Andover, Mass., in 1709; d. 8 Jan., 1776. He filled several local offices, served at the capture of Louisburg in 1745, and commanded the Essex regiment at the beginning of the Revolution, taking an active part in the battle of Bunker Hill. He was the 6th brigade of the army. He was a soldier, b. in Andover, Mass., in April, 1711; d. in Fryeburg, Me., in 1718. He was a second cousin of James Frye, noticed above. He was a justice of the peace and a member of the general court of Massachusetts, and was an ensign in He was a colonel when captured Fort William Henry in 1757, and escaped by killing the Indian that had charge of him. He was appointed major-general by the Massachusetts provincial congress on 21 June, 1775, and was commissioned brigadier-general by the Continental congress on 10 Jan., 1778, but resigned on account of infirmity on 23 April. He was an early settler of Fryeburg, Me.—His great grandson, William Pierce, second and last name of the “Tribune.” Soon afterward he wrote the music to an ode for the opening of the New York industrial exhibition of 1853, and delivered a course of ten lectures on the history of music, with illustrations on a gigantic scale, which were peculiarly unsuited to his own tastes. For several years afterward he wrote two of his own symphonies, “The Breaking Heart” and “A Day in the Country.” In 1854 and 1855 were also written other symphonies, a "Stabat Mater," and an "Eleven Violin Quartets." In 1858 the Italian opera company in New York city unsuccessfully produced a reconstructed Italian version of his "Leonora." Another opera, "Nozta Dame," brought out in 1864, won no attention. Frye was an occasional political speaker, a lecturer on topics of the day, and altogether an active man. For the last two years of his life he was accustomed to sit propped up in bed while opera was going on at the Academy, his telephone in one hand and the libretto of the opera in the other. At the foot of the bed, standing against the foot-board, were the photographs of the chief singers, daily engaged in the performance. He was one who thoroughly believed in himself, but he had not the divine faculty in music; his compositions neither charmed the many nor satisfied the demands of a just criticism. As a musical reviewer he was a determined, honest partisan, an acute analyst, and trenchant and biting. He held the theory that all true melody was evolved only in the minds of Italians, that the voice should always be paramount in operatic representations, and the orchestra serve as an accompaniment to the singers. This view apparently was not fully presented and partly justified, were caused by the reaction against the poverty of melodic invention and overloaded orchestral devices of Halévy, Meyerbeer, Spohr, and Spontini. Frye published a volume entitled "Artificial Fish Breeding" (New York, 1834).—His brother, Joseph Reese, banker, d. in Philadelphia, Pa., in June, 1865, wrote the words of his brother's opera, "Leonora," and translated others. He was largely instrumental in organizing the Union League brigade of Philadelphia during the civil war. Jointly with Robert T. Conrad he wrote a "Life of Zachary Taylor" (Philadelphia, 1848).
FUENTES, or FONTE, Bartolomé de, Spanish or Portuguese navigator, supposed to have lived in the first part of the sixteenth century. His imaginary voyages have been the subject of much controversy, and even his existence has been called in question. The story of the voyages of Fuentes, who is said to have been an admiral in the service of Spain, is contained in a letter of seven pages, which was first published in London in 1705, in "The Monthly Miscellany, or Memoirs of the Various" (London, 1708). It is not known how the letter fell into the hands of the editors of this work. According to the narrative, he sailed from the port of Lima, 3 April, 1840, took a northerly course, and, after reaching 82° N., discovered an archipelago, which he called the archipelago of St. Lazarus. He entered a river in one of the islands of the archipelago, flowing from the east, and sailed eastward through other rivers and lakes of vast extent, until he fell in with the ship of Capt. Shapely, who was coming from across the sea and consequently from the east, all of which showed clearly that there was a communication between the two oceans north of America. The letter of Fuentes was re- published by Sir Arthur Dobbs in his account of his voyages in the "Month of May" (London, 1744). Sir Arthur Dobbs says that, from information that he had gathered in America, there was a Capt. Shapely living in Boston at the date of the voyage of Admiral Fuentes. Another narrative of the same event was published in a "Voyage to Hudson's Bay" (London, 1740). The letter of Fuentes was translated into French by the distinguished geographer, Joseph Nicholas Delisle, who read two learned dissertations on the subject in presence of the Academy of sciences in 1790. He attaches considerable importance to the letter of Fuentes, and says that the real Fuentes was a Greek, who was sent to Spain he was promoted archbishop of Valencia, and retired in 1795 to the place of his birth. At Puebla he introduced many improvements; founded in the seminary of that city several chairs of learning, organized an academy of literature, and founded a printing-press. He reorganized the discipline of the convents, and established a college to educate Indian youths. Fuego left many interesting manuscripts, and published a volume on scientific subjects (1772).

FUERO, Joaquín, Mexican soldier, b. in Guadalupe Hidalgo, 21 Aug., 1814; d. in the city of Mexico, 21 April, 1861. His father was a lieutenant-colonel in the Spanish army. The son was sent to the city of Mexico for his primary education, but the young man ran away from school. He went to California in 1830, where he entered the military college of Segovia, and on leaving it entered the army as ensign. He was promoted to captain for gallantry in 1836, and in 1838 accompanied his father to the island of Cuba, where the latter soon died. Fuego then returned to Mexico, where he entered the army, with the rank of captain, in 1839, was appointed professor in the military college in 1840, and soon established a regular course of practical line-drill, military tactics, and topographical design. When Gen. Urrea pronounced against the government, on 15 July, 1840, Fuego attacked him in the citadel at the head of a column of his scholars, and drove him back. He was then given command of several companies of regular troops, in which he aided in suppressing the insurrection, after the fortnight of street-fighting. In 1841 Fuego was promoted major and resigned the vice-presidency of the military college. In 1843 he was appointed chief of staff of the army of operations in Yuma-lips, and as such directed the campaign. During the war with the United States Fuego took part in all the battles, till the defeat at Puebla, after which he protected the retreat.
of the army at the head of a small force, and received a wound that ultimately caused his death. After his death, Fuller's body was transported by ship to England, where he was buried in the cemetery at Nunhead.

**Fulford, Francis**, Canadian Anglican bishop, b. in Sidmouth, England, in 1803; d. in Montreal, 9 Sept., 1868. He was educated at Truro, Alexandria, the College at Quebec, and at Oxford, Oxford, where he was graduated in 1824. He was elected a fellow in June, 1825, and received the degree of D. D. in 1850. He was rector of Towbridge, Wilts, from 1832 till 1842, of Croydon from 1842 till 1845, and minister of the Unitarian church, Sligo, from 1845 till 1855, and was consecrated an Anglican bishop of Montreal in 1850. He died in 1859.

**Fulmer, John Wallace**, soldier, b. in Cambridge, England, 28 July, 1827. He came to New York in 1833 with his father, a Baptist clergyman, and became a bookseller, first in Utica, N. Y., and then in Toledo, Ohio. He was a treasurer of the former city in 1832–4, and in May, 1861, was appointed assistant adjutant-general of Ohio. He became colonel of the 27th Ohio regiment in August of that year, served under Pope at New Madrid and Cape Girardeau, and was brevetted for his learning, took an active part in the promotion of education throughout his diocese, and was popular with all classes in Canada. He published a work on "The Progress of the Reformation."

**Fulmer, George**, artist, b. in Deerfield, Mass., in 1862; d. in Boston, 21 March, 1898. He went to Illinois in 1896, and, having developed a taste for painting, studied in 1893 under Henry Kirke Brown, at Albany, N. Y. After working in Boston for a few years, he went to New York, where in 1897 his portrait of his former teacher, C. B. Their, was exhibited at the National Academy. He was an important member of the National Academy exhibitions for his oil paintings. His pictures began to be noticed for peculiar handling, richness of tone, and a dreaminess of conception which, when admired at all, was admired very thoroughly. He was a member of the Boston art club, the St. Botolph Club and the Painters Club. A memorial exhibition of his works was held at the Boston museum of the fine arts in 1894. His contributions to the National Academy exhibitions included "The Turkey-Pasture, Kentucky" (1879), "The Dandelion Girl," "The Roman Girl" (1879), and "The Quadrille" (1880). He sent to the exhibitions of the Society of American Artists "Priscilla quaintly" (1882) and "Nydia" (1883). Other pictures from his hand are "Cupid" (1854); "Negro Nurse, with a Child" (1861); "At the Bars" (1853); "Shewing the Donkey" (1867–9); "And She was a Witch" (1879); "The Art of Simple" (1889); "Winifred Duvart" (1881); "Psyche" (1882); "November" (1882–4); "Fedalma" (1883–4); "Aretusa" (1884); and numerous portraits. He left an unfinished picture representing a trial for witchcraft in the early days of New England.

**Fulmer, Richard**, clergyman, b. in Beaufort, S. C., 23 April, 1804; d. in Baltimore, Md., 30 Oct., 1876. He entered Harvard in 1820, and achieved a high standing in his class, but was obliged, on account of feeble health, to leave during his junior year. He then studied law in Beaufort, was admitted to the bar, and soon established himself in his profession. During a period of great religious interest in Beaufort he felt it his duty to abandon the law and devote himself to the Christian ministry. At the same time he was constrained to leave the Protestant Episcopal church, in which he had been brought up. He was at once ordained, and called to the pastorate of the Baptist church in Beaufort. His reputation as a preacher soon became national, and his services were widely sought in promoting religious revivals. During his residence in Beaufort he was engaged in two memorable controversies—one with Bishop England, of Charleston, and the other with President Wayland, of Brown university, Providence, R. I., on the subject of slavery. In both he displayed abilities of the highest order, united with a spirit of Christian courtesy and benevolence. In this he was eminently successful in Europe for the benefit of his health. In 1846 he accepted a call to the pastorate of a Baptist church in Baltimore, Md., where he spent the remainder of his life. He received the degree of D. D. from Columbia university, Washington, in 1844, and from Harvard in 1855. Dr. Fuller was one of the most effective pulpit orators of his day. His sermons, both in style and delivery, were...
framed upon the models of the great French preachers, and of their kind have seldom been equaled, and won the Missouri press, and was president of the southern Baptist convention. In addition to pamphlets containing his debates with Bishop England (Baltimore, 1840), and Dr. Wayland (1845), and various sermons published separately, he was the author of volumes of "Sermons" (New York), and "Arguments for the Baptists and Close Communion" (Richmond, 1840), and a "Psalmist," which has been much used in his denomination. A memoir of Dr. Fuller was written by his nephew, Dr. James H. Cuthbert (New York, 1879).

FULMER, Richard Henry, artist, b. in Bradford, N. H., 10 Oct., 1822; d. in Chelsea, Mass., 24 Dec., 1871. He was left an orphan when seven years of age, and in 1840 went to Boston, and afterward to Chelsea, working at the trade of a cigar-maker, but soon began to teach himself to draw and paint. His health failing from overwork in 1854, he spent two years in Massachusetts, and on his return obtained a place on the Chelsea police force, where he was on duty at night, and painted during the day. He had excellent natural gifts, and such a retentive memory that he is said to have made a careful study of business life, something a few moments for. He painted landscapes exclusively. His works are represented in some of the finest collections in Boston.

FULMER, Timothy, congressman, b. in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., 11 July, 1775; d. in Groton, Mass., 13 Aug., 1829. He was the first minister of Princeton, Mass., was the third in descent from Thomas, who emigrated from England in 1638. The younger Timothy was graduated at Harvard in 1801 with the second honors. After teaching in Leicester academy, he studied law. He took his seat in Congress, and served in the House of Representatives from Groton, which he had removed about 1826. While in Congress, he was chairman of the committee on naval affairs, and was distinguished as an orator, making effective speeches in behalf of the Seminole Indians. He was an ardent supporter of John Quincy Adams, and published a pamphlet entitled "The Election for the Presidency Considered," which was widely circulated. Mr. Fuller was a hard-working lawyer, and an active and public-spirited man. He died suddenly of cholera, intestate and insolvent. Besides the works mentioned above, he published an oration delivered at Watertown, 4 July, 1809, and an address before the Massachusetts peace society (1826).—His daughter, Sarah Margaret, Marchioness Ossoli, author, b. in Cambridgeport, Mass., 23 May, 1810; d. on Fire Island beach, 13 July, 1839, was the eldest of eight children. She derived her first teaching from her father, studied Latin at the age of six, and injured her health by over-application. At thirteen she was a pupil at the famous school of Dr. Park, in Boston, where she began the study of Latin and Greek. Promoted to a school in Groton, kept by the Misses Prescott. On the sudden death of her father, Margaret vowed that she would do her whole duty toward her brothers and sisters, and she faithfully kept the vow, teaching school on Boston and Providence, and afterward taking pupils in a school which he had seen only the rate of two dollars an hour. During the transcendental period she knew intimately the leading minds of the time—Emerson, Hawthorne, Ripley, Channing, Clarke, Hedge—and in the company of such was very brilliant, meeting them as equals. She first met Emerson in 1835, and the next year visited him at Concord. She went occasionally to Brook Farm, though never fully believing in the success of that experiment, and never living there. She held conversations in Boston, conducted the "Diary," translated from the German, projected works, and wrote the "Summer on the Lakes," the record of a season spent in travelling from June to September, 1843. In December, 1844, she went to New York as literary critic of the "Tribune," then under the management of Horace Greeley, in whose household she at first lived. While in New York, she visited the prisons, penitentiaries, asylums, theatres, opera-houses, music-halls, picture-galleries, and lecture-rooms, writing about everything in the "Tribune," and doing much to move the level of thought on philanthropic, literary, and artistic matters. Her intimacies here were mainly with practical, honest, striving people. Even William H. Channing was a minister at large, and C. P. Cranch received boarders, and Lydia Maria Child was connected with the press. This she called her "little business life," and she pursued it unremittingly for about twenty months, after which, having saved a little money, she went to Europe on the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Spring. This was in 1846. In Europe she saw the foremost people in the literary, social, political, and reformatory world, spent the late summer and autumn of 1847, and then, travelling, established herself for a time at Rome in the spring of 1847, passed the summer, and returned to Switzerland and the more northern Italian cities, and returned to Rome in October. She was married in September. In January, 1848, she returned to Rome, and in August she was married to G. B. Massimo, a young Italian nobleman.
hurricane, and the vessel was driven on the shore at Fire Island in the early morning at four o'clock. The wreck was complete. A great wave swept the deck, and carried all before it. The boy was drowned in the arms of the steward while the latter was trying to reach the land, and the lifeless body was carried on the beach. Neither mother nor father was ever heard of again.

It is not strange that to most people he should be a name only, for he was married but a short time, he was not seen out of his native country, and there was known but slightly save to a small number of friends, while his inability to speak any language except his own naturally prevented his mingling with Americans. But he was a gentleman, sincere, true, and self-respecting. All we know of him is to his credit. He was sufficiently educated for his rank in society. That he was a devoted husband is certain, ready to share his wife's fortune whatever it might be, and in all respects thoughtful of her happiness, believing in her entirely. His future in this country would have been melancholy. He must have been dependent on the efforts of his wife, and those efforts, everywhere, are always a hard task. But had he been, he might have not availed to support a family.

It will be seen that her career naturally fell into three divisions. The first period lasted till her life in New York in 1844. The second included her experience there. The third embraced her activity in Rome. The fact that the transcendent epoch, could not be repeated. It was extremely interesting, exciting, stimulating to the mind. She was under stimulating influences. Self-culture was then the key-note of her endeavor. The third could not be reproduced. That extraordinary epoch, it lacks; its spirit was exceptional, in its way, as the first. The second epoch—of literary production—was still open to her, enlarged and simplified. She was essentially a critic. She was not a reformer, and could not have been, her means been ever so ample. This lived by her pen, and her livelihood must have been precarious—so much so that some of her admirers looked on the final catastrophe as a deliverance for her. What she might have become if she had lived, it is useless to conjecture. She possessed brilliant gifts of many kinds. She had a warm heart, but her natural talent was for literature. She wrote a great deal for magazines, various papers, a complete account of which may be found in Higginson's "Life." Her collected works, including "Summer on the Lakes" (1849), "Woman in the Nineteenth Century" (1844), and "Papers on Literature and Art" (1846), were edited by her brother, Rev. Arthur B. Fuller (Boston, 1855). Her book on the Roman republic was lost with her. The life of Margaret Fuller has been written by Emerson, Clarke, and Channing, edited for the most part by Rev. Henry Channing (1852). This is strongest on the transcendent side. There is also a memoir of her by Julia Ward Howe, in the "Eminent Women" series (Boston, 1888), and one by Thomas Wentworth Higginson in the "Memoirs of Letters" series (Boston, 1884). The last is the most complete, though somewhat warped by the author's idea that Margaret Fuller's career culminated in philanthropy.

—Her brother, Richard Frederick, author, b. in Cambridge, Mass., 15 May, 1821; d. in Wayland, Mass., 29 May, 1889, was graduated at Harvard in 1844, and became a lawyer in Boston. Besides the life of his brother, mentioned above, he published "Visions in Verse" (Boston, 1864). —Another brother, Arthur Buckminster, clergyman, b. in Cambridgeport, Mass., 10 Aug., 1822; d. in Fredericksburg, Va., 11 Dec., 1862, was fitted for college by his sister Margaret, and graduated at Harvard in 1843. He then studied theology at Cambridge divinity-school, and was for some years a teacher and missionary in Illinois. He was pastor of a Unitarian church in Manchester, N. H., in 1848, of the new church in Dedham, Mass., 1852, and of a church in Watertown, Mass., till 1 Aug., 1861, when he became chaplain of the 16th Massachusetts regiment. He was honorably discharged on 10 Dec., 1863, on account of failing health; but, being presented by the alarum society of Fredericksburg on the following day, he volunteered to join a detachment in crossing the Rappahannock, and fell while attempting to drive the Confederate sharpshooters out of the city. His courage, enthusiasm, and sympathy for the men of his regiment had greatly endeared him to them. He edited several of his sister's works (1855), and published "Sabath-School Manual of Christian Doctrine and Institutions" (Boston, 1850); "Historical Discourse delivered in the New North Church, Boston, 1 Oct., 1854," and Liberty versus Romanism," two discourses (1859), and "The Battle of Fredericksburg." On his brother, Richard F. Fuller (Boston, 1863). See also a sketch by T. W. Higginson in "Harvard Memorial Biographies," vol. ii.

FULTON, Thomas Brock, Canadian Anglican bishop, b. in Kingston, Canada, 18 July, 1816. He was educated at a private school, and at Chambly theological seminary, and in 1835 was ordained in the Anglican church at Toronto. After holding pastorates in Chatham, Thorold, and Toronto, where he was rector of St. George's church for fourteen years, he was appointed archdeacon of Toronto in 1856, and in 1858 became the newly created bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in New Orleans in 1858. He has devoted much time to researches regarding the canon law, and is considered one of the ablest canonists in his denomination. He has received the degree of D. D. and Litt. D., and at present (1877) resides in St. Louis. His principal works are "Letters on Christian Unity" (1868); "Index Canonum," including those of the general and provincial councils in Greek and English (New York, 1872); "Laws of Marriage" (1883); and "Documentary History of the Protestant Episcopal church in the Confederate States."

FULTON, Justin Dewey, clergyman, b. in Earlville, N. Y., 1 March, 1828. He was graduated at the University of Rochester in 1851, spent one year at the Rochester theological seminary, and in 1853 became pastor of a Baptist church in St. Louis, Mo. In 1855 he removed to Sandusky, Ohio, and in 1859 to Albany, N. Y., where the Tabernacle Baptist church was established under his ministry. In 1868 he was called to the Tremont Temple in Boston, where he labored for nine years. In 1873 he became a pastor in New York, N. Y., but resigned in 1887, and announced his intention of endeavoring to convert Roman Catholics to Protestantism. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Rochester in 1871. Dr. Fulton is a voluminous author. Among his works are "The Roman Catholic Elements of Harrod's "History of America"" (1859); "Life of Timothy Gilbert" (1864); "Woman as God Made Her" (1867); "The Way Out" (1870); "Show Your Colors" (1881); and "Rome in America" (1884).
FULTON, Robert, inventor, b. in Little Brit-
ain township (now Fulton), Lancaster co., Pa., in 1765; d. in New York, 24 Feb., 1815. His father came from Kilkenny, Ireland, early in the 18th cen-
tury, and settled at Little Britain. At the age of thirteen Robert constructed paddle-wheels, which he applied with success to a fishing-boat. The years 1784-5 were spent in painting miniature portraits and landscapes, mechanical and archi-
tectural drawing, and whatever came in his way in the line of artistic work, at Philadelphia, where he numbered Benjamin Franklin among his friends. In 1786 Fulton was received into the family of Benjamin West, under whose instruction he studied for several years. Afterward he practised his art in Devonshire, under the patronage of wealthy persons, among whom were the Duke of Bridgewater and Earl Stanhope. With his acquaintance with these persons begins his experiments in mechanics. Francis Egerton Bridgewater (last duke of that name) had become famous by the construction of a navigable canal from Worsley to Manchester, and Charles, Earl Stanhope (third of that title), was sent by the author to the president of the American Philosophical Society and a student of mechanics and engineering. In 1793 Fulton actively engaged in a project for the improvement of canal navigation, and in the fol-
lowing year obtained from the British government a patent for a double-inclined plane for raising or lowering boats from one level to another on the system of small canals. An account of this paten-
t is in the "Reperotory of Arts," vol. xvi. In 1794 he patented a mill for sawing marble. Some time in 1796 he made plans for the construction of cast-iron aqueducts, and a great work of this kind was built for crossing the Don. A bridge built upon his plans was erected at Wands-
worth, and others at several points on the Surrey railway. He also patented in England a machine for spinning flax, a dredging-machine, a market or deep-sea-boat, and a trader and amphibious boat to be used on canals. In 1798 he published his "Treatise on the Improvement of Canal Navigation," having previously published some articles on the subject in the London "Morning Star," advocating small canals. Copies were sent by the author to the president of the United States and other officials, each accompanied by a letter emphasizing the advantages to be derived by the United States from canal navigation. In 1798 he addressed letters, or rather essays, to Lord Stanhope, which were apparently intended for pub-
lication—one aiming to arouse English interest in internal improvements, and the other to promote the interests of education in France. Among his manuscripts was found a work, probably written about the same time with the above, advocating free-trade. In 1794 he became a member of the family of Joel Barlow, author of the "Columbiad," in Paris. Here he painted a panorama, the first ever shown in the French capital. In December, 1797, Fulton made an experiment on the Seine with a boat for submarine navigation, to be used in 1800. In 1800 he conducted some experiments at Brest with his submarine or plun-
ging boat, under the auspices of the French govern-
ment, which, however, on Fulton's failure to blow up the British ships that sailed along the coast, became disaffected with the undertaking. The gov-
ernment of England, at the instigation of Lord Stanhope, determined to secure Fulton's services for that country, and accordingly he went to Lon-
don in May, 1804, after a short sojourn in Hol-
lard. The submarine boat was finally reported by
the British commission to be impracticable; but the torpedo they thought of some value, and Fulton was taken out with an expedition to try it against the French fleet at Boulogne, where the torpedoes burst harmlessly beside the French ships. An experiment in October, 1805, with an improved apparatus, on a brig of 200 tons, provided for the purpose by the government, resulted in the destruction of the ship. In 1806 Fulton had re-
turned to the United States, and renewed his ex-
periments with torpedoes. His system was never adopted, though in 1810 congress appropriated $3,-
000 for testing the torpedoes and submarine expl
sions. About this period Fulton invented a ma-
chine to cut the cables of ships at anchor. In 1818 he took out a patent for "Several Improv-
enments in Maritime Warfare, and Means for injur-
ing and destroying Ships and Vessels of War by igniting Gunpowder under Water." A letter from him to Jefferson, describing his submarine gun-
nery, was printed from his manuscript in "Scrib-
ner's Monthly," vol. xxii., with the reproduction of his rough sketches. Fulton began to turn his at-
tention to the subject of steam navigation as early as 1769, as is shown by a letter in the "Scrib-
nner's Monthly," dated 30 Sept. of that year. In 1803, having the financial assistance of Chancellor Livingston, Fulton launched a steamboat on the Seine, which, owing to faulty construction of the frame, imme-
diately sank. Another boat was soon built, with
the old machinery, and a trial-trip was made, but
no great speed was attained. Encouraged with
this partial success, the United States and other officials, each accompanied by a letter emphasizing the advantages to be derived by the United States from canal navigation. In 1798 he addressed letters, or rather essays, to Lord Stanhope, which were apparently intended for publication—one aiming to arouse English interest in internal improvements, and the other to promote the interests of education in France. Among his manuscripts was found a work, probably written about the same time with the above, advocating free-trade. In 1794 he became a member of the family of Joel Barlow, author of the "Columbiad," in Paris. Here he painted a panorama, the first ever shown in the French capital. In December, 1797, Fulton made an experiment on the Seine with a boat for submarine navigation, to be used in 1800. In 1800 he conducted some experiments at Brest with his submarine or plun-
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don in May, 1804, after a short sojourn in Hol-
lard. The submarine boat was finally reported by
at Danvers, in 1789. John Fitch, in 1788, built another boat, propelled by steam from Philadelphia to Burlington, severally for his friends, being the longest trip ever made by a boat under steam at that time. In October, 1788, Millar, Taylor, and Symington put a steamboat on Lake Dalwhinton, Scotland. In 1789 a steamboat built under Fitch's directions attained a speed of eight miles an hour on the river. In 1790, William Logan stated a small boat on Savannah river; the same year Lord Stanhope patented an ambidextrous navigator with a propeller in the form of a duck's foot. John C. Stevens, of Hoboken, N. J., constructed boats sailing with a speed of five or six miles an hour in 1794. Samuel Morse took a boat by steam from Hartford to New York city. Robert L. Stevens sailed a paddle-wheel steamer on the Hudson only a few days later than Fulton's "Clermont." This boat was afterward taken by sea to Philadelphia, thus making the first steamship voyage on the ocean. Fulton and Stevens are Fulton's most formidable competitors for the honor of demonstrating the feasibility of steam navigation, although many other claimants have had partisans. So late as 1871, John H. B. Latrobe, in an address before the Maryland Historical Society, entitled "A Visit to the Saratoga," in the form of a novel, urged the claims of Nicholas J. Roosevelt as the inventor of vertical wheels over the sides of the boat, which produced, in Fulton's hands, when propelled by steam, the first practical result. Fitch's boat was propelled by vertical paddles, and Roosevelt by the expulsion, at the stern, of water that had been drawn in at the bow; Fulton, in his Paris experiments, as set forth by Colden, his biographer, preferred endless chains with revolving boards or floats. Whatever may have been Fulton's honors as to the invention, he undoubtedly deserves the credit of first bringing into practical use the steamboat as a conveyance for passengers and freight, although the undertakings of many others have been less efficient practically. The success of the "Clermont" was followed by the rapid multiplication of steamboats. A list of those built under Fulton's superintendence comprises the "Car of Neptune," the "Paragon," the "Fire-fly," the "Richmond," the "Washington," the "Vesuvius," the "Olive Branch," the "Emperor of Russia," and the "Chancellor Livingston." Fulton was several times affected with gout, and in 1812 was cashiered from the ship, the "Perry,", a vessel built for his brother, which he had previously commanded. After the end of the war, he was appointed master of the "F appointments," and in 1817, by the New York Historical Society, has a unique copy contain-

FULTON, William S., senator, b. in Cecil county, Md., 2 June, 1785; d. in Roswell, near Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 15, 1862. He graduated at Baltimore college in 1813, and began to study law with William Pinckney. Before coming of age he served as a volunteer for the defense of Fort McHenry in the war of 1812. At the conclusion of the war he was admitted to the bar, and was reelected to the state legislature in 1819, by Gen. Jackson, secretary of the territory of Arkansas, and in 1835 its governor, which office he held until the territory became a state. He was then chosen as one of its first U. S. senators, serving from 5 Dec., 1836, until his death.

Funes, Francisco, South American author, b. in Cordova de Tucuman, Buenos Ayres, about the middle of the 18th century; d. about 1890. He studied under the Jesuits in the university of his native city, and, after the expulsion of that order, under the Frankish crown. He died an Jesuit priest, received the title of doctor of theology, and became dean of the church of Cordova. When the colonies of Spain revolted he took an active part in the cause of independence. He was named deputy to the congress which assembled in the city of Tucuman in 1816 to elect a president of the united provinces of the Rio de la Plata, but declined on account of his infirmities. The work which has gained him a high reputation in Spanish America is entitled "Ensayo de la historia civil del Paraguay, Buenos Ayres y Tucuman" (6 vols., Buenos Ayres, 1818-17). His work, which comprises the period of the revolution in Peru by Tupac-Amaru, ends with a Sketch of the Revolution, from 25 May, 1810, to the Opening of the National Congress on the 26th of March, 1810.

FURMAN, Charles M., financier, b. in Charleston, S. C., 17 June, 1796; of Wall and Kingston) and one son and three daughters. The literature of the steamboat controversy is extensive. The fullest list on the subject is afforded by Preble's "History of Steam Navigation." Fulton's published works are: "A Treatise on the Improvement of Naval Marine Engines," 2 vols. (London, 1796; French translation, Paris, 1797); the New York historical society has a unique copy contain-

ing the original drawings from which the engravings were made; "Letters on Submarine Navigation" (London, 1811; American translation, Portland, 1811); "Torpedo War" (New York, 1810); "Letter to the Secretary of the Navy on the Practical use of the Torpedo" (Washington, 1811); "Report on the Practicability of Navigating with Steamboats on the Southern Waters of the United States" (New York, 1813); "The Torpedo," a novel (New York, 1814). Copies of Fulton's original drawings, including the illustrations to the "Columbian" which was the first to be printed, are contained in Reigart's "Life of Fulton" (Philadelphia, 1856). Fulton's paintings seem to have gone out of existence. Smith, in his catalogue of portraits, catalogues a fancy picture of Lady Jane Grey, painted by Fulton about 1790. Fulton's life has been written by Cadwalader D. Colden (New York, 1817), and by James Remwick in Sparks's "American Biography."
FURMAN, Gabriel, lawyer, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 28 Jan., 1800; d. there, 11 Nov., 1884. He studied law and early showed a taste for literature, especially in antiquarian lines. In 1827 he was appointed a justice of the Brooklyn municipal court, which office he held for three years. He served as state senator in 1830-32, and in the latter year became the Whig nominee for lieutenant-governor, but was not elected. In either politics or law he might have attained eminence, but the fascination of books and study, and the optimism, quenched any ambition to engage actively from the activities of political and professional life, and finally brought him to a clouded end in the Brooklyn city hospital. He was a man of pure character and genial nature, an acceptable lecturer, and possessed an cultivated taste and a wide range of information. Later historians of Long Island and of Brooklyn have profited largely by his minute and extensive antiquarian researches, contained in numerous manuscript volumes. His only published work was "Notes, Geographical and Historical, on Set, N. Y., in 1755; d. in Charleston, S. C., in August, 1835. While he was an infant his father removed to Sumter district, S. C. His education, though obtained in an irregular way, became considerable, including a knowledge of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages. He was converted at an early age, and soon began to preach, and when nineteen years old was ordained pastor of the High Hills Baptist church. On one occasion he was not allowed by the sheriff to preach in the court-house at Camden because he was not a member of the established (Episcopal) church. At the beginning of the Revolution he actively promoted measures for removing the disabilities under which dissenters labored. During that struggle he became so conspicuous as a patriot that Lord Cornwallis offered a reward for his apprehension, and for a while he retired to Virginia, where Patrick Henry was a regular attendant on his ministry. In 1787 he became pastor of the 1st Baptist church in Charleston, S. C., in which relation he continued for thirty-seven years. He was a member of the convention that framed the first constitution of South Carolina, and vigorously opposed in that body the provision which excluded ministers from certain offices. He was unanimously elected in 1814 the first president of the triennial convention, a representative organiza tion in his honor. In 1820 he received the degree of D. D. from Brown university. He published several sermons and discourses, including one commemorative of George Washington, delivered by appointment of the Society of Cincinnati.—His son, James Cleaveland, educator, b. in Charleston, S. C., 5 Dec., 1828, was educated at Charleston College, but was not graduated, owing to a severe illness in his senior year. He entered the Baptist ministry in 1838, serving as pastor of churches in Camden and Fairfield till 1844, and in Society Hill, with an interval, till 1842. He was president for many years a director of the South Carolina railroad, and visited England on an important mission in behalf of that corporation. He sat in the secession convention of 1860, and was a member of the National democratic convention that nominated Mr. Seymour for president in 1860. He was for many years a member of the lower branch of the legislature, and afterward represented his native city in the state senate. He was for many years a member of the House of Representatives in the state legislature.

FURNESS, William Henry (fur-ness), clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 20 April, 1803. He was graduated at Harvard in 1820, and completed his theological studies at Cambridge in 1823. In January, 1825, he was ordained pastor of the 1st Congregational Unitarian church in Philadelphia, where he remained until he retired from the ministry, in 1875. In 1850 he was made president of Harvard, 1847, and that of Doctor of Letters from Columbia at its centennial anniversary in 1887. The theological position of Dr. Furness is peculiar, belonging as he does to the extreme humanitarian school distinguishing itself by that of Canning, Peabody, and Norton. He seeks, for the most part, the miraculous facts of the New Testament, yet accounts for them by the moral and spiritual forces resulting from the pre- eminent character of the Saviour, who, in his view, is an exalted form of men's humanity. His labors as a preacher and an author has been to ascertain the historical truth and develop the spiritual ideas of the records of the life of Christ. His books reveal a highly cultivated intellect, impelled by enthusiastic ardor, and enriched by a glowing fancy. The religious works of his later years have not the same effect. The "Diadem." Besides many occasional sermons he is the author of "Remarks on the Four Gospels" (Philadelphia, 1855; London, 1887); "Jesus and His Biographers." (Philadelphia, 1888); "Domestic Worship," a volume of sermons (1849; ed., Boston, 1880); "A History of Jesus" (Philadelphia and London, 1850; new ed., Boston, 1883); "Discourses" (Philadelphia, 1855); "Thoughts on the Life and Character of Jesus of Nazareth." (Boston, 1836); "The Veil partly Lifted and Jesus becoming Visible." (Boston, 1834); "The Unconscious Truth of the Four Gospels." (Philadelphia, 1868); "Jesus" (1871); "The Power of Spirit Manifest in Jesus of Nazareth." (1877); "The Story of the Resurrection Told Once More." (1883); and "Verses: Translations and Hymns." (Boston, 1868). He had also translated portions of Schubert's "Mirror of Nature," (1849); "Gems of German Verse," (1831); "Julius and Other Tales," (1856; enlarged ed., 1859); and translated and edited Dr. Daniel Schenkel's "Characterbild Jesu," an elaborate essay written as a reply to Renan's work, under the title of "Moral Life of Jesus of Nazareth." (2 vols., Boston, 1866). His version of Schiller's "Song of the Bell," is considered the best that has been made. Mrs. Annis Lee Wister.
the translator, is his daughter.—His son, William Henry, artist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 21 May, 1838; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 4 March, 1867, left school at the age of sixteen, and entered a counting-house, but a year later devoted himself to art. After spending two years studying in Düsseldorf, Munich, Dresden, Venice, and Paris, he settled at first in Philadel-phia, but afterward removed his studio to Boston, according to a local legend, improvement of an artist was rapid, and at the time of his death he held high rank as a painter of portraits, his best work being marked by firmness of drawing, truth of color, fidelity to characteristic traits, and a fine feeling for expression. He was fortunate in his connections—Charles Storm, 13 Aug., Mott, his father, Dr. Furness, and other well-known persons having sat to him. His most successful achievements, however, gave promise of what he might have accomplished had he lived.—Another son, Horace Howard, author, b. in Philadelphia, 2 Nov., 1833, was graduated at Harvard in 1854. He spent three years in Europe, returned to his native city, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He has been a diligent student of Shakespeare, and undertook the editing of a new version of the "Poems," the first of which appeared in 1871, and six volumes have been issued up to this date (1887).—Helen Kate, author, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 26 July, 1837; d. 30 Oct., 1888, was the wife of Horace Howard. Her maiden name was Rogers. Mrs. Furness published a "Variorum Edition of Shakespeare," the first of which appeared in 1871, and six volumes have been issued up to this date (1887).—Helen Kate, author, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 26 July, 1837; d. 30 Oct., 1888, was the wife of Horace Howard. Her maiden name was Rogers. 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GABARET, Jean de (gah-bah-ray), governor of Martínique, b. in the island of Ré in 1620; d. in Rochefort, 31 March, 1697. He entered the navy at the age of sixteen years, and in 1633 had already obtained the rank of commodore. In 1677 he commanded the vanguard of d'Estree's fleet in the West Indies, entered the port of Tobago at its head, amid the cross-fire of the forts and the Dutch fleet, on 27 Feb., and in 1678 captured the same island, and, after destroying Granada, returned to Europe and participated in the battle of La Hogue, 29 May, 1692. In 1693 he was appointed governor-general of Martínique. Although he found the island in a defenseless state, he soon organized troops and armed the forts. An English fleet of twenty-eight men-of-war and eight transports, with 4,300 Marie Antoinette's invasion under Sir Francis Wheeler, anchored in Port Royal on 1 April, and landed 1,600 men under Col. Fouilke, which were defeated and forced to re-embark, while Sir Francis landed with 2,000 men at Diamond bay. On 15 April he received a re-enforcement from Antigua under Gen. Codrington, and concentrating all his forces, over 5,000, at Front Cananville, he marched on the capital, Saint Pierre. Gabaret had only 400 disciplined troops and 1,500 armed slaves, but met the invaders on 31 May, 1693, at Précheurs, defeated, and forced them to reembark. He even attacked, in 1694, the port of Kingston, Jamaica, and sunk some English ships. After his return he organized the administration, introduced many useful reforms, embellished the capital, built the city-hall, and made improvements in the port in 1697. He died on 10 March, 1699, and was buried on the same day in the chapel of St. Peter's Church. In 1698, to Louis XIV., a project for gradual emancipation, which was printed under the title of "Memoire présenté à Sa Majesté par le comte de Gabaret, gouverneur de la Martinique." The name of his daughter, Denise, on the title-page, graduel des esclaves." In this he suggested the colonization of the slaves in Cayenne and Patagonia, which would encourage the immigration of white settlers to Martínique, and form new and useful French colonies in that island. The marquis de Châtelherault, favored the project, and reported it to the king, who called Gabaret to France. He sailed in January, 1697, but shortly after his arrival died of exposure to the cold, to which he had not been accustomed.

GABB, William More, paleontologist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 16 Jan., 1839; d. there, 30 May, 1878. He was educated in Philadelphia, and acquired his knowledge of geology in the Academy of natural sciences of that city. In 1862 he was appointed paleontologist to the geological survey of California, under Prof. Josiah D. Whitney, and continued actively engaged in that work until 1865. The cretaceous and tertiary fossils were classified by him, and the portion devoted to that subject in the first volume on paleontology of the "Geological Survey of California" (1874), and the entire volume on that section of the "Geological Survey of California" (1876), and the entire volume on that section of the "Geological Survey of California" (1876), was compiled by him. Subsequently he published an extended memoir "On the Topography and Geology of Santo Domingo," in the "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society," vol. xiv. (Philadelphia, 1873). He then went to Costa Rica under an appointment from the government, and engaged in a topographical and geological survey of that country, where he also made extensive ethnological and natural history collections for the Smithsonian Institution. Mr. Gabb published a memoir "On the Topography and Geology of Costa Rica," with a map, in "Petermann's Mittheilungen," and also one on the "Ethnology of Costa Rica," in the "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society." His report on the geology and paleontology he left unpublished at the time of his death, Pedro L., in his "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society," vol. xiv. (Philadelphia, 1873). He contributed frequent papers to the scientific journals and proceedings of societies. He received an election to the National Academy of sciences, was also a member of other scientific societies, and ultimately gained a reputation for greater knowledge of American invertebrate paleontology of the cretaceous and tertiary age than any other scientist of his time.

GABRIAC, Paul Joseph de Cadolme, Marquis de, French diplomatist, b. in Heidelberg, Baden, 1 March, 1792; d. in Paris, 13 June, 1865. He entered the diplomatic corps in 1811 as secretary of the embassy at Naples, and in 1812-'14 was consule general at New York, and temporarily in charge as minister in Washington. Under the restoration he was appointed secretary of legation at Turin in 1815, chief secretary at St. Petersburg in 1820, and minister plenipotentiary at Stockholm in 1823. In 1826 he was appointed by the prime minister, Count Villèle, to the Brazilian mission, which had been refused by different diplomatists on account of the difficult situation of affairs, as the emperor, Pedro I, was the de facto emperor of the colonies of Brazil, and was not recognized by the different European governments to establish an independent government in Portugal. Gabriac seconded the demands of England and Austria so effectually that at last the emperor appointed, in 1827, his brother Miguel regent of Portugal in the name of his daughter, Dona Maria de Giafra. He also renewed the commercial treaty with the empire, signed 10 Aug., 1828, a convention by which Brazil adopted the French maritime law, and in the same year had the same law adopted by all the South American republics. In 1833 he was sent as minister to Switzerland, but returned when the July revolution of 1830 made his special mission superfluous. In 1837 he was sent on a special mission to Mexico, and in 1838 to Washington; he was in 1841 made a peer of France, and in 1833 life senator by Napoleon III. He is the author of "La question Brésilienne" (Paris, 1829); "Les républiques de l'Amérique du Sud considérées dans leur avenir" (1851); and "Dom Pedro I., notes et souvenirs personnels" (1854).

GADSDEN, Christopher, patriot, b. in Charleston, S. C., in 1724; d. there, 28 Aug., 1805. He was sent at an early age to England, where he received his education. He returned to Charleston in 1741, and shortly afterward became a clerk in a counting-house in Philadelphia, where he remained till he was twenty-one years of age. After a second visit to England in 1760, he undertook on his own account in Philadelphia, and such was his success that he was soon able to buy back the estate which his father, in 1735, had lost at play with Admiral Lord Anson. He was one of the first to appreciate the full measure of the difficulty with Great Britain, and the patriotic, sympathetic and resolute side. He was the friend and correspondent of Samuel
Adams, was a delegate to the first Colonial congress, which met in New York in October, 1763, and at which was adopted a "Declaration of the Rights and Grievances of the Colonies." He was a member also of the first Continental congress, which met in Philadelphia in September, 1774. When his party was defeated at the battle of Saratoga, he took the field with the rank of colonel, and was actively engaged in the defence of Charleston in 1776. In September of the same year he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. He was one of the framers of the state constitution in 1778. As lieutenant-governor of South Carolina, he recommended the capitulation when Charleston was taken by Sir Henry Clinton in May, 1780. He was arrested somewhat later, by order of Lord Cornwallis, and carried to Fort Augustine, where, a parole having been offered and refused, he was detained for forty-two weeks. He was exchanged in 1781, and in the following year he was elected governor of South Carolina, but declined the office on account of age and infirmity. He continued, however, to take a deep interest in public affairs, and gave his services both in the house of representatives and in the senate of his state. In 1824, Christopher Edwards, P. E. bishop, b. in Charleston, S. C., 25 Nov., 1785; d. there, 24 June, 1832, obtained his early education in the "Associate Academy" in Charleston. In 1802 he entered the junior class in Yale college, and was graduated with great distinction in 1804. John and Christopher were members of the same class, and the friendship formed with young Gadsden continued through life. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Benjamin Moore, in St. Paul's chapel, New York city, 25 July, 1807, and priest by Bishop Madison, in Williamsburg, Va., 14 April, 1810. In February, 1810, he was chosen to be assistant minister of St. Philip's church, Charleston. On the death of the rector, in 1814, Mr. Gadsden was elected to fill his place. He received the degree of D. D. from South Carolina college in 1815. After the death of Bishop Bowen in 1839, Dr. Gadsden was elected bishop, and was consecrated in Trinity church, Boston, Mass., 21 June, 1840. Bishop Gadsden's episcopate of twelve years was marked by great devotion to duty, prominence in church work, and he displayed noble qualities which endeared him to both clergy and laity. On his visits he was particularly attentive to the colored people, often collecting them for purposes of devotion and instruction. He confirmed more than twenty of them on the first occasion when he administered the rites. He edited for several years the "Gospel Messenger," published several occasional sermons, a tract on "The Prayer-Book as it Is," and three valuable charges to the clergy, and an essay on the life of Bishop Dehon (1833).—His brother, James, lawyer, b. 4 March, 1787; d. 31 Jan., 1831, was graduated at Yale in 1804, and was admitted to the bar. He was a member of the South Carolina legislature, and also held the office of U. S. district attorney.—Another brother, James, statesman, b. in Charleston, S. C., 15 May, 1789; d. there, 24 Feb., 1835, was a member of the U. S. house of representatives from 1819 to 1825. After engaging in commercial pursuits, he joined the army, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of engineers. He served with distinction during the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and after the peace was Jackson's aide in the expedition to examine the military defences of the Gulf of Mexico and the southwestern frontier. In the following year, with Gen. Simon Bernard, he was appointed to review the examinations, and made a separate report, in which his conclusions differed from those of that officer. In 1818, as aide-de-camp to Gen. Jackson, he took part in the campaign against the Seminole Indians, aiding in the capture of their leaders, Arbuthnot and Ambrister, and personally intercepting a schooner bearing the correspondence that led to the execution of these men. Later he was commissioned a brevet brigadier with the rank of colonel, and when engaged in the fortification of Mobile bay, in 1820, was made inspector-general of the southern division. He went with Jackson to Pensacola when the latter took possession of Florida, and was active in settling a dispute between him and the governor, and commanded the cavalry of the army in 1822, he was employed as adjutant-general, in aid of John C. Calhoun, who was reconstructing the war department, but his name was rejected by the senate for political reasons. After his retirement from the army he became a planter in Florida, and was a member of the legislative council of that territory. Under a commission from President Monroe, he removed the Seminoles from northern to southern Florida, and was the first white man that crossed the peninsula from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In 1834, Gen. Gadsden, to his native state, became president of the South Carolina railroad, and engaged in commerce and rice-culture. In 1833 President Pierce made him minister to Mexico, and on 30 Dec. of that year he negotiated a treaty by which a new boundary line was established between the United States and Mexico which considerably modified the provisions of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. By the Gadsden treaty the United States became possessed of territory now forming part of Arizona and New Mexico, for which $10,000,000 was to be paid. The treaty was confirmed by the senate, but with such modifications that Gen. Gadsden was obliged to renew his negotiations in Mexico. These were interrupted by a revolution, and Gadsden was superseded before the conclusion of the treaty. He then retired to private life.
published "Poems" (Philadelphia, 1872); "Elise Magloon, or the Old Still-House" (1872); "Steps Upon the Path" (1870), and "The History of Woman Suffrage," with Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton (8 vols, New York, 1881-6).

GAGE, Thomas, Irish traveller, b. in Limerick, Ireland, in 1807; d. in Kingston, Jamaica, in 1855. His father sent him in 1812 to Spain to study law, but his mind was filled with a great aversion to the Jesuits, and joined the Dominicans in 1821. He was afterward professor of rhetoric in the convent of Jerez, and later asked and obtained leave to join a party of missionaries to the Philippine Islands, but before leaving he inveigled a Dominican friar to leave the party and go to the Spanish colonies. But the president of the mission, Jacinto Calvo, hid Gage in a hogshedd, and they sailed from Cadiz, 2 July, 1827, with twenty-seven Dominican friars. After various adventures, he joined the party that Gage decided to remain, and taught Latin for some time in the convent school. In 1826 he was employed as Indian teacher and missionary in Guatemala, and afterward obtained the rich parish of San Jose de Amatitán, where he occupied himself more in the care of the cattle than in the care of the flock. When, in 1836, he obtained from the general of the order permission to return to Europe, he had 9,000 ducats in his possession. As the provincial put difficulties in his way, he turned his wealth into pearls and precious stones, and on 7 Jan., 1837, left his parish secretly, and making his way through the province of Nicaragua, sailed from the gulf-coast of Costa Rica on 4 Feb. After losing most of his fortune in an adventure with Dutch corsairs, he finally reached Spain on 28 Nov., 1837, and in 1838 arrived in England, after an absence of twenty-six years. After a visit to Italy in 1839, he took an active part in the parliamentary troubles in England, and publicly abjured Roman Catholicism in the cathedral of St. Paul in 1844. He was rewarded with the rectory of the parish of St. Etheldreda and the professorship of Modern History in London University; and his History of the Spanish Possessions in America, a Residence of Eleven Years in the Indian Cities of Guatemala, with a Grammar of the Poconchi Language" (London, 1844), which was translated into French, German, and Dutch. This book made a sensation, as, although it was full of gross exaggerations and some flagrant untruth, it laid for the first time before the public a description of the Spanish possessions in America, the knowledge of which so far had been jealously guarded by the authorities. The work passed through several editions, and was translated into the principal languages of Europe. As Gage in his work had treated of the great riches of Mexico and Central America, Cromwell's attention was attracted, and, after many consultations with the author, an expedition against the Spanish colonies was resolved upon. On 11 March, 1655, a fleet of twenty-three sail, under Vice-Adm. Penn, having on board 6,550 troops and marines, left Bristol, with Gage on board as guide. The fleet arrived, 17 May, before Havana on 15 April, but, as the expedition had been reported beforehand, the Spaniards had taken measures of defence. After taking some booty on the coast of Santo Domingo, the fleet anchored on 9 May before Spanish Town, Jamaica, landed the troops of Gen. Venables, and, after a desperate resistance by the Spaniards, captured the whole island, which has since remained a British colony. Before the conquest was concluded, Gage died of dysentery.
for the Canadian archives, and calendared in the annual report of the archive department. In the latter possession of land and fields, Gage writes that he has been ordered to Boston with four regiments, to bring the people to submission and enforce the coercive measures of the government. He arrived in Boston on 18 May, 1774, and on the 21st, having spent four days with the provincial troops at Castle William, was received with ceremony by the council and civil officers, and the proclamation of his commission was signaled by volleys of musketry and cheers of the populace. In a public dinner in Faneuil Hall he proposed "the prosperity of the British Colonies". But the hosts entertained of his acting as an adjutant of the differences between the colonies and the mother country were short-lived. He came to Boston as the civil, but in reality military, governor of the province. He had some acquaintance with the Bostonians on a visit in 1770 when he came at the request of the king to quell the disturbances in regard to quartering of the British troops. The results of his observations are given in two publications, entitled "Letters to the Ministry from Governor Barnard, General Gage, and Commodore Phipps", and "Letters to the Electors from Governor Barnard, General Gage, and the Council of the Province of Massachusetts Bay" (Boston, 1769). The aspersions on the people of Boston in those letters drew out an "Appeal to the World" by Samuel Adams. Immediately upon receiving a copy of that instrument the colonists proceeded to put into effect the Boston port bill, and the offensive measures of the regulation act. On 30 June, 1774, he issued a proclamation denouncing the solemn league and covenant as unwarrantable, hostile, and traitorous, and threatening its promoters with arrest. The text of this document is reprinted in the "Massachusetts Historical Society's Collections," vol. 12. During the summer months of 1774, Gage had his headquarters at Salem, that being, under the port bill, the capital, and the mandamus of the council expired in the militia. On the night of 18 April a large force departed from Boston, on what Gage intended to be a secret expedition to Concord and Lexington, to get tidings of the numbers and munition belonging to the Provincials, and on the following day took place the memorable conflict between the minute-men and Gage's soldiers, which resulted in the discomfiture of the British. Gage's account of the battle of 19 April is printed in fac-simile in the "Memorial History of Boston." On 12 June he gave vent to his displeasure at the state of affairs in another proclamation, characterizing those in arms as rebels and traitors, but promising pardon to all on submission, excepting Samuel Adams and John Hancock. The Americans fortified Breed's (Bunker) Hill on the night of 16 June, and on the following day Gage sent Gen. Howe with a large force to dislodge them. In spite of contrary advice, Gage determined that the works should be attacked in front. A Tory historian relates that he told Howe that he was galling "to take the bull by the horns," and added "it is remarkable that he, in general, during the continuance of his command in America, never once ventured an attack upon American intrenchments; he had fatigued experienced the consequences of taking the bull by the horns," and immediately upon receiving Gage's account of the battle of Bunker Hill, the government ordered his recall, and he sailed for England, 10 Oct., 1775. A brief review of his services in America, in his own words, is given in "Queries of George Chalmers, with the Answer of Gen. Gage, in Relation to Sufficient Question, Section, and Gage's Administration of the Government of Massachusetts Bay," published in the "Massachusetts Historical Society's Collections," vol. 84. His subsequent career was uneventful. In April, 1782, he was appointed colonel of the 17th light dragoons, promoted to the rank of general in November, 1788, and in 1785 was transferred to the 11th dragoons. He married, 8 Dec. 1758, Margaret, daughter of Peter Kemble, president of the council of New Jersey. One of his sons became third Viscount Gage. The following works represent contemporaneous publications relative to his conduct of affairs at the opening of the Revolution: "General Gage's Instructions of 22 Feb., 1775, to Captain Brown, whom he ordered to take a Sketch of the Roads, etc., from Boston to Worcester" (Boston, 1775; reprinted in the Collections of the Massachusetts historical society, vol. 14): "Narrative of the Excursions and Ravages of the King's Forces, under Command of General Gage, 19 April, 1775" (Worcester, 1775); "Lord Ch——'s Prophecy, an Ode to Lieutenant-General Gage." (London, 1778); "Address to the Militia of the Province of New Hampshire, Chief Generals Gage and Washington" (New York, 1775); "Detail and Conduct of the American War, under Gen. Gage" (London, 1780).

**GAGNON, Lucian, Canadian patriot**, b. in Pointe-a-la-Mule, parish of St. Valentine, Canada; d. in Charlestown, Mass., 7 Jan., 1790. He was among the first to take part in the agitation in Canada against the British government, was present at the assembly of the six confederate counties at St. Charles, 23 Oct., 1837, and left the meeting convinced that insurrection was the only remedy for Canadian grievances. He then traveled through every part of the parish of St. Valentine and the neighboring parishes, preparing the people for the struggle. The chiefs of the insurrection, who had fled to the United States on being defeated at St. Charles, decided, after reaching Swanton, to return to Canada; and when convinced that Robert Nelson was waiting for them at St. Césaire at the head of a considerable force. As they were not numerous enough to venture on such an incursion, Gagnon offered to go to Canada and introduce the numerous volunteers belonging to the Provincialists, and on the following day took place the memorable conflict between the minute-men and Gage's soldiers, which resulted in the discomfiture of the British. Gage's account of the battle of 19 April is printed in fac-simile in the "Memorial History of Boston." On 12 June he gave vent to his displeasure at the state of affairs in another proclamation, characterizing those in arms as rebels and traitors, but promising pardon to all on submission, excepting Samuel Adams and John Hancock. The Americans fortified Breed's (Bunker) Hill on the night of 16 June, and on the following day Gage sent Gen. Howe with a large force to dislodge them. In spite of contrary advice, Gage determined that the works should be attacked in front. A Tory historian relates that he told Howe that he was galling "to take the bull by the horns," and added "it is remarkable that he, in general, during the continuance of his command in America, never once ventured an attack upon American intrenchments; he had fatigued experienced the consequences of taking the bull by the horns," and immediately upon receiving Gage's account of the battle of Bunker Hill, the government ordered his recall, and he sailed for England, 10 Oct., 1775. A brief review of his services in America, in his own words, is given in "Queries of George Chalmers, with the Answer of Gen. Gage, in Relation to Sufficient Question, Section, and Gage's Administration of the Government of Massachusetts Bay," published in the "Massachusetts Historical Society's Collections," vol. 84. His subsequent career was uneventful. In April, 1782, he was appointed colonel of the 17th light dragoons, promoted to the rank of general in November, 1788, and in 1785 was transferred to the 11th dragoons. He married, 8 Dec. 1758, Margaret, daughter of Peter Kemble, president of the council of New Jersey. One of his sons became third Viscount Gage. The following works represent contemporaneous publications relative to his conduct of affairs at the opening of the Revolution: "General Gage's Instructions of 22 Feb., 1775, to Captain Brown, whom he ordered to take a Sketch of the Roads, etc., from Boston to Worcester" (Boston, 1775; reprinted in the Collections of the Massachusetts historical society, vol. 14): "Narrative of the Excursions and Ravages of the King's Forces, under Command of General Gage, 19 April, 1775" (Worcester, 1775); "Lord Ch——'s Prophecy, an Ode to Lieutenant-General Gage." (London, 1778); "Address to the Militia of the Province of New Hampshire, Chief Generals Gage and Washington" (New York, 1775); "Detail and Conduct of the American War, under Gen. Gage" (London, 1780).
GAILLARD

at Odelltown, 10 Nov., 1888, and succeeded in reaching the United States afterward. The privations that he had endured caused consumption, which ultimately ended his life. Dr. S. H. Dickson in 1888 as professor of medicine in South Carolina medical college, and was also assistant editor of the "Charleston Medical Journal," and president of the South Carolina medical society. He made a specialty of hygiene and sanitary science, and believed that yellow fever is imported and, to a certain extent, contagious.

GAILLARDOT, Théodore Frédéric, journalist, b. in Autun, June, 1828; d. in Bouchard, France, 13 Aug., 1882. He began his literary career as a story-writer toward the end of the Restoration. He then turned his attention to the stage, and the drama "La tour de Nesle," written jointly by M. Gaillardet and Alexander Dumas, the elder, in 1822, involved the former in a lawsuit with that author in the same year. He subsequently emigrated to the United States, and became the proprietor and editor of the "Courrier des États-Unis," published in New York. After revisiting France in 1848 in an unsuccessful attempt to obtain a seat in the constituent assembly, he returned to New York, but subsequently disposed of his interest in the "Courrier." He spoke for Horace Greeley in the presidential canvass of 1872, and in 1880 returned to France. M. Gaillardet was decorated with the Legion of Honor in 1849. Besides writing portions of "La tour de Nesle," he wrote "Struensee, ou le médecin de la reine" (1832), a drama in five acts; and "Georges, ou le criminel par amour," a drama in three acts (1833). Besides his dramatic productions, he wrote the "Memoires" of the celebrated Benedict XIV, drawn from family archives: "Profession de foi et considérations sur le système républicain des États-Unis," presented to the electors of the Yonne (1848); a series of articles and letters, principally on Louisana, Mississippi, and Texas, appearing in the Paris "Échos." He was also a contributor to other series, published in the "Constitutionnel" and "La Presse" (1856-60).

GAINE, Hugh, printer, b. in Ireland in 1726; d. in New York city, 25 April, 1807. He began business as a printer and bookseller in New York in 1750. He issued the "New-York Cur-acy," a weekly publication. Gaine was compositor, pressman, folder, and distributor of his paper, which had a circulation of from three to four hundred copies. He began to edit this journal in the interest of the Whig party, and when the British troops neared New York, he removed his press to Newark, N. J. He soon returned, however, and thereafter devoted his "Mercury" to the interest of the royal cause, choosing for his sign the "Bible and Crown." At the termination of the Revolutionary war Gaine's petition to remain in New York was granted; but he was compelled to relinquish the publication of his sheet, and confine himself to the printing and bookselling business. After a career of forty years he retired with a handsome estate. Although Hugh Gaine and his "Mercury" were not frequently in the historians, his career was, of itself, an uneventful one. He led an exemplary life, and was a man of active business habits; but he seems to have been almost without conscientious convictions.

GAINES, Edmund Pendleton, soldier, b. in Culpepper county, Va., 1777; d. in New Orleans, La., 6 June, 1849. James Gaines, his father, commanded a company in the Revolutionary war, was a member of the North Carolina legislature, and took part in the convention that ratified the Federal constitution. Edmund early showed a preference for a military life. Having joined the U. S. army, he was appointed 2d lieutenant of the
6th infantry on 10 Jan., 1799, and in April, 1809, was promoted to 1st lieutenant. He was for many years actively employed on the frontier, and was instrumental in procuring the arrest of Aaron Burr. He was collector of the port of Mobile in 1803, and was promoted to captain in 1807. About 1811 he resigned from the army, intending to become a lawyer, but at the beginning of the war of 1812 returned, and became major on 24 March. He became colonel in 1813, and at Chippewa's Field, on 11 Nov., covered with his regiment the retreat of the American forces. Later in the same year he was made adjutant-general, with the rank of colonel. He was promoted to brigadier-general, 9 March, 1814, and, for gallant conduct in the defense of Fort Erie, in August, 1814, when he was severely wounded, "repelling with great slaughter the attack of a British veteran army superior in number," he was brevetted major-general, and received the thanks of Congress, with a gold medal. Similar honor was done him by the states of Virginia, Tennessee, and of New York. He was appointed, in 1816, one of the commissioners to treat with the Creek Indians. He was in command of the southern military district in 1817, when the Creeks and Seminoles began to commit depredations on the frontiers of Georgia and Alabama, and, having moved against them, was in desperate straits when he was joined by Gen. Jackson—a circumstance which may be regarded as the initiative of those measures which in 1820 added Florida to the United States. In the troubles with the Seminoles in 1836, and which cost Gen. Thompson his life, he was again engaged, and was severely wounded at Oothacoochee. When the Mexican war began, some ten years later, he made himself troublesome to the government by assuming the liberty of calling out a number of the southern militia without orders, and was tried by court-martial, but not censured. He was a man of simplicity and integrity of character.—His wife, Myra Clark, heiress, b. in New Orleans, La., in 1806; d. there, 9 Jan., 1865, is known from the extraordinary lawsuit with which her name is associated. Her father, Daniel Clark, born in Sligo, Ireland, about 1766, emigrated to New Orleans, where he inherited his uncle's property in 1799. He was U. S. consul there before the acquisition of Louisiana, and represented the territory in congress 1806–8. He died in New Orleans, 16 Aug., 1813, and his estate was disposed of under the provisions of a will dated 29 May, 1811, which gave the property to his mother, Mary Clark, who had followed him to the United States, and was living at Germantown, Pa. His business partner, Riff Chuew, were the executors. Clark was reputed a bachelor, but was known to have had a liaison with a young French woman of remarkable beauty, Zulime des Granges, during the absence of her reputed husband in Europe. Two daughters were born of this connection, one at Philadelphia in April, 1802, the other (Myra) in New Orleans in 1805. The latter was taken to the house of Col. Davis, a friend of Clark's, nursed by a Mrs. Harper, and in 1815 went with Davis's family to reside in Philadelphia. Davis died in 1821, and left Myra Davis. In 1830, Davis, being then in the legislature, sent home for certain papers, and Myra, in searching for them, discovered letters that partially revealed the circumstances of her birth. In 1832 she married W. W. Whitney, of New York, who, in 1849, rose to the rank of colonel. On Davis an old letter that contained an account of a will made by Clark in 1818, just before his death, giving all his large estate to Myra and acknowledging her as his legitimate daughter. Whitney and his wife went to Matanzas, Cuba, saw the writer of the letter, and, after collecting other evidence, instituted suits to recover the estate, which included some of the most valuable property in New Orleans. On the trial of one of these cases, Mrs. Harper testified that four weeks before his death, Clark showed her the will he had just made in favor of Myra, permitting her to read it from beginning to end, and acknowledged the child's legitimacy. Baron Boisfontaine testified that Clark told him the contents of the will and acknowledged the child. On this and other similar evidence the court decreed that Myra should have the estate. The testamentary disposition of the estate was made by the supreme court of Louisiana (18 Feb., 1856) as the last will of Daniel Clark, though of the document itself no vestige had ever appeared. But by the law of Louisiana a testator can not make devise to his illegitimate child. It was proved by the testimony of the witnesses that Clark, one of whom swore she was present at the ceremony, that Clark privately married her in Philadelphia in 1803, a Catholic priest officiating; she having previously learned that Des Granges, her supposed husband, had a prior wife living, and was therefore not legally her husband. Clark, in acknowledgment of the marriage was said to have been frustrated by suspicions of her fidelity; and, deserted by him, she contracted a third marriage. In another suit the U. S. supreme court decided that the fact of the marriage and legitimacy was established. Such was the case of Davis, married, Gen. Gaines in 1839, and survived him also. In 1856 she filed in the supreme court of the United States a bill in equity to recover valuable real estate then in the possession of the city of New Orleans, and a decision was rendered by the December term of 1867. The value of the property claimed was estimated in 1861 at $33,000,000, of which Mrs. Gaines had up to 1874 obtained possession of $6,000,000, and numerous actions for ejectment were still in progress. Only a small part of this case came into the possession of the claimant, the rest having been swallowed up in the interminable legal proceedings that preceded the final victory. In April, 1877, Judge Billings, of the U. S. circuit court at New Orleans, rendered a decision in which he recognized the probate of the will of Davis and ordered that the determination demanded the city of New Orleans and other defendant to account to a master in chancery for all the income from the property during their possession, and deprived them of their titles and of all accumulation therefrom. The master made a report from which an appeal was taken. The determinate judgment was again given in favor of Mrs. Gaines for $1,925,500, with $500,707 as interest. From this decision a fresh appeal was taken to the U. S. supreme court in the month of June follow-
ing, and thus the matter stood at her death. Under a previous decision of the court, Mr. Gaines could have turned out of their homes over 400 families occupying land and holding titles from the city; but, although greatly in need of money, she preferred obtaining judgment against the city to taking harsh measures. With this view she steadily declined settlement from those who would have shown little mercy to the innocent holders of the disputed property. Although wealthy at the time of Gen. Gaines's death, his widow spent her entire fortune in the effort to free her mother's name from stain and secure the millions that were finally decided to be rightfully hers. See Wallace's "Cases Argued and Adjudged in the Supreme Court of the United States," vol. vi.

GAINES, John P., governor of Oregon, b. in Walton, Boone co., Ky.; d. in Oregon in 1858. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice at Nashville. He served in the Mexican war as major of Marshall's Kentucky cavalry volunteers, and was made prisoner at Incarnacion in January, 1847. He was subsequently appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Scott, and distinguished himself at the battle of Molino del Rey. While serving as a member of the 30th congress as a Whig, serving from 6 Dec., 1847, till 3 March, 1849. He was then appointed by President Fillmore governor of the territory of Oregon, and filled the office from 1850 till 1853. He never returned to the eastern states, but remained in Oregon until his death.

GAIZZA, Gaudio (gah-een tha), Spanish soldier, b. in Biscay about 1769; d. in Mexico about 1824. He came to Peru in 1784 as officer of the regiment of Estremadura, and in 1809 was colonel of the regency. In 1810, he reached the office of secret service in 1812; and in 1814 became commander-in-chief of the Spanish forces of the South of Chili against the Independents. One of his officers, Ildefonso Eolreogan, occupied Teca on 14 March. Instead of marching on Santiago, which road was open to him and undefended, he lost time trying to prevent the juncature of the forces of O'Higgins with Col. Mackenna. He was defeated by the former, and found himself in a perilous position, when the British commodore, Hillyar, offered his mediation, and the treaty of Lircay was finally signed, by which the Chileans recognized all the rights of the United States in 1828, and the council of regency during his captivity, under the condition that the Spanish troops should evacuate Chilian territory within thirty days. The vicerey disapproved of this treaty, and ordered the arrest of Gainza, and his transportation to Lima, where he remained a prisoner till his case was brought before a court-martial, 27 May, 1816. Sentence was pronounced on 14 June, ordering him to be put at liberty and to proceed to Spain, to await the disposition of the minister of war. After the promulgation of the constitution of 1820 he was sent as sub-inspector of the treaty to Guatemala. The Spanish majority of the provincial assembly there induced the feeble Captain-General Urrutia to resign, and appointed Gainza in his place in March, 1821. When the news of the declaration of the independence of Mexico reached him in 1823, when Spain was proclaimed, and Gainza was intrusted temporarily with the supreme command. He afterward favored the annexation of Guatemala to Mexico, and went to that country to live.

GAITHER, Henry, soldier, b. in Montgomery county, Md., 1791; d. in Georgetown, D. C., 29 June, 1811. He was a private in the U.S. army, and took part in nearly every battle of the war. He was commissioned major in the "levies of 1791," and served under Gen. St. Clair against the Miami Indians in November of that year. In 1793 he was appointed colonel of the 21st infantry, serving until 1 June, 1802. In the interval he was in command at Fort Adams, the barrier posts on the Mississippi, and Fort Stoddart on the Mobile river. At the end of a long and honorable career in the army, Col. Gaither returned to his native county, where he resided until his death. In professional life he was noted for his strictness as a disciplinarian.—His nephew, Henry Chew, patriot, b. in Maryland in 1777; d. in Locust Grove, Md., 12 Feb., 1845, represented his county in the legislature for many years, but is chiefly remembered for his original defence of free speech during the disgraceful assault by a mob on the office of the "Baltimore Federalist," 26 July, 1812. Mr. Gaither was the eldest of three brothers who sided in repelling the attack, and when, on promise of protection by the authorities, the defenders of the office were ordered to surrender the prisoners, he succeeded in escaping, while on the way to the jail, by stepping into the shop of a friend and changing his hat and clothing, which had been spotted by the blood of his brother, Ephraim, who received a flesh-wound in the arm. The latter, who was confined in the jail with his younger brother, William, made his way out as the mob entered the room in which they were confined, mingled with the crowd, and, by stepping backward whenever a vacant place afforded him an opportunity, finally managed to slip away. Again, although William was not so fortunate. After being knocked down and otherwise maltreated by the rioters, he feigned death and was thrown out with others as dead into the prison-yard. They were afterward stabbed in the hands with penknives to test whether or not they were actually dead. William bore the marks of these wounds until his death, and never entirely recovered from nervous shock produced by the horrors of that night. (See Hanso, Alexander C.)—William Lingan, legislator, son of Henry Chew, b. in Locust Grove, Montgomery co., Md., 21 Oct., 1803; d. at Beverly Springs, Va., 2 Aug., 1858, was educated at Thornton Hill, Va., and Hagerstown, Md. He was early elected to the legislature, and served sixteen years, a portion of the time in each branch. In 1851 he was chosen president of the senate, and the same year was appointed one of the board of visitors to the U.S. military academy. He was also made a director of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad on behalf of the state, and by his watchfulness and energy saved many thousands of dollars to the commonwealth. He was a presidential elector on the Harrison and Tyler ticket in 1840 and also on the Clay ticket, carrying the state for his candidates on both occasions. He became general of militia.

GALBERRY, Thomas, R. C. bishop, b. in Nass, county Kildare, Ireland, in 1855; d. in New York city, 10 July, 1878. When young old his parents emigrated to the United States and settled in Philadelphia. He was educated at Villanova college, Pa., studied theology, and was ordained priest by Bishop Newmann, 20 Dec., 1856. His first mission was at Lansburg, N. Y., where he built a Gothic church, a school, and gave $38,000, and near it a convent for the Sisters of St. Joseph. He had become a member of the Augustinian order, and on 30 Nov., 1866, was appointed
superior of the commissariat of Our Lady of Good Council, the mission of the order in the United States. He also held the office of pastor at Lawrence, Mass., where he completed a church building. He was next elected president of Villanova college, and during his tenure, the college and entirely reorganized the course of studies. He was elected provincial of the Augustinian order when that body was formed into the province of Villanova in 1874. Shortly afterward he was nominated bishop of Hartford by the pope. He sent his resignation to Rome, as he did not wish to be separated from his religious brethren, but he was required to obey, and was consecrated by Archbishop Williams, 19 March, 1876. His application to his new duties weakened a constitution never strong, and, feeling that his health was failing, he set out to seek rest at Villanova. When near New York he was seized with a hemorrhage, which proved fatal shortly afterward.

GALBRAITH, Andrew, colonist, b. in the north of Ireland about 1663; d. after 1747. His father, James, was of Scotch descent, and accompanied William Penn on his second visit to America. Andrew came to this country with his father, and settled in 1718, with other Scotch-Irish colonists, in Lancaster county, Pa., where he had received from the Penns a patent for 212 acres of land. He organized the Donegal church, was its first ruling elder, and selected the site for its building, which is represented in the accompanying illustration. This church was built about 1730 in place of a temporary log structure, of ten years before, and is of rough stone, laid in mortar. The Donegal settlement was the first tract of land that became the nursery of Presbyterianism in a large part of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina. Mr. Galbraith was the first coroner of Lancaster county, and a justice of common pleas for six years. He was elected to the general assembly in 1732, and was a justice of the peace from 1730 to 1747, when he sold his farm and removed to a place west of the Susquehanna river.

GALE, Benjamin, physician, b. on Long Island, N. Y., in 1715; d. in Killingworth, Conn., 21 May, 1799. He was graduated at Yale in 1733, and studied medicine under Dr. Jared Eliot, of Killingworth, marrying the daughter of his instructor and settling in that town. He ranked high in his profession, and was also skilful in agriculture, inventing a dray plough, for which he held a patent. He was a member from an English society. He also took a lively interest in politics, and wrote frequently for the press. He published "A Dissertation on Inoculation" (1733), and his method of prescribing a preparatory course of mercury was commended in England, and subsequently followed in this country. The same year he contributed to the Philadelphia "Transactions" a paper on the "Bite of Rattlesnakes." He wrote essays in the "Transactions" of the New Haven medical society, and also "A Dissertation on the Prophecies."

GALE, George Washington, educator, b. in Northeast, Dutchess co., N. Y., 2 Dec., 1789; d. in Galesburg, Ill., 13 Sept., 1862. He was graduated at Union in 1814, and licensed as a Presbyterian clergyman in October, 1819, when he took charge of the church at Cherry Valley, N. Y. His pastorate was distinguished by a powerful revival of religion, in which Charles G. Finney and other eminent men were among the converts. He resigned his charge in 1823, and afterward established the Free school in the village of New Lebanon, N. Y., which he removed from 1827 till 1834. His life work was the organization of Knox college at Galesburg, Ill., in 1833. He was a man of strong prejudices and acute intellect. He received the degree of D. D.

GALE, Levin, lawyer, b. in Cecil county, Md., in 1824; d. in Baltimore, Md., 26 April, 1875. He was the son of Levin Gale, who represented the Elkton district in congress from 3 Dec., 1827, till 3 March, 1829. The son studied law, was admitted to the bar, and settled at Elkton, Md. Meeting with great success in his profession, he secured a large practice, and argued many cases before the Maryland court of appeals. Mr. Gale is the author of "A List of English Statutes Supposed to be Applicable to the Several States of the Union."

GALE, Samuel, Canadian jurist, b. in St. Augustine, Florida, 1720; d. in Montreal, Canada, 1865. His father, a native of Hampshire, England, came to America in 1770, as assistant paymaster to the British forces. The son was educated at Quebec, and in 1802 began the study of law in the office of Chief Justice Sewell in Montreal. He was made a justice in 1809, and, having been appointed a magistrate in the Indian territories, accompanied Lord Selkirk to the northwest in 1815. Later, when Lord Dalhousie was attacked for his administration of Canadian affairs, Mr. Gale went to Britain as the bearer of memorials from the English-speaking residents of the eastern towns and other sections of Lower Canada, defending the viceroy's conduct. In 1829 he became chairman of the quarter sessions, and in 1831 was appointed a judge, which office he held until his death. He was a doctor of divinity and a man of great learning. After Wales visited Canada, he prepared a congratulatory address from the colored people of the country, which, however, was not received, as the prince was desired by the Duke of Newcastle not to recognize differences of race and creed unless it were imperative. He fought a duel with Sir James Stuart and was severely wounded. He was the author of a series of letters to the "Montreal Herald," over the signature of "Nerva," which were strongly conservative in tone, and made a powerful impression.

GALE, Theophilus, benefactor of Harvard college, b. in 1677. He was a classical scholar, and a learned theologian and physician. When he died, he left his library to the college, more than doubling its collection of books, which had been already enriched by gifts of Gov. Winthrop, Richard Bellingham, John Lightfoot, Sir Kenelm Digby, Richard Baxter, and others.

GALES, Joseph, journalist, b. in England in 1769; d. in Raleigh, N. C., 24 Aug., 1841. He was originally a printer and bookseller at Sheffield, where he established and published the "Register." His democratic principles having involved him in
difficultly with the government, he sold his journal in 1793 to James Montgomery, the poet, who had been brought up in his family, and emigrated to the United States, settling in Philadelphia. There he edited the "Independent Gazetteer." In which, being a proficient stenographer, he first printed short accounts of the daily proceedings. In 1798 he sold the paper to Samuel Harrison Smith and removed to Raleigh, N. C., where he founded a new "Register," the publication of which he continued until he had reached an advanced age, when he transferred it to his third son, Weston, and went to the other coast of the United States. Here he became interested in African colonization, and was an active member of the American colonization society almost to the day of his death. — His son, Joseph, journalist, b. in Eckington, near Sheffield, Eng., 10 April, 1798; d. in Washington, D. C., 21 July 1860, was educated at the University of North Carolina, learned printing in Philadelphia, and in 1807 became the assistant, and afterward the partner, of Samuel Harrison Smith, who had removed the "Independent Gazetteer" from Washington to Raleigh and changed its name to the "National Intelligencer." In 1810 he succeeded to the sole proprietorship of the journal, which was then published tri-weekly. In 1812 he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, William Winston Seaton, and in January, 1813, began the daily issue of the "Intelligencer," which was finally suspended, after the death of both partners, in 1866. From the time of their coming together up to 1820, Gales and Seaton were the exclusive reporters as well as the editors of their journal, one devoting himself to the house, the other to the streets. They only published running reports, but on special occasions the proceedings were given entire. But for their industry, a most important part of our national record would now be lost. Notably was this true in the case of the memorable debate between Hayne and Webster. The original notes of the latter's speech form a volume of several hundred pages, and, corrected and interlined by the statesman's own hand, were carefully treasured by Mr. Gales. At this period he had abandoned the practice of reporting, and the full reproduction of that particular on which was an exemption to the custom of the office. The "Intelligencer" was a strong advocate of the war of 1812, and when the British under Admiral Cockburn entered Washington, the anger of that officer seemed to be specially aroused against the journal, one of whose editors was English by birth. He at first proposed burning the office, but being dissuaded by occupants of the adjoining houses, wreaked his revenge upon the printing materials and other property. He ordered the valuable library to be taken into the street and buried, himself assisting in the work of destruction, the type thrown from the upper windows, and the presses broken, thus causing the proprietors a loss of several thousand dollars. — Another son, Seaton, journalist, b. in Raleigh, N. C., 17 May, 1838; d. in Washington, D. C., 28 Nov., 1878, who attended University of North Carolina in 1842. A month later, on the death of his father, he took editorial charge of the Raleigh "Register." At the beginning of the war he entered the Confederate army and served four years as adjutant-general of a brigade in northern Virginia, being present at all the battles fought in that locality. After the war he returned to journalism, and from 1866 till 1896 was connected with the Raleigh "Sentinel." At the time of his sudden death he was superintendent of the document-room of the U. S. house of representatives, having been appointed at the opening of the 45th congress.

GALÍ, Francisco, Spanish navigator, b. in Seville in 1539; d. in the city of Mexico in 1591. The want of a port on the coast of California, where ships arriving from the Philippines could need a port of refuge, had long exercised the mind of the Spanish court. In 1543 Moya de Contreras, archbishop of Mexico and provisional viceroy of New Spain, fitted out two frigates at Acapulco, and gave the command to Galí, enjoining him not only to select a place for a port, but to examine the whole coast of North America, which he was to reconquer to Spain, while others thought it was separated by the Strait of Anian. Galí, who had sailed as far as Japan, gives the following reasons for believing that there was a strait: " When we were 300 leagues northeast of Japan, we found a very deep sea with a current coming from the north and northwest; the waves were long and high; from whatever side the wind blew, the current and the waves always followed the same direction. In this way we sailed 700 leagues; it was only when we were within 10 leagues of the coast that we no longer felt this sea and current, and this fact makes me think that a channel or strait will be found between the continent of New Spain and the countries of Asia and Tartary. Moreover, we met in this interval of 700 leagues a large number of whalers, besides seals and other animals, as are always found in the Straits of Gibraltar; for they prefer opening their way through quarters where there are strong currents; this confirms me still more in the opinion that there is a strait." Galí, after visiting the Ladrones, Manils, Macao, and the Lü-shu islands, sailed eastward and on 14 Oct., landed on the coast of America at 37° 30' north latitude. He saw a high land well wooded and totally free from snow; then, on his route to Acapulco, he saw fires along the coast during the night, and smoke in the daytime, from which he concluded that there was some industry where the coast was inhabited. On his return, he found that the archbishop was no longer in office, and the project of founding a port on the coast of California was abandoned. The relation of Galí, written in Spanish, was sent to the viceroy of the Indies; it was translated into Dutch and inserted in his work on the " Track Charts of the Indies" (Amsterdam, 1596). Hackluyt has a translation in his collection, and there is also a French translation from Linschot (Amsterdam, 1610). In all these works Galí is called Galian. There is also a Spanish translation taken from the French version (Madrid, 1802). Galí intended to give a fuller account of his voyage, and some think that he did write a larger work, which has been lost; there are fragments of it in the national library of Mexico, under the title: " Viaje descubrimientos y observaciones de Acapulco á Filipinas y desde allí á Macao y por la costa de Nipon á la Nueva España." The narrative in existence proves him an experienced navigator and a talented observer. He had on board his vessel a skilful astronomer, Juan de Jaime, who drew the charts. All this, in accordance with Galí's plan of getting the mutiny of the crew. He parted with La Salle at the head of Lake Ontario, and with a fellow-priest, named Dollier, coasted the southern shore of Lake Erie, and entered the Detroit river. At one of their camping-places the
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altar service was washed into the lake, and this
calamity was attributed directly to the evil one. It
took place when they paused to pray. He was a
representation of the devil, whereupon, in his
exasperation, he was cast into the lake, thus
smashing the image, and with the help of "the
crushing power," burned the fragments in the river.
He prepared a map of the great lakes, according to which he does not seem
to have known that Michigan was a peninsula.
This was the second map made of this district, the
first having been drawn by Champlain in 1622.
Killygordan, County Donegal, Ireland, in 1815; d.
in San Francisco, Cal., in March, 1882. He
came to the United States in 1837 and completed his
theological studies at the seminary of St. Charles
Borromeo, Philadelphia. He was appointed pro-
dessor of classics a few months afterward, and in
1840 was ordained priest. He was placed in charge
of Pottsville, where he effected great reforms
among the miners, and established a temperance
society which soon had over 5,000 members. After
having charge of another parish in Pennsylvania,
he was made president of the theological seminary
in Pittsburg in 1844, and also given charge of a
large parish there. He founded and edited for
some time the "Pittsburg Catholic," and in 1844
founded St. Francis's college for boys. In 1850 he
introduced the Sisters of Mercy, for whom he es-
established St. Aloysius's academy for girls. He also
founded "The Crusader," at Summitville, Cambria
co. In 1852 he was appointed theologian to the
first plenary council of Baltimore, and in the au-
tumn of the same year went to California. Here
he labored at Benicia, and later was the pastor of
the cathedral of St. Mary in San Francisco, and began
a church in Oakland. In 1853 he established the
"Catholic Standard," the first Roman Catholic journ-
als on the Pacific coast, and edited it for se-
veral months. He went to Europe in 1853, se-
cured a large number of priests for the Californian
mission, and placed fourteen students in ecclesi-
castical colleges to be educated for the same pur-
pose. While in Ireland he secured the services of
Sisters of Mercy and nuns of the Presentation or-
der for the schools and hospitals he intended to es-
tablish in California. After obtaining large dona-
tions on the continent he returned to California
in 1854. The failure of Adams's express and bank-
ing company in 1855, by which large numbers of
the working classes were impoverished, made it
necessary for them to seek a safer place of deposit
for their savings afterward. Father Gallagher
was selected as their banker, and he acted in this
capacity for several years, during which time several
million dollars passed through his hands. His
health suffered, and in 1860 he was obliged to re-
tire to the northern part of the state, where he
purchased a large building at Yreka, and converted
it into a church. In the same year he built
churches in Carson City, Genoa, and Virginia City.
He returned in 1861 to San Francisco and at once
set about building St. Joseph's church, St. Joseph's
from the beginning. The school he formed the
most important work of his life. In
1865 he founded the Magdalen asylum, which he
placed in charge of the Sisters of Mercy. He had
previously been instrumental in founding St.
Mary's hospital. During the commercial stagna-
tion of 1867 he laid before the Board of State
a plan for the improvement of Golden Gate park,
and obtained an appropriation for the
purpose.

GALLAGHER, Nicholas Aloysius, R. C. bish-
op, b. in Temperanceville, Belmont co., Ohio, 19
Feb., 1846. He was educated at Mount St. Mary's
of the West, and, after finishing his theological
studies, was ordained priest at Columbus in 1869.
In 1869 he was stationed at St. Patrick's church,
Columbus, attending at the same time the chapel
of St. Joseph's cathedral. In 1872 he was ap-
pointed professor of classics, and in 1875 was
appointed administrator of the diocese of Galveston.
He was consecrated, 30 April, 1889. Bishop
Gallagher has done much to restore order in the
diocese intrusted to his care, but finds difficulty in
keeping pace with the tide of emigration flowing
into Texas. In 1884 there were forty priests, fifty
churches and chapels, several female academies
conducted by Ursuline nuns and others, and about
38,000 Roman Catholics under his jurisdiction.

GALLAGHER, William Davis, journalist, b.
Philadelphia, Pa., 21 Aug., 1823. His father,
who was involved in the rebellion of 1778,
emigrated to this country, and died soon afterward.
His widow removed to Cincinnati, where young
Gallagher was apprenticed in a printing-office in
1831. Four years later he began to write occasion-
ally for the newspapers. He edited "The Gaz-
eman," at Xenia, Ohio, in 1830; the "Cincinnati
Mirror," in 1831, to which he contributed a num-
ber of prose tales and poems that attracted much
attention: the Cincinnati "Western Literary Jour-
naL and Monthly Review," in 1836; "The Hesper-
ian: A Monthly Magazine of General Littera-
ture," while also engaged in the management of the
Cincinnati "Ohio State Journal," in 1838; and
in 1839 became associate editor of the Cincinnati
"Gazette," maintaining that connection until 1850,
in which year he accompanied Hon. Thomas Cor-
win to Washington. During the civil war he was
the latter having just been appointed secretary of the
treasury. In 1853 Mr. Gallagher removed to Louis-
ville, and in 1854 joined the editorial staff of the
"Daily Courier," but withdrew within a few years,
and retired to a farm near that city, where he wrote
much on agriculture and farming. After he was
again employed in the U. S. treasury department.
Since that date he has been a resident of Louisville
and its neighborhood. Mr. Gallagher first became
known as a writer in 1828 by the publication of
"A Journey through Kentucky and Tennessee," in
the "Cincinnati Chronicle." His first poetical
contribution that attracted general attention was
"The Wreck of the Hornet." This was reprinted in
a collection of his poems entitled "Errato" (3 vols.,
Cincinnati, 1835-7). He edited "Selections from
the Poetical Literature of the West" (Cin-
cinnati, 1841). In 1849 he delivered the annual
address before the Ohio historical and philosop-
hical society, of which he was president, on "The
Progress and Resources of the Northwest." One
of the most elaborate of his agricultural essays is
his "Fruit Culture," a large octavo volume. His
next volume is "Miami Woods: A Golden Wedding
and Other Poems" (Cincinnati, 1881). His next
and concluding volume will comprise "Ballads of
the Border," "Tyril Bellum," being poems of the
civil war, and "New Fables of the Old Pioneers."
New York city. He was ordained deacon by Dr. Cummins, assistant bishop of the diocese of Church, Louisville, Ky., 7 June, 1868, and priest by Bishop J. P. B. Wilmer, in Trinity church, New Orleans, La., 30 May, 1869. During his diaconate he served as assistant minister in Christ church, Louisville, and on his ordination to the pectoral, he removed to Christ church, New Orleans. He was subsequently, for a short time, rector of Memorial church, Baltimore, Md., and afterward of Zion church, New York city. In 1875 he received the degree of S. T. D. from Columbia. In 1879 he was elected bishop of Louisiana, and was consecrated in Trinity church, New Orleans, 5 Feb., 1880.

GALLARDO, Aurelio Luis (gal-yar'-do), Mexican poet, b. in Leon, Guanajuato, 3 Nov., 1851; d. in Napa, Cal., 27 Nov., 1869. In his earliest youth his parents settled in Guadalajara, and he studied in the seminary of Our Lady. After his marriage he gave himself up entirely to literature, and published many minor poems and pieces for the theatre, which were well received. His style is simple and natural, and in his patriotic poems he shows an enthusiastic belief in the ultimate success of the republic and the speedy reunification of the empire. These productions attracted the persecution of the Imperialists, and in 1866 he was forced to emigrate to San Francisco, Cal. There he continued his poetical labors, contributed to the Spanish papers of the state, and in 1868 founded in San Francisco, “El Republicano.” His works are three volumes of poems, “Sueños y Sombras” (Mexico, 1856), “Nubes y Estrellas” (Guadalajara, 1865), and “LEYENDAS y ROMANCES” (San Francisco, 1868); also a collection of poems, “LEYENDAS intimas,” and a novel, “Buenoita,” published in the literary section of his paper in California. He also wrote about twenty comedies, of which the best known are “El Pintor de Florencia,” “Abrojos del Corazon,” “Los Martires de Tacuba,” “La Hechicera de Cordoba,” and the drama “Maria Antonieta de Lorey,” which by many is considered his best production.

GALLATIN, Albert, statesman, b. in Geneva, Switzerland, 29 Jan., 1761; d. in Astoria, L. I., 12 Aug., 1849. He was descended from an ancient patrician family of Geneva, whose name had long been known only connected with the history of a patrician. His father, Jean Gallatin, was engaged in trade, and died when the boy was two years old, while his mother, Sophie Albertine Rolaz de Rosey, survived her husband seven years. Young Albert, who had been baptized by the name Abraham Alfonse Albert, was confided to the care of Madame Pictet, a relative of his father, and from her he received his early education. In 1775 he was sent to a boarding-school, and a year later entered the University of Geneva, where he was graduated in 1779, standing first in mathematics, natural science, philosophy, and Latin translation. The liberal spirit of the times was not without its influence on the young man. His grandmother, Madame Suzanne Gallatin-Vaudenet, was a woman of strong character, with many friends, among whom were Franklin and Voltaire. Through her influence, a commission of lieutenants-colonel in the Hessian troops, then serving in America, was offered to Gallatin; but he declined it, saying that he would “never serve a tyrant.” In opposition to the wishes of his family, he set sail for the Orient, and arrived in April, 1780, with his college friend, Henri Serre, for America, where they might “drink in love for independence in the freest country of the universe.” He sailed from the Orient late in May, 1780, and reached Boston on 14 July. His experiences for the ensuing year or so were far from encouraging; he wandered from Boston to Maine, where he engaged in trading. He served as a volunteer against a threatened invasion by the British, and at one time was in temporary command of a small fort in Passamaquoddy. His trading ventures were not successful, and he returned to New Orleans, with a reduced purse in October, 1781. Here for a time he supported himself by giving instruction in the French language, and in July, 1782, was granted permission to teach the students of Harvard in that language, receiving from the corporation a compensation of $500 for his services. When peace was restored, he left Boston and went to Philadelphia, by way of New York, to deliver the letters to eminent Americans which he had received in Paris. In Philadelphia, through the influence of his friend, Savary de Valencourt, he was led to invest in large tracts in West Virginia. This venture proved successful, and in February, 1784, he settled in Fayette county, Pa., then a part of Virginia, where he opened a country store. During the next few years he was constantly engaged in purchasing property and in locating claims for others, spending his winters in Richmond, then the gayest city in the Union. He appears to have been interested in politics, and his ideas seem to have influenced the speeches of John Smyle, who represented Fayette county in the convention of ratification held in September, 1787. Two years later he was a member of the State constitutional convention held in Philadelphia, and was among those who shared the anti-federalist views then prevalent. This was his entrance into the public service. In 1790 he was sent to the legislature of Pennsylvania, and in 1791 was re-elected in the two following years. He took an active part in its proceedings, and in 1793 was elected to the U. S. senate; but, after serving two months, he was declared ineligible by a strict party vote on the ground that he had been a citizen of the United States only eight years, and taken the oath of allegiance in October, 1785. In November, 1793, he married Hannah, the daughter of Com. James Nicholson, and this alliance greatly widened his political connection. A year later, through the tact, courage, and fidelity, he succeeded in bringing into play a very valuable branch of the “Whiskey Insurrection.” Indeed, historians have agreed in giving Gallatin the honor of preventing a more serious outbreak. At the subsequent election he was chosen to represent Fayette county in the Pennsylvania legislature, and was also elected to congress. His election to the legislature was contested, and finally declared void after a long debate, during which he made his speech “on the western elections.” Another election was then held, in which Gallatin was victorious. After remaining in the legislature till 13 March, he obtained leave of absence. He entered congress on 7 Dec., 1795, as a follower of James Madison, who was then the leader of the Republican opposition, and continued a member of that body until his appointment as secretary of the treasury in 1801. One of the first acts of his administration was a bill calling for the precise condition of the treasury. His object was to establish the expenses of the government in each department of the service on a permanent footing, for which annual appropriations should be made, and for any important expenditure to consist of a separate item. He also came into prominence when the house demanded from the president papers connected with the treaty of 1796 with Great Britain. The presi-
dent returned answer that he considered it a dangerous precedent to admit the right of the house to see the papers, and absolutely refused compliance with the request. In the debate that followed, Gallatin charged John Jay and other Federalists with having pusillanimously surrendered the honor of their country. In reply to this, the ministry of Connecticut, said: "I cannot be thankful to that gentleman for coming all the way from Geneva to give Americans a character for pusillanimity." Throughout his congressional career Gallatin participated in all of the important debates, but always made the treasury department and its control, past and present, the object of his unceasing criticism. The establishment of the committee of ways and means was due to his suggestion, and he was ever a warm advocate of internal improvements. His third term closed in 1801. In the first term he asserted his power, and took his place in the councils of the party. In his second, he became its acknowledged chief. In the third, he led its forces to final victory. Besides maintaining his views in debate, he published pamphlets on "A Sketch of the Finances of the United States" (Philadelphia, 1796) and "Views of the National Debt, Receipts and Expenditures of the United States" (1800). When Thomas Jefferson became president, Gallatin was made secretary of the treasury, and held the office continuously until 1813. He at once applied himself to the mastery of the details of the public finances, and undertook not only the removal of the national debt, but also of the taxes. His management of the treasury department was eminently successful, and he soon obtained a reputation as one of the greatest financiers of the age. The public debt on 1 Jan., 1802, was $86,712,632.25, and this he reduced until, on Jan., 1812, it was only $45,206,737.90. In his annual reports, which were models of clearness, he pointed out methods for the gradual extinction of the debt. In 1812 his report says: "The redemption of principal has been effected without the aid of any internal taxes, either direct or indirect, without any addition during the last seven years to the rate of duties on importations, which, on the contrary, have been impaired by the repeal of the duty on salt, and notwithstanding the great diminution of commerce during the last four years." The war of 1812 then occurred, and the national debt increased steadily until it reached, on 1 Jan., 1819, $127,324,693.74. After negotiating several loans, he severed his connection with the treasury department, and he was sent with James A. Bayard to St. Petersburg as U. S. commissioner to treat for peace with Great Britain under the mediation which the emperor Alexander had offered to the United States. The British government refused to accept the intervention of a foreign power, and the conference was not held. Meanwhile he was continued as commissioner, and subsequenly was associated in the negotiations conducted at Ghent. After months of tedious delay, during which the British, flushed with their successes on the continent over Napoleon, made extortionate demands, a treaty was signed on Christmas day of 1814. Gallatin's biographer, Henry Adams, says, "This treaty was supposed, or than is now imagined, the treaty of Ghent was the special work and the peculiar triumph of Mr. Gallatin." John Austin Stevens says: "By his political life Mr. Gallatin acquired an American reputation; by his management of the finances of the United States, and his views among the first political economists of the day; but his masterly conduct of the treaty of Ghent showed him the equal of the best of European statesmen on their own peculiar ground of diplomacy." His services were rewarded with the appointment of minister to France in February, 1815, but he spent some time in travel both in Europe and in the United States, finally entering on the duties of his office in January, 1816. Meanwhile he took part in the commercial convention held in London during the summer of 1815. During his career in Paris he aided John Quincy Adams in preparing a commercial treaty with Great Britain, and also was associated with William Eustis in negotiating a treaty with the Netherlands in 1817. He left France in 1822, and returned to the United States, where he was occupied some time in attention to his private affairs, refusing a seat in the cabinet as secretary of the navy, and declining to be a candidate for the vice-presidency, to which he was nominated by the Democratic party. In 1826, at the solicitation of President Adams, he accepted the post of American minister to Great Britain, and negotiated commercial treaties by means of which full indemnification was obtained from England for injuries that had been sustained by citizens of the United States in consequence of violations of the treaty of Ghent. On his return to the United States in 1828, he was appointed by the Democratic party to the United States Senate, and by the legislature of New York city, where from 1831 till 1839, he was president of the National bank of New York. In 1831 he published his "Considerations on the Currency and Banking System of the United States," and during the same year he was a member of the free-trade convention held in New York, and prepared for that body the memorial which was submitted to congress. Mr. Gallatin was likewise associated in the movement which led in October, 1830, to the foundation of the New York university. He became the first president of the college, but resigned at the end of the year. After his resignation from the bank, his life was devoted to literature, and especially to historical and ethnological researches. In 1839 he prepared an argument in behalf of the United States to be laid before the king of the Netherlands as an umpire on the Maine boundary question, and in connection with this undertaking he collected a statement of the facts, which he revised and, together with the speech of Daniel Webster, a copy of the Jay treaty, and eight maps, published at his own expense as the "Right of the United States to a Settlement at Niagara" (New York, 1840). He presided in 1844 at a meeting held in New York to protest against the annexation of Texas, and, in the course of the address which he made, said that "the resolution of the house declaring the treaty of annexation by the United States of Texas an infringement of the rights of Texas to be the fundamental law of union between them was a direct and undisguised usurpation of power and a violation of the constitution." The war with Mexico he regarded as "the only blot
upon the escutcheon of the United States," and he published "Peace with Mexico" (1847) and "War Exempt" (1849). His books were gratuitously circulated, and which had un
doubted influence in bringing about peace. In 1846, when Lord Ashburton visited the United States in connection with the treaty which bears his name, Mr. Gallaudet published a pamphlet on the "Origin of the American Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb," where he added by impartiality, moderation, and power of reason-
ing. It put before the people, as well as the negoti-
ators, the precise merits of the controversy, and
powerfully contributed to the ultimate peace-
ful settlement. In 1842 he was associated in the
establishment of the American ethnological society,
becoming its first president, and in 1843 he was
elected to hold a similar office in the New York
historical society, an honor which was annually con-
ferred on him until his death. His scientific pub-
lications include "Sketches Respecting Indian Tribes
within the United States east of the Rocky Moun-
tains, and in the British and Russian Possessions in
North America" (Cambridge, 1836) and "Notes on
the Semi-Civilized Nations of Mexico, Yucatán, and
Central America, with Conjectures on the Origin of
the latter, the "mestizo" race of New Mexico" (1845).
John Austin Stevens says of him: "To a
degree higher than any American, native or for-
eign born, unless Franklin, with whose broad na-
ture he had many traits in common, Albert Gallau-
det deserves the proud title, aimed at by many,
reached by few, of Citizen of the World." But
"Writings of Albert Gallaudet," by Henry Adams
(3 vols., Philadelphia, 1879); "Life of Albert Galla-
det," by Henry Adams (1879); and "Albert Gal-
det," by John Austin Stevens, in "American
Statesmen; 1607-1887."

GALLAUDET, Thomas Hopkins, educator, b. in
Philadelphia, 10 Dec., 1877; d. in Hartford,
Conn., 9 Sept., 1851. His family was of Huguenot
origin. At an early age he moved with his par-
ents to Hartford, Conn. He graduated at Yale
in 1805, and was admitted for some time to the law,
as to whether he should study law, engage in trade,
or study divinity, entered the Theological seminary
at Andover in 1811. He was licensed to preach in
1814. His attention having been called to the neg-
lected condition of the deaf and dumb in this country,
he became a contributor in such works as "An
Address to the deaf and Dumb," "A Letter to the
Deaf and Dumb," and "A Letter to the Deaf and
Dumb," and other periodicals.

Another son, Edward Miner, educator, b. in
Hartford, Conn., 5 Feb., 1837, was educated at
Trinity, but not graduated. He began to teach
in 1856 in the Hartford institution which his father
had founded, and in 1867, at the invitation of
Amos Kendall, went to Washington, D. C., with
his mother, and organized the Columbian insti-
tution for the deaf, dumb, and blind. In 1864 he
aided in establishing the National deaf-mute col-
lege, became its president, and in 1865 also profes-
sor of moral and political science. He visited the
principal deaf and dumb institutions of Europe in
1867, and in 1868, after his return, published an
elaborate report of his observations. In 1880, in
compliance with a request made by principals of
schools for the deaf, he conducted a course on
hygiene and sanitation, and attended the National
congress of instructors of deaf-mutes held at Milan, Italy. In 1881 he
succeeded James A. Garfield as president of the
literary society at Washington, D. C. He was
president of the Convention of American instruc-
tors of deaf-mutes, held at New York in 1883. In
1886 he visited England, at the request of the
British government, and gave information to the
royal commission on the education of the blind,
Gallisson

deaf, and dumb, regarding the system pursued in the United States. Trinity college, Hartford, gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1868, and Columbia university that of Ph. D. in the same year. He is the author of a popular “Manual of International Law” (1870), and he has nearly ready for publication (1887) a memoir of his father.

**GALLITZIN, John**, lawyer, b. in Marblehead, Mass., in October, 1788; d. 25 Dec., 1899. After he was married, a year later he went to the Harvard settlement, and practised in Marblehead, and then removed to Boston. For several years he edited the “Weekly Messenger,” and advocated plans for the gradual abolition of slavery in the United States. He published “Reports in the Circuit Court.” (2 vols., 1807; 2d ed., Boston, 1845), and an “Address” to the Peace society, of which he was a member.

**Gallitzin, Demetrius Augustine**, clergyman, b. in the Hague, Holland, 32 Dec., 1770; d. in Loretto, Cambria co., Pa., 6 May, 1841. His father was Russian ambassador to Holland. The Gallitzin family was one of the oldest and noblest in Russia, and had always exercised a great and sometimes a controlling influence in the affairs of that country. The mother of the young prince was a daughter of Field-Marshall Count von Schmettau, a favorite of the Great. Both father and mother were admirers of Voltaire and Diderot, and their son was brought up without religious training. In 1786 the prince, after a severe illness, returned to the Roman Catholic church, of which she had once been a member. A year afterward Demetrius also became a Christian, taking the name of Augustine on his conversion. He served as aide-de-camp to the Austrian general, Van Lilien, in 1792, in the first campaign against France. Before his close he was dismissed, the Austrian government having decided to discharge foreign officers. His parents now wished him to travel, and the unsettled state of the continent determined them to send Demetrius to the United States. The Rev. Felix Brosius was appointed his tutor. To avoid the inconvenience of rank, he took the name of Augustine Schmettau, which was afterward Americanized into Smith, and was borne by him for some time after his ordination. Supplied with letters of introduction from the prince-bishops of Hildesheim and Paderborn to Bishop Carroll, to whom his mother confided him, he sailed in August, 1793, from Rotterman, and arrived in Baltimore on 28 Oct., shortly afterward expressing a wish to become a priest, and entered the seminary of St. Sulpice, Baltimore, with this intention. Both his parents were dissatisfied with his choice, and his father, who had procured him a commission in the Russian army, begged him to come home, saying that his becoming a priest would of itself prevent his succession to the family inheritance. The young prince, however, persevered, and was ordained on 18 March, 1798. He was the second priest ordained in the United States. The first, however, defected to his native country, as the Rev. Theodore Bazin had been made deacon in France before coming to America. Desiring to remain in the seminary, Father Gallitzin, or Father Smith, as he was then called, became a member of the order of Sulpicians. But Bishop Carroll, with a view to retraining his health, sent him to the mission at Port Tobacco. Finding that he was not improving, the bishop directed him to go to the extensive mission of which Conewago was the centre, and at which his friend, Father Ritter, was stationed. His first duty to the bishop was of such a character as to call forth a severe remonstrance and a summons to Baltimore. Here he was placed in charge of all the German Catholics of the city. In 1796 he entered on the Conewago mission, residing in Taneytown, and visiting several parishes in Maryland and Pennsylvania. The zeal of the young priest was not always according to prudence. His too great haste to correct abuses, and the complaints made of his arbitrary measures, called forth a second letter of admonition from Bishop Carroll in 1798. In 1799 the Roman Catholic Catholics of Philadelphia sent him as their bishop for a resident pastor. Father Gallitzin was appointed, and at once set about the work of establishing a Roman Catholic colony. The district he selected for this purpose was one of the wildest and most uncultivated of the Alleghenies, in what is now Cambria county, Pa. It contained no Roman Catholic families. In 1800 he had a church built of pine logs, the only one between Lancaster and St. Louis. He bought more than 20,000 acres, and invited settlers, supplying them with homes on easy terms, and waiting until such time as they would be able to pay for them. But his expectation of realizing from his inherited estates made him incur obligations which for a long time were a source of humiliation and embarrassment. His father died in 1803, and his relatives in Russia, the Elector Frederick, wrote to him of his estates. It was thought by his mother that his presence in Russia would be advantageous to his interests, but no consideration could prevail on him to leave the settlement he had founded. By her advice he appointed three noblemen his agents, with full power of attorney concerning his relatives, while she, in the event of failure, took steps to secure the property for herself, through her contract of marriage. He built a village, which he named Loretto, in 1803, on his own land. It is situated about four miles northwest of Cresson station, on the Pennsylvania railroad, and at the time of his death had a population of 150. He used his influence to have it made the capital of Cambria county when the latter was laid out, but without success, and, as he was the agent for several firms in Philadelphia and other large cities for the sale of lands in western Pennsylvania, the formation of the new county only multiplied his business and increased his embarrassments. Up to the death of his mother in 1806 he had received remittances from her regularly. Although the depleted, in 1807, he was made a Roman Catholic priest, he could inherit no part of his father’s property, his sister, the Princess Maria, continued for some time to send him large sums, which he employed in meeting his engagements, but, on her marriage with the penniless Prince of Salm this resource also failed. Meanwhile his colony began to branch out and lay the foundation of other congregations at Ebensburg, Carrolltown, St. Augustine, Wilmore, Summitville, and several other parts of Pennsylvania, and as, owing to the scarcity of priests, he could not obtain an assistant, he himself, in the fall of 1809, passed from the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Baltimore to that of the newly appointed bishop of Philadelphia. His real name also had become generally known, and as he had been naturalized as Augustine Smith, the legislature, on his petition, granting him his health, sent him to the mission at Port Tobacco. Finding that he was not improving, the bishop directed him to go to the extensive mission of which Conewago was the centre, and at which his friend, Father Ritter, was stationed. His first duty to the bishop was of such a character as to call forth a severe remonstrance and a summons to Baltimore. Here he was
for that of Detroit, but probably refused the honor. Although after 1817 he no longer received remittances from his relatives in Europe, his financial situation improved considerably in the years following. With his proceeds from this sale and some subscriptions from friends in Edinburgh and the United States, he was enabled to free his colony from debt after expending $150,000 on its creation. He was appointed vicar-general of the diocese of Philadelphia in 1821, and Bishop Connell offered later to make him his coadjutor bishop, but the offer was declined. The appointment of Dr. F. P. Kenrick to be coadjutor was displeasing to Father Gallitzin, and he wrote a very plain but respectful letter to the new prelate on the subject. The action of the bishop in regard to certain irregularities in one or two congregations was so little in harmony with his ideas that he resigned his vicar-generalship. The rest of his life was passed in the performance of duties of the most arduous and self-sacrificing character. In spite of a few harmless eccentricities and some errors in judgment, Father Gallitzin affords a fine type of zeal combined with tenderness of heart. “If he had possessed a heart of gold,” said one who knew him well, “he would have given it to the unfortunate.” While engaged in duties that would have taxed the endurance of the most zealous congregation, he found time to write works that are still popular among his co-religionists. They are “Defence of Catholic Principles in a Letter to a Protestant Clergyman” (1816); “Letter to a Protestant Friend on the Holy Supper” (1817); “An Appeal to the Protestant Public”; and “Six Letters of Advice” (1834). There are several lives of Father Gallitzin, the best being “Leben und Wirken des Prinzen Demetrius Augustin Gallitzin,” by the Rev. Henry Lemcke (Münster, 1861); “Memoir of the Life of John M. Gallitzin, Bishop of the American Episcopalian Church,” by A. de Gallitzin,” by Very Rev. Thomas Heyden; and “Life of Demetrius Augustin Gallitzin, Prince and Priest,” by Sarah M. Brownson.—His cousin, Princess Elizabeth, b. in St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1795; d. in St. Michael’s, L., 8 Dec., 1840, became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith at the age of twenty, and was received into the community of the Sacred Heart at Metz in 1828. In 1840 she was sent out as visitor of the houses of the Sacred Heart in the United States. She founded a convent in New York and several schools throughout the United States, as well as a mission among the Pottawatamie Indians. GALLOP, John, soldier, d. in what is now South Kingston, R. I., 19 Dec., 1875. He was employed by the magistrates of Boston to accompany John Mason in an expedition against a company of pirates, under command of a man named Bull. Severe cold delayed the measures for bringing the pirates to justice, and, after spending two months in searching for Bull in their pinnace, Mason and Gallop were compelled to return without him. Later related to John Mason, Gallop afterward went to Connecticut, where he was associated with Mason in several exploits against the Indians, and was also employed as a pilot. While sailing in his bark of twenty tons from Connecticut to Long Island, on 20 July, 1636, with one man and two boys, he captured near Block island a pinnace belonging to John Oldham, a trader, on board of which were fourteen Indians, who had murdered Oldham, and were carrying off his vessel. After firing on them with such effect that the Indians sought refuge under the hatches, he ran on the pinnace, and shot and killed her owner with such force as almost to overturn her. This frightened the Indians so that six of them leaped over and were drowned. After repeating this action several times, only four Indians remained under the hatches. He then ventured to board the pinnace, and bound hands and feet of the men, while forcing their wonderful artodrounty in untwisting each other, he threw one of his prisoners overboard. He found the body of Oldham still warm, and cleft through the brains, with hands and feet cut off. After removing the goods and sails he took the vessel in tow, but was obliged to part her on account of the strong wind, and she drifted to the Narragansett shore. Gallop afterward took part with the Connecticut troops in King Philip’s war, was foremost in the assault on the swamp fort, and was shot dead just inside the entrance.

GALLOWAY, Charles B., M. E. bishop, b. in Mississippi about 1840. He was educated at the University of Mississippi, became an itinerant minister of the M. E. church, and was a popular and impressive preacher, and a strong advocate of pro-}
GALLOWAY, Samuel, lawyer, b. in Gettysburg, Pa., 20 March, 1811; d. in Columbus, Ohio, 5 April, 1867. He was of Scotch-Irish parentage. After removing to Ohio in 1819, he was graduated at Miami in 1833, at the head of his class, and in the following year taught a classical school at Hamilton, Ohio. In 1835 he was elected professor of ancient languages in Miami, but resigned in consequence of ill health in 1836. He resumed teaching in 1838, first at Springfield, Ohio, and later as professor of ancient languages at South Hanover college, Indiana. In 1841 he returned to Ohio, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He practised in Chillicothe, Ohio, until 1844, when he was elected to the lower house of the legislature of the commonwealth and removed to Columbus. He held this office for eight years, and after declining a re-election resumed his profession. In 1854 he was elected to congress as a Republican and served one term.

GALLUP, Joseph Adams, physician, b. in Stonington, Conn., 30 March, 1709; d. in Woodstock, Vt., 13 Oct., 1849. He was graduated at Dartmouth medical school with its first class in 1739, and practised his profession in Hartford and Lebanon, Conn., until 1800, when he removed to Woodstock. Dartmouth gave him the degree of M. D. in 1814. From 1820 till 1823 he was president of the Castleton medical college, and its professor of theoretical and practical medicine. In 1827 he established a clinical school of medicine at Woodstock, which was incorporated as the Vermont medical college in 1835, and in 1827-28 was a professor there. His first writings were printed in 1802 in the "Vermont Gazette," a paper published in Windsor, and attracted much attention. His other publications by prudence cause by producing intelligence and giving advice. On the taking of Philadelphia he was appointed superintendent of the police of the city and suburbs, of the port, and of the prohibited articles, and thus became the head of the civil government during the British occupation of the city. He retired with the enemy, and in the following October went to England, and never returned.

In 1779 he was examined before the house of commons on the conduct of the war in America, and made accusations against the British commander, and printed three letters to a nobleman on the same subject, charging that the failure of the British was because of Gen. Howe's incompetency. The Pennsylvania assembly in 1788 attained Galloway of high treason, and ordered the sale of his estates, worth, according to his testimony before a parliamentary committee, £40,000. He also published, besides several pamphlets, "Historical and Political Reflections on the American Rebellion" (London, 1780), and "Brief Commentaries on such Parts of the Revelation and other Prophecies as immediately refer to the Present Times, in which the Several Apocalyptic Types and Expressions of those Prophecies are translated into Three Literal Meanings" (1802). To the latter book Dean Whitafer made a caustic reply, which called forth from Galloway an answer entitled: "The Prophetic or Antichristian History of the Church, of Rome, Prefaced by an Address, Dedication, Expostulatory and Critical, to the Rev. Mr. Whitafer, Dean of Canterbury" (London, 1803).

GALLUP, Joseph Adams, physician, b. in Stonington, Conn., 30 March, 1709; d. in Woodstock, Vt., 13 Oct., 1849. He was graduated at Dartmouth medical school with its first class in 1739, and practised his profession in Hartford and Lebanon, Conn., until 1800, when he removed to Woodstock. Dartmouth gave him the degree of M. D. in 1814. From 1820 till 1823 he was president of the Castleton medical college, and its professor of theoretical and practical medicine. In 1827 he established a clinical school of medicine at Woodstock, which was incorporated as the Vermont medical college in 1835, and in 1827-28 was a professor there. His first writings were printed in 1802 in the "Vermont Gazette," a paper published in Windsor, and attracted much attention. His other publications by prudence cause by producing intelligence and giving advice. On the taking of Philadelphia he was appointed superintendent of the police of the city and suburbs, of the port, and of the prohibited articles, and thus became the head of the civil government during the British occupation of the city. He retired with the enemy, and in the following October went to England, and never returned.

In 1779 he was examined before the house of commons on the conduct of the war in America, and made accusations against the British commander, and printed three letters to a nobleman on the same subject, charging that the failure of the British was because of Gen. Howe's incompetency. The Pennsylvania assembly in 1788 attained Galloway of high treason, and ordered the sale of his estates, worth, according to his testimony before a parliamentary committee, £40,000. He also published, besides several pamphlets, "Historical and Political Reflections on the American Rebellion" (London, 1780), and "Brief Commentaries on such Parts of the Revelation and other Prophecies as immediately refer to the Present Times, in which the Several Apocalyptic Types and Expressions of those Prophecies are translated into Three Literal Meanings" (1802). To the latter book Dean Whitaker made a caustic reply, which called forth from Galloway an answer entitled: "The Prophetic or Antichristian History of the Church, of Rome, Prefaced by an Address, Dedication, Expostulatory and Critical, to the Rev. Mr. Whitaker, Dean of Canterbury" (London, 1803).

GALLY, Merritt (gaw'-ly), inventor, b. near Rochester, N. Y., 15 Aug., 1888. His father, a Presbyterian clergyman, died in 1844, and in his eleventh year the boy became a printer. He observed the methods of engravers who came into the office to take proofs of cuts, and, with some files and a grindstone, managed to construct a set of tools, with which he soon did all the engraving of the office, and thus earned money to obtain the books and appliances needed for the study of mechanics and engineering. At sixteen years of age he constructed a printing-press, and, in partnership with an older brother, established a newspaper, of which the boys were respectively editor and printer. This venture was fairly successful, but Merritt, desiring a more complete education, left the business to his brother, and, with other capital, his engraving tools, set out to work his way through college. With these, and by his talent for portrait-painting, he earned sufficient money to enable him to take the full college course. He was graduated at Rochester in 1863, became a student at Auburn theological seminary, and in 1866 was ordained by the presbytery of Lyons. For three years he served as a pastor, but, owing to loss of voice, was obliged to retire from the pulpit. He then returned to his former pursuits, and constructed a press for artistic printing. This was known as the "Universal" printing-press, and its success was such that he established a manufactory for building the presses in 1869. In the progress of this enterprise he invented and constructed a large number of tools and mechanical appliances specially designed to render the presses perfectly interchangeable in many respects. In 1873 he established himself in New York city, sending his presses to all parts of the world, and from this time forward he has devoted himself to invention. Over four hundred patent claims have been granted him for improvements in printing machinery, lithographic and typesetting machinery, and devices, philosophical apparatus, and musical instruments. He has invented a multiplex telegraph, and in 1873 patented a device for converting the variable velocity of machinery into constant velocity. In 1876 his attention was directed to the growing demand for automatic musical instruments. His first important improvement consisted in a set of pneumatic appliances acted upon by a succession of small, graded perforations in a sheet of paper passing over a tubed "tracker-range." The perforation devices changed the pressure of air in the pneumatic apparatus, enabling the instrument not only to produce automatically the notes of the music, but to render every gradation of tone almost as perfectly as if produced by a skilful performer. His experiments resulted in the production of several "tracker-ranges," of which he has warranted the establishment of extensive works for manufacturing the instruments.

GALT, John, Scottish novelist, b. in Irvine, Ayrshire, Scotland, 2 May, 1779; d. in Greenock, Scotland, 11 April, 1838. He was educated in Greenock, and, after spending some years in mercantile pursuits, began the study of law at Lin-
colin's Inn, London. In 1809 he set out on a tour of nearly three years in southern Europe and the Mediterranean, and while in the Levant his attention was introduced to the British Constitution by way of Turkey, in defiance of the Berlin and Milan decrees, led to considerable diplomatic correspondence. While abroad, he formed the acquaintance of Lord Byron and Mr. Hobhouse, and travelled much with them over land and water. On his return, after the first appearance before the public as an author, and the published results of his observations while on the continent obtained a large degree of popularity. From this time until 1826, when he went to Canada, he published many works, which, though not uniformly successful, gained him public favor. He connected with Canada was through his appointment as an agent to urge on the imperial government the claims for compensation of Canadians who had sustained losses during the war of 1812. The resulting negotiations and investigations led to the organization of the Canada land company, with a capital of $1,000,000. This association procured a grant of 1,100,000 acres in one block, and a scheme for emigration on an extensive scale was adopted. Mr. Galt, in honor of whom the town of Galt, Ont., is named, was appointed superintendent of the company, and in 1827 began the work of colonization by founding what is now the city of Guelph. He then took an extended voyage on Lake Huron, visiting Detroit, Buffalo, and other places in the United States, and on his return to Canada caused a road to be constructed through the dense forest lying between Lake Ontario and Lake Huron. Notwithstanding Mr. Galt's energy, the affairs of the Canada land company did not prosper, and in 1829 he was recalled, and, after contributing significantly to the prosperity of Canada, was obliged to take advantage of the insolvent debtors' act. On his return to England he resumed writing, produced many books, and contributed largely to newspapers and magazines. As a novelist he had no classic predilections, and was less distinguished for literary finish and the skillful elaboration of his plot than for the genuine and vivid element of interest always sufficiently strong to secure his stories a reading. He wrote altogether about forty-five works, including "Lawrie Todd," a novel relating some of his Canadian experiences (1830); an "Autobiography" (2 vols., 1833); and a "Literary Writings" (1 vol., 1834).—His son, Thomas, Canadian jurist, b. in London, England, 12 Aug., 1815, was educated in England and in Scotland, and in 1828 emigrated to Canada with his father's family. Two years afterward he returned to Great Britain, remained there three years, and then, returning to Toronto, entered the employ of the Canada land company, in which he remained six years. He then began the study of law in the office of Justice Draper, and was called to the bar of Upper Canada in 1843. He at once took a prominent place in his profession, in 1858 was created a queen's counsel, and in 1869 was made a judge of the court of common pleas. Another son, Sir Alexander Tilloch, Canadian statesman, b. in Chelsea, London, England, 6 Sept., 1817, was educated in England and Canada, displayed in legislatures, and contributed to "Fraser's Magazine" when only fourteen. He emigrated to Canada when a boy, and in 1833 became a clerk in the service of the British and American land company, whose operations were limited to the eastern townships of Lower Canada. He was appointed commissioner of the company in 1844, and held the office for twelve years, and under his management the business of the corporation became prosperous. In 1849 Mr. Galt was elected a member of parliament for the Riding of Shubenacadie, and though he was then a Liberal in politics, he opposed the administration of Messrs. Baldwin and Lafontaine, voted against the rebellion losses bill, and, despairing at that time of Canada's future, signed the annexation manifesto. When Toronto became the seat of government, after the completion of the parliament buildings at Montreal, Mr. Galt resigned, and did not re-enter politics till 1853, when he was again elected for Sherbrooke, and continued in parliament till his resignation in 1872. On the resignation of the Brown-Dorothy government in August, 1858, the governor-general, Sir Edmund W. Head, called upon Mr. Galt to form an administration, but he declined. The same year he proposed resolutions in parliament in favor of a federal union of the British North American colonies, and these became the basis of the Confederation of the Macdonald government, which he joined the same year. Together with Sir George E. Cartier and John Rose, he went as a delegate to Great Britain to urge the confederation of the British North American provinces, and the construction of the Intercolonial railway before the imperial government. He was a member of the executive council, and minister of finance, from August, 1858, till May, 1862, when the ministry was defeated on the militia bill, and held the same office again from March, 1864, till August, 1866, when he resigned in consequence of his opposition to the educational policy of the administration relative to the British population of Lower Canada. He became a third time a member of the privy council, and minister of finance of the Dominion on 1 July, 1867, but resigned on 4 November of that year for private reasons. He was a delegate to the Charlottetown union conference in 1864, and to that of Quebec the same year; a member of the confederation council of trade held in Quebec in 1866; a delegate to Washington respecting the renewal of the reciprocity treaty in 1868; and to the London colonial conference in 1866-7. In 1868 he went to London with Dr. (now Sir Charles) Tupper, to confer with the imperial government on the Nova Scotia question, and again became finance minister on the resignation of Sir John Rose in 1869. He was a member of the colonies commission of 1877, appointed under the treaty of Washington; conducted negotiations on behalf of Canada for a commercial treaty with France and Spain in 1879, and in 1881 was the delegate for Canada at the international monetary conference in Paris. He was a member of the Canadian high court, and in the House of Commons from 1880 till 1888. Sir Alexander is a fluent speaker, and is regarded as one of the ablest ministers of finance Canada has ever had. His monetary statements always have been noted for clearness. The most noticeable features of his financial administration were the consolidation of the public debt, with provisions for its redemption; the
encouragement of direct foreign trade: the abolition of the canal and Lake St. Peter tolls; and the issuing of provincial notes as currency. He was president of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic railway in 1852-3, and carried out the amalgamation of that line with the Quebec and Richmond, Toronto and Guelph, and Montreal and Toronto, forming what is now known as the Grand Trunk railway, of which line he was in 1857-8 a government director. He declined the honor of the C. B. (civil) in 1867, but in 1869 was created a K. C. M. G., and in May, 1878, was advanced to the Knighthood in the Grand Cross. He is an honorary LL. D. of Edinburgh university, and received a diploma for special services in connection with the international fisheries exhibition in London in 1883. During the early part of his political career Sir Alexander was a Liberal in politics, but from 1857 he has allied himself to the Liberal Conservatives. He is the author of "Canada from 1849 to 1859," and several pamphlets.

GALUSHA, Jonas, statesman, b. in Norwalk, Conn., 11 Feb., 1793; d. in Shaftsbury, Vt., 24 Sept., 1834. He removed to Shaftsbury in 1775, and held a commission of Benjamin and Samuel. Besides filling many minor offices, he was councillor for thirteen years, judge of the supreme court for two years, and governor of the state from 1809 till 1813, and again from 1815 till 1820. In 1808, 1820, and 1824 he was a presidential elector. He was president of the constitutional conventions of 1814 and 1823. In his religious sentiments Gov. Galusha took an interest in the affairs of the Baptist church, of which he was a member.—His son, Eliot, clergyman, b. in Shaftsbury, Vt.; d. in Lockport, N. Y., 18 June, 1850, as ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1802, and served as pastor of churches in Whitesborough, Utica, Rochester, and Lockport, N. Y. At one time he was president of the Baptist missionary convention of New York. He was an attractive preacher, and one of the most widely known and esteemed among the Baptist ministers of his generation.

GALVEZ, José de (gal-veth), Marquis of Sonora, Spanish lawyer and statesman, b. in Velez-Malaga in 1729; d. in Madrid in 1786. He was graduated in law at the University of Alcalá de Henares, and gained a considerable degree of eloquence in the defence of several lawsuits. He became ac- quainted in Madrid with the French ambassador, Marquis de Duras, who engaged him as an assistant in the prosecution of claims at the Spanish court. There Galvez attracted the attention of Charles IIII's prime minister, the Marquis of Grim- aldi, and became his private secretary. In 1764 he was appointed a member of the council of the Indies, and in 1771 sent on a mission to Mexico to settle difficulties that had arisen between the audiences and the proprietors of the mines regarding royalty. He soon arranged everything satisfac- torily, introduced improvements into the administration, which saved several millions yearly to the government, and made several voyages into the interior to study the situation and the necessities of the country. He returned to Spain in 1774, and next year was appointed president of the council of the Indies, in which office, the most important in the kingdom after that of prime minister, he rendered great service to the state and the colonies. In 1779 he founded in the valley of Sonora in Mexico a colony, which soon prospered, and for which he created a marquis. His brother, Matalas, b. in Velez-Malaga in 1731; d. in the city of Mexico, 3 Nov., 1784, entered the administration through the influence of his brother José, and obtained rapid promotion, being appointed in 1781 captain-general of Guatemala. There he laid in 1792 the foundation of the new cathedral, after the removal of the capital from old Guatemala, which had been ruined by the earthquakes of 1773. In the same year war began with England, and the British forces occupied several places on the Atlantic coast, but Galvez in 1782-9 successfully drove them from Omoa, Roatan, San Juan, Rio Tinto, and Bluefields, and in recompense was appointed in the latter year viceroy of Mexico. During his short administration he had the streets of the capital cleaned and paved, and promoted the Academy of fine arts, for which he ordered from Italy plaster models of the principal art-treasures. During his administration Alejandro Valdes began to publish "La Gazeta," the first newspaper of Mexico. He also proposed to the home government the establishment of a bank of loans, for which he had abundant subscriptions, and, although the idea was not executed in his time, he may be considered as the originator of the banking system in Spanish America. In 1784 the small-fox ravaged Mexico, and Galvez was ac- tive in mitigating the sufferings of the poorer class.—His son, Matalas, b. in Malaga in 1735; d. in the city of Mexico, 30 Nov., 1786, was called to court at the age of sixteen years by his uncle, the minister, and entered as cadet in the regiment of Walloon guards. Wishing to perfect himself in military science, he obtained leave of absence in 1772 and went to France, where he served three years in the regiment of the Legion of the Canton, and was promoted lieutenant. In 1773, when Charles IIII. declared war against Algiers, Galvez returned to Spain and served as captain in the expedition of Gen. O'Reilly. He distinguished himself in several engagements with the Moors, rose to the rank of colonel, and on his return in the same year was given the rank of brigadier. Early in 1776 he was appointed second in command to the governor of Louisiana, Luis de Uzcaga, and after the pro- motion of the latter to be captain-general of Caracas, toward the end of the year, took charge of the government. He made great improvements in several branches of the administration, and gathered and colonized several tribes of wandering Indians, whom he succeeded in civilizing. In 1778 the Continental congress sent Capt. Willing as agent to New Orleans, and Galvez assisted him secretly with arms and ammunition and $70,000 in cash. Spain offered her mediation between the colonies and Great Britain, and, after being repulsed by the latter, declared war on 16 June, 1778. Galvez immediately formed a plan of campaign, and, al- though he had only a small military force under his command, he did not wait for re-enforcements, but, organizing volunteer regiments, marched north- ward on the eastern river bank. He took Fort Manchac on 27 Aug., and in September captured Baton Rouge, Fort Pamun, and Fort Natchez. In October he received re-enforcements from Ha-vana, and was made a major-general. He then in-
vasted Mobile with his combined forces, and in Feb., 1780, captured Fort Charlotte, forcing the city to surrender. The French fleet sailed, but GaUvez soon rose to 14,000 men, and he invaded the north-western part of Florida, defeating the British in several encounters, and besieged Pensacola, but, being unable to attack it from the sea-side for want of siege artillery and a fleet, went in January, 1781, to Havana. He was taken prisoner by the British and ordered to the Philippines. The British capitulated on 9 May, and, together with 800 prisoners and the armament, the whole west coast fell into the hands of the Spanish. This feat of Galvez was celebrated by M. de Prat in his poem which was published in the Philippines, and translated into English.

Galvez was rewarded by the title of count and the rank of lieutenant-general, and was appointed captain-general of Cuba. On the death of his father he was promoted viceroy of Mexico, taking charge of the government, 17 June, 1785. He improved the workings of the mines, augmenting the crown revenue from them, while at the same time he protected their owners from the unjust exactions of the revenue officers, rebuilt the old theatre, and repaired the paddle wheel of the Piedmont steam ship. In 1785 a famine desolated the province, and an epidemic broke out in the following year, and Galvez did all in his power to alleviate the public sufferings, giving large contributions from his private purse for the relief of the poor. He also constructed a hospital in the city, and two churches near the university.

The home government began to manifest some distrust, and this prejudiced Galvez's mind. He became melancholy and reserved, seeking his only distraction in the chase. In consequence of violent over-exertion he fell ill and died, after a few days in the archiepiscopal palace of Toluca.

GALVEZ, Mariano, b. in Guatemala in the latter part of the 18th century; d. in Mexico about 1830. He was a founding, and was adopted by a wealthy family, whose name he assumed. He received his early education in the convent-schools of Guatemala, and later studied law in the university of that city, and was graduated as doctor in 1819. He was private councillor of Gov. Gainza (q. v.), and it is probably due to his influence that the latter did not oppose the popular movement for liberty. Galvez favored the annexation of Guatemala to Mexico, but when the first Federal congress of Central America met in Guatemala in 1835, he was one of the deputies, and became president. In the civil war of 1836, Galvez took part with the Federalists, and he helped to suppress the revolution movement against the Unitarian government, which, although promptly suppressed, hastened the invasion of Guatemala by Morazan, whose forces Galvez joined in Ahuachapan. On 24 Aug., 1831, Galvez was elected chief of the state of Guatemala, and under his administration, science, arts, and education were encouraged, and the appearance of the government was improved. In February, 1855, he was re-elected for a second term, during which the Asiatic cholera afflicted the country, and the reactionary party persuaded the uneducated people of the inferior that the disease was caused by the poisoning of the springs by order of the government. Several revolutionary movements began, and in January, 1838, the city of Antigua, Guatemala, pronounced against Galvez's government. On the 18th the revolutionary forces of Sacatepequez occupied the city of Guatemala, and Galvez left the city. He practised law for some years with distinction.

GAMA, Antonio Leon de, Mexican astronomer, b. in the city of Mexico in 1755; d. there, 12 Sept., 1802. He studied in the College of San Ildefonso, early showing a taste for astronomy. As the means for the support of the observatory ceased at that time in Mexico, he instructed himself by reading the works of Newton, Wobber, Gravesend, Muschermont, Bernaulis, La Caille, and other eminent writers. He was for many years a clerk in the office of the secretary of the supreme court, and nothing would have been known of his scientific work if the astronomer La Lande had not published in his "Connaissances des temps" Gama's name as that of the author of the first exact observation of the longitude of Mexico, and eulogized his calculations of the eclipses of the sun of 6 Nov., 1771, which he promised to publish in the memoirs of the Academy of Paris. At the same time he commissioned Gama to take observations of the satellites of Jupiter, and of the tides on the Pacific coast from Acapulco to Valparaiso. This work was called the public duty of a viceroy, and the scientist Joaquin Velasquez de Leon, at the foundation of the Mining school, appointed him professor of mathematics, pyrotechnics, and aeronautics, and commissioned him to make observations upon the impending eclipse of the sun and the other celestial phenomena. He was himself a distinguished mariner and geographer, and he calculated the probable date of appearance of a comet, which had been predicted by the London astronomers for 1788. The necessity of proving the correctness of Gama to give time to mechanical pursuits, which would have been better employed in the service of science. But he still found leisure to write on experimental physics, medicine, mathematics, and Mexican antiquities, of which he exhibited profound knowledge. When in 1789 the asteroid was discovered, he published an essay about it, "Historical and Chronological Description of Two Stones that were found in the Plaza of Mexico upon the Occasion of laying the New Pavement," explaining for the first time its use among the Indians. Also a treatise on the calculus, astronomical and philological, and hieroglyphics. Prescott praises Gama as treating his subject, not with the accustomed credulity of the antiquarian, but with the caution of a mathematician, who demonstrates whatever he asserts. Gama's only work preserved in book-form is " Descripcion Geografica del Ecuador del Sol, el 24 de Junio de 1778" (Mexico, 1778).

GAMA, Jose Basilio da, Brazilian poet, b. in the district of Rio das Mortes, Brazil, in 1740; d. in Lisbon, Portugal, 31 July 1785. He belonged to a poor family, was brought to Rio Janeiro at an early age by a monk of St. Francis, and was educated by the Jesuits, who afterward received him into their order. He was reduced to great poverty after the missionaries were expelled from Brazil, but finally succeeded in entering a seminary, where he studied the liberal sciences and learned to speak Portuguese and Spanish. He went to Portugal, and from there to Italy. He returned to Portugal in 1775, being called by the marquis of Pombal to celebrate the unveiling of a equestrian statue of king Jose I., in an ode, which was awarded the prize, and Gama was given a place in the department of nobility. After the downfall of Pombal, Gama lost his office and went to Brazil, where he founded an academy of Arcadians modelled after that of
Rome, which was dissolved by the viceroy, Count of Rezende, under suspicion that it was a political association. Gama was a prisoner in Portugal in 1785, narrowly escaped banishment to Angola, and was only set at liberty in 1787. About this period he became an enemy of the Jesuits, and published his poem of "Uruguay" (1789), the object of which is to show that they had conspired to found an independent state among the Indians of that province. The poem of "Uruguay" contains some clever descriptions of the forest scenery of South America, but, while inveighing against the Jesuits, says nothing of the civilization they introduced, or of its destruction by their hands, and put forth to colonize Spain and Portugal. Da Gama afterward was elected a member of the Academy of Lisbon. He is buried in the church of Boa Hora in that city. He also published "Lenitivo da Sande de prin- cipe D. Jose" (1789), and "Quituba," another poem, and after a new chief who assisted a Portuguese in an expedition against Angola (1791).

GAMA, JOSE BERNARDO FERNANDEZ, Brazilian historian, b. in Pernambuco in 1803; d. in Rio de Janeiro in 1852. In his youth he entered the army, participated in the Rio Revolution of 1822, and in the subsequent declaration of independence at Pira- range, 7 Sept., 1822. For the action of Bahia, he was decorated with the military medal that was issued in commemoration of that movement, and in 1833 received the order of the Cruzeiro; but, as he was of humble family and had no friends in government circles, he never advanced above the rank of lieutenant of the staff, and as such was retired in 1842. He then gave up his time to his profession, taking up the study of law. He established his name as a writer, "Memorias Historicas da Provincia de Pernambuco, precedidas de um ensaio topographico-historico" (4 vols., Pernambuco, 1844-49). As he was too poor to have this work printed, the provincial assembly of Pernambuco authorized him to draw out a quarterly lottery to the extent of fifteen contos de reis (about $7,500), the proceeds of which were to be invested in its publication.

GAMARRA, Agustin (gal-mar-ra), Peruvian soldier, born in Ayacucho, Peru, 18 Nov., 1841. He studied theology in the college of San Buenaventura of his native city, but entered the Spanish army in 1869 as a volunteer. He rose gradually to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, served in Bolivia against the Argentine forces, and in 1891 came to Lima in command of the 2nd battalion of the regiment of Cuzco. He then joined the Independents, was promoted colonel and then brigadier, and served as chief of the staff of the Peruvian contingent under Bolivar and Sucre in 1824. He was promoted general of division, appointed prefect of Cuzco, and in 1828 was commander-in-chief of the army in the campaign against Bolivia, concluding the war by the treaty of Piquisa, for which he was rewarded with the rank of grand marshal. He afterward pronounced against La- mar, president of Peru, was declared provisional president of Peru in 1869, and in 1870 was president for four years. His administration was progressive, although constantly interrupted by revolutionary movements. When his term was finished he delivered the executive to Gen. Orbe- gozo, but soon headed a rebellion against him. He was arrested, averting war and emigrated to Bolivia. When Gen. Santa Cruz interfered in the Peruvian struggle between Orbe- gozo and Salaverry, Gamarra opposed the intervention with a force that he had raised in the south of Peru, but which was defeated by Santa Cruz at Yanacocha, and banished to Chili in June, 1855. When war was declared between Chili and Peru in 1837, Gamarra joined the second Chilian expedition, and in 1839 was again elected president of Peru. In 1841, when the Bolivians overthrew the government of the Peruvian modern philosophy again in favor of Santa Cruz, Gamarra invaded the neighboring republic at the head of an army, but was defeated and killed in battle at Ingavi.

GAMARRA Y DAVAROS, Juan Benito (ga- mar-ra y da-var-os), Mexican author, b. in Zamora, Mexico, in 1745; d. in the city of Mexico in 1838. He studied in the College of San Ildefonso in the city of Mexico, and in November, 1764, entered the congregation of San Felipe Neri in the town of San Miguel. Here his superiors appointed him their attorney-general, and sent him to Madrid and Rome to conclude arrangements for the final establishment and endowment of the congregation in Mexico. Pope Clement XIII, made him apostolic prothonotary, and he was given the degree of doctor of theology by the University of Pisa, and in 1781 was elected a member of the Senate of that city. On his return to Mexico he brought a collection of paintings, drawings, a large library, and a collection of physical instruments for his college. He reorganized the plan of studies of the college, and was also the first in Spanish America to introduce a course of study in modern philosophy. He took great interest in the advancement of instruction in New Spain, and was the founder of many new colleges. The viceroy proposed him for several high offices, but Gamarra refused them all. At the time of his death he was preparing a plan for the organization of the government of the viceroyalty. He published "Musa Americana" (Cadiz, 1789); "Elementos de la Filosofia" (Mexico, 1774); "Academia de Filosofia" (1774); "Las antinomias de Xochicalco" (Bologna, 1774); "Errados del Intendimiento Humano" (Puebla, 1776); "Maxutas de Belsis" (Mexico, 1780); "Reflexiones Críticas sobre las Historias Escuchadas del Antiguo Testamento" (1781); and left others in manuscript, which are preserved in the National Library of Mexico and by private collectors.

GAMBARO, d. in Aguadilla, Puerto Rico, May 27, 1869. He was born in the Bahama islands, 13 Oct., 1756; d. in Iver, near Uxbridge, England, 19 April, 1883. His ancestors were French Protestants, who were expatriated by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and his father was lieutenant-governor of the Bahamas. James entered the navy at an early age and obtained the rank of post-captain in 1778. He commanded the frigate "Raleigh" and was engaged in the reduction of Charleston, S. C., in 1780. In the following year he aided in repelling the French attack upon Jersey. He was appointed to command the "Defense," of 74 guns, in 1789, and aided Lord Howe against the French fleet, which was commanded by Villaret de Joyeuse. The "Defense" was the first to break through the enemy's line in the engagement, which took place on 1 June, 1794. He was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral in 1795, of vice-admiral in 1799, and of admiral in 1801. In command of the channel fleet in 1801. In 1802 he was appointed to be the governor of Newfoundland. Having been raised to the rank of full admiral in 1808, he commanded the fleet during the three day's bombardment of Copenhagen in 1807. In September, 1808, he gave up the command of the fleet, and in return for his services was made a baron and offered a pension, which he declined. In
1808 he was appointed to command the channel fleet, and prepared a code of signals and general instructions for the discipline of the navy. He attacked the French squadron in Aix roads in 1809 and burned five of its vessels. As a consequence of a disagreement with Lord Cochrane, who had charge of the British fire-ships, Lord Gambier requested a court-martial, by which he was acquitted. In 1814 he was placed at the head of the commissioners to negotiate a treaty with the United States, which concluded the war. In 1816, subsequent to his retirement, he led the commanding officers in the Mediterranean—His brother, John M., b. about 1791; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 11 Sept., 1888, was appointed midshipman, and 2d lieutenant of the marine corps in 1809. He became 1st lieutenant in 1811, captain in 1814, major by brevet in 1815, and lieutenant-colonel by brevet, 3 March, 1827.—Another brother, Peter, d. 11 Sept., 1814, was appointed midshipman in 1809 and became lieutenant in 1814. He was killed in the battle of Lake Champlain, while acting 1st lieutenant of the flag-ship.

Gamble, Hamilton Rowan, governor of Missouri, b. in Winchester, Va., 29 Nov., 1798; d. in Jefferson City, Mo., 31 Jan., 1864. His education was received principally at Hampden Sydney, and when about eighteen years of age he was admitted to the bar of Virginia. In 1818 he went to Missouri, and resided several years in Franklin, Howard co. He was elected secretary of state in 1824, which office he held one year. He then became a successful lawyer in St. Louis, served on the bench from 1851 till 1855, and was presiding judge of the supreme court of Missouri. At one time he was a member of the state house of representatives. In 1861 he was a state senator. In 1861-2, he was a member of the state convention, which body appointed him provisional governor, the regular governor, Claiborne F. Jackson, having joined the secession party. He held this office until his death. In the State convention of 1861, as chairman of the committee of education, he made a report expressing a hope for an amicable adjustment of the existing difficulties without civil war. He pronounced the president's call for troops unconstitutional, and appealed to the legislature to unite for the preservation of the state. Later the governor was authorized to raise a loan of $500,000 and to purchase ammunition, and the state military was put under his command. On 12 June, 1861, he issued a proclamation calling into service 50,000 of the state militia "for the purpose of repelling invasion, and for the protection of the lives, liberties, and property of the citizens." On 12 June, 1862, the State convention passed a resolution expressing confidence in the integrity and patriotism of the governor and state officers. On 15 June he submitted a message to the convention, declaring that he would furnish aid to any state that would adopt a measure of emancipation. On 25 July, Gov. Gamble summoned the militia to defend the state against Confederate guerillas. He called the adjourned State convention to reassemble in June, 1863, to consult and act on the subject of emancipation, and, after expressing a desire for peace, offered his resignation, which was not accepted. Gov. Gamble in 1838 organized the 2d Presbyterian church in St. Louis.

Gamble, James, jurist, b. in Lycoming county, Pa., 28 Jan., 1809; d. in Williamsport, Pa., 28 Feb., 1893. From 1821 to 1826 he attended the legislature, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1822. He was elected to the legislature in 1841, and re-elected in the following year, serving as chairman of the committee of ways and means, when the appropriation for the Portage railroad over the Alleghany mountains was made. He was then elected to Congress as a Democrat, serving from 1851 till 1855. He was made president-judge of the district composed of Clinton, Centre, and Clearfield counties in 1859, but retired to private life in the following year. He was elected president-judge of Lycoming district in 1866, and served ten years.

Gamble, Thomas, naval officer, d. 10 Oct., 1818. He was the son of Maj. William Gamble, an officer of the Revolution. The son was appointed midshipman in 1804, lieutenant in 1810, and commander in 1816. He died while commanding the "Erie" in the Mediterranean. —His brother, John M., b. about 1791; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 11 Sept., 1888, was appointed midshipman, and 2d lieutenant of the marine corps in 1809. He became 1st lieutenant in 1811, captain in 1814, major by brevet in 1815, and lieutenant-colonel by brevet, 3 March, 1827.—Another brother, Peter, d. 11 Sept., 1814, was appointed midshipman in 1809 and became lieutenant in 1814. He was killed in the battle of Lake Champlain, while acting 1st lieutenant of the flag-ship.

Gambon, Francisco Javier (gam-bo-a'he), Mexican lawyer, b. in Guadalajara, 17 Dec., 1717; d. in the city of Mexico, 4 June, 1794. He came of a rich family, but was left an orphan in his early youth, and his training was in the hands of his executors. He began his studies at the College of San Juan, in his native city, continued at that of San Idefonso, Mexico, and finished them in the university of that city in 1739. He then entered the practice of the bar, and, having shown the success of his successful defense of a complicated suit. In May, 1755, he was sent by the tribunal of commerce on a mission to Madrid, to arrange some intricate questions at court, and there studied mining engineering, afterward writing a treatise on subterranean geometry, which introduced a new system of his work on law. He was treated with distinction by Charles III., and commissioned president of the supreme court of Santo Domingo, where he arranged the ordinances of the court, and composed the famous "Black Code" for the government of the slaves. On being presented to the president of the supreme court of Mexico, he reformed the forensic practice, introduced a clear style of pleading, and was the founder of a new school of jurists. To simplify the proceedings still further, he labored for many years on a codification of the mining laws, which in 1803 was put into effect. He wrote "Comentarios a las ordenanzas de minas, dedicadas al Rey Don Carlos III." (Madrid, 1761), accompanied by an alphabetical list of miners, their descent from the capital, and of the most common mining terms of the province, that differ from those used in Spain. The arguments in two of the most famous lawsuits that he defended were printed (Mexico, 1753 and 1754), and he left many manuscripts, which are preserved in the National library.

Gammell, William, educator, b. in Medfield, Mass., 10 Feb., 1812. He was graduated at Brown in 1831, and for the three years following was a tutor there. He was chosen professor of rhetoric and English literature in 1833, and in 1880 was transferred to the chair of history and political economy. In 1889 Rochester university gave him the degree of D. D. In 1884 and 1886 he made a service in Brown university covered a term of thirty years. Since his retirement from the university in 1884 he has devoted much attention to the affairs of various educational and charitable institutions. He has written a life of Roger Williams (Boston, 1846), and one of Gov. Samuel Ward, for Sparks's "American Biographies"; also a "History of American Baptist Missions," at the request of the American Baptist missionary union. For a time he was one of the editors of the "Christian Review," and he has written extensively for that and other periodicals.
GANA, José Francisco, Chilian soldier, b. in Santiago, 15 Nov., 1791; d. in Nuñoa, 10 Feb., 1862. He entered the military service of the government of Chile in 1808, was promoted 2d lieutenant of the king's regiment, in which he served during the preparation of an English invasion in 1809, and after the declaration of independence in 1810 till 1812, when he retired to give himself entirely to study. In 1820 he was commissioned in the army of General San Martín, and his victorious march across the Andes, which led to the fall of Lima, is a part of his history. He was in command of a part of the army during the siege of Lima, and with his troops captured the city of Huaras, and with his victorious march across the Andes, which led to the fall of Lima, is a part of his history. He was in command of a part of the army during the siege of Lima, and with his troops captured the city of Huaras, and was promoted captain-general and commander-in-chief of the army of the conquest of Peru, and was appointed governor of the department of Cibao in February, 1863; the troops were soon driven into the coast, and the governor was compelled to leave. He was in command of the expedition to Cibao in 1863, and after the capture of the city of Cibao, he returned to Chile, and was appointed governor of the province of Arauco. He was in command of the army of the conquest of Peru, and was appointed governor of the department of Cibao in February, 1863; the troops were soon driven into the coast, and the governor was compelled to leave. He was in command of the expedition to Cibao in 1863, and after the capture of the city of Cibao, he returned to Chile, and was appointed governor of the province of Arauco. He was in command of the army of the conquest of Peru, and was appointed governor of the department of Cibao in February, 1863; the troops were soon driven into the coast, and the governor was compelled to leave.

GANDARA Y NAVARRO, José de la (gang-da-ра-е-на-var-ro), Spanish soldier, b. in Bilbao, 15 Oct., 1820. He entered the military college as a cadet in 1832, joined the army in 1834 as sub-lieutenant, and served in the campaigns against the Carlists till 1839, participating in all the battles. Afterward he served with the colonies of Linares and Ancon, and after reaching the rank of brigadier, was appointed, in 1857, governor of the islands of Fernando Poo and Ancon and Corisco. In 1862 he became major-general, and in November of that year was made military governor and commander-in-chief of the province of Santiago de Cuba. The insurrection against the Spanish domination of Santo Domingo, which had been annexed in 1861, began in the department of Cibao in February, 1863; the troops were soon driven into the coast, and the governor was compelled to leave. He was in command of the expedition to Cibao in 1863, and after the capture of the city of Cibao, he returned to Chile, and was appointed governor of the province of Arauco. He was in command of the army of the conquest of Peru, and was appointed governor of the department of Cibao in February, 1863; the troops were soon driven into the coast, and the governor was compelled to leave.
Unitarian doctrines were the delight of Boston theologians. He delivered the annual election sermon in 1842, and in 1848, he was presented by Harvard. He took part in a second controversy which arose in the Unitarian denomination, and, circumscribed as he was by his infirmity, he did a large amount of ministerial and literary work. He was president of the American Unitarian association in 1847–51, of the Benevolent fraternity of churches in 1857–62, and an overseer of Harvard in 1863–69. On the bronze bas-reliefs of the soldiers' monument on Boston common his face appears in the sanitary commission group; and the Franklin and a saddle at his best bed in its behalf. He was killed by a railroad accident.

GANNON, Mary, actress, b. in New York city, 8 Oct., 1829; d. there, 22 Feb., 1888. She was placed on the stage by her parents when she was three years of age, in the Richmond Hill theatre, and at the age of six a contract was entered into by the Breyer mediatre. For years she played child's parts, and later appeared in melodramas that involved song, dance, and rapid changes of character. In 1854 Miss Gannon married George W. Stephenson, a lawyer of New York city, who soon died. She was appointed each of the common stocks, and was valued for her spirtuosity of her versatility. She excelled in comedy and burlesque, but was not without ability to render sentimental and pathetic music with effect.

GANO, John, clergyman, b. in Hopewell, N.J., 22 July, 1727; d. near Lexington, Ky., in 1804. He was of Huguenot extraction, his great-grandfather, Francis Genveaux, having escaped from the island of Guernsey during the persecution of the Protestants, and made their home at Rochelle, N.Y. His education was irregular and limited. He was ordained, 29 May, 1754, as pastor of the Scotch Plains, N.J., Baptist church, and shortly afterward travelled and preached extensively in the southern colonies, and was settled as pastor for two years in North Carolina. In 1766 he removed to New Jersey, and also preached for a while in Philadelphia and New York. When, in 1782, the 1st Baptist church in New York was organized, he became its pastor and continued successfully in this relation for twenty-six years. Mr. Gano was an ardent patriot, and in 1779 he renounced his civil rights and became a member of the Second Continental Congress, in 1781 by the legislature of New York. In 1783 he accompanied Gen. Washington on his tour to the northern battlefields. During the controversy caused by the New Hampshire land grants, many of the insurgent regiments belonged to Gen. Gansevoort's brigade, and he was a member of the expedition to Cohoes, St. Coey, and adjacent regions. He was a member of the Continental congress from New York during 1777–8. He was also a member of the New York provincial congress, state senator in 1791–3 and 1797–1802, and member of assembly in 1778–9 and 1780. His country-seat of White Hall, near Albany, N.Y., contained a fine mansion. His medical practice and hospitality, was occupied by his descendants until recently, when it was destroyed by fire.

GANN, Hervey Dodridge, clergyman, b. in Fishkill, N.Y., 7 Feb., 1822. He was graduated at Columbia in 1849 and at the New Brunswick seminary in 1843. He was licensed to preach in 1843, and was ordained pastor of Dutch Reformed churches in Freehold, N.J., and New York city till 1868, when he became pastor of the First Presbyterian church in St. Louis. This charge he resigned in 1868, to become first secretary of the Presbyterian board of aid for colleges and academies, in Chicago, Ill. In 1861 the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Rutgers college. His publications are "Bible Slave-holding not Sinful," a reply to "Slave-holding not Sinful" by Dr. Samuel B. How (1856), and various sermons and hymns.

GANSEVOORT, Peter, soldier, b. in Albany, N.Y., 17 July, 1749; d. there, 2 July, 1812. He was a private in the 3d regiment, 19 July, 1775, and in August joined the army that invaded Canada under Montgomery. He was made lieutenant-colonel, 19 March, 1776, colonel of the 3d regiment, 21 Nov., 1776, and appointed to the command of Fort George. In April, 1777, he had charge of Fort Schuyler, previously called Fort Stanwix, and gallantly defended it against the British and Indians under St. Leger, whose co-operation with Burgoyne he prevented. The siege lasted twenty days, and for his vigorous conduct he was rewarded with a commission of major. In the spring of 1779 he was ordered to join Sullivan in his western expedition. He distinguished himself at the head of a body of picked men by surprising the lower Mohawk castle, and captured all the Indian habitants by the dexterity of his movements. He was presented with a sword by the state of New York in 1781 by the legislature of New York. In 1783 he accompanied Gen. Washington on his tour to the northern battlefields. During the controversy caused by the New Hampshire land grants, many of the insurgent regiments belonged to Gen. Gansevoort's brigade, and he was a member of the expedition to Cohoes, St. Coey, and adjacent regions. He was a member of the Continental congress from New York during 1777–8. He was also a member of the New York provincial congress, state senator in 1791–3 and 1797–1802, and member of assembly in 1778–9 and 1788. His country-seat of White Hall, near Albany, N.Y., contained a fine mansion. His medical practice and hospitality, was occupied by his descendants until recently, when it was destroyed by fire.
grant of Gara-konthie, avoided making terms. In August, however, an agreement was made for an exchange of prisoners, and he set out with the French to attack the Algonquins, and, after severe loss, compelled to return. Although always friendly to the French, and feeling the truth of Christianity, he did not show any desire to become a Christian until 1609. Then, at a conference with the French governor in Quebec, he signed his name for Christianity, and that he renounced "polygamy, the vanity of dreams, and every kind of sin." He was baptized with great pomp in the cathedral of Quebec by Bishop Laval, the governor being his god-father, and Mlle. Bouteroue, the daughter of the intendant. In order to induce his conversion, he was brought as a page to the castle of Daniel at the font, and was then entertained with honor in the castle. His conversion produced a great effect, not only at Onondaga, but in the other settlements. Some of the sachems endeavored to diminish his influence, declaring that he was no longer a man, and that the black robes had disturbed his intellect; but when any embassy was to be sent, or an eloquent speaker was desired for any occasion, Gara-konthie quickly recovered all his power. His influence was recognized even by the English governors of New York, who asked General Galway the Mohawks and Mohegans. He was frequently engaged on embassies to New York and Albany, as well as to Quebec and Montreal. He opposed the superstitions and dances of the tribes, and did much to check them. When he found his approach to the missionaries displeasing, he gave his last counsel to his family, and ordering the funeral banquet to be prepared, he invited to it the chiefs of Onondaga, and sang his death-song. Then he exhorted the sachems to become Christians and to banish liquor from the cantons. In order to induce his conversion, he followed his precepts, Gara-konthie had adopted many European customs, and had learned to read and write, although advanced in years.

**GARAY, Francisco de**, Spanish explorer. d. in Mexico in 1528. He was a companion of Columbus on his second voyage, and afterward became governor of Jamaica. In 1519 Alvaro Alonso de Pineda commanded a fleet of four ships which were sent out by Garay to Yucatan. The most important object of the voyage was to search for a strait west of Florida, but the ship was lost in the gulf of Mexico, and the expedition was abandoned. Alvaro De Pineda was appointed governor of the province of Honduras, and the expedition was returned. In 1521 Garay was appointed governor of New Granada, but the expedition was abandoned. In 1526 Garay was appointed governor of the northern province of New Granada, and the expedition was returned. In 1527 Garay was appointed governor of the northern province of New Granada, and the expedition was returned. In 1528 Garay was appointed governor of the northern province of New Granada, and the expedition was returned.

**GARAY, Juan de**, Spanish soldier. b. in the Basque provinces in 1541; d. in South America in 1541. He was born of an illustrious but poor family, and, in the hope of bettering his fortunes, embarked with other adventurers for America.
The governor of Paraguay appointed him secretary, but he soon became dissatisfied with his position; and, having successfully requested employment in the army. Shortly afterward he discovered that the Indians were about to attack the town, and with forty Spaniards put to flight several hundred of the savages. He was then appointed, in company with a portion of the Spaniards, to sail up the Parana. After undergoing numerous dangers and discovering an immense country, he founded, near this river, in July, 1573, the city of Santa Fe de Vera-Cruz, but before finishing it he was obliged to hasten to the aid of his government against the Charrua Indians. He gave battle near the river Uruguay, and defeated them completely. As a reward for these services he was named lieutenant-general by Philip II, and was afterward appointed governor of Asuncion in 1570. Having visited the old site of Buenos Ayres, he founded that city on the ruins of the old, and surrounded it with fortifications. Seeing that he was obliged to meet frequent attacks by the Indians, he thought the best way to spare the effusion of blood was to try to civilize them. Accompanied by missionaries, he travelled over the districts of the land with this object. He formed the Indians into colonies, built villages, gave them laws and established among them chiefs who, by their conduct, made the Spanish name loved among the natives. The latter looked on the Spanish governor as their protector, and were always at hand in his defense. He then sailed up the Parana in order to reach Asuncion, but, meeting with a storm, he was obliged to land in an unknown country about the 30th degree of latitude. Here, during the night, he was surprized and his men massacred him and thirty-nine of his companions.

GARCÍA, ALONSO (gar-the'-ah), Portuguese explorer, b. in Oporto in 1485; d. in Ipare, Uruguay, in 1526. He came to South America with the expedition of Díaz de Solis in 1516, and when that explorer was killed, Garcia escaped, married an Indian woman, and soon gained influence with the neighboring tribes. With their help he explored the country watered by the rivers Plate, Uruguay, and Parana, and in 1524 ascended the Paraguay river nearly to its source. In the next year he penetrated as far as the Andes, and acquired from the Indians some bars of silver, which subsequently fell into the hands of Sebastian Cabot, and caused the latter to name the river Plate. In 1526 Garcia resolved to reach the kingdom of the Incas, of which he had heard, but he was killed by his wife and son, and was attacked by hostile Indians, and assassinated. His son was carried into captivity, but liberated in 1543 by Alvar Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca, and became one of the most useful interpreters of the colonial government.

GARCÍA, DIEGO, Portuguese navigator, b. in Lisbon in 1471; d. in Madrid in 1539 (according to Sala, about 1535). He entered the Spanish service in his youth, and undertook in 1511 an expedition to South America, the accounts of which have been lost. Garcia was at the Bay of Mogul, where Charles V. resolved to send an expedition to explore the southern seas under Sebastian Cabot, and at the same time the mercantile company, formed for the spice-trade at Corúba, fitted out an expedition, of which the command was given to Garcia. He sailed with his two vessels, 15 Jan., 1527, for Cape Finisterre, and, after a long and stormy passage, anchored in San Vicente, 11 Jan., 1527. There he found a Portuguese settler, João Romalho, who had been abandoned on the coast by the first discoverer of Brazil, Pedro Alvarez Cabral, and from him obtained proof that he had reached the Uruguay river, and sailing up the Parana as far as 27° S., he met, in July, 1527, a launch, manned by Europeans, from whom he learned that Sebastian Cabot, whose expedition had left Spain after him, was besieged by Indians farther down the river. García sailed immediately to his aid, and, after defeating the Indians in several battles, continued to explore the upper course of the river, and, leaving his ships at the mouth of the Paraguay, ascended that river in his boats as far as 18° S. He fought continuous battles with the Indians, and, not finding any precious metals, abandoned the expedition, and in October, 1528, sailed for Spain. He is said to have made, about 1533, a voyage to the East Indies, in which he discovered the fertile island and named after him, situated about 400 miles from Mauritius. In the first edition, with a map, was published in the 15th volume of the "Revista do instituto histórico e geográfico do Brasil." See also Adolpho de Varnhagen's "Historia Geral do Brasil," and Ferdinand Denis's "Le Brésil."
Maypu, 5 April, 1818, and in December, 1825, took part in Freire's second expedition against Chiloé, for which he was promoted captain. In 1827 he assisted in the campaign against the Indians of Mariluan, and in 1829 against the bandit Pinheira, and was afterward appointed military commander of Constitucion. He participated in the first and second campaigns of Peru, and for his services his regiment was promoted colonel, and obtained two gold medals. In 1851, although retired from service, he took command of the troops against the revolutionists. In 1854 he was promoted general of brigade, and in 1857, general and the navy, which place he held till 1862. In that year he was promoted to general of division, and then retired to private life, but for one term was a deputy to the national congress.

GARCÍA, Manuel de Populo Vicente, vocalist, b. in Seville, Spain, 22 Jan., 1775; d. in Paris, 2 June, 1832. He began his musical course at the age of six as a chorister in the cathedral of his native city. Before attaining manhood he had become known throughout Spain as a tenor and a composer of church music and comic operas. In 1803 he went to Paris to study Italian and, for many years continued a favorite in most European capitals. García's career is memorable for his experimental introduction of the earliest Italian opera-company in the United States. It was in 1825, when they sang in the New York Park theatre. This served to present before the American public his daughter, Maria Felicia, afterward Madame Malibran. García's troupe continued in this country nearly two years, singing occasionally in concert and oratorio. The company then departed for Mexico, where they remained about a year, and on their way homeward, between the capital and Vera Cruz, were robbed by a party of brigands of all their money and valuables. García soon again found himself in the Italian opera-company in Paris. The quality of his voice was not remarkable, and, as he had become a worn and newer favorites attracted the public, he determined to establish a school for instruction in vocal music. In this he was pre-eminently successful. García wrote, in all, forty-three operas, furnishing the works to most of them. His daughters, Maria and Antonio, became celebrated singers.

GARCÍA-CALDERÓN, Francisco, Peruvian statesman, b. in Arica, 18 April, 1829. In 1842 he entered the college of the Independencia in his native city, where he was graduated in law, and was appointed professor of philosophy and mathematics in 1849. In 1850 he obtained the degree of LL. D., and in 1852 was admitted to the bar of the superior court of Arica, being appointed in 1854 professor of jurisprudence of the university. He was elected deputy to congress and president of the chamber in 1867, and in 1869 was secretary of the treasury. After the invasion of Lima by the Chilianians, 16 Jan., 1881, the conquerors refused to treat for peace with Pierola, and the citizens started a movement for the election of a provisional government. The Chilian governor favored the idea, and on 12th Feb. he was elected. He called together the old congress, which had been elected before the war, but only a few representatives answered his summons. The congress refused to authorize the president to consent to any permanent cession of Peruvian territory, and was dissolved by an order of Admiral Lynch on 22 April. Meanwhile García was beheaded with the hope of an intervention by the United States, and was arrested by order of the Chilian governor, on 8 Nov., on the pretext that he had solicited foreign intervention. A few days afterward they were transported to Chile, and kept prisoners on parole in Santiago till the end of the year, when García returned to Lima. On the instalment of Yglesias's government in 1884, García was elected to the senate and appointed president of that body, which position he still holds (1887). He is a corresponding member of the Spanish academy, and the names of many South American literary and scientific societies, has contributed largely to current literature, and has published a "Diccionario de la Legislación Peruana" (1856--72).

GARCÍA-CUBAS, Antonio, Mexican scientist; b. in Mexico in 1832. He studied in the College of San Ildefonso, and in the Academy of mines, was commissioned by the government to do important geotechnical work and explored the ruins of Mitlatoyuca, in the northern part of the state of Vera Cruz. He was ordered to make a design of these ruins and plan a road to be built from Tulancingo to Mitlatoyuca. He is a member of several scientific societies in America and Europe, and has contributed many papers on archaeology. He has published "Cuaderno Geográfico, Estadístico, Descriptivo e Histórico de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos" (Mexico, 1857; with Spanish, English, and French text, 1855); "Mapa General de México" (1856); "Atlas Pintoresco" (1859); and many other works of topographical drawing; archaeology, history, and geography.

GARCÍA DE QUEVEDO, José Heriberto, South American author, b. in Coro, Venezuela, in March, 1819; d. in Paris in June, 1871. In 1833 his parents removed to Porto Rico, where he received his primary education. He had studied for the ministry, and had been of great assistance to the national congress, but based his studies in France and Spain. In 1861 he removed to Paris, and, on his return from a journey during the siege by the troops of the Versailles government in 1871, he insisted, against the
advice of his friends, on entering the city, was wounded by a shot fired from one of the barrels, and died soon afterward. His poems include "A Colón," "A la Libertad," "A Fío IX," "De la Serenidad," and "A la Gloria del progreso." He also wrote several dramas, which were represented in the theatres of Madrid, and were well received, and is the author of the novels "El amor de una niña," and "Dos duelos a 18 años de distancia." A complete edition of his works was published in Paris in 1863.

**GARCÍA DE SAN VICENTE, Nicolás, Mexican educator, b. in Acuzochitlan, 23 Nov., 1793; d. in Toluca, 23 Dec., 1845. He entered the Seminary of Puebla in 1809, and then studied civil and canonical law in the University of Mexico, where he was graduated in 1818. He was then appointed professor of etymology in Puebla, and in 1821 was ordained priest and obtained the chair of grammar and geography. In 1823 he was elected deputy for the district of Tulancingo to the congress of Puebla. During 1828 and 1829 he was president of theotechnology, which he had founded. In 1839 and 1840 he was professor of Latin and Spanish grammar at the College of Tulancingo, where he continued till his death. He wrote a great number of text-books for civil code, and the chair in the faculty of law, and "Extracto de Ortofagía." (Mexico, 1830); "Geografía de los Niños" and "Cosmografía" (1839); "Geografía Físca y Política" (1840); "Ortofagía según Sicilia" (1843); "Reglas de Etimología y Sintaxis Castellana" (1846). He left unpublished "Dilecciones de Gramática," and also translated from the French the Bible of Venez, and from the Italian the "History of California," by Clavijero.

**GARCÍA-GRANADOS, Miguel (gar-the-aghra-nah-dos), president of Guatemala, b. about 1805; d. in 1847. In May, 1871, he headed a revolution against the reactionary government of Gen. Vicente Cerna, and on 30 June was proclaimed president, with Barrios as vice-president. García perished no person for his political opinions and confiscated no property, and the country soon received the title of "The Mother of Liberty." In November the army of the United States invaded the central part of the country and in the same year decreed full liberty of the press, the extinction of religious orders, and the expulsion of the Jesuits. In February, 1873, there was an attempt at rebellion, which was promptly put down. On 8 May of that year, García convened the National Assembly for the election of a constitutional president, which election resulted in favor of Gen. Jose Barrios.

**GARCÍA-MORENO, Gabriél, South American statesman, b. in Guayaquil, Ecuador, in 1821; d. in Quito, 6 Aug., 1875. He was graduated in medicine in the University of Quito, and went to Europe to finish his studies in natural science. On his return he became professor of chemistry and physics in the University of Quito, and in 1857 was elected its rector. In 1859, when the government of President Robles was overthrown, he became a member of the provisional government, and in 1861 was elected president for four years. Although his character was violent and he committed numerous cruelties, his administration was beneficial to the republic. The signing of a convention in 1864 for the suppression of revolutions, was avowedly a declaration of war to the republic, and he was invested by congress with unlimited power. He proclaimed himself dictator on 30 Aug. In 1865 he defeated an armed invasion of Gen. Urbina, near Tambellí, and in the elections of the same year favored the president, who was installed in August, but García-Moreno retained the actual direction of public affairs. In 1867 he was appointed minister to Chili; but, after the fall of the government of Carrillo in 1869, headed a revolution, and again assumed dictatorial powers. In 1874 he issued a decree of economic confiscation, of the revenue which belonged to the state. In 1875 he was again elected president for another term of six years, but on the eve of his reinstallation he was attacked in the gallery of the treasury building by deserting persons and fatally wounded.

**GARCÍAS, Gregorio, clergyman, b. in Cozar, Spain, in 1504; d. in Baeza, Spain, in 1567. He belonged to the Dominican order, was sent as missionary to America, and lived nine years in Peru, where he was noted for his success in spreading the gospel among the Indians. On his return to Europe at the beginning of the 17th century he was named professor of moral theology in the Dominican convent of Baeza. He published "Origen de los Judíos del Nuevo Mundo, examinado con un discurso sobre las Opiniones Relativas" (Valencia, 1607; Madrid, 1729), of which translations have appeared in English, French, and German; "Predicación del Evangelio, y Noticias de los Apóstoles" (Baeza, 1835); "Ensayo Cronológico para la Historia general de Florida" (Baeza, 1617); and "Historia de la Monarquía de los Incas del Perú" (2 vols., Madrid, 1729).

**Garcilaso de la Vega, Sebastián (gar-the-sah-loh de la be-vah-gah), b. in Badajoz, Spain, about 1495; d. in Cuzco, Peru, in 1553. He was of the same family as the Spanish poet of the same name. Sebastian went to Mexico with Pedro de Alvarado, and when the latter returned to Guatemala, after the invasion of Quito, Garcilaso remained in Peru, and became a follower of Francisco Pizarro. After Pizarro's assassination he joined the royal governor, and was wounded at the battle of Chupas, 16 Sept., 1542. He then joined Gonzalo Pizarro, and was forced by him, on pain of death, to assist in his insurrection against the viceroy, Pedro de la Gasca. In the decisive battle of Xaquizagua, 9 April, 1548, Garcilaso went over to Gasca's side at the turning-point of the contest, and was afterward appointed governor of Cuzco, which office he held until his death. He was noted for his humanism towards the Indians, and founded a hospital and other benevolent institutions for them. He married an Indian princess, the niece of Huaina Capac, who was the son of the Tupac, Yupaquiy. —Their son, named The Inca, Peruvian historian, b. in Cuzco, 12 April, 1557. The time of his death is uncertain, but it is supposed that he died in Cordova, Spain, a few years..."
after 1617. He was educated by a learned priest, who was his father’s chaplain. He became interested in the history of his country, at an early age, by collecting all the traditions he could gather from the Indians, making journeys through every part of Peru, and transcribing the oldest songs and hymns of the country. His mother assisted him in his researches, and furnished whatever details she was able to supply. His concern for his native land was furthered by his father, a clergyman, who, in his turn, was interested in the history of the country, and who transcribed the Dialogues of Love by Leon Abravanel, and at the same time employed himself in writing the History of Florida, which he published in Lisbon. In 1600 he began the first part of the Comentarios Reales (Lisbon, 1699), and in 1612 concluded the second part (Coronda, 1617), which forms a general history of Peru. His works have been translated into German, French, and English. As a Peruvian historian, he had unusual facilities for acquiring accurate information. Many of the conquistadors took part in the expedition in 1530, and in the history of the missions, and in the contaion of the Incas, and in the conquest of the country.

In 1545 he published the first part of the Comentarios Reales, and in 1550 the second part (Coronda, 1550). He published the first part of the Comentarios Reales, and in 1550 the second part (Coronda, 1550). He published the first part of the Comentarios Reales, and in 1550 the second part (Coronda, 1550).

The “History of Florida” was translated into French by Richelet (Paris, 1670), and by Le Goffic and Le Louvet (Paris, 1679). The “History of the Americas” was translated into English by Sir Paul Hickman, and published in London in 1690. It was translated into French by Baudoin (Paris, 1633, 1650, 1658). An Amsterdam edition of this translation (1703) is very much sought after on account of its engravings by Bern.

GARDEN, Alexander, clergyman, b. in Scotland, d. in Charleston, S. C., 27 Sept., 1756. He was educated in his native country, and became a clergyman of the church of England. He came to America in 1719, and shortly afterward was elected rector of St. Philip’s parish in Charleston, S. C., and subsequently was commissary and chaplain of the Spanish garrison. Mr. Garden was one of the so-called “annual meetings of the clergy” which was then necessitated by the rapid increase of the Episcopal church in the province. He was first convened on 20 Oct., 1731, when they exhibited to the committee their letters of orders and license to perform the ministerial functions in the province. Mr. Garden resigned his office in 1748, but the clerical convocations continued. In 1738 he was compelled to take a respite from his labors, and visited the northern provinces, about 1741. In 1749 he was appointed for the support of an assistant to Mr. Garden, and the Rev. William Orr was elected. In 1740 he began a controversy with Rev. George Whitefield, which attracted much attention. Mr. Garden was interested in the instruction of the residents of the city. In 1745 he was named to aid from the Society for propagating the gospel, in behalf of the negro school in Charleston, which then consisted of thirty children. A large contribution of Bibles, prayer-books, and text-books was at once made, and in 1750 Mr. Garden gave to the society a favorable report of the progress of the school. In 1754 he resigned the rectorship of St. Philip’s, and was presented by his vestry with a valuable set of plate. Shortly after this Mr. Garden embarked for England, where he intended to reside, but returned to America in 1761. In 1768 he returned to New York, where a professorship in the newly organized King’s college (now Columbia) was offered him. On his return he settled in Charleston. Dr. Garden adhered to the royal cause in the Revolution. He was a congratulator of Cornwallis on his success at Camden, and went to England in 1783. His property was confiscated, but was afterward given to his son by the state of South Carolina. He had been a fellow of the Royal Society of London, and on his arrival there in 1785 was appointed a member of the Royal Society, and consequently was one of its vice-presidents. He was eminent as a botanist and zoologist, and in 1755 began a correspondence with Linnaeus, to whom he furnished information on the natural history of South Carolina, and who named the genus “Gardenia” in honor of him. He introduced into medical use the pink-root as a vermifuge, and published an account of its properties, together with a botanical description (1764). He also published accounts of the Helesia; of the male and female cochineal insects; of the mud iguana, or sirem of South Carolina, an amphibious animal; of two new species of tortoises; and of the Gymnotus electricus. To extend his knowledge of natural history, he accompanied Gov. Glen into the Indian country, and discovered an earth which was deemed in England equal to the finest porcelain. The knowledge of this lozenge has been lost.

Alexander, soldier, b. in Charleston, S. C., 4 Dec., 1737; d. there, 29 Feb., 1829, was educated at Westminster and the University of Glasgow, and travelled on the continent of Europe. He returned to South Carolina in July, 1780, and joined the Revolution. He was appointed to Gen. Greene, and a lieutenant in Lee’s Legion in February, 1782. He was called the “colours of the clergy” which was then necessitated by the rapid increase of the Episcopal church in the province. The clergy were first convened on 20 Oct., 1731, when they exhibited to the committee their letters of orders and license to perform the ministerial functions in the province. Mr. Garden resigned his office in 1748, but the clerical convocations continued. In 1738 he was compelled to take a respite from his labors, and visited the northern provinces, about 1741. In 1749 he was appointed for the support of an assistant to Mr. Garden, and the Rev. William Orr was elected. In 1740 he began a controversy with Rev. George Whitefield, which attracted much attention. Mr. Garden was interested in the instruction of the residents of the city. In 1745 he was named to aid from the Society for propagating the gospel, in behalf of the negro school in Charleston, which then consisted of thirty children. A large contribution of Bibles, prayer-books, and text-books was at once made, and in 1750 Mr. Garden gave to the society a favorable report of the progress of the school. In 1754 he resigned the rectorship of St. Philip’s, and was presented by his vestry with a valuable set of plate. Shortly after this Mr. Garden embarked for England, where he intended to reside, but returned to America in 1761. In 1768 he returned to New York, where a professorship in the newly organized King’s college (now Columbia) was offered him. On his return he settled in Charleston. Dr. Garden adhered to the royal cause in the Revolution. He was a congratulator of Cornwallis on his success at Camden, and went to England in 1783. His property was confiscated, but was afterward given to his son by the state of South Carolina. He had been a fellow of the Royal Society of London, and on his arrival there in 1785 was appointed a member of the Royal Society, and consequently was one of its vice-presidents. He was eminent as a botanist and zoologist, and in 1755 began a correspondence with Linnaeus, to whom he furnished information on the natural history of South Carolina, and who named the genus “Gardenia” in honor of him. He introduced into medical use the pink-root as a vermifuge, and published an account of its properties, together with a botanical description (1764). He also published accounts of the Helesia; of the male and female cochineal insects; of the mud iguana, or sirem of South Carolina, an amphibious animal; of two new species of tortoises; and of the Gymnotus electricus. To extend his knowledge of natural history, he accompanied Gov. Glen into the Indian country, and discovered an earth which was deemed in England equal to the finest porcelain. The knowledge of this lozenge has been lost.
was given him after the war. He published "Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War, with Sketches of Character of Persons most Distinguished in the Southern States for Civil and Military Services," containing much original information (Charles-ton, 1822; new eds., 1828 and 1885).

GARDINER, Addison, jurist, b. in Rindge, N. H., 19 March, 1797; d. in Rochester, N. Y., 5 June, 1883. He was taken to Manlius, N. Y., in his early years, and received his education there. After studying law, he removed in 1812, to Rochester, and was the first justice of the peace. He was appointed district attorney for Monroe county in 1825, and was afterward judge for the eighth circuit, comprising eight counties in western New York, but resigned in 1826, and resumed his practice in Rochester. In 1844 and 1846 he was lieutenant-governor of New York, but resigned his office in the latter year, having been elected a judge of the court of appeals. He served until 1859, declining a renomination. An appeal from his decision was reversed by the court of appeals, but remained undisturbed.

GARDINER, James Terry, civil engineer, b. in Troy, N. Y., 6 May, 1842. He was educated at the Rensselaer polytechnic institute and the Sheffield scientific school, after which he became sub-assistant engineer on the Brooklyn water-works. In 1861 and 1862 he was in the U. S. ordnance corps, and was engaged in 1863-4 in the construction of earthworks around the harbor of San Francisco. During the three following years he was topographical surveyor on the geological survey of California, and at this time he made a topographical survey of the镏mite valley as far out as the limits of the reservation. Subsequently he was associated with Clarence King in the U. S. geological survey of the 40th parallel, and was chief of the geographical and topographical department until the completion of the work. In 1872 he was appointed U. S. topographer in charge of survey work on the U. S. geological survey of the territories, under Ferdinand V. Hayden, and conducted the field-work of the surveys until 1875. From 1876 till 1886 he was director of the state survey of New York. He was a member of the New York state board of health. He then became consulting engineer to the state board of health, and he also holds the office of consulting engineer in all mining matters, especially concerning coal, to the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé, the Mexican Central, the Atlantic and Pacific, and the Mexican National railroads. Mr. Gardiner is a member of scientific societies, and was secretary in 1876 of the American geographical society. His publications are principally reports of his work, which have appeared in public documents.

GARDINER, Lion, military engineer, b. in England in 1599; d. in Easthampton, N. Y., in 1663. He was an officer of the English army, and served in the Netherlands. While thus employed he was persuaded by Hugh Peters, and other Englishmen then residing in that country, to enter the service of a company of Dutch in 1602. The proprietors of a tract of land lying at the mouth of the Connecticut river. He was to serve four years, and to be employed in drawing plans for a city, towns, and forts in that locality, and to have 300 able-bodied men with his company. On his arrival in Boston on 28 Nov., 1635, the authorities requested him to draft designs for a fort. This he did, and a committee was appointed to supervise the erection of the work, each citizen being compelled to contribute two days' labor. Gardiner then sailed for his destination and proceeded to build a fort, which he named Saybrook, after Lord Say and Seal and Lord Brook. Here he remained for four years during the exciting period of the Pequot war. In 1639 he purchased from its Indian owner a island called by them Manochant, which he renamed the Isle of Wight, but which has since been known as Gardiner's Island. This was the first English settlement within the present boundaries of New York state. While at Saybrook a son was born to him, 29 April, 1636, which was the first white child born in Connecticut. His daughter, Elizabeth, who was born 21 Feb., 1634, was the first white child born in New York. The original grant by which Gardiner acquired proprietary rights in the island made it an entirely separate and independent "plantation," in no way connected either with New England or New York. He was empowered to draft laws for church and state, observing the forms, so ran the instrument, "agreeable to God, to the king and to the practices of the country." Several other patents were subsequently issued, the last by Gov. Dongan, erecting the island into a lordship and manor to be called "Gardiner's Island," giving Gardiner full powers to hold "court leet and court baron, distress for rents, exercise the rights of advowson," etc. The island is now a part of the township of Easthampton, Suffolk co., N. Y., and is nine miles long and a mile and a half wide, containing about 900 acres. Lion Gardiner was a man of sterling qualities, and acquired the esteem of all with whom he came in contact. In the autumn of 1886 a recursorial effigy was erected to his memory, and his grave was opened. In it his skeleton was found to be intact. It was that of a man over six feet in height, with a broad forehead and strong jaw. The island was entailed on the first male heirs of the Gardiner family, and was never to be alienated. These conditions were observed up to the close of the last century, David Johnson, the eighth lord of the manor, who died in 1829, being the last to receive the property by entail. His brother, John Grewold, succeeded as ninth lord, but died, unmarried and intestate, in 1861. The third brother, Samuel Bulk, having purchased the interest of his sister, Mrs. Sarah Diodati Thompson, became the tenth proprietor. At his death, in 1882, the island was left to his eldest son, David Johnson, as eleventh lord of the manor; but it is now (1887) owned by the latter's brother, John Lyon. This is the only illustration of the practical working of the law of primogeniture in this country, covering so long a period. The manor-house, built in 1774, is shown in the accompanying illustration. During the life-tenure, the third owner, the island was visited by Capt. Kidd, who deposited goods and treasure there, which were secured by Gov. Bellmont after Kidd's death. (See Kidd, William.) During the early part of the last century the island was frequently visited and pillaged by privateers, smugglers, and free-booters, and suffered greatly from their depredations. The British fleet
made Gardiner's bay a rendezvous during the Revo-
lution, and took supplies from the island. The same
thing occurred during the war of 1812-15 between
the United States and England. In 1809 it was
selected as the rallying-point of an expedition in-
tended to liberate Cuba from the Spanish yoke.

**GARDINER, Sylvester,** physician, b. in South
Kingston, R. I., 29 June, 1707; d. in Newport, 8
Aug., 1780. After studying medicine in London
and Paris, he was a lecturer on anatomy, and a
drug merchant. In the sale of drugs he acquired a
large fortune, and became proprietor of a part of
"Plymouth Purchase" on the Kennebeck river. His efforts
to settle this domain were unceasing from 1755 to the
Revolution. About the middle of the century he
colonized it with Germans, and settled the town of
Pittston, from which the present city of Gardiner,
Me., was afterward set off, annually furnishing the
colonists with supplies. He also contributed
liberally to the erection of King's chapel, Boston,
of which he was a warden, and profited at the intro-
duction of inoculation for the small-pox. He was
the compiler and publisher of a prayer-book, built
and endowed Christ church, the first Episcopal
chapel in Pittston, Me., and presented that town
with a valuable library, which afterward became
scattered. He was one of those who signed the
address to Gov. Hutchinson in 1774, approving
that officer's course, and in the year following he
became an active supporter of the royal cause.
When the British army evacuated Boston in 1776,
he left his city and went to Halifax. In 1777 his
name appeared in the proscription and banishment
act. He removed to England during the war,
taking with him but a small proportion of his
property, and settled in Poole. About 100,000
acres of his great estate were confiscated and sold,
but his heirs recovered it many years afterward.
After the war, in 1785, Dr. Gardiner returned to
this country and settled in Newport, R. I. His
remains were interred under Trinity church in that
city, and in the Episcopal church in Gardiner, Me.,
there is a cenotaph to his memory. His eldest son,
John, however, he contributed to. Doctor Arms
Ann., Mass., 15 Oct., 1793, studied law at the inner
temple, London, and was admitted to practice in the
courts of Westminster Hall. He became intimate
with Churchill, the satirist, with Lord Mans-
field, and with John Wilkes, with whose cause he
appeared in 1764. He also appeared for Bredmore and Meredith, who, for writings in
support of Wilkes, had been imprisoned on a
general warrant. He practiced a short time with
success in the Welsh circuit, and then procured in
1796 the appointment of attorney-general in the
island of St. Christopher, West Indies, where he
remained until after the American Revolution,
when he returned, in 1783, to Boston. A few years
later he removed to Pownalboro', Me., and repre-
tented that town in the Massachusetts legislature
until his death. While a member of that body he
procured the abolition of the law of primogeniture,
promoted several legal reforms, and was earnest
but unsuccessful in his arguments for the repeal
of the statutes of 1750 against theatrical enter-
prises. The law that he sought to abolish re-
mained on the statute book until 1790. Mr.
Gardiner was one of the most influential of the
early Unitarians of Boston, and prominently
participated in the transformation of King's chapel,
of which his father was one of the founders, from
an Episcopal into a Unitarian Congregational
corporation. He met his death by drowning while on
his way to the general court of Massachusetts. In
connection with his efforts to repeal the anti-
thetrical laws while he was a member of the Mass-
achusetts legislature, he published a "Dissertation
on the Ancient and Modern Romans," with inci-
dental observations on certain superstitions. He
also wrote a political tract in verse entitled "Jaco-
binism," a satire on the republican clubs of Boston,
a revision of which by the author was published
in Boston in 1785. — His son, John Sylvester
Gardiner, clergyman, was educated at Bowdoin
College, West, South Wales, in June, 1765; d. in Harrow-
gate, England, 29 July, 1830. At an early age,
about 1770, he was sent to his grandfather, Dr.
Sylvester Gardiner, in Boston, for education.
Shortly after the opening of the Revolution, and
after visiting his father in the West, he was
removed to England, and placed in 1778 under the
care of Dr. Samuel Parr, by whom he was in-
structed until 1782. He returned to the United
States in 1783 by way of the West Indies, and was
accompanied by his father to Boston, where he
began the study of law. Subsequently, in 1787, he
was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal
church by Bishop Provoost, in St. Paul's church,
New York. He then became pastor of the parish
of St. Helena, near Beaufort, S. C. He took
priest's orders in the church of Trinity church, Boston, in 1793, and on the death of Bishop Parker, in 1805, succeeded him as
rector, continuing to hold that post until his
death. While assistant rector, he taught a large
classical school, and afterward instructed a few
pupils in his own house. He died on a foreign
tour for his health. He received the degree of
A. M. from Harvard in 1803, and that of D. D.
from the University of Pennsylvania in 1818. In
1805-11 he was president of the Anatomy club,
which was organized at his house, and for several
years conducted the "Anthology and Boston
Monthly Review," which was one of the ablest lite-
rical periodicals in the United States, and assisted
greatly in elevating the standard of letters in this
country. It was the remote precursor of the
"North American Review," to which Dr. Gardiner
was a contributor. Dr. Gardiner died on the honor of founding the Boston Athenaeum.
Dr. Gardiner was a classical scholar of eminence and
an eloquent preacher, and exerted a wide influence.
He published numerous sermons, delivered before
carious societies. He was the author of the
"Boston Monthly Review," Mr. Robert Hallowell, b. in Brissenden, Eng-
land, about 1782; d. in Gardiner, Me., 22 March,
1864, came to this country in 1792. He was the
son of Dr. Sylvester Gardiner's daughter Hannah,
and Robert Hallowell, but took the surname of
Gardiner in 1802, in obedience to the will of his
uncle, on inheriting the latter's estate. He was
fitted for college in the Boston Latin-school, and
graduated at Harvard in 1801, after which he
travelled abroad for sixteen months, and in 1803
returned and settled on his estate, giving much of
his time to its cultivation and, at the solicitation of
the interests of the town of Gardiner, to which he
gave a church, a lyceum, and a public library. He was
an active member of the Maine historical society,
and was its president from 1846 till 1855.

**GARDNER, Caleb, sea-captain, b. in Newport,
R. L. in 1750; d. 1790.** Living near the harbor and owning a boat, he was in boy-
hood familiar with the waters and islands of Nar-
rangassett bay, and as a young man became a sea-
captain, sailing his own ship to China, to the East
Indies, and made other long voyages. Before the
beginning of the Revolution he had retired from
the sea and engaged in mercantile pursuits in his

nate town. The war found him a strong Whig. He raised a company, was assigned with it to Richmond's regiment, of which he presently became lieutenant-colonel, and was later a member of the council of war and of the Rhode Island state government. He was residing in Newport in 1775 when the French Consul d'Estaing was blockaded there by the greatly superior British fleet under Admiral Howe. A sudden and dense fog prevented an immediate attack by the English; but they occupied both entrances to the harbor and waited for daylight. Capt. Gardner had retired from his houseport through a spy-glass, the disposition of the hostile fleets, and, as soon as it was dark, rowed himself to the ship of the French admiral, offered to pilot him to a safe position, and with his own hand steered the admiral's ship through a channel which he had known from boyhood, the other vessels, with all lights extinguished, following singly in his wake. Having piloted the French beyond the enemy and to clear water, he returned to the island, reached his own house before daylight, and was among the group noticed elsewhere. He removed to Trenton, through his ambassador in the United States, the Chevalier de la Luzerne, sent to the amateur pilot a sum of money, with which the latter bought an estate near Newport, and built upon it a house, portions of which still remain in the cottage known as the Vigenor of Liberty. Throughout the war Capt. Gardner was a trusted adviser of the French officers in Rhode Island, and of Gen. Washington, who was his friend and correspondent. After peace was declared he was made French consul at Newport, where he resided until his death, being president of a bank, warden of Trinity church, and head of the volunteer fire department of the town.—His great-grandson, Dorsey, b. in Philadelphia, 1 Aug., 1842, is a grandson of Dr. John Syng Dorsey, an emigrant from the ship of that name from Trenton, N. J., in 1854, and entered Yale in 1860, but was not graduated. In 1864–5 he published the "Daily Monitor," a journal established at Trenton in support of the Lincoln administration in the conduct of the war, and with the special purpose of creating public sentiment through New Jersey against the extension of the exclusive privilege of transportation between New York and Philadelphia, which was then possessed by the Camden and Amboy railroad company. In 1866–9 he was one of the editors and proprietors of the "Round Table," a weekly literary and critical journal published in New York. After spending several months in Europe, he held editorial positions on the "Commercial Advertiser" and the "Christian Union," of New York, until he removed to Florida in 1869. Returning thence to Philadelphia in 1872, he became one of the secretaries of the United States commission, and was charged with the publication of all the official documents relating to the International exhibition of 1876, including its catalogue and eleven volumes of final reports. Subsequently he assisted, in the state department at Washington, in the publication of "The Reports on the Paris international exhibition of 1881" by the U. S. commissioner-general, Richard C. McCormick. He has published "Quatre Bras, Ligny, and Waterloo: a Narrative of the Campaign in Belgium, 1815" (Boston and London, 1882), and "A Condensed Etymological Dictionary of the English Language," a rearrangement, on an etymological basis, of the "American Dictionary of the English Language" of Dr. Noah Webster (Springfield, Mass., and New York, 1844; London, 1860).

GARDNER, Harriet, b. in Morris county, N. J., in 1787; d. in Washington, D. C., 1 Nov., 1889. She entered the army as ensign in the 6th U. S. infantry in May, 1806. In the war of 1812 he was promoted captain of the 8th infantry, and went with General Logan's division of the north, under Gen. Jacob Brown. He participated in the battles of Chrystler's Field, Chippewa, and Niagara, was at the siege of Erie, and in February, 1813, was promoted lieutenant-colonel for distinguished service. At the battle of Niagara, in which Gen. Winfield Scott was severely wounded, Col. Gardner carried him off the field. In 1816 he was appointed adjutant-general of the northern division of the army, which post he resigned in 1827. During both terms of Gen. Jackson's administration he was first assistant postmaster-general, and in the latter he was called, when the post-office department was under President Van Buren from 1836 till 1841. During the administration of President Polk he was postmaster of the city of Washington. In 1850 he was transferred to the treasury department, where he remained till advanced age compelled him to retire. He was the author of "A Dictionary of Commissioned Officers who have served in the Army of the United States from 1789 to 1853" (New York, 1853); "A Compendium of Military Tactics"; and "A Permanent Designation of Companies, and Company Books for the First Lieutenant."
service in connection with the "Missionary Magazine" and the "Watchman" newspaper, besides writing on art, and art articles. He received the degree of D.D. from Dartmouth in 1867.

GARDNER, Henry, statesman, b. in Stowe, Middlesex co., Mass., about 1730; d. in Boston in 1782. He was graduated at Harvard in 1750, and was a strong Federalist throughout the Revolution, entering politics in 1773 and continuing in public life until his death. Mr. Gardner was a member of the Middlesex convention of February, 1774, which met to consult for the common defence and welfare of the colony. This and several other assemblies, held during the same month in the New England states, led to interposing of the New England states, led to the formation of the Continental congress, which accordingly convened in Salem in October, 1774, and the next day adjourned to Concord, N. H. He served in this and in the congresses of February and May, 1775, which met in Water- town, Mass., and was chosen a member of the province by the 1st congress. In the former he was a member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences in Boston, and devoted much of his time to literary and scientific pursuits in that city.

GARDNER, John Lane, soldier, b. in Boston, Mass., Aug. 29, 1809; d. in New York, Feb. 18, 1869. He entered the army in 1812 as lieutenant of infantry, saw his first active service in Canada, and was wounded at the battle of La Colle Mill, March 30, 1814, while serving under Gen. James Wilkinson. After the war he was transferred to the artillery. In 1823-30 he was assistant quartermaster-general, with the rank of captain, and in 1833 was brevetted major of artillery for ten years' faithful service. He served with his regiment during the Florida war, and was reported to the department as having shown the utmost bravery in the field. In 1839-40 he was assistant quartermaster-general, with the rank of captain, and in 1844 commanded his regiment throughout the Mexican war, was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for service at the battle of Cermo Gorm, March 29, 1847, and colonel at Contreras on 20 Aug., where he bore the brunt of the enemy's attack. From 1842 till 1850 he was in command of the district of Florida, became lieutenant-colonel in 1852, and some years later was stationed at Charleston, S.C., where he was in command of a substantial force. In 1857, fifty men at Fort Moultrie, he effected an arrangement with Col. Joseph P. Taylor, commissary-general, for six months' provisions, and announced his intention to defend the fort to the last extremity against the secessionists. Secretary of War John B. Floyd then relieved him from command, and ordered him to report to Gen. David E. Twiggs, in Texas. Maj. Robert Anderson succeeded to the command at Fort Moultrie, and on Christmas eve removed the garrison to Fort Sumter. In 1861 he was promoted colonel of the 2d artillery, and the next year was, by his own request, placed on the retired list, and employed in recruiting service. In 1865 he was brevetted brigadier-general "for long and faithful service."

GARDNER, Joseph, member of the Continental congress, b. in Chester co., Pa., in 1752; d. in Elkin, Md., in 1794. He studied medicine, and was one of the first to attend the lectures given at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, after which he settled in the practice of his profession in his native place. At the beginning of the Revolutionary war he raised a company of volunteers, and afterward was given command of the 4th battalion of Chester county militia. He also served on the general committee of safety from July, 1776, till December, 1777, and was appointed in July, 1776, one of the board of cheaters of county by the Pennsylvania constitutional convention, also becoming in November, 1777, one of the commissioners to collect clothing for the army. Dr. Gardner was a member of the Pennsylvania assembly in 1776-8, and in 1779 was chosen a member of the executive council. In 1784 he was elected to the Continental congress, and served for one year. Subsequently, until 1792, he resided in Philadelphia, and there followed his profession. He then removed to Elkin, Md., where he spent the remainder of his life.

GARDNER, Simeon Japhet, editor, b. in Brookline, Mass., in 1788; d. in the White Mountains, N. H., 14 July, 1864. He was graduated at Harvard in 1809, and afterward practised law for many years in Roxbury, Mass., where he held several county and state offices. In 1838 he removed to New N.D., and in the succeeding year he published the "Advertiser," a daily paper, which failing health compelled him to resign in 1861. Many of his essays, under the signature of "Decius," were collected and published under the title of "Autumn Leaves" (New York, 1830). He was editor of "The American Farm and Democrat," and "The Friend." He was the son of Simeon KINGSLEY, physician, born in Roxbury, Mass., 13 July, 1812; d. in New York city, 7 April 1876, was graduated in medicine at Harvard in 1844. He then visited Europe, and studied three years. Returning to the United States, he established himself in New York, and was elected professor of diseases of women and children, and of midwifery, in the New York medical college. Dr. Gardner gave special attention to the importation of foreign birds, as destroyers of insect larvae; to the establishment of drinking-fountains in New York city; to the reformation of the laws of the state; and was much interested in the study of medical ethics; and the investigation of the swill-milk business. He was the first physician in the United States that gave chloroform in labor, and practised it successfully while professor of midwifery in the New York medical college. In consequence of a consultation with Dr. William T. Cullen she was sent to Russia, and under a race with the Academy of physicians, and resigned. He is the author of "Hours of a Medical Student in Paris" (New York, 1848): "Causes and Treatment of Sterility" (1850); "Our Children" (New York, 1850); and "Scanzoni's Diseases of Females." He edited Tyler Smith's "Lectures," and contributed many professional and scientific papers to current literature.

GARDNER, Thomas, soldier, b. in Cambridge, Mass., in 1724; d. in Boston, 18 June, 1775. He ranked among the most zealous sons of liberty, and was a member of the convention of Middlesex county, in 1774, held to consult on measures for public safety and defence, and of the Provincial congress of Massachusetts, in October, 1774, and February, 1775. By this congress he was appointed one of the committee of safety chosen to act instead of the council and governor, who were believed to be mere tools of the British. In May, 1775, he raised a regiment according to the instructions of the Provincial congress, and was commissioned its colonel. At the battle of Bunker Hill, 17 June, 1775, while hastening to join his regiment to the redoubt, and in the act of descending the hill, he received a mortal wound, of which he died the next day.

GARDNER, William Henry, naval officer, b. in Maryland in 1820; d. in Philadelphia, 18 Dec., 1870. He entered the navy in 1814 as midshipman, was commissioned lieutenant in 1825, served on the "Vandalia," of the British squadron,
1829–30, was commissioned commander in 1841, commanded the receiving-ship “Norfolk” in 1843, and of the “Vandalia,” in the Pacific squadron, between 1850 and 1853. In September, 1855, he was commissioned captain, commanded the steam frigate “Colorado,” of the home squadron, in 1859–60, was commandant at Mare Island, Cal., in 1861, and on special service in 1862. In July of that year he was commissioned commodore, and retired. He was light-house inspector from 1863 till 1869.

**Gareschi, Julius Peter,** soldier, b. in Cuba in 1821; d. near Stone River, Tenn., 31 Dec., 1862. He graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1841, and entered the army as 2d lieutenant of the 4th artillery. From 1841 till 1846 he served on frontier and garrison duty, and afterward with distinction in the Mexican war. He was appointed assistant adjutant-general in 1855. At the beginning of the civil war he applied for active service, and was appointed chief of staff to Gen. William S. Rosecrans, of the Army of the Cumberland. He had previously declined the commission of brigadier-general of volunteers, and remained a lieutenant-colonel in the regular army. At the battle of Stone River, in Tennessee, 31 Dec., 1862, in a gallant attempt to regain the day which then appeared to be lost, Col. Gareschi dashed forward at the head of his column, but was struck in the head by a cannon-ball and instantly killed. He was a founder and liberal beneficiary of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, at Washington.

**Garfield, James Abram,** twentieth president of the United States, b. in Orange, Cuyahoga co., Ohio, 19 Nov., 1831; d. in Elberon, N. J., 19 Sept., 1881. His father, Abram Garfield, was a native of New York, but of Massachusetts ancestry, descended from Edward Garfield, an English Puritan, who in 1630 was one of the founders of Watertown. His mother, Eliza Ballou, was born in New Hampshire, of a Huguenot family that fled from France to New England after the revolution of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685. Garfield, therefore, was from lineage well represented in the struggles for civil and religious liberty, both in the Old and in the New World. Abram Garfield, his father, moved to Ohio in 1830, and settled in what was then known as “The Wilderness,” now as the “Western Reserve,” which was occupied by Connecticut people. Abram Garfield made a prosperous beginning in his new home, but died, after a sudden illness, at the age of thirty-three, leaving a widow with four small children, of whom James was the youngest. In bringing up her family, unaided in a lonely cabin (see accompanying illustration), and impressing on them a high standard of moral and intellectual worth, Mrs. Garfield displayed an almost heroic courage. It was a life of struggle and privation; but the poverty of her home differed from that of cities or settled communities—it was

the poverty of the frontier, all shared it, and all were bound closely together in a common struggle, where there was no marked distinction in neighboring wealth. At three years of age James A. Garfield went to school in a log hut, learned to read, and began that habit of omnivorous reading which ended only with his life. At ten years of age he was accustomed to manual labor, helping out his mother's meager income by working in the home or on the farms of the neighbors. Labor was play to the healthy boy; he did it cheerfully, almost with enthusiasm, for his mother was a staunch Campbellite, whose hymns and songs sent her children to their tasks with a feeling that the work was consecrated; but work in winter always yielded its claims to those of the district school, where he made good progress, and was conspicuous for his assiduity. By the time he was fourteen, young Garfield had a fair knowledge of arithmetic and grammar, and was particularly apt in the facts of American history, which he had eagerly gathered from the meagre treatises that circulated in that remote section. Indeed, he read and re-read every book the scanty libraries of that part of the wilderness supplied, and many he learned by heart. Mr. Blaine, the illustrious statesman, compared his style to his familiarity with the Bible and its literature, of which he was a constant student. His imagination was especially kindled by the tales of the sea; a love for adventure took strong possession of him. He so far yielded to it that in 1848 he went to Cleveland and proposed to sign on as a sailor on board a lake schooner. But a glance showed him that the life was not the romance he had conceived. He turned promptly from the shore, but, loath to return home without adventure and without money, drove some months for a boat on the Ohio, in which he was a able seaman with experience, except that he secured promotion from the tow-path to the boat, and a story that he was strong enough and brave enough to hold his own against his companions, who were naturally a rough set. During the winter of 1849–50 he attended the Geauga seminary, about ten miles from his home. In the vacations he learned and practised the trade of a carpenter, helped at harvest, taught, did anything and everything to get money to pay for his schooling. After the first term, he asked and needed no aid from home; he had reached the age where he could support himself. At Chester he met Miss Lucretia Rudolph, his future wife. Attracted at first by her interest in the same intellectual pursuits, he quickly discovered sympathy in other tastes, and a congeniality of disposition, which paved the way for the one great love of his life. He was himself attractive at this time, exhibited many signs of intellectual superiority, and was physically a splendid specimen of vigorous young manhood. He studied hard, worked hard, cheerfully ready for any emergency, even of that prize-ring; for, finding it a necessity, he one day thralled the bully of the school in a stand-up fight. His nature, always religious, was at this period profoundly stirred in that direction. He was converted under the instructions of a Campbellite pastor, was received and received the nomination. They called themselves “The Disciples,” contended all doctrines and forms, and sought to direct their lives by the Scriptures, simply interpreted as any plain man would read them. This sanction to independent thinking, given by religion itself, had much to do in creating that broad and catholic spirit in this young disciple which kept his earnest nature out
of the ruts of moral and intellectual bigotry. From this moment his zeal to get the best education possible in order to carry on the task that lay before him became evident. He began to look beyond the present into the future. As soon as he finished his studies in Chester, he entered (1851) the Hiram eclectic institute (now Hiram college), at Hiram, Portage co., Ohio, the principal educational institution of his sect. He was not very proud of a poor institution, but his aspirations were indomitable, and he soon had an excellent knowledge of Latin and a fair acquaintance with algebra, natural philosophy, and botany. He read Xenophon, Caesar, and Virgil with appreciation; but his superior ability was more truly recognized in the praying sessions and debating society of the college, where he was assiduous and conspicuous. Living here was inexpensive, and he readily made his expenses by teaching in the English departments, and also gave instruction in the ancient languages. After a year he was well prepared to enter the junior class of any eastern college, and had saved $350 toward the expenses of such an undertaking out of his salary. He hesitated between Yale, Brown, and Williams colleges, finally choosing Williams on the kindly promise of encouragement given him by his uncle, Mark Hopkins, the president. It was natural to expect he would choose Bethany college, in West Virginia, an institution largely controlled and patronized by the "Disciples of Christ." Garfield himself seems to have thought some explanation for his neglect to do so necessary, yet he had particular reasons why he should not. First, the course of instruction at Bethany was not so extended as in the new England colleges; that Bethany was too friendly in opinion on slavery; and—most significant of all the reasons he gave—that, as he had inherited in birth and by association a strong bias toward the religious views there inculcated, he ought especially to examine other faiths. Entering Williams in the autumn of 1854, he was duly graduated with the highest honors in the class of 1856. His classmates unite in their reflections upon his qualities: He was warm-hearted, large-minded, and possessed of great earnestness of purpose and a singular poise of judgment. All speak, too, of his modest and unassuming manners. But, outside of these and other like qualities, such as industry, perseverance, and courthly deportment, Garfield had exhibited up to this time no signs of the superiority that was to make him a conspicuous figure. But the effects of twenty-five years of most varied discipline, cheerfully accepted and faithfully used, begin now to show themselves, and to give to history one of its most striking examples of what education—the education of books and of circumstances—can accomplish. Garfield was not born, but made; and he made himself by persistent, strenuous, conscientious study and work. In the next six years he was a college president, a state senator, a major-general in the National army, and a representative-elect to the National congress. American annals reveal no other promotion so rapid and so varied.

On his return to Ohio, in 1856, he resumed his place of teacher at the Hiram institute, and the next year (1857), being then only twenty-six years of age, he was made its president. He was a successful officer, and ambitious, as usual, beyond his allotted task. He discussed before his interested classes almost every subject of current interest in scholarship, science, religion, and art. The story spread, and his influence with it; he became an intellectual and moral force in the Western Reserve. It was greatest, however, over the young. They keenly felt the contagion of his manliness, his sympathy, his thirst for knowledge, and his veneration for the truths with which he imbued them. As an educator, he was, and always would have been, eminently successful; he had the knowledge, the art to impart it, and the personal magnetism that impressed his love for it upon his pupils. His intellectual activity at this time was intense. The canons of his church, safety in the use of knowledge, and he used the permission. He also pursued the study of law, entering his name, in 1858, as a student in a law-office in Cleveland, but studying in Hiram. To one ignorant of the slow development that was characteristic of Garfield's mind, all progress, it would seem, of this great and good man, for the first time began to show any noticeable interest in politics. He seems never to have even voted before the autumn of 1856. No one who knew the man could doubt that he would then cast it, as he did, for John C. Fremont, the Republican candidate for the presidency. As moral questions entered more and more into politics, Garfield's interest grew apace, and he sought frequent occasions to discuss these questions in debate. In advocating the cause of freedom against slavery, he showed himself a Radical. In 1860 he was a member of the House of Representatives. Without solicitation or thought on his part, in 1859 he was sent to represent the counties of Summit and Portage in the senate of Ohio. Again in this new field his versatility and industry are conspicuous. He makes exhaustive investigations and reports on such widely different topics as geology, education, finance, and parliamentary law. Always looking to the future, and apprehensive that the impending contest might leave the halls of legislation and seek the arbitration of war, he gave special study to the military system of the state, and the best methods of equipping and disciplining it.

The war came, and Garfield, who had been farmer, carpenter, student, teacher, lawyer, preacher, and legislator, was to show himself an able soldier. In August, 1861, Gov. William Dennison commissioned him lieutenant-colonel in the 43d regiment of Ohio volunteers. The men were his old pupils at Hiram college, whom he had persuaded to enlist. Promoted to the command of this regiment, he displayed, and his new rank, Garfield had exhibited up to this time no signs of the superiority that was to make him a conspicuous figure. But the effects of twenty-five years of most varied discipline, cheerfully accepted and faithfully used, begin now to show themselves, and to give to history one of its most striking examples of what education—the education of books and of circumstances—can accomplish. Garfield was not born, but made; and he made himself by persistent, strenuous, conscientious study and work. In the next six years he was a college president, a state senator, a major-general in the National army, and a representative-elect to the National congress. American annals reveal no other promotion so rapid and so varied.

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enforced by Gen. Graner and Sheldon, when Marshall gave way, leaving Garfield the victor at Middle Creek, 10 Jan., 1862, one of the most important engagements of the war. Shortly afterward Zoliacco was defeated and slain by Gen. Thomas at Mill Spring, and the Confederates lost the state of Kentucky. Coming after the reverses at Big Bethel, Bull Run, and the disastrous failures in Missouri, Gen. Garfield's triumph over the Confederates for Cumberland Middle was of the most encouraging effect on the entire north. Marshall was a graduate of West Point, and had every advantage in numbers and position, yet seems to have been out-generated at every point. He was driven from two fortified positions, and finally completely routed—within a period of less than a fortnight—in the month of January, 1862. In recognition of these services, especially acknowledged by Gen. Buell in his General Order No. 40 (20 Jan., 1862), President Lincoln promptly made the young colonel a brigadier-general, dating his commission from the battle of Middle Creek. During his campaign of the Big Sandy, while Garfield was engaged in breaking up some scattered Confederate encampments, his supplies gave out, and he was threatened with starvation. Going himself to the Ohio and bringing with him flour, provisions, and, on the refusal of any pilot to undertake the perilous voyage, because of a freshet that had swelled the river, he stood at the helm for forty-eight hours and piloted the craft through the dangerous channel. In order to surprise Marshall, the Ohio and Cumberland were brought into the operation, and marched his soldiers 100 miles in four days through a blinding snow-storm. Returning to Louisville, he found that Gen. Buell was away, overtook him at Columbia, Tenn., and was assigned to the command of the 20th brigade. He reached Shiloh in time to take part in the great battle of that day, was engaged in all the operations in front of Corinth, and in June, 1862, rebuilt the bridges on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, and exhibited noticeable engineering skill in repairing the fortifications of Huntsville. The unhealthfulness of the region told upon him, and on 30 July, 1862, in order that he might recuperate, he returned to Hiram, where he lay ill for two months. On 25 Sept., 1862, he went to Washington, and was ordered on court-martial duty, and gained such reputation in this practice that it was recommended for the case of Gen. Fitz-John Porter. In February, 1863, he returned to duty under Gen. Rosecrans, then in command of the Army of the Cumberland. Rosecrans made him his chief-of-staff, with responsibilities beyond those usually given to this office. In this field, Garfield's influence on the campaign in Middle Tennessee was most important. One familiar incident shows and justifies the great influence he wielded in its councils. Before the battle of Chickamauga (24 June, 1863), Gen. Rosecrans asked the written opinion of seventeen of his generals on the matter of making an attack. All others opposed it, but Garfield advised it, and his arguments were so convincing, though pressed without passion or prejudice, that Rosecrans determined to seek an engagement. Gen. Garfield wrote out all the orders of that fateful day (19 Sept.), excepting that of the order that one of his division lost the day, Garfield volunteered to take the news of the defeat on the right to Gen. George H. Thomas, who held the left of the line. It was a bold ride, under constant fire, but he reached Thomas and gave him the information that saved the Army of the Cumberland. For this action he was made a major-general, 19 Sept., 1863, promoted for gallantry on a field that was lost. With a military future so bright before him, Garfield, always unsellish, yielded his own ambition to Mr. Lincoln's urgent necessity, and entered the War Department, signing his commission, and hastened to Washington to sit in congress, to which he had been chosen fifteen months before, as the successor of Joshua R. Giddings. In the mean time Thomas had received command of the Army of the Cumberland, had reorganized it, and marched it to take a division. His inclination was to accept and continue the military career, which had superior attractions; but he yielded to the representations of the President and Sec. Stanton, that he would be more useful in the house of representatives. Gen. Garfield was thirty-two years old when he entered congress. He found in the house, which was to be the theatre of his lasting fame, many with whom his name was for the next twenty years intimately associated. Schuyler Colfax was its speaker, and Conkling, Blaine, Washburne, Stevens, Fenton, Schenck, Henry Winter Davis, William B. Allison, and William R. Morrison were among its members. His military reputation had preceded him, and secured for him a place in the committee on military affairs, then the most important in the entire first house, for the first time, (1864), upon a motion to print extra copies of Gen. Rosecran's official report, was listened to with attention; and, indeed, whenever he spoke upon army matters, this was the case. But the attention was given to the man for the information he possessed and imparted rather than to the orator; for in effective speech, as in every other matter in which Garfield succeeded, he came to excellence only by labor and practice. He was soon regarded as an authority on military matters, and his opinion was sought as an expert, experienced and careful. To these questions of army legislation he gave necessary attention, but they did not exhaust his capacity. He began at this time, and ever afterward continued, a thorough study of constitutional and financial problems, and to aid him in these researches he labored to increase his familiarity with the German and French languages. In this, his first session, he had to stand almost alone in opposition to the bill that increased the bounty paid for enlistment. He advocated liberal bounties to the veterans that re-enlisted, but would use the draft to secure raw recruits. His views on this subject the same session he spoke on the subject of seizure and confiscation of rebel property, and on free commerce between the states. On 13 Jan., 1865, he discussed exhaustively the constitutional amendment to abolish slavery. In the 39th congress (1865) he was changed, at his own request, from the committee on military affairs to the ways and means committee, which then included Messrs. Morrison, of Illinois, Brooks and Conkling, of New York, and Allison, of Iowa. His reason for choosing this new field was that the value of the advances and the conditions which would have supreme importance, and he wished to have his part in their solution. In the 40th congress (1867) he was restored to his old committee on military affairs, and made its chairman. In March, 1866, he made his first speech on the question of the national public debt, force owing, in the course of his remarks, that republican policy which resulted in the resumption of specie payment, 1 Jan., 1879. From this moment until the treasury note was worth its face in gold, he never failed, on every public or occasion, to discuss every phase of the financial question, and to urge upon the National conscience the
demands of financial honor. In May, 1868, he spoke again on the currency, dealing a staggering blow to the adherents of George H. Pendleton, who, under the stress of a money panic, were clamoring for the government to "make the money-market easier." It may be said that he was at this, as at later times, the representative and champion of the sound-money principles. In Congress, and first and last did more than any one else, probably, in settling the issues of this momentous question. In 1877 and 1878 he was again active in stemming a fresh tide of financial fallacies. He treated the matter this time with elementary simplicity, and gave in detail reasons for a hard-money policy, based not so much upon opinion and theory as upon the teachings of history.

In the 41st Congress a new committee—that on banking and currency—was created, and Garfield was very properly made its chairman. This gave him new opportunities to serve the cause in which he was heartily enlisted, and no one now seeks to diminish the value of that service. The most noticed and most widely read of these discussions was a speech on the National finances, which he delivered in 1878, at Faneuil hall, Boston. It was circulated as a campaign document by thousands, and served to win a victory in Massachusetts and to subdue for a while the frantic appeals from the west for more paper money. He served also on the select committee on the census (a tribute to his skill in statistics) and on the committee of rules, as an appreciation of his practical and thorough knowledge of parliamentary law. In the 43d and 44th Congresses he was chairman of the committee on appropriations. In the 44th, 45th, and 46th Congresses (the House being Democratic) he was assigned a place on the committee of ways and means. In reconstruc tion times, Garfield was earnest and aggressive in opposition to the theories advocated by President Johnson. He was a kind man, and not lacking in sympathy for those who, from mistaken motives, had attempted to sever their connection with the Federal Union but he was still a sentimentalist, and had too earnest convictions not to insist that the results won by so much treachery and blood should be secured to the victors. An old soldier, he would not see Union victories neutralized by evasions of the constitution. On these topics no one was his superior in either the House or Senate, and no opponent, however able, encountered him here without regretting the contest.

In 1876, Gen. Garfield went to New Orleans, at President Grant's request, in company with Senators Sherman and Matthews and other Republicans, to watch the counting of the Louisiana vote. He made a special study of the West Feliciana parish case, and embodied his views in a brief but significant report. On his return, he made, in January, 1877, two notable speeches in the House on the duty of Congress in a presidential election, and claimed that the vice-president had a constitutional right to count the electoral vote. He was opposed to an electoral commission; yet, when the commission was ordered, Gen. Garfield was chosen by acclamation to fill one of the two seats allotted to the Republicans. His colleague was George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts. Garfield discussed before the commission the Florida and Louisiana returns, on 9th and 16th Feb., 1877. Mr. Blaine left the house in 1877 for the Senate, and this made Garfield the undisputed leader of the Republican party in the House. He was at that time, and subsequently, its candidate for speaker.

The struggle begun in the second session of the 45th Congress (1879), when the Democratic majority sought to control the President through the appropriations, gave Garfield a fine opportunity to display his powers as a leader of opposition. The Democratic members added to two general appropriation bills, in the shape of amendments, legislation intended to restrain the use of the army as a post to keep the peace at elections, to repeal the law authorizing the employment of military force to prevent the elections of U.S. marshals at the elections of members of Congress, and to relieve jurors in the U.S. courts from the obligation of the test oath. The Senate, which was Republican, refused to concur in these amendments, and so the session ended. An extra session was promptly called, which continued in session. Contemporary criticism claims that, in this contest, Gen. Garfield reached, perhaps, the climax of his congressional career. A conservative man by nature, he revolted at such high-handed measures, and in his speech of 29 March, 1879, characterized them as a "revolt against the law," and against the spirit of the law he protested with unsworn vigor. Like Webster in 1832, he stood the defender of the constitution, and his splendid eloquence and relentless logic upheld the prerogatives of the executive, and denounced these attempts by the legislature to pass such legislation, however disguised, as an attack upon the constitution. He warned the House that its course would end in nullification, and protested that its principle was the "revived doctrine of state sovereignty." (See speeches of 26 April, 10 and 11 June, and 19 and 27 June, 1878, and 26 April, 1879.) The Democrats finally voted $44,600,000 of the $45,000,000 of appropriations originally asked—a great party victory, to which Gen. Garfield largely contributed.

Arguments had the more weight because not partisan, but supported by a clear analysis of the relations between the different branches of the government. His last speech to the House was made on the appointment of special deputy marshals, 23 April, 1880. At the same time he made a report of the tariff commission, which showed that still another sincere friend to protection. He was already United States senator-elect from Ohio, chosen after a nomination of singular unanimity, 13 Jan., 1880.

Where there is government by party, no leader can escape calumny; hence it assailed Garfield with great venom in the Congress of 1879. He, with other Republican representatives, was charged with having bought stock in the Credit Mobilier, sold to them at less than its value to influence their action in legislation affecting the Union Pacific railroad. A congressional investigation, reporting 18 Feb., 1879, denied the facts so far as Garfield was concerned. He knew nothing of any connection between the two companies, much less that the Credit Mobilier coo-
trolled the railway. Garfield denied that he ever owned the stock, and was vaguely contradicted by Oakes Ames, who had no evidence of his alleged sale of $1,000 worth of the stock to Garfield, except a memorandum in his diary, which did not agree with Ames's oral testimony that he paid Garfield $320 as dividend on the stock. Garfield admitted that he had received $300 in June, 1868, from Ames, but claimed that it was a loan, and that part of it was returned in 1869. It was nowhere claimed that Garfield ever received certificate, or receipt, or other dividends, to which, if the owner of the stock, he was entitled, or that he ever asked for them. The innocence of Gen. Garfield was generally recognized, and, after the circumstances became known, he was not weakened in his district. Another investigation in the same congress (43d) gave calumny a second opportunity. This was the investigation into the conduct of the government of the District of Columbia. It revealed starting frauds in a De Golyer contract, and Garfield's name was found to be in some way connected with it. The facts, corroborated in an open letter by James M. Wilson, chairman of the committee, were: In May, 1872, Richard C. Parsons, a Cleveland attorney, then marshal of the city of Columbus, having the interests of the patents owned by De Golyer in charge, was called away. He brought all his material to Garfield, and asked him to prepare the brief. The brief was to show the superioriety of the pavement (the subject of patent) over forty other patents, and did not concern the contract or have anything to do with its terms. The fraud, as is generally understood, was in the contract, not in the quality of the pavement. Garfield prepared the brief and delivered it to Parsons; but did not himself make the argument. Parsons, on his return, gave Garfield subsequently $5,000, which was a part of the fee Parsons had received for his own services. As thoughtful people reviewed the case, there was no harsher criticism than that suggested by Gen. Garfield's own lofty standard of avoiding even the appearance of evil—that he had not shown his usual prudence in making any connection, even the most honest, in any way, with any matter that could in any shape come up for congressional review. It was the cruel and unjust charges made in connection with these calumnies which sent the iron into his soul, and made wounds which he forgave but never the principle of which he could accept the nomination by announcing thirty-six votes for James A. Garfield. This put the spark to fuel that had been unconsciously prepared for it by the events of the long struggle. In all the proceedings, peculiar fitness had put Garfield to the front as the counsellor and leader of the anti-Grant majority, and the exhibition of his splendid qualifications won increasing admiration and trust. His tact and readiness in casual debate, and the beauty and force of the more elaborate effort in which he nominated Sherman, won the waverers over.

On the thirty-sixth ballot the delegates broke their ranks and rushed to him. He received 399 votes, and then his nomination (8 June, 1880) was made unanimous. Gen. Garfield left the convention before the result was announced, and accepted the nomination by letter. This was a thoughtful document, and acceptable to the Republican voters. Disregarding precedent, he spoke in his own behalf in Ohio, New York, and other states. He spoke sensibly and with great discretion, and his public appearance is thought to have increased his popularity. He was elected (2 Nov., 1880) over his competitor, Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, by the votes of every northern state except New Jersey, Nevada, and California. His inaugural address, 4 March, 1881, was satisfactory to the people generally, and said: 'I go up to heaven with only one cloud in the sky. His cabinet was made up as follows: James G. Blaine, of Maine; secretary of state; William Windom, of Minnesota; secretary of the treasury; Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania; attorney-general; Thomas L. Johnson, of New York; postmaster-general; Kellogg, of Iowa; secretary of the interior; and Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois; secretary of war; William H. Hunt, of Louisiana; secretary of the navy. There was bitter dissension in the party in New York, and Garfield gave much consideration to his duty in the premises. He was willing to do anything except yield the independence of the executive in his own constitutional sphere. He would give to the New York senators, Conkling and Platt, more than their share of offices; but they should not be allowed to interfere with his residence in the capital or to make nominations. He made nominations to the senate as many, it is said, as twelve—in that interest, and then (23 March, 1881) sent in the name of William H. Robertson, a leader in the other faction, as collector of the port of New York. Senator Conkling protested, and then openly resisted his nomination. Yielding to him in the interest of senatorial courtesy, his Republican colleagues, in caucus, 2 May, 1881, agreed to let contested nominations lie over practically until the following December. This was a substantial victory for Mr. Conkling; but it was promptly met by the president, who, a few days afterward (5 May), withdrew all the nominations that were pleasing to the New York senator. This brought the other senators to terms. Mr. Conkling, recognizing defeat, and Mr. Platt with him, resigned their mandates, and Mr. Platt, on 18 May, Collector Robertson was confirmed. The early summer came, and peace and happiness and the growing strength and popularity of his administration cheered the heart of his chief. At a moment of special exaltation, on the morning of 1 July, 1881, he was shot by a perfectly unprepared, uninvited and unregistered assassin. The avowed object was to promote the presidential chair Vice-President Arthur, who represented the Grant or "stalwart" wing of the party. The president was setting out on a trip to New England, anticipating especial pleasure in witnessing the commencement exercises of his alma mater at Williamstown. He was passing through
the waiting-room of the Baltimore and Potomac depot, at nine o'clock that morning, leaning on the arm of Mr. Blaine, when the assassin fired at him with a pistol. The first ball passed through his coat-sleeve; the second entered by the back, fractured a rib, and lodged deep in the body. The president was carried to the White House, where, under the highest medical skill, and with all the feeling comfort that money and devotion could bring, he lingered for more than ten weeks between life and death. The country and the world were moved by the dastardly deed; and the fortitude and cheerfulness with which the president bore his suffering added to the universal grief. Daily bulletins of his condition were published in every city in the United States and in all the European capitals. Many of the crowned heads of Europe sought by telegraphic inquiry more particular news, and repeated their wishes for his recovery. A day of national supplication was set apart and sacredly observed, and the prayers at first seemed answered. His physicians were hopeful, and gave expression to their hope. His condition seemed to improve; but when midsummer came, the patient failed so perceptibly that a removal was hazardous. On 6 Sept., 1881, he was removed to N. J., by a special train. He bore the journey well, and for a while, under the inspiration of the invigorating sea-breezes, seemed to rally. But on 15 Sept., 1881, symptoms of blood-poisoning appeared. He lingered till the 19th, when, after a few hours of unconsciousness, he died peacefully. A special train (21 Sept.) carried the body to Washington, through a country draped with emblems of mourning, and through crowds of reverence spectators, to lie in state in the rotundas of the capital two days, 22 and 23 Sept. The final service held by the Senate in his honor was described as surpassing in solemnity and dignity, except on 27 Feb., 1822, when, in the hall of representatives, at the request of both houses of congress, his friend, James G. Blaine, then secretary of state, delivered a memorial address, in the presence of the president and the great departments of the government, so perfect that the criticism of two continents was unqualified praise. In a long train, crowded with the most illustrious of his countrymen, which in its passage, day or night, was never out of the silent watch of mourning citizens, who stood in city, field, and forest, to see it pass, Garfield's remains were borne to Cleveland and placed (28 Sept., 1828) in a beautiful place, and over which the waters of Lake Erie. The accompanying illustration represents the imposing monument that is to mark his last resting-place.

His tragic death assures to Garfield the attention of history. It will credit him with great services rendered in various fields, and with a character formed by a singular union of the best qualities—industry, perseverance, truthfulness, honesty, courage—all acting as faithful servants to a lofty and unselfish ambition. Without genius, which can rarely do more than produce extraordinary results in one direction, his help in education and well-trained that he produced excellent results in many. If history shall call Garfield great, it will be because the development of these powers was so complete and harmonious. It has no choice but to recognize that he was distinguished in many fields: a teacher so gifted that his students compare him with Arnold of Rugby; a soldier, rising by merit in rapid promotion to highest rank; a lawyer heard with profit and approbation in the supreme court; an eloquent orator, whose own ancient faith kindled his hearers' speaking after thorough preparation and with practised skill, but refusing always to win victory by forensic trick or device; a party leader, failing in pre-eminence only because his moral honesty would not let him always represent a party victory as a necessity of national well-being; in all these characters he was the friend of learning and of virtue, and would probably ask no other epitaph than the tribute of a friend, who said that, "among the public men of his era, none had higher qualities of statesmanship and greater culture than James A. Garfield."

Garfield's speeches are almost a compendium of the political history of the stirring era between 1864 and 1880. Among those worthy of special mention, on account of the importance of the subjects or the attractive and forcible presentation of them, are the following: On the Enrolling and calling out of the National Forces (25 Jan., 1864); on the Reconstruction of the Southern States (February, 1868); on Civil-Service Reform, in the congress of 1870 and other congresses; on the Currency and the Presidency. There were nearly and Democratic Party and the South (4 Aug., 1876), of which a million copies were distributed as a campaign document; the speech in opposition to the WOOD bill, which was framed to break down the protective tariff (4 June, 1878); the speech on Reformation in Congress (25 April and 4 April, 1878); on Congressional Nullification (10 June, 1879); on the WOOD bill (11 June, 1879); and on the Democratic Party and Public Opinion (11 Oct., 1879). Among his speeches in congress, less political in character, were that on the National Bureau of Education, and those on the Bureau of Indian Affairs, covering a period of several years: one on the Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion (2 March, 1880); two on the Census (6 April and 16 Dec., 1879); one on Civil-Service Reform; many addresses on the silver question, and one on National aid to education (8 Feb., 1879). He found time to make frequent orations and addresses before societies and gatherings outside of congress. His address on College Education, delivered before the literary societies of Hiram college (14 June, 1867), is an admirable plea for a liberal education, and on a subject in which the author was always deeply interested. On 30 May, 1868, he delivered an address on the Union Soldiers, at the first memorial service held at Arlington, Va. A eulogy of Gen. Thomas, delivered before the Army of the Cumberland Society, which opened with a beautiful oration of his oratorical efforts. On the reception by the house of the statues of John Winthrop and Samuel Adams, he spoke with a great wealth of historical allusion, and all his memorial addresses, especially those on his predecessor in congress, Joshua K. Giddings, Lincoln, and Polk, are worthy of study. But in all this series nothing will live longer than the simple words with which, from the balcony of the New York custom-house.
he calmed the mob frenzied at the news of Lincoln’s death: “Fellow-citizens: Clouds and darkness are around him; His pavilion is dark waters and thick clouds; justice and punishment are the establishment of his throne; mercy and truth shall go before his face! Fellow-citizens! God reigns, and the Government at Washington lives.”

After the death of President Garfield, a popular subscription for his widow and children realized over $500,000. The word is to be paid to Mrs. Garfield during her life, after which the principal is to be divided among the children—four sons and a daughter. More than forty of Garfield’s speeches in congress have been published in pamphlet-form, as has also his oration on the life of Gen. George H. Thomas. A volume of brief selections, entitled “Garfield’s Words,” was compiled by William R. Balch (Boston, 1881). His works have been edited by Burke A. Hinsdale (2 vols., Boston, 1889). The most complete life of President Garfield is that by James R. Gilmore (New York, 1890).

A monument to President Garfield, designed by John Q. A. Ward, was erected in Washington, D.C., by the Society of the army of the Cumberland, and dedicated on 12 May, 1887. It consists of a bronze statue of Garfield, 10 feet high, standing on a circular pedestal, 18 feet in height, with bat- tlements, on which are three reclining figures, representing a student, a warrior, and a statesman. The U.S. government gave the site and the granite pedestal, besides contributing to the cost of the statues, and furnishing cannon to be used in their casting. (See page 604.) The unusual attitude of the arms is explained by the fact that Gen. Garfield was left-handed.—His wife, Lucretia Rudolph, b. in Hiram, Portage co., Ohio, 19 April 1832, was the daughter of a farmer named Rudolph. She first met her husband when he was 21 years old at Hiram, Ohio, and was married 11 Nov., 1858, in Hudson, Ohio, soon after his accession to the presidency of the college. Seven children were born to them, of whom four sons and one daughter are living (1887).

Garland, Augustus Hill, cabinet officer, b. in Tipton county, Tenn., 11 June, 1832. His parents moved from Arkansas before he was a year old. He was educated at St. Mary’s college, Lebanon, Ky., and St. Joseph’s college, Bardstown, Ky., read law there and in Arkansas, and was admitted to the bar in Washington, Ark., in 1855. After practising in that place for three years, he removed to Little Rock. He was a Whig in politics, and in 1860 was an elector on the Bell and Everett ticket. He was an opponent of the secession ordinance in the State convention, but after its passage he espoused the southern cause, and was a member of the Provisional congress that met at Montgomery, Ala., in May, 1861. He was chosen a delegate to the 1st Confederate congress, and afterward served in the senate, in which he had a seat when the Confederacy fell. In 1863 he petitioned the U.S. supreme court for the right to practise without taking the “iron-clad” oath, presenting an argument on which the question was decided in his favor in December, 1867. He was elected U.S. senator for the term beginning on 4 March, 1867, but was not permitted to take his seat. In 1874, after serving a short time as acting secretary of state, he was elected by a large majority governor of Arkansas under the new state constitution. In January, 1876, he was sent to the U.S. senate, succeeding Powell Clayton, a Republican, and re-elected in 1883, serving from 5 March, 1877, to 5 March, 1885, when he took his seat in the cabinet, having been appointed by President Cleveland attorney-general of the United States. His successful test-oath case is reported in Wallace’s “Supreme Court Reports,” vol. iv.

Garland, John, soldier, b. in Virginia in 1792; d. in New York city, 5 June, 1861. He was appointed 1st lieutenant of infantry on 21 March, 1813, served through the war with Great Britain, became a captain on 5 May, 1817, was made major by brevet in 1827, attained the full rank of major on 30 Oct., 1836, and that of lieutenant-colonel on 27 Nov., 1839. He won distinction in the Florida war under Gen. Worth, and served through the Mexican war, distinguishing himself in six battles, and commanding a brigade at Monterey and through Gen. Scott’s subsequent campaign. He was severely wounded at the taking of the city of Mexico. He was brevetted colonel for gallantry at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and brigadier-general for meritorious and gallant conduct at Contreras and Churubusco. He was promoted colonel on 9 May, 1861.—His cousin, Hugh A., lawyer, b. in Nelson county, Va., 1 June, 1865; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 15 Oct., 1884, was president of Hamden Sidney college in 1885, was professor of Greek there for the next five years, and became afterward a successful lawyer, practising in Mecklenburg county, Va. He sat in the Virginia assembly for five years, and was chosen clerk of the National house of representatives in 1886. At the opening of congress in 1889 he called the roll, as clerk of the last house, but omitted five Whigs, elected from New Jersey, whose seats were contested, thus securing a Democratic majority. A scene of uproar resulted, which was continued on succeeding days, until John Q. Adams was elected through pro tempore. In 1841 he settled on a farm near Petersburg, and engaged in mercantile business, by which he lost his property. In 1845 he removed to St. Louis, and resumed the practice of the law. He was the author of a “Life of John Randolph” (New York, 1840).—The son of Hugh A., Hugh A., lawyer, d. at Franklin, Tenn., 30 Nov., 1864, studied and practised law in St. Louis, Mo. He joined the Confederate army, was made a colonel, participated in the actions between the forces of Gen. Hood and Thomas in middle Tennessee, and fell at Franklin, Tenn., while leading his command.

—The brother of Hugh A., Landon Cabell, edu-
GARMAN, Samuel, naturalist, b. in Indiana county, Pa., 5 June, 1846. He was graduated at the Illinois state normal university in 1870, and for the following year was principal of the Missouri state normal school. In 1871 he became professor of natural sciences in Ferry Hall seminary, Lake Forest, Ill., and a year later became a special pupil of Louis Agassiz in natural history. He was appointed in 1874 as the associate of ichthyology in the museum of comparative zoology at Cambridge, and still holds that office. In connection with his work he has made various explorations to South and Central America, and also geological expeditions to the Rocky and Sierra Nevada mountains. He is a member of scientific societies in the United States and Europe, and has been president of the Boston scientific society. His publications, besides many monographs on the nomenclature, anatomy, classification of new species of fishes, ichthyids, ichthyans, reptiles, and similar topics, include "The Reptiles and Batrachians of North America" (Cambridge, 1888); "Check List of the North American Reptiles and Batrachians" (Salem, 1884); "The Reptiles of Bermuda" (Washington, 1884); and "A Living Species of E." (Cambridge, 1885).

GARNEAU, François Xavier, Canadian author, b. in Quebec, 15 June, 1809; d. 3 Feb., 1866. He was educated at Quebec seminary, studied law, and was admitted as a notary in 1830. Subsequently he became clerk of the legislative assembly, member and president of the council of public instruction, and city clerk of Quebec, which office he held from 1843 till his death. He was an honorary member of literary and historical societies in the United States and Canada, and for several years president of the Institut Canadien of Quebec. He wrote "Histoire de la révolution des colons" (3 vols., Quebec, 2d ed., 1852, also translated into English); and "Voyage en Angleterre et en France dans les années 1831, 32, 33."

GARNEAU, Pierre, Canadian capitalist, b. in Cap-Sainte, Quebec, 8 May, 1823. He was educated on his native soil, and became a director of the Quebec street railway company, and a member of the Quebec board of trade. He was a government director of the North Shore railroad, mayor of the city of Quebec in 1870-73, and a member of the canal commission in 1870. He was appointed a member of the executive council and commissioner of agriculture and public works for the province of Quebec in September, 1874, and of crown lands in January, 1875. He was elected to the legislative assembly in March, 1873, re-elected in 1875, and again in 1882.

GARNER, Peter M., abolitionist, b. in Lancaster county, Pa., 4 Dec., 1809; d. in Columbus, Ohio, 12 June, 1868. He removed to Fairview, in Warren county, Ohio, in 1850, and became a school teacher, and was a pioneer in the anti-slavery movement in Ohio. In 1845, with two other citizens, he was seized by Virginians and taken to Parkersburg and thence to Richmond, and held in confinement six months, on a charge of assisting slaves to escape, but was finally released on his own recognizance. From 1847 till 1860 he taught in the Ohio penitentiary at Columbus, and during the war had charge of the military prisoners.

GARNET, Henry Highland, clergyman, b. in New Market, Md., 23 Dec., 1815; d. in Monrovia, Liberia, 13 Nov., 1862. He was the negro of the Mendigo tribe, of the Slave Coast, and born in slavery. His parents escaped with him to Bucks county, Pa., where they remained a year, and in 1826 settled in New York city. He was educated in Canadian academies, N. Y., and the Oneida institute, near Utica, N. Y., where he was graduated with honor in 1840. He taught in Troy, N. Y., studied theology under Dr. Nathaniel S. S. Beman, was licensed to preach in 1842, and was pastor of a Presbyterian church in Troy for nearly ten years. In 1853 he was called to the Centenary Presbyterian church in Troy. In 1855 he accepted a call to a church in Washington, D. C. After a successful pastorate of four years he resigned to become president of Avery college, but gave up that post soon afterward, and returned to Shiloh church. President Garfield offered him the appointment of minister and superintendent of schools in Liberia, and after the accession of President Arthur the nomination was made and confirmed by the senate. He arrived at Monrovia on 23 Dec., 1881, and entered auspiciously upon his diplomatic duties, but soon succumbed to climate. A memorial school, organized by his daughter, Mrs. M. H. Garnet Barboza, was endowed in honor of him at Brewerville, Liberia.
GARNETT, James Mercer, agriculturist and politician, b. in Essex county, Va., 8 June, 1770; d. at Martin's Ford, Va., 30 September, 1850. He was the first president of the U. S. agricultural society, and wrote extensively on rural economy. He was also interested in educational progress, maintained a female seminary in his own house for twelve years, and was active in several antislavery societies, and approved methods of instruction. He acted with the Democratic party, and engaged in a controversy with Matthew Carey, the protectionist. He was an intimate friend of his colleague in congress, John Randolph, of Roanoke. After serving for several years in the Virginia legislature he was twice elected to the National house of representatives, and served from 2 Dec., 1805, to 3 March, 1809. In 1839 he was a member of the Virginia constitutional convention.—His youngest brother, Robert Selden, b. in Essex county, Va., was educated at Princeton, and was admitted to the bar at Lloyds, and was elected as a Democrat to congress, and four times re-elected, serving from 1 Dec., 1817, to 3 March, 1827. On the question of recognizing the South American republics he voted alone. He was a political supporter and personal friend of Martin Van Buren. In 1842, he was elected in the Colorado expedition of 1838, and resigned on 17 May, 1861, to join the Confederate army. He was engaged in many of the battles in Virginia, was afterward attached to Gen. Lee's army, with the rank of brigadier-general, and fell in the battle of Gettysburg. Another nephew, Robert Selden, son of Robert S., soldier, b. in Essex county, Va., 16 Dec., 1819; d. at Carrick's Ford, Va., 13 July, 1861. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1841, appointed 2d lieutenant of artillery, and from 1 May, 1844, to 31 Oct., 1849, was assistant instructor of infantry tactics at the military academy. He was aide-de-camp to Gen. Wool in 1845, distinguished himself in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1846, was aide-de-camp to Gen. Taylor through the campaign of Mexico, was engaged in Kansas in 1867-7, and in the Utah expedition of 1868, and resigned on 17 May, 1861, to join the Confederate army. He was engaged in many of the battles in Virginia, was afterward attached to Gen. Lee's army, with the rank of brigadier-general, and fell in the battle of Gettysburg.

GARNER, Charles, clergyman, b. in Paris in 1605; d. in Canada, 7 Sept., 1649. He entered the Society of Jesus, 7 Dec., 1624, and was sent to Canada in 1626. He went to live on the Huron mission. He was stationed at Etharta, a settlement of the Tontatine Hurons, when an attack was made on it, 7 Sept., 1649, by the Iroquois. The town was defenceless, as the Tontatine braves had gone in another direction to meet the enemy. The Iroquois set fire to it and slaughtered every one they met. Meanwhile, Father Garnier was everywhere exhorting and baptizing the wounded, regardless of danger. At last he fell mortally wounded, but, seeing a wounded Tontatine pass from him, he rallied his strength, dragged himself to the seminary, and, while giving him absolution, fell dead on his body. As a Huron scholar Father Garnier had no superior among the whole body of his fellow-missionaries, with the exception of Brebeuf.
stay he was ordered to pass on to the Onondagas to ascertain whether there was any prospect of rebuilding the church of St. Mary's, which had been destroyed. He was received with enthusiasm by this tribe, and especially by their chief, Garacothie (q. c.). They begged him to remain among them, and on his declaring that he could not do so except at some future time, was gradually prevailed upon to accede to his demand. He met with great success in converting the Onondagas, and on the arrival of two other missionaries he set out to evangelize the Senecas. He did not meet with much success in his labors, and returned to Canada in 1863. In 1762 the Senecas petitioned for the return of the missionaries, and Father Garnier was one of those who returned. He remained some years among them, but, being at length exhausted by his labors, he went back to Canada. He was the last missionary who preached among the Senecas.

GARONHIAGUÉ, a volunteer of the Hot Cinders by the French, Oneida chief, d. in New York state in 1867. He took part in the torture and murder of Father de Brebeuf in 1649. Afterward, having quarreled with another Oneida sachem, he went to Canada, and, on hearing of his brother recently rescued from his tribe, he stopped on his journey at the Christian Indian village of La Prairie. Here his wife was converted, and, soon persuading her husband to become a Christian. After his baptism he was elected fourth chief of the mission, and, although the youngest, soon became head-chief. His eloquence and fervor produced such effect in the village that he was made catechist. He then went among the heathen tribes, and, with the aid of religious pictures, made numerous converts. He frequently visited his people, the Senecas petitioned for the return of the missionaries, and Father Garnier was one of those who returned. He remained some years among them, but, being at length exhausted by his labors, he went back to Canada. He was the last missionary who preached among the Senecas.

GARONHIAGUÉ, in his invasion of the Seneca country. The French army, while passing through a defile, fell into an ambuscade of 800 Senecas. The Christian Indians bore the brunt of the attack, and Garonhiaguy fell mortally wounded.

GARBARD, James, governor of Kentucky, b. in St. Louis, on 10 April, 1749; d. in Bourbon county, Ky., 9 Jan., 1822. While engaged as a militia officer in the Revolutionary war he was called from the army to a seat in the Virginia legislature. Here he was a zealous advocate of the bill for the establishment of religious liberty. Having removed with the early settlers to Kentucky, in 1783, and settled on Stoner river, near Paris, he became there a political leader, and was a member of the convention which framed the first constitution of the state. Here he was ordained to the Baptist ministry, in 1791, pending the convention just named, he was chairman of a committee that reported to the Elkhorn Baptist association a memorial and remonstrance in favor of excluding slavery from the commonwealth by constitutional enactment. He was elected governor in 1798, and served two years, and 1800, and died in 1812. He was the grandson of Theophilus Toumlin, soldier, b. near Manchester, Ky., 7 June, 1812. He was a member of the lower house of the Kentucky legislature in 1843-4, served through the Mexican war as a captain in the 16th U. S. infantry, went to California on the overland route, remained in the mines fifteen months, and then returned by way of Panama to Kentucky. He was elected to the state senate in 1847, resigned to become a candidate for congress, and elected a state senator again in 1851. He was appointed a colonel of the 3d Kentucky U. S. volunteer infantry, promoted brigadier-general in March, 1863, and mustered out on 4 April, 1864.—A great-grandson, Kenner, soldier, b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1860; d. there, 15 May, 1879, was graduated at U. S. military academy, in 1851, entered the dragoons, became a captain on 3 March, 1855, was engaged in frontier service in Texas, and captured by the Confederates on 12 April, 1861, being placed on parole until exchanged as a prisoner of war on 27 Aug., 1862. He served meanwhile as instructor and commandant of cadets at West Point. He was commissioned on 27 Sept., 1862, as colonel of the 146th regiment of New York volunteers, and engaged in the principal battles of the Rappahannock and Virginia campaigns. On 23 July, 1863, he was promoted brigadier-general. He took part at Rappahannock Station and in the Mine Run operations, and in 1864 commanded a cavalry division of the Army of the Cumberland, and participated in the operations around Chattanooga and the invasion of Georgia, being constantly engaged in detached expeditions. He was brevetted colonel in the U. S. army for services in the expedition to Covington, Ga. From December, 1864, till the end of hostilities he commanded the 2d division of the 16th army corps. He distinguished himself at the battle of Nashville, earning the brevet of major-general of volunteers and brigadier-general in the regular army, participated in the operations against Mobile, led the storming column that captured Blakely, and was in command of the district of Mobile until after he was mustered out of the volunteer service. He thereupon received the brevet of major-general, U. S. army, for services during the war. On 9 Nov., 1866, he resigned his commission in the regular army.

GARRETTSON, Freeborn, clergyman, b. in Maryland, 15 Aug., 1792; d. in New York, 28 Sept., 1872. In 1796 he became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in December, 1784, he was ordained an elder, and volunteered as a missionary to Nova Scotia. In 1788, with twelve young ministers, he began the work of evangelizing eastern New York and western New England. He married Miss Catharine Rhinebeck, in 1791, and henceforth his labors were confined to New York city. He was eminently successful as a minister, and preached in almost all the eastern states from Nova Scotia to the Gulf of Mexico. He emancipated several slaves belonging to him, and made provisions in his will for the perpetual support of a missionary. See Bang's "Life of F. Garretson" (New York, 1832).—His daughter, Mary Rutherford, b. in 1798; d. near Rhinebeck, N. Y., 7 March, 1879, was of marked intellectual ability, and noted for her works of benevolence and smallness of stature.

GARRETTSON, James Edmund, author, b. in Wilmington, Del., 4 Oct., 1828. He was educated at Mantsa classical institute, and at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in medi- cal sciences in 1853. He then practiced for three years,—first as a surgeon, and then in Philadelphia, making a specialty of oral surgery. He successfully introduced many new operations and appliances, and was the first to use the surgical engine, and to introduce it into general practice. Dr. Garretson was a lecturer in the Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, and in oral surgery at the University of Pennsylvania in 1860-9, and has been dean of the Philadelphia Dental College since 1879. He became president of
the medical and chirurgical society in 1888, is pro-

fessor of general clinical surgery in the medic-

chalurgical college, and surgeon-in-chief of the

hospital corps for v...
GARRISON

1850, and then studied medicine for four years,
until sickness forced him to discontinue his studies.
During this period he visited in Europe
and America, and on his return to his native coun-
try he was appointed professor of French in the
military academy of Copenhagen. In 1869 he
was graduated in medicine and practised in Copen-
hagen until 1873, when he came again to the United
States, and was since removed here. He first set-
tled in Brooklyn, but in 1879 removed to New
York city. He was appointed physician to the
ynecological department of the German dispensa-
ary in 1879, obstetric surgeon to the Maternity
hospital in 1881, obstetrician to the Infant asylum
in 1884, gynecologist to the German hospital in 1885,
and in 1886 professor of practical obstetrics
in the Post-graduate medical school and hospital.
Dr. Garrigues is a member of numerous medical
societies, and has taken an active part in their
proceedings. He has written several papers on gynecology in
the "American Journal of Obstetrics" and the
"Transactions of the Gynecological Society," and
published "Gastro-Elytrotomy" (New York,
1878); "Diagnosis of Ovarian Cysts by means of the Examination of the Contents" (1882); "Prac-
tice of Antiseptic Medicine" (Detroit); and part of the "System of Gynecology by Ameri-
can Authors" (Philadelphia, 1887).

GARRISON, Cornelius Kingsland, capitalist,
b. in Fort Montgomery, near West Point, N. Y., 1
March, 1809; d. in New York city, 1 May, 1888.
His father was a retired army officer, and he
worked on his father's schooner, and also acquired
a taste for navigation. In 1830 he removed to
Buffalo, where he was employed as a builder, and
in 1834 went to Canada, and while there was prin-
cipally engaged in building bridges and in marine
work. In 1838, he came to St. Louis and acquired
a fortune from the boats that he built,
owned, and commanded. In 1852 he went to Panama
and established the banking-house of Garri-
son, Fritz, and Raleton, and at the same time
became agent of the Nicaragua steamship company.
In 1853 he was one of the first investors in the
Pacific mail steamer, and while there originated the movement that led to
the organization of the Pacific mail steamship company.
At the end of his term as mayor he was
presented by the citizens with a service of forty
ounces of gold. In 1865 he removed to New
York and became a financier and speculator.
During the civil war Mr. Garrison placed many of his
ships at the disposal of the government.
He was largely interested in the Pacific railroad
of Missouri, which, becoming involved, was sold under
foreclosure in 1876. Mr. Garrison was elected
president of the reorganized road (now the Missis-
souri Pacific), and out of this reorganization arose
the Maric-Garrison suit for $5,000,000, which, after
ten years, was decided adversely to Mr. Garrison.
In June, 1884, he made an assignment, but his
assets were largely in excess of his liabilities.

GARRISON, Joseph Fitzhian, clergyman, b. in
Fairmont, Cumberland co., N. J., 20 Jan., 1823.
He was graduated at Princeton in 1842, and in medi-
cine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1845.
He entered the ministry of the Protestant Episco-
pal church in 1855, and rector of St. Paul's, Camden, N. J., which he resigned on being
appointed professor of liturgies and canon law in the
Philadelphia divinity-school, which he still holds (1882). He has contributed largely to
periodical literature, and has published separately,
besides "The Rise of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United
States" (1855), and the Bohlen lectures for 1887 on
"The American Prayer-Book: its Principles and
the Law of its Use" (1887). The degree of D. D.
was conferred on him by Princeton.

GARRISON, William Lloyd, journalist, b. in
Newburyport, Mass., 10 Dec., 1805; d. in
New York city, 24 May, 1879. His father, Abijah Gar-
riso, was a sea-captain, a man of generous na-
ture, sanguine temperament, and good intellect-
ual capacity, who ruined himself by in-
temperance. His mother, Fanny Lloyd, was a woman
of exceptional beauty of person and high charac-
ter, and remarkable for inflexible fidelity to her
moral convictions. They emigrated from Nova
Scotia to Newburyport a short time before the
birth of Lloyd, and not long afterward the father
left his family and was never again seen by them.
At fourteen years of age Lloyd was apprenticed to
the printing business in the office of the Newbury-
port "Herald," where he served until he was of
age, becoming foreman at an early day, and dis-
playing a strong moral taste and capacity for
editorship. From the first he was remarkable for
his firmness of moral principle, his quick apprecia-
tion of ethical distinctions, and an inflexible ad-
herence to his convictions at whatever cost to him-
self. His aims and purposes were of the highest,
and those who knew him best foresaw for him
an honorable career. His apprenticeship ended,
he became editor for a time of the Newbury-
port "Free Press," which he made too revolutionary
for the popular taste at that day.
To this paper John G. Whittier,
then unknown to fame, sent for years later his partner, in his
earliest poems anonymously, but the editor, discov-
ering his genius,
acknowledged it, and they formed a friendship
that was broken only by death. Mr. Gar-
risson's next experiment in editorship was with the
"National Philanthropist" in Boston, a journal
devoted to the cause of temperance. We next
hear of him in Bennington, Vt., whither he went
in 1828 to conduct the "Journal of the Times,"
established to support John Quincy Adams for re-
election as president. Before leaving Boston, he
formed an acquaintance with Benjamin Lundy,
the Quaker abolitionist, then of Baltimore, where
he was publishing the "Genius of Universal Emanci-
pation," a journal that had for its object the
abolition of American slavery. Going to New
England with the distinct purpose of enlist-
ing the clergy in his cause, Lundy was bitterly dis-
appointed by his want of success; but he mightily
stirred the heart of young Garrison, who became
his ally, associate, and his cause, and in the con-
duct of the "Genius of Universal Emancipation.
" This journal, up to that time, had repre-
sented the form of abolition sentiment known as
gradualism, which had distinguished the anti-sla-
very societies of the times of Franklin and Jay, and
fully answered the moral demands of the period.
These societies were at this time either dead or in-
active, and, since the Missouri contest of 1819—20,
the people of the north had generally ceased to strive for emancipation, or even to discuss the subject. With the exception of Lundy's earnest though feeble protest, supported mainly by Quakers, the general silence and indifference were unbroken. Mr. Garrison pointedly contended to the settled conclusion that slavery was interdicted by the constitution, and all discussion of the subject a menace to the Union. The emancipation of slaves in any considerable numbers, at any time or place, being universally regarded as dangerous to the high ground, was ardently desired for continuing to hold them in bondage. Mr. Garrison saw this state of things with dismay, and it became clear to him that the apathy which tended to fasten slavery permanently upon the country as an incurable evil could be broken only by heroic measures. The rights of the slaves and the duties of the masters, as measured by sound moral principles, must be unflinchingly affirmed and insisted upon. Slavery being wrong, every slave had a right to instant freedom, and therefore immediate emancipation was the duty of the masters and of the nation. What was in itself right was dangerous to society, but must be safe for all concerned: and therefore there could be no other than selfish reasons for continuing slavery for a single day. In joining Lundy, Garrison at once took high ground, and never afterward showed any excitement throughout the country. His denunciations of the domestic slave-trade, then rife in Baltimore, subjected him to the penalties of Maryland law, and he was thrust into jail. When released upon the payment of his fine by Arthur Tappan, of New York, he immediately resumed the work of agitation by means of popular lectures, and on 1 Jan., 1831, founded "The Liberator," a weekly journal, in Boston, which he continued for thirty-five years, until slavery was finally abolished. It was small at first, but after a few years was enlarged to the usual size of the newspapers of that day. The spirit of the paper was indicated by this announcement in the first number:—"I am aware that many object to the severity of my language, but is there not cause for severity? I will be as harsh as truth, and as uncompromising as justice. On this subject I do not wish to think, or speak, or write with moderation. No! no! Tell a man whose house is on fire to give a moderate alarm; tell him moderately to rescue his wife from the hands of the ravisher; tell the mother to gradually extricate her babe from the fire into which it has fallen: but urge me not to use moderation in a cause like the present. I am in earnest—I will not equivocate—I will not excite—I will not retreat a single inch—and I will be heard." It was a purely moral and pacific warfare that he avowed. No appeal was made to the passions of the slaves, but to the consciences of the masters, and especially of the citizens of the free states, involved by the constitution in the guilt of slavery. But he was charged with a design to promote slave insurrections, and held up to public scorn as a fanatic and impracticable, and the destruction of immediatist justified itself by its results. In 1832 the first society under this dispensation was organized in Boston; within the next two years the American anti-slavery society was formed in Philadelphia, upon a platform of principles formulated by Mr. Garrison; and from this time the movement, in spite of powerful efforts to crush it, grew with great rapidity. Governors of states hinted that the societies were illegal, and judges affirmed that the agitators were liable to arrest as criminals under the common law. Mr. Garrison constantly contended to the settled conclusion that slavery was interdicted by the constitution, and all discussion of the subject a menace to the Union. The emancipation of slaves in any considerable numbers, at any time or place, being universally regarded as dangerous to the high ground, was ardently desired for continuing to hold them in bondage. Mr. Garrison saw this state of things with dismay, and it became clear to him that the apathy which tended to fasten slavery permanently upon the country as an incurable evil could be broken only by heroic measures. The rights of the slaves and the duties of the masters, as measured by sound moral principles, must be unflinchingly affirmed and insisted upon. Slavery being wrong, every slave had a right to instant freedom, and therefore immediate emancipation was the duty of the masters and of the nation. 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warm, their agreements were broad and deep enough to insure mutual respect and no inconsiderable degree of co-operation. The political anti-sla

ㆍ anti-slavery agitation as a means for the regeneration of public sentiment, and for keeping their own party up to its work; and the agitators bore glad witness to the sincerity of men who, though they could not see their way clear to a repudiation of the old system, yet maltreated it and thought they could under it to battle the designs of the slave-power.

Thousands of the political abolitionists made regular and liberal contributions to sustain the work of moral agitation, and the agitators rejoiced in every display of courage on the part of their voting friends, and in whatever good they could accomplish. The civil war brought the sincere opponents of slavery, of whatever class, into more fraternal relations. Mr. Garrison was quick to see that the pro-slavery Union was destroyed by the first gun fired at Sumter and could never be restored. Therefrom he and his associates labored to induce the government to place the war openly and avowedly on an anti-slavery basis, and to bend all its efforts to the establishment of a new Union from which slavery should be forever excluded. He thus had the fullest opportunity to appeal to the most enlightened and earnest leaders and members of the Republican party, and on 1 Jan., 1863, their united labors were crowned with success. President Lincoln's proclamation of freedom to the slaves was a complete vindication of the doctrine of immediate and unconditional emancipation; few the conditions of reconstruction gave the country a new constitution and a new Union, so far as slavery was concerned. When the contest was over, the leaders of the Republican party united with Mr. Garrison's immediate associates in raising for him the sum of $80,000, as a token of their grateful appreciation of his long and faithful service; and after his death the city of Boston accepted and erected a bronze statue to his memory. During the struggle in which he took so prominent a part he made two visits to England, where he received with many marks of distinction by the abolitionists of that country, as the acknowledged founder of the anti-slavery movement in the United States. The popular estimate of his character and career is doubtless expressed in the words of Mr. A. J. Thomas of Massachusetts: "The generation which immediately preceded ours regarded him only as a wild enthusiast, a fanatic, or a public enemy. The present generation sees in him the bold and honest reformer, the man of original, self-poised, heroic will, inspired by a vision of universal justice, made actual in the practice of nations; who, daring to attack without reserve the worst and most powerful oppression of his country and his time, has outlived the giant wrong he assailed, and has triumphed over the sophistries by which it was maintained.

For a time the British legislature, b. in Dublin, Ireland, in 1805; d. in Savannah, Ga., 20 Sept., 1854. He received both his classical and theological training at St. Mary's college, Emmetsburg, and was ordained priest by Bishop Connell in Philadelphia, where he had the repute of the most popular of the clergyug-ear assistant to Father (afterward Archibishop) Hughes at St. John's church, Philadelphia, and succeeded him as pastor after his nomination to be coadjutor-bishop of New York. In 1845 he was appointed vicar-general and aided the bishop in the yellow fever epidemic of 1847. He died the corner-stone of several churches while with Bishop Kenrick. On the erection of the new see of Savannah, in 1844, Dr. Gartland was nominated its first bishop, but, owing to the Roman revolution and the flight of Pius IX., the pontifical briefs for his consecration did not reach Baltimore until 9 Aug., 1850. He was consecrated bishop at St. John's church, Philadelphia, on 10 Sept., by Archbishop Eccleson. Although the resources of the new diocese were very limited, he at once entered strenuously on the work before him. He visited every part of his see repeatedly and enlarged the cathedral of St. John the Baptist, which he re-dedicated, 26 June, 1853. He erected three new churches, created as many missions, increased the number of his clergy, and established numerous societies and schools. He also established a seminary, with which he endowed his diocese were the Orphan Asylum for boys established in Savannah, and the Society of Our Lady Help of Christians. He also established day-schools and Christian doctrine-schools in various places. When Savannah was desolated by yellow fever in 1854, he went from house to house administering the sacraments. At last he was attacked by the disease, and conveyed to the house of a friend, who cared for him until his death. Bishop Gartland travelled extensively in the northern states the year after his consecration, and visited his native country in the interests of his diocese. He also took part in the deliberations of the eighth council of Baltimore.

GARY, George, clergyman, b. in Middlefield, Otsego co., N. Y., 8 Dec., 1788; d. 23 March, 1853. He entered the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1809, in 1818 was made presiding elder, in 1823 was conference missionary, and in 1834 a missionary to the Oneida Indians. In 1836 he was transferred to the Black River conference, and in 1844 was appointed missionary superintendent of Massachusetts. In 1845 he went there for four years, and on his return preached until 1854, when failing health forced him to retire from active ministerial labors. He was an eloquent preacher and did much to advance the religious and educational interests of the church.

GARZA, Lazaro de la (gar-tha), Mexican B. C. bishop, b. in Pilón, Nueva Leon, 17 Dec., 1785; d. in Barcelona, Spain, 11 March, 1862. He studied law at the university, and was admitted to the bar in 1810, but in 1815 was ordained as a priest. He became successively vicar of the seminary, rector of Tepoztlán, rector of the canonical law at the seminary, and rector of the Church of the Holy Shrine in the capital. In 1819 he had taken the degree of doctor in canonical law, and in 1830 doctor of common law in the university of Caracas. In 1837 he was appointed a canon of Sonora, and was immediately established as a seminary there. He also began to build a cathedral and endowed many other churches with paintings, images, and vestments. He was confirmed archbishop of Mexico in 1830, and then devoted most of his time to the interests of charity. On the publication of the decree of 25 June, 1856, secularizing the church property, Gar
GASCA

attacked the government violently, and openly favored the reactionary party under Miramon.

When the liberal party triumphed, Garza, together with his followers, was sent into exile in January, 1860, and fixed his residence in Havana. In 1861 he was called to Rome by Pope Pius IX., but died on his way thither.

GASCA, Pedro de la, Spanish bishop, b. in Piasencia, Spain, in June, 1483; d. in Siguenza, 13 Nov., 1567. He studied at the University of Alcalá, and after leaving college became noted for his knowledge of men and affairs and for an adroit, subtle intellect. In 1542 he was employed by Charles V. in negotiations with the pope and with Henry VIII., requiring great diplomatic skill. When Gonzalo Pizarro, brother of the conqueror, attempted to have himself crowned king of Peru, the emperor, who after a ruinous war was unable to send an army against the rebel leader, commissioned Gasca to restore peace, naming him president of the royal audience of Lima with unlimited powers to punish and pardon. The latter embarked in May, 1546, without troops or money, and accompanied only by two Dominican priests and a few servants. He landed at Panama, where Pizarro's fleet was stationed, and represented himself as a messenger of peace, charged solely with the task of restoring justice, and not with punishing. At the same time he announced that a fleet of 40 sail, having 15,000 men on board, was to leave the harbor of Seville in June, which would quicklv restore peace in Peru. If he did not obtain that result by negotiation and justice, his address and eloquence, combined with his age and the simplicity of his manners, gained him the affection of the officers, whom he detached from Pizarro, and he was soon master of the whole fleet. Gonzalo still refused to submit, and fled secretly to Cuzco, where he had left the flower of his troops. While Gasca, followed by nearly the whole fleet of Gonzalo, landed at Tumbez in 1547. Here he issued a proclamation announcing the mission with which he was charged by the emperor, and inviting all good citizens to unite their efforts with his, in order to restore tranquility and justice. Under his proclamation he granted a general amnesty to all deserters, and promised rewards to those who would arm in defence of the royal cause. By these prudent arrangements he saw himself soon at the head of a respectable army, which he exercised himself, and with which he marched to the city of Lima. By 1549 he had brought the territory of Pizarro with a strong force encamped on the plain of Xauhijagana, to bar his passage. But Gasca, instead of risking a battle, began to tamper with the principal officers of Pizarro, and won them over by promises and threats. The two armies met in the valley of Sacahuaman, 9 April, 1548, when most of the officers and soldiers of the rebel leader deserted his banner and made their submission to the president, who remained master of the field without having struck a blow. After punishing a few of the leaders of the revolt with death, Gasca proved himself as good an administrator as he was an able politician. He removed the crowd of adventurers that filled Peru from the country, distributed rewards to the royalists, and pardoned the least guilty among the rebels. He represented by his authority and the collection of the public revenues, while at the same time he issued several regulations forbidding oppression of the Indians. He then surrendered all his powers to the royal audience, and returned to Spain in 1548. On his arrival he was made bishop of Piasencia by Charles V., and in 1561 promoted by Philip II. to the bishopric of Siguenza.

GASTINE

GASPARD, Antonio Xiu (gas-par'), Maya Indian author (whose original name was Cuf Xi), b. in Yucatan about 1541; d. there in the beginning of the 17th century. He was a famous priest Kin-Chi, the grandson of Tutul Xiu, an Indian king, who was an ally of the Spaniards, and was educated by the missionaries accompanying an expedition against the hostile Cacomes, under the name of Antonio Gaspard. Young Gaspard translated to his people the Latin Bible into Maya, and was very useful to the conquerors as interpreter. He was appointed public translator by royal order, and did much to cultivate knowledge among his native people. In his old age he suffered from poverty and neglect, and by a royal decree of 6 Sept., 1598, was granted a pension in consideration of the services he had rendered to the Spaniards. He wrote "Vocabulario de la lengua Maya," which has been lost, and probably no copy exists now. It is cited by Pimentel in his "Cuaderno descriptivo y comparativo de las lenguas indigenas de Mexico," and by many others. He also published a "Relación Histórica sobre las Costumbres de los Indios" (1582).

GASPE, Philip Aubert de, Canadian author, b. in Quebec, 30 Oct., 1786; d. there, 29 Jan., 1871. He was educated in the seminary of Quebec, studied law, and, after practicing his profession for three years, became sheriff. But he neglected his duties, and his generosity to friends involved him in difficulties. Those for whom he had sacrificed himself abandoned him in adversity, and he was imprisoned four years for debt. In 1820 he retired to his domain of Saint-Jean Port-Joli. His "Anciens Canadiens" (1862) was, perhaps, the most popular book ever published in Canada. An English translation, by Mrs. Pennie, was published in England. This and his "Mémoires" (1866) deal with the traditions and folklore of Canada.

GASPE, Philip Ignatius, soldier, b. in Canada, 5 April, 1714; d. there, 19 June, 1787. He entered the army in 1727, and in 1755 served under De Noyelle in the campaign against the Foxes. He followed the Baron de Longueil in 1739 in his expedition against the Nebras, and destroyed the banks of the Mississippi, and on his return stopped at Michilimackinac, where De Vrcheres commanded. He remained there three years, making frequent raids on the English colony. He suggested to Col. Villiers the possibility of capturing Grand-Pré. In 1758 he built a fort on the river St. John, which he commanded for more than two years. He was present at the attack on Port Necessity, where Washington was defeated, and was commended by the American militia at the battle of Fort Carillon, in which 3,056 Frenchmen were engaged with about 15,000 English and provincials, and contributed largely to the success of the French in this battle. After the capture of Quebec by the English in 1760 he commanded the grenadiers under Levis. He received the cross of St. Louis in March, 1781, and the rest of his life was passed on his estate of St. Jean Port-Joli.

GASTINE, Clevege, West Indian reformer, b. in Fort de France, Martinique, in 1793; d. in Port au Prince, Hayti, 12 June, 1833. He was of a wealthy family, and from early childhood was impressed by his connection with the colored race. In 1808 he was sent to New Orleans to receive his education, and in 1809 came to Philadelphia to study law. A pamphlet, which he published there regarding the emancipation of the negroes, gave rise to some attacks on him, and when in 1811 he spoke at a public meeting in favor of equality between blacks and whites, he was in dan-
GASTON

GATES

ner of being lynched, and fled to Paris. He escaped conscription there in 1814 as an American citizen, and in 1815 began the publication of the paper "L'ami du noir." He was condemned several times to fines and imprisonment for offensive articles, and, when he published his "Lettre au roi sur l'indépendance de la république d'Haïti," and the abolition of the esclavage dans les colonies françaises" and "De la nécessité de faire un traité de commerce avec l'Haïti" (Paris, 1821), the government took advantage of Gastine's violent personal attacks to confiscate the work and banish the author. He went to Hayti in 1821, and was enthusiastically received on his arrival at Port au Prince by the public and President Boyer, who appointed him secretary of foreign relations, and granted him a yearly pension of 5,000 francs. By public subscription a magnificent property at Aux Cayes was presented to Gastine, but he only enjoyed it a few months. He published, besides the two works already mentioned, "Histoire de la république d'Haïti, l'esclavage et le colon" (Paris, 1819); "L'Esclavage aux États-Unis" (1819); and "Histoire de l'esclavage dans la Louisiane" (1830).

GASTON, William, jurist, b. in Newbern, N. C., 19 Sept., 1778; d. in Raleigh, 23 Jan., 1844. He was the son of Alexander Gaston, an eminent physician of Huguenot descent, who on 20 Aug., 1781, was murdered by the Tories in the presence of his wife and children. The son was educated at Georgetown, D. C., college, and at Princeton, where he was graduated in 1796. He studied law at Newbern, was admitted to the bar in 1799, and soon attained distinction in his profession. In 1799 he was elected to the state senate from Craven county, and in 1800 to the house of delegates. In 1813 he was chosen to preside. He was a member of congress from 1813 till 1815. His speech in opposition to the loan bill, which proposed to place $25,000,000 at the president's disposal for the conquest of Canada during the war with Great Britain, was a model of eloquence and was widely read and greatly admired. He was judge of the supreme court of North Carolina from 1834 till his death, and some of the best statutes of that state, as well as its judicial organization, are his work. In 1835 he assisted the convention in amending the state constitution, and suggested and elaborated nearly all the reforms in it. He spoke and voted against the proposition to deprive free colored men of the franchise. He was offered, but declined the United States senatorship in 1840.

GASTON, William, statesman, b. in South Killingly, Conn., 3 Oct., 1820. He is of Huguenot ancestry, and is descended from John Gaston, who settled in New England about 1730. He was educated at Brooklyn and Plainfield academies, and at Brown, where he graduated in 1840. He studied law and began practice in Roxbury, Mass., in 1846, was city solicitor from 1856 till 1860, and mayor in 1861-2. He was a member of the Massachusetts legislature in 1853-'4 and '6, and of the state senate in 1868. He was mayor of Boston, Mass., in 1871-'2, and was elected governor of Massachusetts in 1873, being the only Democratic that has enjoyed that honor in many years. On retiring from the gubernatorial chair, he resumed his professional labors in Boston.

GATES, Horatio, soldier, b. in Malden, Essex co., England, in 1729; d. in New York city, 10 April, 1806. The story that he was a natural son of Sir Robert Walpole is without foundation. His parents were the butler and the housekeeper of the Duke of Leedle. Horace Walpole, himself a mere lad, who chanced at the time to be visiting that nobleman, got habituatedly acted as his god-father. He entered the army while a youth, and served in this country in command of the king's New York independent company. Early in 1735 he was stationed at Halifax, under the protection of the Hon. Edward Cornwallis, at that time governor of Nova Scotia, uncle of Lieut.-Gen. Lord Cornwallis, he rose rapidly to the rank of major. Accompanying Braddock on his unfortunate expedition, he was shot through the body at the slaughter of the Monongahela, and for a long time was disabled. In July, 1760, he was brigade-major under Monckton at Fort Pitt, and in 1762 was with that general, as an aide, at the capture of Martinique, rendering effective service and establishing a reputation for military ability. At the close of the war he bought an estate in Berkeley county, Va., where he remained, quietly cultivating his land, until the beginning of the Revolution caused him to offer his sword to Congress; and in July, 1775, he received from that body the appointment of adjutant-general, with the rank of brigadier. In the following year he was appointed to the command of that portion of the northern army which had been successively commanded in Canada by Montgomery, Arnold, Wooster, Thomas, and Sullivan. This step put Gates over Sullivan, his senior in rank, much to the disgust of that officer; and it marked the beginning of a series of intrigues by which, with the aid chiefly of the New England delegates in congress, Gates was pushed into higher places, at first superseding Schuyler and afterward attempting to supersede Washington. Gates's present command was over "the northern army in Canada," with headquarters at Ticonderoga. When he reached that fortress he found there was no longer any northern army in Canada, because it had retreated into New York. He then set up a claim to the command of this portion of the northern army independently of Schuyler, who was commander-in-chief of the northern department, with headquarters at Albany. The matter being referred to congress, a discussion ensued, as the result of which Gates was instructed...
to consider himself subordinate to Schuyler. The scheme for superseding the latter general only slumbered, however, and in the summer of 1777 it was carried out in the midst of the panic produced by the rapid advance of Burgoyne. On 2 Aug., Gates was appointed to command the northern department. 'He has been suspected of a conceited and untruthful mind, that is strengthened by his conduct during the battle of 7 Oct., 1777 (see Burgoyne, John), for while Burgoyne was in the thickest of the fight, receiving three bullets through his clothes, Gates, two miles away, was looking forward to a possible retreat. Scarcely had the action begun when, by his command, the baggage-trains were loaded, and teamsters placed at the horses' heads, in readiness to move at a moment's notice, Gates ordering them to move on or halt, alternately, as the news from the battle-field was favorable or adverse. Indeed, the same inaccuracy that had so often been displayed by Gates, during his unfortunate southern campaign, was manifested from the time of his assuming the command of the northern army until the surrender. The laurels won by him should really have been born by Schuyler and Arnold. Not only had his conduct been disgraceful, but he did not own the right to command the British troops. The defeat at Bennington before the arrival of Gates, but the overthrow of St. Leger at Fort Stanwix had derailed the plans of the British general, while safely had been restored to the western frontier, and the panic thus caused had subsided. After the surrender, the bearing of Gates toward the commander-in-chief was far from respectful. He did not even write to the latter on that occasion; nor was it until the second day of November that he deigned to communicate with Washington. His displeasure was confined to the commander of the army. His falsehoods in a series of intriguing letters having been exposed by Washington, he fell into some discredit, and in the spring of 1778 it became evident that his ambitious schemes had miscarried. In the course of this affair he became involved in a quarrel with Wilkinson, his former adjutant, which led to a duel, the details of which may be found in the "Boston Evening Post and General Advertiser" for 17 Oct., 1778. He retired from active service, and lived for some time on his estate in Virginia, until he was appointed, 13 June, 1780, to the command of the army in North Carolina designed to check the progress of Lord Cornwallis. In the battle near Camden, S. C., 16 Aug., he was defeated, and his army nearly annihilated. He was soon afterward superseded in command, and a court of inquiry was appointed to investigate his military conduct, and he was not acquitted or reinstated until 1782; so that the battle of Camden virtually ended his military career. At the close of the war he retired to his estate in Virginia, where he lived until 1790, when he removed by New York city. In 1800 he was elected to the state legislature, but for political reasons resigned soon after taking his seat. His death occurred, after a long illness, at his house, now the corner of 22d street and 2d avenue, in Bloomingdale. Gates was a man of great plausibility and address, of a handsome person and fair education, and a great lion in society. Though having many faults, the chief of which was an overweening confidence in his own ability combined with arrogance and untruthfulness, he was also some noble traits. Before removing to New York from Virginia, he emancipated his slaves, providing for such of them as could not take care of themselves. In his domestic relations he was an affectionate husband and father, and, during the last years of his life, a sincere Christian. He married Mary, only child of James Vanbrugh, of Liverpool, who, at her father's death, before the Revolutionary war, emigrated to this country, bringing with her $450,000. In the struggle for independence Mrs. Gates freely expended nearly all of her fortune in a lavish hospitality upon her husband's companions in arms, especially those that were in indigent circumstances; and many of the Revolutionary heroes were participants in her bounty, particularly Thaddeus Kosciusko, who, when wounded, lay six months at her house, tenderly nursed by herself and her husband. Mrs. Gates, who survived her husband, left the residue of her fortune ($90,000) to several relatives, whose descendants are still living in New York and Philadelphia. The Saratoga monument, caused to be built, is shown in the accompanying illustration, was erected to commemorate the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne to Gen. Gates, and is in the village of Schuylerville, and the monument itself is 155 feet in height, and stands within the lines of Burgoyne's intrenchments, on a bluff 350 feet above the Hudson river and looking over the surrender ground: companions in arms. A staircase of bronze leads from the base to the top, whence can be seen the entire region between Lake George, the Green mountains, and the Catskill. On the front faces of three sides of the monument is a niche containing heroic statues of Gen. Gates, Schuyler, and Morgan, while the front is left vacant, with the name of Arnold inscribed underneath. Within the monument, and lining its two stories, are alto rilievo decorations in bronze, representing historical and allegorical scenes connected with the campaign of Burgoyne. The corner-stone of this structure was laid on 17 Oct., 1877, when poems and addresses were delivered by Horatio Seymour, George William Curtis, James Grant Wilson, Alfred B. Street, and William L. Stone. See Stone's "Campaign of Lieut.-Gen. Burgoyne" (Albany, 1877), and Bancroft's "History of the United States" (6 vols., New York, 1884).
several years. He was elected to congress in 1839, and re-elected in 1840. On the expiration of his congressional service, he removed to Warsaw, and continued his law-practice. On account of his hostility to slavery, a reward of $500 was offered by a southern planter for his "delivery in Savannah, dead or alive." In 1846 he was the Free-soil candidate for lieutenant-governor of New York, but was defeated. He drew up the protest of the Whig members of congress in 1843 against the annexation of Texas, erroneously attributed in several histories to Mr. Adam's pen; and the correspondence between Mr. Gates and ex-President John Quincy Adams, who signed the protest, is still in the possession of his son.—His son, Merrill Edwards, educator, b. in Warsaw, N. Y., 6 April, 1848, was graduated at the University of Rochester in 1870. He became principal of the Albany academy in 1870, president of Rutgers college (shown in the engraving), New Brunswick, N. J., in 1882, and in 1884 a member of the U. S. board of Indian commissioners. He has lectured in the cities of New Jersey and New York on educational topics. The degree of Ph. D. was conferred upon him by the University of New York in 1880, and LL. D. by Princeton in 1882.

GATES, Sir Thomas, governor of Virginia, lived in the 17th century. The second charter of Virginia, which bears the date of 23 May, 1609, instructed the colonization of that land to a numerous body of adventurers. Among those, who were to execute Raleigh's design, were Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, Sir Francis Bacon, Capt. John Smith, Sir Oliver Cromwell, uncle to the protector, and others, besides a number of public companies of London, which represented the nobility, army, bar, and industry of England. This new charter transferred to the company the power that had before been reserved for the king and contained a command that allegiance and obedience should be rendered to such governors as should be appointed by the council in England. The governors were Sir Thomas West, Lord De la Warr, captain-general of Virginia; Sir Thomas Gates, lieutenant-general; Sir George Somers, admiral; Capt. Newport, vice-admiral; Capt. Thomas Dale, high-marshal; and Sir Ferdinand Wainman, general of horse. Colonization had many such. Most of the state that large sums of money were freely contributed, and so many persons desired to be transported that nine ships, with more than five hundred emigrants, were despatched in charge of Capt. Newport, Sir George Somers, and Sir Thomas Gates. They sailed from England in May, 1620, but only seven ships arrived in Virginia. The ship of the three commissioners, the "Sea Venture," was separated from the rest of the fleet by a hurricane, and stranded on the rocks of Bermuda, a small ketch also perished. Sir Thomas Gates and his passengers remained nine months in Bermuda, where they constructed two vessels, partly from the wreck of the "Sea Venture" and partly from cedars, which they felled. On reaching Virginia, on 24 May, 1610, they found the colony in a state of misery and desolation. A few months later the old and new colonists, no longer controlled by a recognized authority, had abandoned themselves to indolence and vice. Famine had reduced their numbers to sixty, and only four pinnace remained in the river. The settlers desired to burn the town, but were prevented by Gates, who resolved to sail for Newfoundland with the remaining colonists, in order to seek a passage for England. As they descended the river, they met Lord De la Warr, bringing colonists and supplies, 9 June, 1610, and returned with him to Jamestown. The council were eager for some immediate profit, and, in order to give them a full account of the state of affairs, Lord De la Warr sent Sir Thomas Gates to England. Becoming discouraged by his report, many of the organization withdrew their aid, and the return of Lord De la Warr confirmed their suspicions. Sir Thomas Gates succeeded, however, in enlisting new recruits, and in August, 1611, arrived in Virginia with six ships, three hundred men, one hundred cattle, and all manner of provisions. He assumed the office of governor, and endeavored to make religion the foundation of law and order. During his rule, new settlements were made in Henrico (1611), and the third patent for Virginia was signed (March, 1612), which granted to the share-holders in England the Bermudas and all islands within three hundred leagues of the Virginia shore. This acquisition was subsequently transferred to a separate company. Sir Thomas Gates returned to England in 1614, and endeavored to revive and strengthen the fallen hopes of the London company of share-holders. Sir Thomas Dale succeeded him as governor of Virginia. It is supposed that the wreck of the "Sea Venture," furnished Shakespeare the groundwork for his comedy of "The Tempest."
GATLING, Richard Jordan, inventor, b. in Hertford county, N. C., 12 Sept., 1818. While yet a boy he assisted his father in perfecting a machine for sowing cotton-seed, and another for thinning cotton-plants. His first invention was a screw for propelling water-craft, but, on applying for letters-patent, he found that he had been anticipated by Ericsson. He subsequently invented and patented a machine for sowing rice, and, on his removal to St. Louis in 1844, he adapted it to sowing wheat in drills. He was called into the service of the Union, and in 1863 he issued his patents on a revolving battery gun. The first of these was made at Indianapolis in 1862. Twelve were subsequently manufactured and used by Gen. Butler on the James river, Va. In 1865 Dr. Gatling further improved his invention, and in 1869 he was appointed a special agent at Washington and at Fortress Monroe, the arm was adopted into the U. S. service. It is also made in Austria and in England, and is used by several European governments. As now perfected, the gun is made of various calibres and weights, for different kinds of service in land and sea. It is mounted on a revolving platform, and when loaded rifled barrels, grouped around and revolving about a common axis, with which they lie parallel. These component barrels are loaded and fired while revolving, the empty cartridge shells being ejected in continuous succession. Each barrel is fired only once in a revolution, so that a ten-barrel gun fires ten times in one revolution of the group of barrels. The mode of firing is simple. One man places one end of a feed-case full of cartridges into a hopper at the top of the gun, while another turns a crank by which the gun is revolved. As soon as the supply of cartridges in one feed-case is exhausted, another feed-case may be substituted without interrupting the revolution or the succession of discharges. The usual number of barrels composing the gun is ten. The invention is now protected by five patents, which cover successive improvements. The nature of these may be inferred from the statement that, whereas the original Gatling gun only fired from 250 to 300 shots per minute, those now made discharge 1,200 shots, as many as 900 having frequently been fired in two and one-half minutes. Dr. Gatling now (1887) resides in Hartford, Conn., but has spent much of his time abroad, exhibiting his invention.

GATSCHET, Albert Samuel, ethnologist, b. in St. Beatenberg, Berne, Switzerland, 3 Oct., 1832. He studied at Neuchâtel in 1845-5, in Berne in 1846-7, and in the universities of Bonn and Berlin in 1852-8. His attention was early directed to philological researches, and in 1865 he began the publication of a series of brief monographs on the local etymology of his own country, entitled "Ortsymboles und Forschungen aus der Schweiz" (1865-7). In 1867 he was appointed professor of the northern frontier during the Canada border disturbances. He was engaged again in Florida against the Seminole Indians in 1840. In 1843 he served in Texas, and in 1845 in the war with Mexico, being engaged on the Rio Grande, and Rosaca de la Palma, 9 May, 1846, where he was wounded and brevetted colonel. He was on recruiting service in 1846, and in the following year returned to his regiment, being engaged in various important battles of Mexico. In 1848 he was in garrison at Jefferson barracks, Mo., and the following year served on frontier duty in Texas.

GAULT, Matthew Hamilton, Canadian capitalist, b. in Strabane, Ireland, in July, 1822; d. in Montreal, 1 June, 1887. He was educated at home, and in 1846 went to Canada and engaged in the insurance business. Subsequently he became general resident manager of the British American assurance company for the province of Quebec, director of the Richelieu and Ontario navigation company, and interested in many other industrial and financial enterprises. He was the founder of the Irish-Protestant benevolent society of Montreal, and took an active interest for many years in the Montreal garrison artillery, from which he retired in 1886, retaining his rank as an officer. He was elected a member of the Dominion parliament, for Montreal west, in 1872, and re-elected in 1882. He was a Conservative, and favored the protection of native industries.

GAVIT, John E., engraver, b. in New York, 29 Oct., 1817; d. in Stockbridge, Mass., 25 Aug., 1874. At an early age he went to Albany, where he engaged in sheet-metal work. As an engraver of bank-notes his attention was directed to the study of finance and banking in their relations to engraving, and by his inventive and mechanical talent he soon made improvements in his work. In 1855 he assisted in organizing the American bank-note company in New York, and in 1858 united his business with that enterprise.
GAY, Claude, French naturalist, b. in Draisguignan, 18 March, 1800; d. in Paris, 8 April, 1863. In 1822 he went to Paris to assist at the course of lectures in the museum, in order to study zoology and prepare himself for voyages that he projected. After a preliminary excursion to Greece and Asia Minor, he went to Chili for the flora of South America, arriving at Valparaíso in March, 1828. The results of this expedition were so important that the Chilian government commissioned him, in 1829, to take astronomical observations and prepare a scientific survey of the republic. But he was granted free permission by his government and the island of Juan Fernández and the archipelago of Chiloé. He made also the most detailed bibliographic investigations, taking copies of every important document, and soon had gathered an enormous collection of historical facts and their confirmation. In 1830, the government bestowed the highest honors upon him, and in 1841 congress appropriated the means to publish his work. He also explored Peru and the course of the Ucayali river, and visited Buenos Ayres and Rio Janeiro, and in 1843 returned to Paris. He carried on his work: "Histoire Physique et Politique de Chili" (Paris and Santiago, 1843-51, 24 vols., with an atlas in 2 vols.). In May, 1836, Gay was elected a member of the Academy of sciences in the botanical section. He made a journey through Russia and Tartary in 1839, and after the end of the year, was sent by the academy to study the mining system of the United States, returning in 1860. He published, besides his great work mentioned above, "Considérations sur les Mines de Mercure de Andacailla et llapel sen sa position Geologique" (Valparaíso, 1837; Paris, 1841); "Noticias sobre las islas de Juan Fernandez" (Valparaíso, 1840); "Origine de la Pomme de terre" (Paris, 1851; a translation of an article in "La Araucana" of Santiago in 1834); "Tribe variation of the agave Manhattan in the parties Ouest de l'Amérique" (1854); "Carte generale du Chili" (1853); "Considérations sur les Mines du Perou, comparées aux mines du Chili" (1855); "Notes sur le Bresil, Buenos Ayres et Rio de Janeiro" (1860); and "Rapport à l'académie des sciences sur les mines des Etats-Unis" (1861).

GAY, Sydney Howard, author, b. in Dedham, Mass., 26 Aug., 1806; d. in Hingham, Mass., in 1875. He was graduated at Harvard in 1814, taught school at Hadley and Ipswich, at the same time studying theology, and in 1818 became pastor of the church at Hingham, Mass., where he remained till his death, preaching in the same pulpit within three months of seventy years. He was a man of great learning, and celebrated for his wit. His theology was liberal, and he is regarded by some as the father of American Unitarianism. Ex-President John Adams said, on the first distinctive announcement of Unitarian principles in this country, that he had heard the doctrine from Dr. Gay long before. Savage speaks of him as "the honored patriarch of our New England pulpit in that age." He was a Tory during the Revolution, and suffered some persecution at the hands of his own parishioners. He married Jerusha Bradford, a granddaughter of Gov. Bradford, of Plymouth colony, and by her had a large family. Dr. Gay published many sermons, among them one delivered on his eighty-fifth birthday, from the text "Lo, I am this day fourscore and five years old," which became widely known under the title of "The Old Man's Calendar," and went through several editions both here and in England, being also translated into some of the continental languages of Europe.

-His son, Jotham, b. in Hingham, Mass., in 1758; d. there in 1822, was a colonel in the Continental army, served through the old French war, and was part of the time governor of Fort Edward in Nova Scotia. At the beginning of the Revolution he left the army, being a Tory, and was a refugee in Nova Scotia during the war. He resided for the rest of his life in New Hampshire, and was a prominent citizen. Martin, physician, son of Ebenezer Gay, of Hingham, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1779; d. there, 12 Jan., 1850, was graduated at Harvard in 1803. He had a high reputation as an analytical chemist, and his frequent testimony as a witness in courts of justice, in cases of death by poisoning, marks an era in the history of medical jurisprudence in this country. Martin's brother, Sydney Howard, author, b. in Hingham, Mass., in 1814, entered Harvard at the age of fifteen, but in his junior year was obliged to give up study on account of his health. The degree of A.B. was afterward conferred upon him, but the latter year in some years, spent partly in travel, partly in a counting-house in Boston, he began the study of law in his father's office in Hingham. But he soon abandoned it from conscientious scruples concerning the oath to support the constitution of the United States; for he came to the conclusion that, if one believed slavery to be absolutely and morally wrong, there was no right to swear allegiance to a constitution that recognized it as just and legal, and required the return of fugitives from bondage. Of the "Garrisonian abolitionists," with whom he thereupon cast his lot, he says: "This handful of people, to the outside world a set of pedant fanatics, were among themselves the most charming circle of cultivated men and women that it has ever been my lot to know." In 1843 he became a lecturing
agent for the American anti-slavery society, and in 1844 editor of the "Anti-Slavery Standard," published at New York. This place he retained till 1857, when he became editorially connected with the "Tribune," of which, from 1862 till 1866, he was managing editor. Henry Wilson, afterward vice-president of the United States, said: "Mr. Gay deserved well of his country who kept the 'Tribune' afloat in spite of Greeley." Mr. Gay was managing editor of the Chicago "Tribune" from 1867 till the great fire of 1871. During the following winter he acted with the relief committee, and wrote their first public report, in the spring of 1872, of their great work of the past six months. At the same time he was the editorial staff of the New York "Evening Post." In 1874, William Cullen Bryant, being invited to join a great publishing-house in the enterprise of preparing an illustrated history of the United States, consented on condition that Mr. Gay should be its author, as he himself could not be persuaded to undertake such a work at his advanced age. Mr. Bryant wrote the preface to the first volume, while the history itself was written by Mr. Gay, with the help of several collaborators in special chapters, to whom he gave his time in spirit of Greeley.' Mr. Gay was professor of history and philosophy in Chicago College, and, from 1867 till 1873, a member of the editorial board of "The Independent," costing 50 cents a year. In 1880, he was a selectman of the city of Chicago. In 1885, he left the city for the country in the neighborhood of the North Pole, and died there in 1889.

Gay, Picard du, French explorer, lived in the 17th century. He accompanied Father Hennepin, and Michael Anoir, on a voyage up the Missouri river. They left Port-Créveceur on 29 Feb., 1680, in a small canoe, and sailed down the Illinois river. After reaching the Mississippi to become clear of floating ice, they turned northward, and on 11 April, 1680, arrived in Wisconsin, where they were surprised by a band of Indians, numbering thirty-three canoes, who captured the party and seized their goods. On the following day the calumet was smoked, the rude treatment changed for civility, and the explorers were allowed to depart. After sailing nineteen days they came in view of the cataract, and,A river with a beautiful name, "Peyton" of St. Anthony," in honor of his patron saint. Subsequently they were captured by the Sioux, but were permitted various liberties, and Hennepin and Ako went on an exploring trip of several weeks, leaving Picard du Gay in charge of the sword, pistols, and muskets. The party remained in this region for three months, when they met a party of five Frenchmen under the command of Sieur du Luth, who had arrived by way of the St. Lawrence. Hennepin, Gay, and Ako joined this party, and, after wandering among the forest for a while, returned to Canada in September, 1680.

Gayarré, Charles Étienne Arthur, historian, b. in New Orleans, La., 9 Jan., 1805. He was educated at the College of New Orleans. In 1825, the draft of a criminal code having been laid before the state legislature by Edward Livingston, Gayarré published a pamphlet opposing some of its provisions, particularly that relating to the abolition of capital punishment. He went to Philadelphia in 1836, studied law, and was admitted to the bar there in 1838, returning to New Orleans in 1839. In the same year he was elected to the legislature, and was chosen by that body to write an address complimenting the French chambers on the revolution of 1830. He was appointed deputy attorney-general of the state in 1831, and in 1833 presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans. In 1835 he was elected to the legislature, but, his impaired health prevented his taking his seat, and he went to Europe, where he remained for nearly eight years. In 1844 he again entered the state legislature, and was re-elected in 1846. He was appointed secretary of state in the latter year and again in 1849. During their term of office, in 1853 Judge Gayarré was an unsuccessful independent candidate for congress. During the civil
war he espoused the cause of the seceding states, and in 1866 delivered an address urging the arming of the slaves and their emancipation, conditioned on the recognition of the Confederacy by France and England. Since then the war has been for some time reporter of the state supreme court. His historical works comprised: "5000 Histoire de la Louisiane" (2 vols., New Orleans, 1847); "Romance of the History of Louisiana" (New York, 1849); "Louisiana, its Colonial History and Romance" (New York, 1851); "Louisiana, its History as a French Colony" (2 vols., 1851-52); and "History of the Spanish Domination in Louisiana from 1799 to 1835," published in 1856 (3 vols., 1866). He is the author of "Philip II. of Spain," a biography, with an introduction by George Bancroft (New York, 1866); "Fernando de Lemos. Truth and Fiction," a novel (Paris, 1870); and "Aubert Dubayet," sequel to the foregoing (Boston, 1882). He has also published a drama, "The School for Politics" (1854); "Dr. Bluff," a comedy in two acts, and several literary and political addresses, among which are two lectures on "The Influence of the Mechanic Arts." 

GEARY, John Henry, governor of Iowa, b. in Utica, N. Y., 7 April, 1823. He removed to Fort Snelling in 1836, and in 1843 became a citizen of Burlington, Iowa, where he has since been engaged as a merchant. He was an original member of the Republican party, and in 1855 was elected mayor of Burlington. From 1874 till 1876 he served as speaker in the general assembly of Iowa, and for two sessions was the presiding officer of the state house of representatives. He held the office of governor from 1878 till 1881 and 1885-1887. He was born in Harrisonburg, Pa., 8 Feb., 1873. His father was of Scotch-Irish descent. The son entered Jefferson college, but, on account of his father's loss of property and subsequent poverty, he was compelled to leave school and contribute toward the support of the family. After teaching he became a clerk in a commercial house in Pittsburg, and afterward studied mathematics, civil engineering, and law. He was admitted to the bar, but never practised his profession. After some employment as civil engineer in Kentucky, he was appointed assistant superintendent and engineer of the Alleghany Portage railroad. When war was declared with Mexico, in 1846, he became lieutenant-colonel of the 2d regiment of Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, and commanded his regiment at Chapultepec, where he was wounded, but resumed his command the same day at the attack on the Belen gate. For this service he was made first commander of the city of Mexico, and colonel of his regiment. He was appointed in 1849 to be first postmaster of San Francisco, with authority to establish the postal office throughout California. He was the first American alcalde of San Francisco, and a "judge of the first instance." These offices were of Mexican origin, the "alcaldes" combining the authority of sheriff and probate judge with that of mayor, and the judge of the first instance presiding over the lower courts as well as admiralty jurisdiction. Col. Geary served until the new constitution abolished these offices. In 1850 he became the first mayor of San Francisco. He took a leading part in the formation of the new constitution of California, and was chairman of the territorial Democratic committee. In 1852 he retired to his farm in Westmoreland county, Pa., and remained in private life until 1856,
when he was appointed territorial governor of Kansas, which office he held one year. He then returned to Pennsylvania, and at the beginning of the civil war raised the 28th Pennsylvania volunteers. He commanded in several engagements, and was distinguished at Bull’s Run. He was wounded. He occupied Leesburg, Va., in March, 1862, and routed Gen. Hill. On 25 April, 1862, he received the commission of brigadier-general of U. S. volunteers. He was severely wounded in the assault at Cedar Mountain, 9 Aug., 1862, and in consequence could not take part in the battle of Antietam. At the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg he led the 2d division of the 12th corps. The corps to which Gen. Geary’s regiment was attached joined the Army of the Cumberland, under Gen. Hooker’s command, to aid in repairing the disaster at Chickamauga, and he took part in the battles of Wauhatchie and Lookout Mountain, in both of which he was distinguished. He commanded the 2d division of the 20th corps in Sherman’s march to the sea, and was the first to enter Savannah after its evacuation, 22 Dec., 1864. In consideration of his services at Fort Jackson he was appointed military governor of Savannah, and in 1865 he was promoted to be major-general by brevet. He was elected governor of Pennsylvania in 1866, and held this office until two weeks before his death from heart disease. At the time the commonwealth was reduced, an effort to take several millions from the sinking fund of the state bonds was prevented, a disturbance at Williamsport quelled, and a bureau of labor statistics established by the legislature, 12 April, 1872. Gen. Geary was an eminent man of culture, a man of great and discrimination, and he had a fine knowledge of the moral and economic phenomena of his time. At the close of the war he was elevated to the commission of major-general of volunteers. He was twice married; his children are active in public affairs.

Edward Batchford, b. in Westmoreland county, Pa., 14 Sept., 1845; killed in the battle of Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, 28 Oct., 1863, left the sophomore class in Jefferson college in 1861 to enlist as a private in the 58th Pennsylvania regiment. He was made second lieutenant of this regiment, and subsequently a lieutenant in Knapp’s battery, which post he held at the time of his death. He was engaged at Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg.

Geddes, George, engineer, b. in Fairmount, Onondaga co., N. Y., 14 Feb., 1809; d. in New York state, 8 Oct., 1883. He studied engineering and surveying in Middletown, Conn., and law in Skaneateles, N. Y. In 1830 he returned to his home and assumed charge of the farm. He was a member of the senate of the state of New York in 1847, and re-elected in 1850. He made an exhaustive report in favor of a railroad law that would enable persons to construct and operate railroads without special legislation, and a bill of this kind was passed in the senate in 1851. He had charge of lowering the canal of Selden, from 1852 till 1856. In 1861 he was president of the New York State Agricultural Society, and in 1865-71 superintendent of Onondaga salt springs. He was a contributor to newspapers and magazines.

Geddes, James, engineer, b. near Carlisle, Pa., 23 July, 1763; d. in Geddes, Onondaga co., N. Y., 19 Aug., 1833. He obtained a limited education while working on a farm, and in 1794 removed to Onondaga county, where the town of Geddes was named in his honor. He organized a company for the manufacture of salt in that county in 1794. He was prominent in urging the project for a canal from Lake Erie to Hudson river, and in 1806 was appointed to make the preliminary surveys of the route. He was elected a magistrate in 1800, a member of the State legislature in 1804 and 1812, an associate county judge in 1806, and judge of the county pleas in 1812. From 1818 till 1815 he represented New York in congress. In 1816 he became engineer of the Erie canal, and two years later was appointed chief engineer of the Champlain canal. He was appointed to make surveys for a canal from Lake Erie to Rochester in 1822. In 1827 he was employed to locate the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and in 1828 he was engineer for the canals of Pennsylvania.

Geddes, James Lorraine, soldier, b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, 19 March, 1857; d. in Ames, Story co., Iowa, 21 Feb., 1897. In 1857 he was brought by his father, Capt. Alexander Geddes, to Canada. At the age of sixteen he returned to Scotland, but soon sailed for India, where, after studying for two years at the British military academy in Calcutta, he enlisted in the Royal horse artillery, serving seven years under Sir Hugh Gough, Sir Charles Napier, and Sir Colin Campbell. He passed through the Punjab campaign, was present at the battle of Kyber Pass, and ascended the Himalayas with the last-named officer in the expedition against the hill tribes. For his services he was rewarded with a medal and an additional commission. At the close of the war he returned to his home in Canada, and was commissioned colonel of a cavalry regiment; but he soon resigned from the army, emigrating to Iowa in 1867, and settled at Vinton, Benton co. At the beginning of the civil war he gave up his place as a teacher, and in August, 1861, enlisted as a private in the 8th Iowa regiment. He was rapidly promoted captain, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel, being ultimately brevetted brigadier-general in the volunteer service, 5 June, 1865. At Shiloh he was wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy remaining a prisoner until early in 1863, when he was exchanged and again saw service under Gen. Grant at Vicksburg and under Gen. Sherman at Jackson, Miss. In October, 1863, he was placed in command of a brigade and ordered to Brownsville, Texas. Subsequently he was the provost marshal of Memphis, and by his exertions the city was probably saved from capture by the Confederate Gen. Forrest. During the Mobile campaign he commanded a brigade, and to him is due the capture of Spanish Fort. The defences of that work were considered impregnable; but on one side ran a ravine, beyond which was a bluff. This vulnerable point was soon discovered by Gen. Geddes, who pushed his men up the ravine, over the bluff, and into the enemy’s works, being actually in possession before the commandant of the fort had learned the fact, or it had become known to Gen. Geddes’s superior officer. After the war he had charge of the blind-asylum at Vinton for several years, took part in the organization, and for fifteen years shared in the management of the Iowa college for agriculture at Ames, serving at different times as superintendent, professor of military tactics, treasurer, and land-agent. Gen. Geddes wrote several war-songs, which were set to music and became widely popular. Among them were “The Soldier’s Battle Prayer” and “The Stars and Stripes Forever.”

Geddes, John, governor of South Carolina, b. in Charleston, S. C. about 1773; d. there, 5 March, 1838. He was the son of a merchant, and was educated at the College of Charleston. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1797. He was elected to the house of representatives of
South Carolina, and in 1810 and 1812 was chosen speaker. In 1815 he was elected governor, which office he held until 1820. During his administration he organized the first regiment of cavalry in the state, and it was known as the Charleston Riders. He was a major of the regime in 1808, and after his service as governor was made brigadier-general of militia.

GEFFRARD, EII, physician, b. in the district of Newbury, S. C., in 1789; d. in Charleston, S. C., Oct. 1, 1851. He was graduated from the college at Abbeville academy and was graduated in medicine by the examining board of the Medical society of South Carolina in 1820. He began practice in St. George's parish, Colleton district, but soon returned to Abbeville, where he formed a connection with Dr. E. S. Davis. During the winter of 1821-22 he attended lectures in the University of Pennsylvania. He went to Calhoun settlement, Abbeville district, where he continued until 1824, when he removed to Charleston, and was one of the first to remove to a degree from the Medical college in 1825. He voluntarily discharged the duties of demonstrator of anatomy, and after a year spent in the hospitals of Paris and London held this office until 1828, when he resigned it to open a private school of practical anatomy and surgery, in which he was succeeded by his first student. He lectured on anatomy and physiology in the University of Maryland, and removed to Baltimore, where he edited the "Baltimore Medical Journal" in 1833, which in 1835 was changed to the "North American Archives of Medical and Surgical Science," to which he contributed essays and editorials. He removed to Charleston in 1837 to take the chair of pathological anatomy and medical jurisprudence in the Medical college. He practised in all branches of medicine and surgery. In 1849 he held the chair of surgery, which he resigned in 1850 so that Prof. Dickson might be reinstated. He was a surgeon in the Confederate army during the civil war. When the fall of Charleston was imminent, his rare medical library was sent to Columbia, where it perished in the fire that destroyed a large part of the city. This library was invaluable in Europe, and illustrated all branches of medical literature and scientific subjects. His collection of surgical instruments and apparatus was stolen while he was absent from his home during the bombardment of the city. Several years before he had contributed essays and editorials in the college's medical and surgical ployecnic, which he revived after the war. In 1871 he resigned his chair, and was elected professor emeritus of the institutes and practices of medicine. In that year a new chair of clinical medicine was created, to which he was elected, and he gave clinical lectures for two years. His early papers, published in the "American Journal of Medical Science" (Philadelphia), include reviews and sketches in various languages.

GEDNEY, Jonathan Haight, inventor, b. in Rye, Westchester co., N. Y., 25 Feb., 1795; d. in Rye, N. Y., 7 Nov., 1875. He removed to New York, and in 1825 owned the Dry Dock saw-mill, which took fire in 1829, making so bright a light that the reflection is said to have been seen as far as New Haven, Conn. By this disaster Mr. Gedney and his partner were ruined. The former subsequently engaged in a business in mechanics, and invented the wooden eggs used in cotton gin, and a plough for digging potatoes with one or two horses. He afterward returned to Rye, and held several local offices there. In his seventy-fifth year he moved from Dock street to Brooklyn, N. Y., in nine hours. When eighty-four years old he mowed for an entire day.
unpopular in 1858, he began to be suspicious of Geffrard's popularity, and deprived him of his command. Geffrard, fearing imprisonment, escaped to Gonaives. When this became known, the people of the town rose in arms, proclaiming the deposition of Souloouque, and the republic under Geffrard's presidency, 22 Dec., 1858. Geffrard soon collected a large force, and triumphantly entered Port au Prince, 15 Jan., 1859; but he protected the flight of the fallen emperor and his court. He issued a decree, May 17, establishing upon a new era of progress. He retrenched the public expenses and reduced the taxes, especially on rural property. But on 3 Sept., 1859, the minister of the interior, Guerrier Prophete, headed a revolt. An attempt on Geffrard's life was frustrated, but one of his daughters was assassinated. He concluded treaties of commerce with France, England, and Spain. In 1861 his government became very unpopular, he being accused of subservience to Spain, for not opposing the occupation of Santo Domingo by that power, and in 1862 there was a revolt under Gen. Legros at Gonaives, and in 1864 another under Salnave in the north. In June, 1866, Salnave made a new attempt at Gonaives, and was again defeated. Geffrard now promulgated liberal laws and abolished capital punishment for political offences. 23 Nov., 1871, he entered the interior, and on 22 Feb., 1867, was succeeded by a pronunciamento in favor of Salnave at Port au Prince; and, although Geffrard put the capital in a state of defence, he soon saw that resistance was useless, and, taking refuge with his family on board the British frigate. 13 March, he went to Jamaica, where he died.

GEIGER, Emily, Revolutionary heroine, b. 1776. At the period when Gen. Greene retreated before Lord Rawdon from Ninety-Six, S. C., during the Revolutionary war, and had passed Broad river, he was anxious to deliver the message orally in case of accident. Emily set out on horseback, and met with no adventures until the second day, when she was intercepted by Lord Rawdon's scouts. Not being skilled in the art of telling falsehoods, she was suspected and placed in confinement, and an old Tory matron was sent for, that she might be searched. Emily utilized the interval by eating the letter, and, nothing suspicious being afterward found on her, she was allowed to proceed. By taking a circuitous route, she succeeded in reaching her destination and discharging her mission. In consequence, Sumter soon joined the main army at Orangeburg. Emily Geiger married a wealthy planter named Threlwick, who lived on the Congaree river, S. C.

GEIKIE, Cunningham, Scottish clergyman, b. in Edinburgh, 26 Oct., 1833. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and at the University of Oxford. Following his father to Canada, he became pastor of a church near Toronto, and subsequently was called to one in Halifax. In 1862 he accepted a pastorate in Sunderland, England, and in 1878 took orders in the Church of England, and has held rectories at Paris and at Barnstable, England. He is a prominent "Low church" leader, and is the author of the following among other works: "The Backwoods of Canada" (1864); "Great and Precious Promises" (1872); "Life and Words of Christ" (1873); "Old Testament Portraits" (1876); and "Hours with the Bible" (1881, et seq.). Nearly all his works have been republished in the United States. The "Life of Christ" has passed through twenty-five editions in Great Britain, and has been reproduced in four separate editions in the United States. He was ordained before he was twenty years old, although nine years younger than the age at which candidates were usually allowed to enter the ministry. Emigrating to this country in 1783, he labored for fifteen years in the Groscenhoppen and associated Lutheran churches in Pennsylvania, and in 1868 removed to New York city as the successor of Dr. Kunze, at the old Swamp church. He was absent for a time on account of failing health, but returned to New York in 1852, and remained there until his death. He possessed a powerful intellect, which had been brought under the management of the most thorough discipline. Latin and Greek were familiar to him as his native tongue. He was made D. D. by the University of Pennsylvania in 1826. His literary remains include lectures on church history and on the gospels, epistles, and portions of the Old Testament.

GELDEREN, Adolphus Van, educator, b. in Rotterdam, Holland, in 1835. He was educated in his native city, emigrated to South America, and in 1856 was appointed professor of languages in the University of Sucre, Bolivia. He afterward went to the Argentine Republic, in 1860 established in Buenos Ayres the first graded public school, and was appointed principal of the National college of Parana. In 1874, under Sarmiento's administration, a normal school was established in Buenos Ayres, and Van Gelderen was appointed principal. When in 1880 he went to the United States he was admitted into a federal district, the normal college passed also under the National government, and Van Gelderen soon made it the foremost establishment of its class in the republic. Prof. Van Gelderen speaks and writes fluently Spanish, English, Dutch, German, French, Italian, and Latin, and is proficient in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. He has published valuable works on education, and his text-books prepared for the Argentine schools have won high praise. In 1885 he was named an officer of the French academy, and decorated with the special medal awarded to meritorious educators.
GELELEMEND, or KILL-BUCK, Delaware chief, b. in Pennsylvania in 1757; d. in Goshen, Ohio, in 1811. He was a valiant warrior and leader. He was chief counsellor of the Turkey tribe of the Delaware nation, and, after the death of Capt. White Eyes, became principal chief. He was a strenuous advocate for peace among his people during the Revolution, which drew upon him the animosity of both the United States and Great Britain. He died in 1811.

GEMLIN, John Alexander, could not have been a lawyer, b. in the County of Lankark, Ontario, 20 March, 1847. He was educated at the Orange school, Sunderland, England, and at the University of Glasgow, Scotland; was admitted to the bar of Ontario in 1871, and has since practised as a parliamentary solicitor in Ontario. He has edited and published "The Canadian Parliamentary Companion" (1883 and 1885).

GEMUNDER, August, violin-maker, b. in Ingelfingen, Württemberg, Germany, 23 March, 1814. His father was a violin-maker, and he began to play the violin at an early age. In 1844 he was asked by a German violinist to make a violin which should not be the product of imitation, as to tone or any other quality, of the Italian masters. In executing the order, he succeeded in producing an instrument that he has since kept as a model. His violins have been used by many of the leading soloists. They possess a power and quality of tone that is not easily obtained, and are thought to excel the Italian instruments, from which they are copied, in power. Mr. Gemunder has contributed to the trade journals a series of articles, in which he discusses "Old and New Violins". In 1869 he composed an essay on the "Science of Violin Construction", "The Cremona Secret", a dissertation on the use of the violin, and "The Lost Secret and Common Sense", with others on Italian varnish, violin construction, etc. He was at one time in partnership with his brother George.—His brother, George, violin-maker, b. in Ingelfingen, Württemberg, Germany, 13 April, 1816, was a pupil of Baptiste Vuillaume, in Paris, and removed to the United States in 1847, establishing himself in Boston, Mass. In 1851 his violins obtained the prize medal at the world's fair in London. In 1852 he removed to New York, where he afterward resided. Vuillaume, and other European makers of violins, were in the habit of giving a pseudo-antiquity to their wares by a chemical process, thus gaining a desirable quality of tone; but wood thus treated soon decayed, and the makers of scientific instruments became worthless. Geminder, however, succeeded in making out of natural wood violins that met every requirement, and in respect of volume, power, equality, and quickness of tone are said to be equal to the work of the best old masters. In the model and finish of his instruments, and especially in the varnish, he was unusually successful, so faithfully reproducing the distinctive characteristics of the old Italian violins that those made by him are not infrequently mistaken for genuine Cremona or "Kaiser." He finished in 1873 and sent to the Vienna exhibition, was there pronounced an Italian violin of the classic period, it being considered impossible to produce so fine a tone from a new instrument. Mr. Geminder has also received medals from exhibitions held before him in Philadelphia (1873), Philadelphia (1876—"hors concours"), Amsterdam (1883), Nice (1883—",4), London (1884), New Orleans (1884—"," concours"), and London (1885). He is the author of "Progress in Violin-making" (Astor, N. Y., 1891), in which is prefixed an engravograph of France on obtaining the freedom that he had better not appear again at court, in view of the excitement then existing in France. He remained in Russia until July of the year following, when he received his passports. On his return to France he was appointed minister to Holland, but before he could proceed thither he was accredited to the United States in December, 1792. He reached Charleston, S. C., in April, 1793, was cordially welcomed, and in the following month had a formal reception in Philadelphia, where he was presented by the citizens with an address containing a statement of the honor which they had paid to the United States. He then opened a number of hostilities against Florida and Louisiana, which were then colonies of Spain. In consequence of these imprudent measures, Washington demanded and obtained his recall. Gemener, however, decided not to return to France, but was naturalized and settled in the state of New York, where he married first a daughter of Gov. George Clinton, and afterward a Miss Ogden. In his adopted country he took great interest in promoting improvements in agriculture and in the arts and sciences. At the age of twelve he translated the "Histoire d'Eur XIV., roi de Suede," from the Swedish of Celsius, for which he received a gold medal from Gustavus III. (Paris, 1777). He also translated from the same language Nicholas Louis de Bonne, "Lettres des Finns and their language (Strasbourg, 1778).

GENIN, John Nicholas, merchant, b. in New York city, 19 Oct., 1819; d. there, 30 April, 1878. His grandfather, John Nicholas, came to this country from France in 1780 as clerk in the commissary department under Gen. John Schuyler. His uncle, Thomas Hughes Genin, was one of the early settlers of Ohio, an active abolitionist, a friend of...
Benjamin Lundy, and the author of "The Napol-
lead," descriptive of Napoleon's campaign in Rus-
(privately printed, 1838). Young Genin was
early connected to the trade of map-making, and in
1841 began business for himself. On 11 Sept.,
1850, he bought, for $225, the first seat sold for
Jenny Lind's first concert in the United States.
This was so universally commented upon by the
press that it was estimated that at current rates he
received over $80,000 worth of gratuitous adver-
sizing. In the autumn of 1851 it was an-
nounced that Louis Kossuth was on his way to this
country, and Mr. Genin proposed that 100
wealthy citizens should contribute $1,000 each for
the use of the Hungarian patriot, and guard the
vessel at Sandy Hook, presented all of the
refugees, many of whom were ragged and shoeless,
with "Kossuth" hats, which they wore on the
march up Broadway. Low-crowned felt hats at
once became popular, and the manufacturers su-
cumbing before the demand made them of
their behalf by presenting him with a silver service
valued at $1,200. In 1832, Miss Amelia Bloomer
complained to Mr. Genin that she could not find a
hat suited to her costume. The latter set himself
to invent one, and produced the first round hat,
now known and used throughout the world.
During 1833, the lower part of Broadway being in
a filthy condition, he proposed to the city author-
ties to erect a bridge opposite his store at his own
expense. The offer was rejected, but the Leow
bridge, erected on exactly the same site, was a fac-simile of that designed by Mr.
Genin. His most public-spirited enterprise was the
cleaning, in the spring of 1845, of Broadway and
other streets, which had been left in an almost
impassable condition by the neglect of the city
officials. He employed over 100 men at a daily
cost of $18, and continued to perform this self-imposed duty for one month,
only disconnecting it on the promise of the street
commissioner to sweep Broadway nightly. The
labor cost $1,543.70, and $1,333.33 of this amount
had been paid in stamps of an.
In 1853 Mr. Genin again received a large amount of free advertising for
the small expenditure of $288.37. Mr. Genin
was the author of a book entitled "History of the
Hat from the Earliest Ages to the Present Time"
(1847). It was profusely illustrated, and subse-
sequently enriched with drawings of over one thou-
sand different styles of ancient head-dresses. From
these he had more than 500 fac-similes made, and
exhibited them in connection with his business.

GENNES, Julien, Count de, French navigator,
b. At Vitéz in 1652; d. in Plymouth, England, in
1704. He entered the French navy under the au-
spicies of the Maréchal de Vivonne, and, being sent on
several missions, acquitted himself with such credit that
he was promoted captain and named chevalier of
the Order of St. Louis in 1677. He was also granted
100 men, and sent to
land in Cayenne, where the king created a county
under the name of Comté d'Ovac. Some filibus-
sters, who had sailed to the Strait of Magellan, pro-
tected to De Gennes, on their return to France, to
found a colony there. De Gennes went to Paris and
organized in the capital the king placing six vessels at its disposal. The expedition,
under command of De Gennes, sailed from La Ro-
chelle, 3 June, 1693, entered the Straits of Ma-
gellan, 11 Feb., 1696, and, having doubled Cape
Forward, a bay not down on the charts was dis-
covered and named Trygve Fjord, and he
empting into it De Gennes. Soon afterward De
Gennes decided to return to France, leaving be-
hind a small colony. Afterward he was made
governor of the French part of the island of St.
Christopher, and, finally, about 180 men with
which to defend himself when the English began
hostilities without going through the formality of
declaring war. The latter having gathered a force
of over 2,000 men, De Gennes, after negotiating,
signed articles of capitulation, acting under the
advice of twelve out of seventeen members of a
ouncil of war which he had called together. This
advice was not that of the king's lieutenant, Val-
meiner, and his ineffectual protest was made the
basis of charges subsequently brought against the
governor. After prolonged discussions and re-
criminations, the English fleet took possession of
the 16 July, 1702. After vainly attempting to return
for a time to Cayenne until the French court
should have been informed of the truth regarding
his capitulation, he was captured by a Dutch
founder, taken to St. Thomas, and finally landed, in
April, 1703, in England, to live the rest of his
life in poverty and to avoid. Capt. de Machault, governor-general of
the French West India islands, insisted on putting
him on trial. De Gennes defended himself ener-
getically, and would doubtless have been acquit-
ted, had he not been imprudent enough to bring
charges against three of his judges. In August,
1704, he was declared to be guilty of cowardice, de-
graded from the nobility, and deprived of the cross
of St. Louis and of all the other honors that had
been conferred upon him. From this judgment he
learned of his death than he bestowed large pen-
sions on his widow and children. But De
Gennes's titles. De Gennes had a taste for mathe-
ematics and mechanics. Among his inventions
were cannon and mortars, arrows designed to per-
forate and damage the sails of vessels in battle,
and watchs without springs or weights—all made
of ivory. He placed $20,000 in a "walk and digest food," and many other curious de-
vice that are said to have greatly pleased the king.
He wrote "Relation d'un voyage fait en 1695 à '97 aux côtes d'Africque, detroit de Magellan, etc." etc.
(Paris, 1699), and "Des Iles sous le vent, leurs res-
ources et leur avenir." (1701).

GENTH, Frederick Augustus, chemist, b. in Waechtersbach, Hesse-Cassel, 17 May, 1820.
After attending the gymnasia in Hanau, he studied at the
University of Heidelberg, under Liebig at
Giessen, and finally under Bunsen at Marburg,
where he received the degree of Ph.D. in
1846. For three years he acted as assistant to Prof. Bun-
sen, and soon afterward came to the United States,
where he has since resided. In 1872 he was called
to the chair of chemistry and mineralogy in the
University of the Univesity of North Carolina, and
now occupies. He has also held the office of chemist at
the geological survey of Pennsylvania and also to
the board of agriculture of that state. Prof.
Genth is a member of many scientific societies in
the United States, and was elected in 1872 to mem-
bership in the American Chemical Society. Prof.
Benjamin Silliman, Jr., speaks of him as having
"no superior in this country as an analytical chemi-

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ist," and he has greatly enriched the literature of chemistry with his very many and careful analyses of minerals. His name is associated with the ammonia cobalt bases which he discovered in 1846, and, in joint authorship with Dr. Wolcott Gibbs, he has contributed to the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge" a monograph on "Researches on the Ammonia-Cobalt Bases" (Washington, 1856). Prof. Gent is the author of nearly 100 separate papers on subjects in chemistry and mineralogy, and has published a "Tabellarische Übersicht der wichtigsten Reaktionen welche Basen in Salzen zeigen" (Marburg, 1845), also "Ueber die chemische Verwandtschaft der Phospor-Verbindungen, die Beziehungen zwischen ihnen und die wag, die auf Grund ihrer chemischen Eigenschaften in der Praxis angewendet werden" (Berlin, 1847), and "On the Ammonia-Cobalt Bases in the Virginia and Pennsylvania Geology" (Raleigh, 1881), also "First and Second Preliminary Reports on the Mineralogy of Pennsylvania." He is an author of "Mineral and Mineral Localities of North Carolina" (Raleigh, 1881).

GENTRY, Meredith Polk Dexter, statesman, b. in Rockingham county, N. C., 15 Sept., 1800; d. near Nashville, Tenn., 2 Nov., 1866. In 1813 his father, a wealthy planter, removed to Williamson county, Tenn., where the facilities for education were limited. Meredith's school-days ended at the age of fourteen, when he had acquired little more than the rudiments. He, however, supplemented these while working on his father's plantation by reading the standard English authors. He was a great delight in perusing the congressional debates. He early conceived a fancy for military life, and joined a militia company, of which he was soon elected captain, and subsequently promoted colonel of the regiment. He became known as a popular orator, and in 1835 was chosen to a seat in the legislature, which he retained until 1839, when he was elected to congress, taking his seat, 2 Dec., 1839, and at once gaining Messrs. Clay, Webster, and Calhoun in their efforts to stem the tide of what they held to be the dangerous encroachments of the executive. Mr. Gentry was an original Whig, and remained such until the party ceased to exist. His first speech, which attracted universal attention, was in favor of the reception of petitions praying for the abolition of slavery. Although himself a large slave-holder, and maintaining that the Federal government had no right to interfere with slavery in individual states, he urged that the petitions, although asking what could not be constitutionally granted, should nevertheless be received and considered. His second speech, on the bill to secure freedom of elections and restrict executive patronage, was one of the ablest of that congress, and became an effective campaign document in the presidential canvass of 1840. Mr. Gentry was re-elected to the 25th, known as the "Whig congress," but, account of the death of his first wife, refused to be a candidate for election to the 26th. He was, however, returned to the 29th, and was also elected to the 30th, 31st, and 32d. Mr. Gentry's first speech, after his return to congress in December, 1843, was in reply to the charge of President Polk that the Whigs did not take up the issue of the war with Mexico by any opposition of the Mexican war. Mr. Gentry, in behalf of himself and his political friends, indignantly repelled the aspersions of the president. As a result of the speech, a resolution was introduced by the Whigs declaring that, while patriotism was the watchword of the issue, the war was maintained, yet the war should be waged only for the purpose of obtaining an honorable peace, and not with any view to conquest. On leaving congress Mr. Gentry retired to his plantation in Tennessee, and after the election of Mr. Lincoln became a secessionist. He was elected to the Confederate congress in 1862, and again in 1863. He did not approve, however, of the policy of the authorities at Richmond. He advocated secession only as a temporary expedient. There were very few men in the government who believed in secession. Mr. Gentry was prominent in the late administration of President H. Stephens, "who could compare with Mr. Gentry in political knowledge, and in the readiness with which he brought this knowledge to bear on any point in running debate. His oration on Clay, delivered without premeditation, was apt, powerful, and patriotic. His mind was calm and genial, and was possessed of high conversational powers, with a fund of humor and anecdote."

GEORGE, Enoch, M. E. bishop, b. in Lancaster county, Va., in 1767; d. in Staunton, Va., in August, 1828. He was under the ministry of Rev. Devereux Jarrett, then of the Church of England, and in early life the subject of deep religious impressions; but, having been separated from Mr. Jarrett's ministry, he became neglectful of his religious duties, till, after several years, the place where he resided was visited by a Methodist evangelist, under whose exhortations young George became connected with the little Methodist society of his neighborhood. In 1790 he was admitted on trial into the Virginia conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and served for two years as junior preacher in Caswell circuit. After this he went to South Carolina, he became elder of Charleston district, and the next year, on account of impaired health, he retired from active work of the ministry. In 1803 he entered the Baltimore conference, where he labored with great zeal and success, till at the general conference, held in Baltimore in May, 1816, he was elected and ordained a bishop, in which office he served with zeal and effectiveness for twenty years. Bishop George belonged to the primitive school of American Methodist preachers, some of whom without
extensive scholastic advantages became able and highly effective preachers of the gospel, and also attained proficiency in biblical and theological learning. He was especially distinguished for the fervor and pathos of his pulpit discourses. During the years of his episcopate he traveled chiefly by private conveyance, through all parts of the country, not excepting the frontier settlements of the west and southwest, usually preaching nearly every day, at prearranged appointments, at which were often witnessed remarkable manifestations of the influence that attended his preaching. He would never allow his portrait to be taken, and therefore his personal appearance is known only by tradition. He is described as of fair size and well proportioned, with dark hair worn long, and complexion soothed by exposure.

GEORGE, Henry, political economist, b. in Philadelphia, 2 Sept., 1839. He went to sea at an early age, and, reaching California in 1858, remained there, becoming finally a journalist. In 1879 he published "Progress and Poverty," which was issued in the following year in New York and London, and soon acquired a world-wide reputation. This book is "a positive and direct cause of industrial depressions and of increase of wants with increase of wealth," in which the preceding theory as to the distribution of wealth and the tendency of wages to a minimum are examined and reconstructed. In the fact that rent tends to increase not only with increase of population but with all improvements that increase productive power, Mr. George finds the cause of the well-known tendency to the increase of land values, and to the decrease of the proportion of wealth that goes to labor and capital, while in the speculative holding of land thus engendered he traces the tendency to force wages to a minimum and the primary cause of paroxysms of industrial depression. The remedy for these he declares to be the appropriation of rent by the community, thus making land virtually common property, while giving to the user secure possession and leaving to the producer the full advantage of his exertion and investment. In 1890 Mr. George removed to New York. In 1891 he published "The Irish Land Question," and in the same year visited Ireland and England. In 1883-4 he again visited England and Scotland, at the invitation of the Englishland reform union, making speeches on the land question, and in 1884-5 he made another trip at the invitation of the Social Democratic Federation league, producing on both tours a marked effect. In 1886 he was the candidate of the United labor party for mayor of New York, and received 68,110 votes against 90,552 for Abram S. Hewitt, the Democratic candidate, and 60,435 for Theodore Roosevelt, the Republican candidate. Soon after this, Mr. George founded the "Standard," a weekly newspaper, which he still edits (1887). He has also published "Social Problems" (1884), and "Protection or Free-Trade" (1895). The latter is a radical examination of the tariff question, in which connection is made between the controversy on that subject and the views as to land, with which Mr. George has become identified.

GEORGE, James Zacharlah, senator, b. in Monroe county, Ga., 20 Oct., 1826. He lost his father in infancy, and his mother removed subsequently to be eight years of age, to Noxubee county, Miss., where he was educated in the common schools. He served as a private in the 1st Mississippi volunteers, commanded by Jefferson Davis, during the Mexican war, and was at the battle of Monterey. On his return he was admitted to the bar, and in 1854 elected reporter of the high court of errors and appeals. He was re-elected in 1860. He served as a member of the state convention that passed the ordinance of secession, which he voted for and signed. He was a captain in the 20th Mississippi volunteers in the Confederate army, and subsequently colonel of the 5th Mississippi cavalry. He was also appointed a brigadier-general of militia. He was chairman of the Democratic state executive committee, 1875-'6, was appointed a judge of the supreme court of the state in 1876, and afterward chief justice. In the latter office he resigned in February, 1881, to take his seat in the U. S. senate. His term expired 3 March, 1887. Judge George prepared and published ten volumes of the decisions of the court of which he was the majority, and subsequently issued a digest of all the decisions from the admission of Mississippi into the Union to and including the year 1870.

GEORGE, Samuel Carr, missionary, b. in Alleghany county, Pa., 8 July, 1832. He was graduated at the Western theological seminary in 1858, and at the Western theological seminary in April, 1861. In the following October he was ordained as a foreign missionary, and sailed the same month for Siam. He remained there until the spring of 1873, when he returned to the United States. In May, 1875, he was sent to the mission of the Rocky Spring and St. Thomas Presbyterians churches in Franklin county, Pa., where he still remains. In May, 1888, he was elected professor of the Sanskrit and cognate tongues in Wilson female college at Chambersburg, Pa. Mr. George founded in Wilson college a school of his own establishment. He is the father of his wife, and has presented to the college his oriental library, comprising works written in Sanskrit, Zend, Pali Siamese, and Burmese. At the solicitation of a London publishing firm he has prepared a "Grammar of the Siamese Language," which is still (1887) in manuscript.

GERALDINI, Alejandro, R. C. bishop of Santo Domingo, b. in Amelia, Italy, in 1435; d. in Santo Domingo in 1525. He became a soldier in early life and went with his brother to Spain, where he served against the Portuguese in 1473-9. He afterward entered the church, and was intrusted with the education of the princesses of the royal family. While at court he rendered an important service to Columbus, who had come to present to the sovereigns of Castile and Aragon his plan for discovering a new world. After making a tour and discussing this project in a council composed of men of the most eminent rank. Opinions were divided, because several Spanish prelates treated the view of Columbus as manifest heresy; they cited the authority of Nicolas de Lyra, who represents the terrestrial globe as not containing any lands on the sides, neither beneath nor beyond the Canaries: and that of St. Augustine, who affirms that there are no antipodes. I chance to be standing then behind Cardinal de Mendoza, a man equally remarkable for his accomplishments and
his learning. I represented to him that Nicolas de Lyra had been a very able theologian, and St. Augustine, a doctor of the church illustrious for his dogmatic and spiritual learning. But himself had this imposture found out themselves bad geographers, for the Portuguese had reached a point on the other hemisphere where they had lost sight of the polar star and had discovered another at the opposite pole, that they had found all the countries under the torrid zone well populated and their duration to exceed that of the earth. Columbus had been heard. Geraldini was employed in diplomatic services in nearly all the courts of Europe, and his zeal in the service of the state was rewarded first with the bishopric of Volterra and Monte Corvino, and finally with that of Santo Domingo, which he was the first to hold. He embarked in 1520 at Seville to take possession of his see. He founded schools and seminaries in the island, and did everything in his power for its spiritual and temporal welfare. Geraldini wrote a great many works on theology, collections of letters, exhortations addressed to Christian princes against the Turks, poetry, sacred and profane, a life of Catharine of Aragon in hexameter verse, treatises on politics and education, and finally an account of his voyage to the Antilles, which appeared under the title Itineraria ad regionem sub nominio plagae constatitae Alexandri Geraldini Amerini, episcopi civitatis S. Dominici apud Indos occidentales” (Rome, 1681). This work gives a detailed narrative of the voyage of Geraldini along the coast of Africa to the mouth of the Orinoco, where he disembarked. The editor adds a sketch of the life of the author and a list of his works, printed and in manuscript. The best part of the work is the description of Santo Domingo, the condition of which at the time it was written being vividly set forth. We learn from it that at that time the negroes had been there temporarily exterminated. In one of the letters annexed to his relation Geraldini announces that he is sending, among other rarities, two turkeys. This letter was written in 1523, and is consequently prior to the work of Oviedo, who had been regarded as the first author with the mission then on. Geraldini wrote a curious treatise entitled “De viris Geraldini quis in obscuris apostolice Sedis per varia temporas insidurant,” which Alacci read in manuscript and speaks of in his “Aper urbana.”

GERARD, Conrad Alexandre, diplomatist, b. in Hamburg, Germany, January 30, 1854. He was educated at the gymnasium in Kiel and at the polytechnic school in Carlsruhe, where he was graduated as a civil engineer in 1875. After a year of military service he became an assistant engineer in Hamburg. In September, 1877, he came to the United States, was placed in St. Louis, where he held the offices of assistant engineer in the department of public works, then in the department of water-works, and finally in the sewer department. During 1880 he assisted James B. Eads in the preparation of the plates of the “History of the St. Louis Bridge” and became chief assistant to George E. Waring in Newport. He removed to New York in 1888, where for two years he was chief engineer of the Durham house-drainage company, and since has practised sanitary engineering, devoting himself particularly to the sanitation of buildings and towns. He is a member of scientific organizations both in Germany and in the United States. During 1885-6 he edited “Building,” and, besides articles on his specialties contributed to technical journals, he has published reports on drainage-plans and drainage of tenement-houses in the annual volumes of the Rhode Island and Connecticut state boards of health. His larger works include “Anlagen von Haus-Entwässerungen” (Berlin, 1880); “Diagram for Sewer Calculations” (London and New York, 1882); “House-Drainage and Sanitary Plumbing” (New York, 1888); “Hints on the Drainage and Sewerage of Dwellings” (1884); “Sanitary Questions” (1884); “Prinzipien der Haus-Kanalisierung” (Leipzig, 1888); “A Guide to Sanitary House-Inspection” (New York, 1889); “The Prevention of Fire” (1888). Notes embodying the Recent Practice in Sanitary Drainage of...
GERHARD

GERHARD, William Wood, physician, b. in Philadelphia, 23 July, 1809; d. there, 28 April, 1872. He was graduated at Dickinson in 1826, and received the degree of M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1832. After graduation he entered the Pennsylvania hospital as resident physician and for seven years was in charge of the fever and small-pox wards. He then visited Europe, spent several years in Paris under the private instruction of the celebrated ascultator, Dr. Louis, and began investigations into the character of Asiatic cholera, small-pox, tubercular meningitis, and pneumonia in the young. He also collected a portion of the materials for his original work on typhoid and typhus fevers, which he afterward completed by establishing the specific differences between these two diseases. After his return to Philadelphia he was appointed lecturer in the medical institute and in the visiting physicians to the Blockley hospital, assistant clinical lecturer to the late Prof. Jackson, and subsequently one of the physicians to the Pennsylvania hospital, where he lectured to a large class of students, and for twenty-five successive years was the senior physician of the small-pox and fever department. In 1846, he published a series of numerous valuable papers in the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences," and in the "Medical Examiner," of which paper he was editor, but his principal work was the "Diagnosis, Pathology, and Treatment of the Diseases of the Chest," which first appeared as a short work in 1826, and was the basis of the "Diagnosis of Thoracic Diseases" (1835). At the request of many of his pupils he added general symptoms and treatment, with additional lectures (1846; enlarged ed., 1860). It was again issued, being a 4th ed., in 1860, revised and enlarged (Philadelphia, 1862); a 5th ed., in 1869; a 6th ed., in 1872, and enlarged (Philadelphia, 1872). He was also the author of "On the Diagnoses of Fever, or Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis" (1868); "Fever" (1867-8); and a "Clinical Guide" (Philadelphia). He edited Gravès's "System of Clinical Medicines," with notes and additions.—His brother, Benjamin Wood, a lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1812; d. there, 18 June, 1864, was graduated at Dickinson college in 1832, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1832. He filled many responsible offices in his native city, and during the early part of the civil war was appointed provost-marshall of Philadelphia, in which capacity he was performing the duties without compensation. He was also a founder and an officer of the Union league. His death was hastened by his devotion to the national cause. As a lawyer he ranked high, and published several carefully edited text-books, among which are "Starke on Evidence" and Joshua Williams's "Principles of the Law of Personal Property." (2d American edition, from the 2d London edition, edited by Benjamin Gerhard and Samuel Wetherill, Philadelphia, 1853.)

GERHART, Emanuel Vogel, educator, b. in Franklinton, Pa., 19 Jun., 1818. He was graduated at Marshall college, Mersburg, Pa., in 1838, studied theology, and was ordained a clergyman of the German Reformed church. He subsequently received the degree of doctor of divinity. He was president of Heidelberg college at Tiffin, Ohio, in 1858, and was succeeded by a member of the 1855 till 1855, and of Franklin and Marshall college from 1855 till 1866. In 1868 he was chosen to be professor of systematic and practical theology in the seminary of the Reformed church at Lancaster, Pa., and president of the faculty. He has been a frequent contributor to religious literature, and for several years edited the "Mersburg Re-

view." His most important work is "Philosophy and Logic" (Philadelphia, 1857).

GERMAINE, Lord George, Viscount Sackville, English statesman, b. in England, 29 Jan., 1716; d. there, 24 Aug., 1785. He was the third son of the first Duke of Dorset. His father being lord-lieutenant of Ireland, he was educated at Trinity college, Dublin. He served in the British army in Germany, attaining the rank of lieutenant-general, but was cashiered for cowardice and incompetence. He entered parliament in 1761, and on the accession of George III., with whom he was a favorite, was made colonial secretary, in which office he had charge of the conduct of the war with the colonies. He zealously supported all the vigorous measures against the colonists, and opposed every attempt to effect a termination of hostilities. He advocated the hiring of mercenaries, urged the Six Nations to unite against the rebels, rejoiced over the massacres by the Indians, praised British rapacity and cruelty in the colonies, and applauded the plot to buy Arnold and others. He was so consistently an opponent of all liberal measures that he became highly unpopular in his own country, and during the London riots of 1790 he was compelled to barricade his house. In 1788 he became Viscount Sackville. He was one of the supposed authors of the Junius letters. Bancroft, in his "History of the United States," represents Lord George as ambitious, opinionated, and full of envy, arrogant in speech and combining contemptuous haughtiness toward his inferiors with mean-spirited spirit. He was a man of no logical clearness of mind, and unfit to conduct armies or affairs, he joined cowardice to love of superiority and a dislike of those who thwarted him. "Apparelled on Sunday morning in guà," says the historian, "as if for the drawing-room, he constantly marched about his premises, and when conducting the clergy of his parish church, where he would mark time for the singing-gallery, chide a rustic chorister for a discord, stand up during the sermon to survey the congregation or overawe the idle, and gesticulate approbation to the preacher or neglect him in his turn."

GERMAN, Obadiah, senator, b. in Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1767; d. in Norwich, N. Y., 24 Sept., 1842. He received an academic education, and removed in 1792 to Norwich, N. Y. He was a member of the assembly in 1798, 1804-5, and 1807-9. He was then elected to the U. S. Senate as a Democrat, serving from 22 May, 1809, till 2 March, 1815. He voted against declaring war with Great Britain, but, after hostilities had been begun, he did all in his power to support the war measures of the administration. He was again elected a member of the assembly in 1818, and chosen speaker. He was also first judge of Chenango county for several years, and was subsequently loan commissioner and brigadier-general of militia. Later in life he became a zealous Whig.

GERONIMO, a chief of the Chiricahua, belonging to the Apache tribe of American Indians. As Geronimo had for some time been at the head of a band of "hostiles," Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan ordered the pursuit, capture, and destruction of the chief and his followers. The expedition was commanded by Gen. George Crook, and a meeting with Geronimo's band was arranged on 29 March, 1886. Gen. Crook demanded his unconditional surrender, with the members of his band; but the Indian declared that he would give himself up only on condition that the band should be sent east for a period not exceeding two years, with the privilege of taking their families with them, and that they should ultimately be returned to the reservation
on the original status. The terms were accepted, and the party set out for Fort Bowie. On 29 March the Indians escaped to the mountains. Gen. Shiloh became dissatisfied, and, as Gen. Crook asked to be relieved, Gen. Nelson A. Miles took his place. The instructions given to the latter called for the ceaseless pursuit of the hostile Indians, and suggested “the active and prompt use” of the “regular troops” of the command. Then began one of the most exhausting and protracted Indian campaigns on record.

The Chiricahuas were followed with such sleuth-like pertinacity that even the endurance of the red men found its limit. The harried chief was given no time to rest or recruit; his followers were forced to keep moving until they yielded. But, even when reduced to such straits, Geronimo succeeded in making terms with his captors. When the news was received in Washington, it was supposed that the surrender was unconditional, and the president consequently ordered that the band should be kept as prisoners until they could be tried for their crimes or otherwise disposed of. It was subsequently ascertained that the “hostiles” had stipulated that they should be sent out of Arizona, and Gen. Miles had ordered them taken to Fort Marion, at St. Augustine. This order was countermanded. The president, and Geronimo and his fourteen adult companions were sent to Fort Pickens, Fla., where they now are (1887)

GERRY, Elbridge, statesman, b. in Marblehead, Mass., 17 July, 1744; d. in Washington, D. C., 28 Nov., 1814. His father, Thomas Gerry, came from Newton, England, to this country in 1730, and established himself as a merchant in Marblehead. Elbridge was graduated at Harvard in 1765, and the subject for master's degree was assigned to his class at the annual commencement afforded him an opportunity, under the guise of discussing the right of a colony to acquire revenues, innovations in trade and revenue laws, to give his views on the principles of the stamp act and the other oppressive revenue measures that had been lately enacted by the British government. Gerry, on leaving college, entered commercial life, and in a short time had amassed a considerable fortune. His public career began in 1773, when he set in the general court of Massachusetts bay, as the representative of Marblehead, and from this time until his death in 1814 he was, with short interruptions, in continuous public life. In 1773 the assembly appointed a committee of correspondence, consisting of Hancock, Otis, and Gerry, whose duty it should be to keep informed on all governmental acts relative to the British colonies, and communicate with the sister colonies thereupon. Gerry was chairman of this committee, and warmly supported Samuel Adams in his dealings with Gov. Hutchinson. In 1774, despite the prohibitory order of Gov. Gage, an assembly election took place, and the delegates convened at Salem, but adjourned first to Concord and then to Cambridge. The members organized as a provincial congress, and held sessions thereafter annually at Cambridge and Watertown. Gerry was a conspicuous member of this revolutionary body, and as a committee of safety and supplies attended to the collection of ammunition and provisions for the militia. He drafted a bill, which was adopted in 1775, providing for the fitting out of privateers and the establishment of an admiralty court for the adjudication of prizes. The putting into effect of this measure was the initiatory step toward a national navy. In January, 1776, Mr. Gerry was chosen a delegate to the Continental congress. Associated with him on the Massachusetts delegation were Hancock, the Adamses, and Paine. He acted on the standing committee on the treasury, on that for providing the means of furnishing supplies to the army, on the issue of bills of credit, on the best methods of conducting the business of legislation in congress, and others. The committee on supplies, consisting of Sherman, Gerry, and Lewis, attended Washington at his headquarters near New York, to inquire into the necessities of the troops and the best means of supplying their wants, and as a result of their mission some measures of reform in regard to furnishing clothing, in the system of appointments and promotions, in the enlistment of the militia, in the administration of the quartermaster-general's department, in the execution of the regulations, were approved by congress. Mr. Gerry early advocated the scheme for declaring the independence of the colonies, and, when the proposition was before congress, promoted the passage of the measure with all his powers of argument, securing at the final stage the motion for adoption, and affixing his signature on its enactment. Congress convened at Philadelphia, 4 March, 1777, and Gerry attended the entire session, during which he reported a resolution authorizing the seizure of private property on the presentation of certificates of value, as a substitute for the wretched system of supply, which had thrown on the country a flood of deprecating currency. The congress, having little appreciation of the embarrassments of the army, sent out a committee, composed of Morris, Gerry, and Jones, to examine Washington at his post on the Schuykill with regard to the prosecution of a winter campaign to make up for the losses of the summer and autumn of 1776. Their report expressed some dissatisfaction, conveying the idea that a more vigorous exertion of the military power might be made. The plotings of the “Conway cabal” had, without doubt, an effect upon the congressional committee, but it is improbable that they contemplated sending themselves to the schemes for Washington's overthrow. The Massachusetts members did not escape from the charge of complicity, but Gerry's correspondence shows that the imputation was unfounded in his case, although he cherished resentment at the opposition to congressional promotions. Mr. Gerry is credited with having, during this session, devised the plan of operations for Gates's campaign against Burgoyne.
Negotiations for a treaty of peace were opened in the spring of 1779, and, at the instigation of Mr. Gerry, the protection of the fishery rights was made the basis of an article for a settlement. It was while he was chairman of the treasury committee in the congress of 1780, to which body he had been elected for the fifth time in November, 1779, that Mr. Gerry came into the conflict with Baptist Arnold, whose conduct overlapped in a manner highly displeasing to that officer.

Mr. Gerry's sensitiveness as to the rights of a delegate from a sovereign state involved him in a difficulty with congress in February, 1780, which led him to vacate his seat in that body, holding that the rights of his state had been infringed in public and private congress to order the yeas and nays on a question of order raised by him. He laid his complaint before the legislature, which passed resolutions of protest. This incident suspended Mr. Gerry's congressional service for about three years. In 1786, on a joint ballot in the general court, he was recalled to the position of a representative in congress. Meanwhile his constituents had given him their suffrages for state senator and simultaneously for representative, there being at that time no provision against plurality of office. He undertook office as a representative in his own district in the lower house, declining senatorial service. The congress to which Gerry was now elected concluded the treaty of peace with Great Britain, and he was on the committee to arrange the matter. The states at that time regarded their delegates in the light of ministers from independent sovereignties, and the Massachusetts legislature required from Mr. Gerry a fortnightly report of his proceedings. The proposition to organize the Society of the Cincinnati met with the determined opposition of Gerry, who lost no opportunity in public and private of pointing out the dangerous character of such an unrepresentative institution. A riot in Philadelphia in 1788 caused a removal of congress to Princeton in June of that year. This event brought up the plan of a federal city, and two committees, with Gerry, as chairman of one, were appointed to examine sites. In April, 1785, Mr. Gerry's constituents repeated their performance of designating him for two elective offices, while he still held his place in congress. His term there expired in September, 1785, and he accepted a seat in the people's house. The sentiment of Massachusetts as to a constitutional convention as expressed by the legislature in 1783 was in favor of establishing "the Federal government on a firm basis, and to perfect the Union," declaring that "the present powers of congress of the United States, as contained in the articles of confederation, are not fully adequate to the great purposes they were originally designed to effect." These resolutions were given to Gerry, Holten, and King, in the form of instructions, but they construed them as merely advisory, and opposed every move in the congress of 1785 toward giving enlarged powers to the National government.

They wrote a letter to Gov. Bowdoin in justification of their action, saying that "any alteration of the confederation is premature; the grant of congressional powers above the several states is a dangerous subject;" and Mr. Gerry for more power in congress comes especially from those whose views are extended to an aristocracy. Gov. Bowdoin replied to the effect that if it was hazardous to intrust congress with powers necessary to its well-being, the Union could not long exist. The change of the Federalists in the King lately concurred in by Samuel Adams, then president of the senate, stayed any demonstration of disapproval by the general court. Despite this antagonistic attitude, Mr. Gerry was elected delegate to the convention. He took part in all its deliberations, and succeeded in impressing some of his propositions, and his energies were directed throughout to the prevention of the incorporation in the system of any features which he regarded as monarchical or tending to aristocracy. At the last moment, regardless of the pleadings of Washington and Franklin, Gerry, Randolph, and Mason withheld their assent to the constitution as adopted by the convention. Gerry returned to Massachusetts to seek an election to the State federal convention, but was defeated by Francis Dana. In 1787, President Adams extended to him an invitation to attend its sessions, for the purpose of answering questions of fact in regard to the constitution, but at the outset he created a commotion in the assembly by offering in writing a reply to a query, some members thinking that he sought to interject an argument, under the guise of answering a question. The letter which caused the trouble, together with an account of the scene in the convention, taken from the "Massachusetts Sentinel," is printed in the edition of the debates and proceedings of the convention, published by the legislature in 1838. The articles to which he addressed himself were the eight objections to the constitution, all of which he could waive, were it not that the National legislature had general power to make "necessary and proper" laws, to raise "armies and money" without limit, and to establish a "separate chamber as to civil cases." Weary of sitting in a body to which he had not been chosen, he soon withdrew.

After the adoption of the constitution, Gerry was in accord with the Republican party, which elected him to the 1st National congress in 1789, and re-elected him in 1791. In 1797, President Adams nominated him as a colleague with Marshall and Pinckney to go on a mission to France to obtain amends for French depredations on our commerce. In France they suffered many indignities at the hands of Talleyrand, who sent mysterious agents with "character and a press."

In 1800 the Republican party nominated Mr. Gerry for governor, and in a close election he was defeated by Caleb Strong. In 1810 his efforts for the same office were rewarded with success, and he served for two terms. His administration was at a period of high party spirit, and he put into full effect the Jeffersonian principles of civil service. The incumbents of the civil offices were speedily removed from office, and their places filled by sympathizers with the Republican party, causing a great outcry in the opposition papers. The Federal universal press became so vituperative in its denunciations that Gov. Gerry resorted to the extraordinary step of making the matter the subject of a special message to the legislature, transmitting at the same time a report of the attorney and solicitor-general regarding the opposition. This message caused great excitement and the opposition responded by charging the governor with usurping his powers. The disaffection created by these proceedings, and the unpopularity occasioned by the partisan redistricting of the state, which was called by the Federalists, caused the Federalists to overturn at the next election, the Federalists gaining control of the house, and electing Caleb Strong...
GERRY

GERSCHETTER, Friedrich, German traveller, b. in Hamburg, Germany, 16 May, 1816; d. in Vienna, 31 May, 1872. He was apprenticed to a grocer in Cassel, but in 1837 engaged as cabin-boy on a vessel bound from Bremen to New York. In this country he tried the journalism profession, and successively fireman on a steamboat, deck-hand, farmer, silversmith, wood-cutter, merchant, and hostler. After wandering through most of the states of the Union, spending some time as a hunter and trapper in the Indian territory, and keeping a hotel at Point Coupe, La., in 1842, he returned to Germany in 1848, and engaged in literary pursuits, but subsequently made trips to South America, Egypt, and around the world. Gerschetter was a voluminous writer. Those of his works that relate to this country include "Streif- und Jagdzaige durch die Vereinigten Staaten" (2 vols., Dresden, 1841); "Die Regulatoren in Arkansas," a novel (3 vols., Leipzig, 1846); "Mississippibilder" (2 vols., Dresden, 1847); "Die Flusspiraten in Mississippi" (3 vols., Leipzig, 1848); "Americanische Wanderungen" (2 vols., Dresden, 1868); "Reisen," giving an account of his first journey round the world (3 vols., Stuttgart, 1882-3); "Nach Amerika" (6 vols., Leipzig, 1853); "Unter dem Aquator" (3 vols., 1860); "Neue Reisen durch die Vereinigten Staaten, Mexiko, Ecuador, Westindien und Venezuela" (2 vols., Jena, 1859); "Die Blauen und die Gelben," a Venezuelan character-sketch (2 vols., 1870); and "In Mexico" (1871). Several of his books have been translated into English.

GERVAIS, John Lewis, b. in South Carolina. He represented that state in the Continental congress, serving in 1782-3. On 10 Sept., 1782, he voted in congress in favor of a motion that the secretary for foreign affairs be directed to obtain returns of slaves and other property carried off or destroyed by the enemy during the war, such information to be used in negotiating a peace. In April, 1783, he was a member of a committee to which were referred letters from U. S. representatives abroad, and on 15 April of that year favored instructing the commander-in-chief to arrange with the commander of the British forces for receiving possession of the United States that were occupied by British troops.

GESCHEIDT, Louis Anthony, physician, b. in Dresden, Germany, 19 Feb., 1808; d. in Hastings, N. Y., 20 Aug., 1876. He was educated at the Karl-Schule in Dresden, and was designed for the church, but, displaying great talent for natural science, was sent to Dresden university, and afterward to the University of Leipzig. On his return to Dresden he became the assistant of Dr. A. Carus, the physician, and Dr. F. A. Von Ammen, the oculist, and during the small-pox epidemic in Berlin he was sent by the Dresden municipality to investigate the nature of the disease. He came to this country in 1833, and settled in New York, where he became prominent in his profession, and in 1870 retired with a fortune. He published a work on "Diseases of the Eye," 1833.

GESNER, Abraham, Canadian geologist, b. in Cornwallis, N. S., 2 May, 1797; d. in Halifax, N. S., 19 April, 1864. He was a son of Henry Gesner, a loyalist, who, during the Revolutionary war, fled to Nova Scotia, where he lived for many years in compensation for that confiscated in New York. The young man studied medicine at St. Bartholomew's hospital, and surgery at Guy's hospital in London, and, after receiving his degree, returned.
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to Nova Scotia in 1834. At first he practised his profession, but soon turned his attention to scientific pursuits. In 1838 he was appointed by the legislature of the lower provinces of British North America to explore and report on their geological resources. In this connection he made collections of minerals, of specimens illustrating the surveys, and of ethnological implements, and also gathered many other objects of natural history which now constitute the Gesner museum in St. Johns, N. B. He became familiar with numerous Indian dialects, and was appointed Indian commissioner of Nova Scotia in 1850. Dr. Gesner had an excellent knowledge of Chemistry, and was among those who early began to explore the art of illuminating from hydrocarbons. In 1851 he experimented with Trinidad asphalt, and obtained from it an illuminating oil. Subsequently he distilled an oil, suitable for burning in lamps, from cannel coal and bituminous shale, thus originating in America the discovery of kerosene, the name which he gave it, and which since has been extended to all mineral illuminating oils. The name, as he first formed it, was "keroslein," from the Greek Kerai, wax, and oleo, oil, and was suggested by the waxy nature of paraffin, which is derived from petroleum. It was in 1852 that the kerosene first came over with the oily part of the distillate. Afterward it was shortened to "kerosene." In 1853 Dr. Gesner came to New York, and took out several patents for the manufacture of kerosene from coal, but subsequently disposed of them to the New York kerosene company, whose extensive works were erected under his supervision. These soon ceased to be valuable in consequence of the discovery of petroleum in Pennsylvania, at which time there were fifty-six such factories in the United States. Shortly afterward he returned to Nova Scotia, expecting to fill the chair of natural history in Dalhousie college, but meanwhile occupied himself with literary work. He was a member of the Royal geological society of London and of other scientific associations in England, and also maintained a continual correspondence with eminent scientists abroad, among whom were Sir Rod- erick Murchison, Sir Charles Lyell, and the Earl of Dundonald. Besides scientific papers and reports, he published "Remarks on the Geology and Mineralogy of Nova Scotia" (Halifax, 1857); "Reports on the Survey of New Brunswick" (St. Johns, 1844); "New Brunswick, with Notes for Emigrants" (London, 1847); "Industrial Resources of Nova Scotia" (Halifax, 1849); "A Practical Treatise on Coal Petroleum and other Distilled Oils" (New York, 1851). He left an uncompleted manuscript on "The Fisheries of the Provinces," which has not been published.

GETTY, George Washington, soldier, b. in Georgetown, D. C., 2 Oct., 1819. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1840, assigned to the 4th artillery, and served at Detroit during the border disturbances of that year. After doing garrison duty at various posts, he was promoted to 1st lieutenant on 31 Oct. 1845. During the Mexican war he was brevetted captain, 20 Aug., 1847, for gallantry at Contreras and Churu- bana. He was made a colonel of the 6th army in Chapultepec, and the assault and capture of the city of Mexico. From this time till the civil war he was in various garrisons, but fought against the Seminoles in 1849-'50 and 1856--'7, and took part in quelling the Kansas disturbances of 1857-'8. He was brevetted major in 1861, and lieutenant-colonel, on 28 Sept. 1861, commanded the artillery in the engagements near Budd's Ferry in November and December of that year, and in the peninsular campaign of 1862 commanded four batteries at Yorktown, Gaines' Mills, and Malvern Hill. He was at South Mountain and Antietam, and was made brigadier-general of volunteers on 25 Sept., 1862, and took part in the Rappahannock campaign of 1862-3, being engaged at Fredericks- burg and in the defence of Suffolk, Va., from 11 April till 2 March, 1863. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel on 19 April for his services. He was brevetted colonel for gallantry at the battle of the Wilderness, where he was severely wounded, served in the defence of Washington in July, 1864, and in the Shenandoah campaign, being brevetted major-general of volunteers, 1 Aug., 1864, for his services at Winchester and Fisher's Hill, and brigadier-general in the regular army for gallantry at Petersberg. He was at Lee's surrender, and on 13 March, 1865, was brevetted major-general, U. S. army, for services during the war. He became colonel of the 37th infantry on 29 July, 1866, was transferred to the artillery in 1870, and afterward served in command of various districts and posts. He commanded the troops along the Baltimore and Ohio railroad during the riots of 1877, and, on 2 Oct., 1880, was retired from active service.

GHERARDI, Henry, judge, b. in Bloomfield, New York, 1818. He was graduated at the law school of Old Bricktown, Md., 9 Dec., 1790; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 5 March, 1859. He began to practise law in his native city in 1811, and on 20 May, 1813, became 1st lieutenant in the 38th infantry. He was transferred to the artillery in 1870, and was appointed major-general of volunteers, 1 Aug., 1864, for his services at Winchester and Fisher's Hill, and brigadier-general in the regular army for gallantry at Petersberg. He was at Lee's surrender, and on 13 March, 1865, was brevetted major-general, U. S. army, for services during the war. He became colonel of the 37th infantry on 29 July, 1866, was transferred to the artillery in 1870, and afterward served in command of various districts and posts. He commanded the troops along the Baltimore and Ohio railroad during the riots of 1877, and, on 2 Oct., 1880, was retired from active service.

GHERARDI, Bancroft, naval officer, b. in Jackson, La., 10 Nov., 1832. He entered the navy from Massachusetts as midshipman, 29 June, 1846, served on the "Ohio," of the Pacific squadron, till 1850, entered the naval academy in 1852, and was made passed midshipman on 8 June of that year. He became master and lieutenant in 1855, and at the beginning of the civil war was on the "Lancaster," of the Pacific squadron. He was made lieutenant-commander, 16 July, 1879, took part in the engagement with Fort Macon in that year, and in 1868-69 commanded successively the gun-boat "Choconoma," and the de destroyers and West Gulf blockading squadron. In the latter vessel he took part in the battle of Mobile Bay, and distinguished himself for coolness and courage. During the action, by the order of Capt. Thornton A. Jenkins, to whose vessel, the "Richmond," he the Port Royal, he ordered a "Morgan," and went in chase of the Confederate gun-boats "Morgan," "Gaines," and "Selma." Later in the
war he commanded the "Pequot." He was promoted to commander in 1866, to captain in 1874, and to commodore in 1884, and in 1885 served on the board of examiners for promotion. In 1886 he succeeded Admiral Ralph Chandler as commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard.

John C. Calhoun and other friends of the disputants. Mr. Gholson was appointed C. S. judge for the district of Mississippi by President Van Buren, in 1836, and held office until he resigned and took an active part in thecession convention. He then enlisted in the Confederate army as a private, was chosen captain, and after the fall of Port Royal, where he was wounded, raised another company and was at Luka and Corinth, where he was wounded again. He was made major-general of state troops in the spring of 1863, and on 1 June, 1864, was promoted to brigadier-general in the Confederate army, commanding a cavalry brigade in Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. He was twice wounded and received two more serious wounds near Jackson in 1864, and on 27 Dec. of that year lost his right arm in the action at Egypt, Miss. After the war he was again a member of the legislature in 1866 and 1878, being speaker of the house in the latter year. - His cousin, William Yates, jurist, b. in Virginia in 1807; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 21 Sept., 1870, was the son of Thomas Gholson, member of congress from Virginia in 1808-16. He was graduated at Princeton in 1825, studied law with Creed Taylor, removed to Mississippi, where he practised for several years, and then to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was judge of the Cincinnati superior court in 1854-9, and of the Ohio supreme court in 1860-3. He had few equals at the Ohio bar, and was an effective political speaker. He published an "Ohio Digest." - Another cousin, Thomas Saunders, son of Maj. William Gholson, b. in Glasgowville, Brunswick co., Va., 9 Dec., 1809; d. in Savannah, Ga., 13 Dec., 1868, graduated at the University of Virginia in 1827. He became a judge of the state circuit court in 1858, president of several railroads, and founded and aided to support a public library in Petersburg, Va. He was a member of the Confederate congress. - His elder brother, James Herbert, b. in Virginia in 1798; d. in Brunswick, Va., 2 July, 1848, was a member of congress in 1833-5.

GIBAUD, Peter, clergyman, d. probably in New York City in 1753. He was vicar-general for the bishop of Quebec over Illinois and the adjacent countries. In 1770 he was sent to Post Vincennes at the request of the inhabitants, and remained there two months. He afterward resided in Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and St. Genevieve. For a long time he was the only priest in Illinois and Indiana, and the labors and journeys in which he is said to have engaged seem incredible. He embraced ardently the cause of American independence. When Col. Clark capt-

ured Kaskasia, 4 July, 1778, and Cahokia afterward, Father Gihaut was principally instrumental in rallying the French settlers on the Wabash and Mississippi to the American cause. When Clark determined on taking Vincennes, he sent Gihaut forward to learn the views of the inhabitants. On his arrival he assembled them in the church, explained the object of his mission, and armed them with a strong persuasion that they rose en masse and took the oath of allegiance to the commonwealth of Virginia. A commander, Capt. Helm, was elected, and Col. Clark found himself master of Vincennes without striking a blow. He was a member of the Mississippi legislature. He was chosen to congress as a Democrat in January, 1837, to fill a vacancy, and a few months afterward was elected for a full term; but his seat was contested by his opponent, and on 31 Jan., 1838, was declared vacant by the house. While in congress he had several sharp passages with Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, and a duel between the two was at one time prevented only by the influence of John C. Calhoun and other friends of the disputants. Mr. Gholson was appointed C. S. judge for the district of Mississippi by President Van Buren, in 1836, and held office until he resigned and took an active part in thecession convention. He then enlisted in the Confederate army as a private, was chosen captain, and after the fall of Port Royal, where he was wounded, raised another company and was at Luka and Corinth, where he was wounded again. He was made major-general of state troops in the spring of 1863, and on 1 June, 1864, was promoted to brigadier-general in the Confederate army, commanding a cavalry brigade in Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. He was twice wounded and received two more serious wounds near Jackson in 1864, and on 27 Dec. of that year lost his right arm in the action at Egypt, Miss. After the war he was again a member of the legislature in 1866 and 1878, being speaker of the house in the latter year. - His cousin, William Yates, jurist, b. in Virginia in 1807; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 21 Sept., 1870, was the son of Thomas Gholson, member of congress from Virginia in 1808-16. He was graduated at Princeton in 1825, studied law with Creed Taylor, removed to Mississippi, where he practised for several years, and then to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was judge of the Cincinnati superior court in 1854-9, and of the Ohio supreme court in 1860-3. He had few equals at the Ohio bar, and was an effective political speaker. He published an "Ohio Digest." - Another cousin, Thomas Saunders, son of Maj. William Gholson, b. in Glasgowville, Brunswick co., Va., 9 Dec., 1809; d. in Savannah, Ga., 13 Dec., 1868, graduated at the University of Virginia in 1827. He became a judge of the state circuit court in 1858, president of several railroads, and founded and aided to support a public library in Petersburg, Va. He was a member of the Confederate congress. - His elder brother, James Herbert, b. in Virginia in 1798; d. in Brunswick, Va., 2 July, 1848, was a member of congress in 1833-5.
ginia hospitals, for which he was praised by the Confederate congress. In 1863, when Columbia was burned, he lost his house with valuable collections of paintings, fossils, and minerals. His chief scientific researches were devoted to the description of organic remains from his native state, and include a "Monograph on Fossil Squalide," in the journal of the Philadelphia academy of sciences, and "Emotions of a California Man," in the "Three Allied New Genera," in the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge" (1840). He was also the author of an article on "Typhoid Pneumonia," in the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences" for 1842, which revolutionized the treatment of the disease by being the first to suggest the use of the carbolic acid as a disinfectant, and wrote memoirs of the artists James De Veaux (Columbia, 1846) and Charles Frazer, and "Cuba for Invalids" (1860). Many of his scientific articles were republished in France and Germany. His chief literary work, the material for which he was twenty-five years in collecting, in "Documentary History of the American Revolution; consisting of Letters and Papers relating to the Contest for Liberty, chiefly in South Carolina," covering the years from 1764 to 1783 (3 vols., Columbia, S. C., and New York, 1851), under the title of "Robert Wilson, b. in Columbia, S. C., 10 June, 1811; d. there, 28 Oct., 1875, was graduated at South Carolina college in 1844, and at the medical college of South Carolina in 1843, afterward spending two years abroad. He was professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania in 1845-50, and was a frequent contributor to the literature of his profession. Gibbon, John, soldier, b. near Holmesburg, Pa., 20 April, 1827. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1847, assigned to the artillery, and served at the city of Mexico and Toluca till the close of 1848. During this interval till the civil war he was largely on frontier and garrison duty, but was assistant instructor of artillery at West Point in 1854-7, and quartermaster there in 1856-9. On 2 Nov., 1859, he became captain in the 4th artillery. He was chief of artillery of Gen. McClellan's division from 29 Oct., 1861, to 2 May, 1862, and at the latter date was made brigadier-general of volunteers. He commanded a brigade through the Northern Virginia, Maryland, Rappahannock, and Pennsylvania campaigns in 1862-3, receiving the brevets of major in the regular army, 17 Sept., 1862, for his services; for the defense of Fredericksburg, 13 Dec., 1862, for Fredericksburg, where he commanded a division, was wounded, and disabled for three months; and colonel, 4 July, 1863, for Gettysburg, where he was severely wounded while in command of the 2d army corps. He was disabled by this wound till 15 Nov., when he commanded the draft depot at Philadelphia till 21 March, 1864. He was then assigned to a division of the 2d corps, becoming a major-general of volunteers on 7 June, 1864, and being engaged at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor. After 15 Jan., 1865, he commanded the 24th army corps, and was before Petersburg from 15 June, 1864, till 2 April, 1865, taking part in the assaults of the last two days, and carrying two redoubts. He was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general, U. S. army, to date from 18 June, 1864. At this time it was his duty to carry into effect the stipulations for Lee's surrender, and was mustered out of volunteer service on 15 Jan., 1866. Since the war he has commanded various posts as colonel of the 30th infantry in 1866-9, and of the 7th infantry in 1869-80. He was in the draft riots in New York in 1863; chargeable to the New York city military service in 1869; chargeable to the Yellowstone expedition against Sitting Bull in 1876, and on 9 Aug., 1877, commanded in the action with the Nez Perces Indians at Big Hole Pass, Montana, where he was wounded. He temporarily commanded the department of Dakota in 1878, and since 29 July, 1885, that of the Columbia, having charge in 1888-9, by direction of the president, of the suppression of the riots against the Chinese in Washington territory. On 10 July, 1886, he was promoted to brevet major-general of volunteers. He has published "The Artillerist's Manual" (New York, 1859), and has contributed articles to current literature, including one on "Our Indian Question" in the Journal of the military service institution, for which a prize medal was awarded him. Gibbons, Edward, b. in England; d. in Boston, Mass., 9 Dec., 1854. He reached this country as early as 1820, and became a merchant in Boston. He was representative to the general court in 1838-47, and in 1844, when the militia was organized, was chosen to command the Suffolk regiment with the title of colonel-major. He was major-general of militia in 1849-51, assistant in 1850-1, and captain of the ancient and honorable artillery company. Johnson, in his "Wonder-Working Providences," speaks of him as "a man of resolute spirit, bold as a lion, very generous and forward in doing everything right; his forts are well contrived and batteries strong and in good repair." He advanced over £2,500 to Charles La Tour (q.v.), secured by mortgage of the latter's fort and lands in Acadia, and lost his money on the capture of the fort by an American commodore in 1847. In 1848 Gen. Gibbons was one of the commissioners that formed the confederation of that year between the colonies of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven. Gibbons, James, educator, b. in Westtown, Pa., 15 May, 1769; d. in Chester co., Pa., 17 Oct., 1828. His great-grandfather, John Gibbons, was among the earliest Quaker settlers of Pennsylvania. James was educated by his parents and became an accomplished scholar, linguist, and mathematician. He was treasurer of Chester county and a member of the general assembly of Pennsylvania for the three years immediately preceding the Declaration of Independence. As a member of the Society of Friends and a non-combatant, he retired from all public service at the outbreak of the Revolution. He conducted a successful private practice of medicine in Philadelphia. In 1783 he sold his farm of 600 acres to the Friends, and there they established their well-known "Westtown School." The remainder of his life was spent in retirement upon his farm in Chester county.—His son, William, physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 10 Aug., 1781; d. in Wilmington, Del., 23 July, 1845, was educated by his father, was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1805, and practised in Wilmington, Del. He was first president of the Delaware academy of natural sciences, of the Peace society, and of the Delaware temperance society, and was an active member of the Society for preventing the kidnapping of negroes. Dr. Gibbons established and conducted in 1824-5, at his own expense, a religious periodical entitled the "Berean," devoted to the principles of the Christian dispensation, and a prominent part in the religious controversy that resulted in the separation of the society in 1827 into the divisions since known as "Friends" and "Orthodox Friends." He also wrote about 1821, under the signature of "Vindex," a series of letters answering a pamphlet on the Presbyterian clergyman, which is one of the clearest expositions of Quaker doctrines published in
modern times, and was the author of a pamphlet entitled "Exposition of Modern Scepticism," assailing the methods pursued throughout the world by the opponents of the late Dr. Henry Wright.—William's son, Henry, physician, b. in Wilmington, Del., 20 Sept., 1806; d. there, 5 Nov., 1884, was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1829, practised in Wilmington till 1841, and then in Philadelphia, where he was professor of the principles and practice of medicine in the Philadelphia college of medicine. He removed in 1830 to San Francisco, Cal., where he became, in 1861, professor of materia medica in the medical college of the Pacific (now Cooper medical college), being transferred to the chair of the principles and practice of medicine in 1868. He was president of the California state board of health from its establishment in 1873 till his death, and edited the "Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal" for twenty years. Dr. Gibbons was a founder of the California academy of sciences. He published a prize essay on "Tobacco" and several addresses and essays.—Another son, James Sloan, merchant, b. in Wilmington, Del., 1 July, 1810, was educated in private schools in his native city, and in early life removed to Philadelphia, where he became a merchant. He came to New York in 1835, and has since been connected with banks and finance in that city. He has contributed to various literary and financial periodicals, and has published "The Banks of New York, their Dealers, the Clearing-House, and the Panic of 1857," with a financial chart (New York, 1858), and "Public Debt of the United States, its Organization, its Liquidation, and the Financial System" (1867).—James Sloan's wife, Abigail Hopper, philanthropist, b. in Philadelphia, 7 Dec., 1801, is a daughter of Isaac Hopper, a merchant. After teaching in Philadelphia and New York, she married Mr. Gibbons in 1833, and in 1836 removed to New York with him. In 1845 Mrs. Gibbons aided her father in forming the Women's prison association, and in founding homes for discharged prisoners and frequently visited the various prisons in and about New York. She was the principal founder of the Isaac T. Hopper home, and for twelve years was president of a German industrial school for street children, the attendance at which increased in four months from 7 to nearly 200. Throughout the war Mrs. Gibbons aided in hospital and camp, often at personal risk, and in 1863, during the draft riots, her house was one of the first to be sacked by the mob, owing to the well-known anti-slavery sentiments of herself and her husband. The attention of the rioters was first called to the house by some one who pointed it out as the residence of Horace Greeley. After the war she planned and organized a Labor and aid association for the widows and orphans of soldiers. She aided in establishing the New York infant asylum in 1873, and the New York diocesan kitchen in 1873, and has been one of the active managers of both these institutions.—Charles, another son of William, lawyer, b. in Wilmington, Del., 30 March, 1814; d. in Philadelphia, 14 Aug., 1885, studied law in Philadelphia with Charles Wright, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He was for several years a member of the state senate and its president in 1847, chairman of the first Republican state committee, one of the founders of the Union league, and the author of its constitution. He represented the government on a commission in the argument of prize cases in the U. S. courts during the civil war.

GIBBONS, James, cardinal, b. in Baltimore, Md., 23 July, 1834. At an early age he was taken by his parents to their former home in Ireland, where his education began. When he was seventeen years old he returned to his native city, and after a brief experience as a clerk entered St. Charles's college, Maryland. In September, 1857, he was transferred to St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore, and on 30 June, 1861, he was ordained priest at St. Mary's chapel. His first mission was that of assistant priest at St. Patrick's church, Baltimore, but, in the course of a few months, he was made pastor of St. Bridget's church in Canton, an eastern suburb of the city. While he was performing the duties of parish priest in that obscure place, Archbishop Spalding transferred him to the cathedral, made him his private secretary, and appointed him to the important office of chancellor of the archdiocese. When the second plenary council of the American Roman Catholic church assembled at Baltimore in October, 1858, he was assigned to the office of assistant chancellor of that body, which represented the entire hierarchy of the United States. In 1866 he was made vicar apostolic of North Carolina, with the rank and title of bishop, being consecrated in the cathedral of Baltimore by his friend Archbishop Spalding on 16 Aug. North Carolina then contained a population of one million, of whom only one thousand were Roman Catholics. But Bishop Gibbons was equal to the duties of the office, and in a few years schools were opened, asylums built, churches erected, and the number of priests increased from five to fifteen. In 1872 he was translated to the vacant see of Richmond, Va., where his zeal and administrative ability were soon made manifest by the establishment of numerous institutions, such as the St. Sophia orphan home for aged persons, the St. Mary's infirmary, and a number of parochial schools for the poor. In 1877 the health of Archbishop Bailey, of Baltimore, began to decline, and he asked Pope Pius IX. to give him a coadjutor, at the same time suggesting Bishop Gibbons for the office. His request was granted, and on 20 May, 1877, Dr. Gibbons was appointed coadjutor with the right of succession to the see of Baltimore. On 3 Oct. of the same year, on the death of Archbishop Bailey, he succeeded to the vacant see, and thus at the early age of forty-three attained to the highest ecclesiastical dignity of his church in the United States, and Baltimore was the wealthiest and the primary American see. One of the most important works accomplished by him in his new see was the St. James home for boys, the foundation of which was placed in the hands of Rev. Edmund Didier, pastor of St. Vincent's church, Baltimore. In 1888 Archbishop Gibbons was summoned to Rome, with other American archbishops, to confer upon the affairs of the church in the United States. During this visit he was the recipient of several marked favors
from Pope Leo XIII. He was appointed to preside over the third plenary council of Baltimore, which assembled in that city in 1884. The success of the council was due in a great measure to the zeal, energy, and executive ability of Archbishop Gibbons. When the acts and decrees of the council were transmitted to Rome, they were after mature deliberation approved by the ecclesiastical authorities. In 1878, on the advice of Mr. Gibbons, the See of New York was raised to an archbishopric, and Dr. Gibbons was made the first archbishop. In 1884, Mr. Gibbons was appointed by the council of safety. Mr. Gibbons was made a member of the executive council in July, 1779, and was presiding officer of the convention held in May, 1787, for the final revision of the constitution of Georgia. He also sat in the Continental congress during 1784-86. Mr. Gibbons, in his expression of his appreciation of Archbishop Gibbons's services, and, shortly afterward, at a special consistory, nominated him for promotion to the high dignity of cardinal, and he was immediately confirmed. Upon this occasion the pope said: "The flourishing state of Catholicity in the United States which we see daily more and more, and the condition and form according to which the ecclesiastical canons of that country are formulated, advise us, or rather demand, that some of their priests be received into the sacred college." When the bearers of the official insignia called at the Vatican to take leave of the pope before departing on their mission, he charged them to present his affectionate paternal benediction to Archbishop Gibbons, adding, "We remember him with sentiments of the most cordial esteem, and believe we could not confer the hat upon an equal worthy person." Archbishop Gibbons, selected 30 June, 1886, the day of his "silver jubilee" as a priest, as the occasion on which he would be invested with the insignia of his rank as a prince of the church. The ceremony was surrounded by all the pomp and magnificence prescribed for such occasions in the Catholic ritual. Cardinal Gibbons has endeared himself to all, Protestants as well as Catholics, the poor as well as the rich, by his simple and unostentatious life. He visited Rome in 1887, and asked the pope to give him a conclave on the ground of his ill health. He has published "The Faith of Our Fathers," which has been translated into many modern languages (Baltimore, 1871).

GIBBONS, Joseph, philanthropist, b. near Lancaster, Pa., 14 Aug., 1818; d. there, 9 Dec., 1888. He was of a family of English Quakers who came from Wales and the Isle of Man to settle in the colony. He was graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1845, and in the same year married Phebe, eldest daughter of Thomas Earle, who was the first candidate of the Liberty party for vice-president of the United States in 1840, the political the-avenger of the Whig party. In his youth Dr. Gibbons's life was chiefly identified with the practical side of the anti-slavery movement. He was instrumental with his father in aiding over 1,000 runaway slaves to freedom by the system quaintly known as the "Underground railroad." Some account of this peculiar institution may be found in William Still's "Underground Railroad" (Philadelphia, 1872), and Dr. Smiley's "History of the Underground Railroad in Chester and the Neighboring Counties of Pennsylvania" (Lancaster, 1889). Dr. Gibbons was also an earnest temperance advocate, and did much to popularize the public-school system of Pennsylvania in its infancy. He was regarded as one of the founders of the Republican party in his native state, and enjoyed the friendship and esteem of Charles Sumner, Thaddeus Stevens, Elihu Benjamin, and Henry Wilson. He established the "Friends' Journal" in 1873, and, though partially deprived of speech by apoplexy soon afterward, conducted it until his death.

GIBBONS, William, member of the Continental congress. He was one of the Sons of Liberty appointed to draft resolutions, in 1774, expressive of sympathy with the northern colonies, also a member of the Provincial congress that met in Savannah, Ga., on 4 July, 1776, and in December of the same year was appointed commander of the council of safety. Mr. Gibbons was made a member of the executive council in July, 1779, and was presiding officer of the convention held in May, 1787, for the final revision of the constitution of Georgia. He also sat in the Continental congress during 1784-86. Mr. Gibbons, in his expression of his appreciation of Archbishop Gibbons's services, and, shortly afterward, at a special consistory, nominated him for promotion to the high dignity of cardinal, and he was immediately confirmed. Upon this occasion the pope said: "The flourishing state of Catholicity in the United States which we see daily more and more, and the condition and form according to which the ecclesiastical canons of that country are formulated, advise us, or rather demand, that some of their priests be received into the sacred college." When the bearers of the official insignia called at the Vatican to take leave of the pope before departing on their mission, he charged them to present his affectionate paternal benediction to Archbishop Gibbons, adding, "We remember him with sentiments of the most cordial esteem, and believe we could not confer the hat upon an equal worthy person." Archbishop Gibbons, selected 30 June, 1886, the day of his "silver jubilee" as a priest, as the occasion on which he would be invested with the insignia of his rank as a prince of the church. The ceremony was surrounded by all the pomp and magnificence prescribed for such occasions in the Catholic ritual. Cardinal Gibbons has endeared himself to all, Protestants as well as Catholics, the poor as well as the rich, by his simple and unostentatious life. He visited Rome in 1887, and asked the pope to give him a conclave on the ground of his ill health. He has published "The Faith of Our Fathers," which has been translated into many modern languages (Baltimore, 1871).

GIBBONS, Joseph, philanthropist, b. near Lancaster, Pa., 14 Aug., 1818; d. there, 9 Dec., 1888. He was of a family of English Quakers who came from Wales and the Isle of Man to settle in the colony. He was graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1845, and in the same year married Phebe, eldest daughter of Thomas Earle, who was the first candidate of the Liberty party for vice-president of the United States in 1840, the political the-avenger of the Whig party. In his youth Dr. Gibbons's life was chiefly identified with the practical side of the anti-slavery movement. He was instrumental with his father in aiding over 1,000 runaway slaves to freedom by the system quaintly known as the "Underground railroad." Some account of this peculiar institution may be found in William Still's "Underground Railroad" (Philadelphia, 1872), and Dr. Smiley's "History of the Underground Railroad in Chester and the Neighboring Counties of Pennsylvania" (Lancaster, 1889). Dr. Gibbons was also an earnest temperance advocate, and did much to popularize the public-school system of Pennsylvania in its infancy. He was regarded as one of the founders of the Republican party in his native state, and enjoyed the friendship and esteem of Charles Sumner, Thaddeus Stevens, Elihu Benjamin, and Henry Wilson. He established the "Friends' Journal" in 1873, and, though partially deprived of speech by apoplexy soon afterward, conducted it until his death.

GIBBONS, William, member of the Continental congress. He was one of the Sons of Liberty appointed to draft resolutions, in 1774, expressive of sympathy with the northern colonies, also a member of the Provincial congress that met in Savannah, Ga., on 4 July, 1776, and in December of the same year was appointed commander of the council of safety. Mr. Gibbons was made a member of the executive council in July, 1779, and was presiding officer of the convention held in May, 1787, for the final revision of the constitution of Georgia. He also sat in the Continental congress during 1784-86. Mr. Gibbons, in his expression of his appreciation of Archbishop Gibbons's services, and, shortly afterward, at a special consistory, nominated him for promotion to the high dignity of cardinal, and he was immediately confirmed. Upon this occasion the pope said: "The flourishing state of Catholicity in the United States which we see daily more and more, and the condition and form according to which the ecclesiastical canons of that country are formulated, advise us, or rather demand, that some of their priests be received into the sacred college." When the bearers of the official insignia called at the Vatican to take leave of the pope before departing on their mission, he charged them to present his affectionate paternal benediction to Archbishop Gibbons, adding, "We remember him with sentiments of the most cordial esteem, and believe we could not confer the hat upon an equal worthy person." Archbishop Gibbons, selected 30 June, 1886, the day of his "silver jubilee" as a priest, as the occasion on which he would be invested with the insignia of his rank as a prince of the church. The ceremony was surrounded by all the pomp and magnificence prescribed for such occasions in the Catholic ritual. Cardinal Gibbons has endeared himself to all, Protestants as well as Catholics, the poor as well as the rich, by his simple and unostentatious life. He visited Rome in 1887, and asked the pope to give him a conclave on the ground of his ill health. He has published "The Faith of Our Fathers," which has been translated into many modern languages (Baltimore, 1871).
and he was also geologist under Gen. Isaac I. Stevens on the survey of the North Pacific railroad. In 1857 he was appointed to the north-west boundary survey for the purpose of its western half. He prepared an elaborate report on the geology and natural history of the country. He returned to New York in 1860, and was active in his efforts to

ward preventing secession. In 1861 he volunteered and did military duty in Washington. During the draft riots in New York, two years later, he offered to defend the residence of Gen. John C. Frémont when a night attack was threatened. Subsequently he was secretary of the Hudson bay claims commission in Washington, and also was engaged in the arrangement of a mass of manuscript bearing on the ethnology and philology of the American Indians. His services were used by the Smithsonian institution to superintend its labors in this field, and to his energy and complete knowledge of the subject it greatly owes its success in this branch of science. He was an active member of the New York historical society, and was its secretary from 1842 till 1848. His papers on Indian dialects contributed to the various Smithsonian publications include numerous titles, and his separate publications are: "The Judicial Chronicle" (Cambridge, 1844); and a number of "The Ethnology and Philology of America" (Washington, 1863); "A Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon or Trade Language of Oregon" (1863); "Comparative Vocabulary" (1863); and "Suggestions relative to Objects of Scientific Investigation in Russian America" (1867).—Another Odd of W. Cott, chemist, b. in New York city, 21 Feb., 1822, after passing through the grammar-school attached to Columbia, was graduated at that college in 1841. A few months were then spent in the laboratory of Dr. Robert Hare in Philadelphia, after which he returned to New York, and was graduated at the College of physicians and surgeons in 1845. Subsequently he went abroad, and studied chemistry at first under Rammelsberg and then under Heinrich Rose in the University of Berlin, spending a year of his stay in both of these two laboratories. Later he passed five months in Gießen, studying organic chemistry under Liebig, after which he returned to New York, and was graduated at the College of physicians and surgeons in 1845. In 1848 he returned to the United States and gave a short course of lectures at Delaware college, Newark, Del. From 1849 till 1863 he held the chair of chemistry in the College of the city of New York, and he was elected to the Rumford professorship in Harvard university with the chair of the laboratories of the Lawrence scientific school, which chair he has since held. On the organization of the university subsequent to the election of Charles W. Eliot to the presidency the teaching of chemistry was transferred to the collegiate department, and the subjects of heat and light were assigned to Dr. Gibbs. During the years when he directed the chemical laboratory the school attained its greatest celebrity, and many of its most distinguished graduates acquired their knowledge of chemistry from his teaching. Like his colleague, Louis Agassiz, he attracted to him students who became his personal friends and who have ever maintained a filial regard for him. He was one of the contributors to the labors of the U. S. sanitary commission, and was a member of its executive committee in New York city. The members of this organization were compelled to meet each other almost daily till their headquarters, the Union league club of New York. Dr. Gibbs "was the first to suggest that the idea on which the sanitary commission was formed needed to take the form of a club which should be devoted to the social organization of sentiments of loyalty to the Union." The original meeting to consider the feasibility of the plan was held at his residence on 30 Jan., 1863. He was appointed a commissioner to the Vienna ex-

hibition in 1873, and contributed to the government reports a valuable paper on his examination of the instruments of physical research. Dr. Gibbs is the only American honorary member of the German chemical society, and one of the two American honorary members of the London chemical society. He was one of the original members of the National academy of sciences, was for some time its vice-president, and has declined an election to the presidency at the present session. At the time of his death he was professor of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania. He is also a member of other American scientific societies, and was elected vice-president of the American association for the advancement of science in 1866. In 1873 he received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Columbia. He announced his intention in 1881 of writing a complete history of the "American Journal of Science" abstracts of the more important physical and chemical papers contained in foreign scientific journals, accompanied by references and by such critical observations as the occasion might demand. The purpose was steadily carried out until 1873, and these abstracts cover over 500 closely printed pages. Much of his original investigation has appeared in the "Contributions to Chemistry from the Lawrence Scientific School," and he has published very elaborate memoirs on certain cobalt bases, on new analytical methods, and on complex inorganic acids, discovering platino-tungstates, vanadio-tungstes and molybdates, as well as other exceedingly complicated compounds in inorganic chemistry. In physics he has published papers on the properties of luminous bodies, improved methods of gas analysis, and on the theory of the dynamo-electric machine. These have appeared principally in the "American Journal of Science" and the "American Chemical Journal." Dr. Gibbs has published no book, but as an indefatigable original investigator in the domain of chemistry and physics he has no superior in the United States.—Another son, Alfred, sol-
dier, b. in Sunnyside, L. I., 22 April, 1833; d. in Fort Leavenworth, Kan., 26 Dec., 1868. His family, disappointed in their wish to obtain a military appointment for their son, persisted in the effort, and as the one grew beyond the age within which the candidate is eligible, the claim for appointment was transferred to the next, and as persistently urged. The second son was compelled to give up his ambition, but he then received the long-sought commission. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1846, assigned to the mounted rifles, and received two brevets during the Mexican war—that of 1st lieutenant for gallantry at Cerro Gordo, where he was wounded, and that of captain for his services at Garita de Brea, city of Mexico. He was also at Vera Cruz, Con-

treras, Churubusco, and Chapultepec. He was
aide-de-camp to Gen. Persifor F. Smith in Mexico, California, and Texas in 1848–56, was promoted to 1st lieutenant, 31 May, 1858, and served on the frontiers and in the Mexican war; he was wounded in a skirmish with Apache Indians at Cooke's Spring, N. M., 8 March, 1857, and taking part in the Navajo expedition of 1860. He was depot-commissary at Albuquerque, N. M., in 1860–41, was promoted to captain, 19 May, 1861, and on 27 Aug., 1861, was appointed on the field of battle at Santa Augustine Springs, N. M., he was paroled till exchanged, 27 Aug., 1862, and on 6 Sept. became colonel of the 130th New York regiment. He was engaged in the operations on the Merrimack River, S. Va., June, 1863, and in July and August of that year in organizing his command as a cavalry regiment, which was afterward known as the 1st New York dragoons. In 1864–5 he commanded a cavalry reserve brigade, and served under Gen. Sheridan on several of his cavalry raids. He was brevetted major, 11 June, 1864, 2nd lieutenant in 1867, lieutenant-colonel at Beverly Station, Va., lieutenant-colonel for services at the battle of Winchester, and on 19 Oct., 1864, became brigadier-general of volunteers. He commanded a cavalry brigade in the final attack and pursuit of the Army of Northern Virginia in March and April, 1865, and was made major-general in the Regular Army in 1867. He has written a number of articles on mathematics and astronomy, and several "Reports on the Electro-magnetic Theory of Light" (1882–3). He has also applied the methods of thermodynamics to chemical dissociation, and has developed a system of vector notation simpler than that of quaternions and more approximating to the German theory. The brevets are set up to and including that of major-general, U. S. army, for his services during the war. He was mustered out of volunteer service, 1 Feb. 1866, became major in the 7th cavalry on 28 July, and served in various forts in Kansas till his death.

GIBBS, Sir Samuel, British soldier, b. near New Orleans, La., 8 Jan., 1815. He became ensign in the 102d foot in October, 1783, lieutenant-colonel of the 10th West Indian regiment in 1802, brevet colonel in July, 1810, and major-general in June, 1818. He served at the battle of the Cape of Good Hope in 1796, was taken prisoner at Os- tend in 1798, commanded the 11th regiment at the attack of St. Martin's in the expedition against the Danish and Swedish islands, and led a brigade in Travaux on board the ship. He was second in command to Sir Edward Pakenham in December, 1814, and was killed in the battle of New Orleans in the following month.

GIBSON, James, merchant, b. in London about 1690; d. in the West Indies in 1752. In early youth he entered into business with a merchant in Barbadoes, where he married a native heiress of Ja- maica, retired from the service, and settled as a merchant in Boston, Mass. In 1745 he joined the Louisburg expedition to Cape Breton with 4,000 New England colonists, under Sir William Pepp- erell, and as paymaster, and on the capture and siege, was present at the surrender of the French garrison, and superintended the removal of the prisoners to France. In 1748 parliament voted him £547,155 as a reimbursement of his expenses, but this money was never paid. He returned to Boston, engaged in the West India trade, and died while on a visit to the islands. In 1745 he published an account of the Louisburg expedition, which was republished by a descendant under the title of "A Boston Merchant of 1745" (Boston, 1847).

GIBSON, James, soldier, b. in South Milford, Sussex co., Del.; d. in Fort Erie, Canada, 18 Sept., 1814. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1808, appointed captain in 1810, assistant inspector-general in 1813, colonel and inspector-general in July of the same year, and colonel of the 1st infantry in July. In the Battle of Bladensburg, 24 Aug., 1812, he was engaged in the battle of Queenstown Heights, 13 Oct., 1813, and served with distinction in the campaign on the Niagara frontier in 1814. During the months of August and September of this year Gen. Drummond, of the British army, besieged Fort Erie, which was held by a volunteer force, for which he received the degree of Ph.D. For the three following years he was a tutor in Yale, and then spent several years in study at the universities of Paris, Berlin, and Heidelberg. In 1871 he became professor of mathematical physics in Yale, to which he was elected, and was elected a member of the National academy of sciences in 1879, and in 1886 was vice-president of the American association for the advancement of science, for the section of mathematics and astronomy, delivering an address on "Multiple Asciilites." His papers and speeches include memoirs on "Graphical Methods in the Thermodynamics of Fluids" (1872); "A Method of Geometrical Representation of the Thermodynamic Properties of Substances by Means of Surfaces," Part I. (1872); Part II. (1876) and several "Notes on the Electro-magnetic Theory of Light" (1882–3). He has also applied the methods of thermodynamics to chemical dissociation, and has developed a system of vector notation simpler than that of quaternions and more approximating to the German theory. The brevets are set up to and including that of major-general, U. S. army, for his services during the war. He was mustered out of volunteer service, 1 Feb. 1866, became major in the 7th cavalry on 28 July, and served in various forts in Kansas till his death.
mounted their guns, and destroyed their works. In this attack Col. Gibson received a wound, from which he recovered.

**GIBSON, John**, soldier, b. in Lancaster, Pa., 28 May, 1740; d. at Braddock's field, near Pittsburgh, 10 April, 1822. He received a classical education, and in 1757 joined the expedition against the Indians in which Fort Duquesne was captured. He removed to New York, and was taken prisoner, and rescued from the stake by a squaw that adopted him. He married the sister of Logan, an Indian chief, and became familiar with the Indian manners, language, and customs. At the close of hostilities, Gibson again settled at Fort Pitt, and in 1774 acted as the leader of the Shawnee towns. In the treaty that followed the battle of Point Pleasant, he negotiated between Logan, the Shawnee chief, and Lord Dunmore, and through his mediation many captive Indians were set at liberty. At the breaking out of the American Revolution, he was appointed to command a regiment, served with the army in New York, and in the Jersey retreat, and commanded the western military department from 1781 until peace was established. In 1781 he was a delegate from the Pennsylvania convention, subsequently was associate judge of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, and major-general of militia. President Jefferson appointed him in 1801 secretary of the territory of Indiana, and he held this office until Indiana became a state in 1816. His brother, **George**, soldier, b. in Lancaster, Pa., 10 Oct., 1747; d. in Fort Jefferson, Ohio, 14 Dec., 1791, received an academic education, entered a mercantile house in Philadelphia, and made several voyages as supercargo to the West Indies, where he raised a company of a hundred men, and was appointed captain of a state regiment. His soldiers were distinguished for good conduct and bravery, and were known in the army as "Gibson's Lambs." In order to obtain a supply of gunpowder, he went into Kentucky with twenty-five picked men, and after a hazardous journey succeeded in accomplishing his mission. On his return he was appointed to the command of a Virginia regiment, joined Gen. Washington at Flat Rock, and was engaged in all the principal battles of the campaign of 1778. He retired to his farm in Cumberland county, Pa., after the war, and was county lieutenant until 1791, when he took command of a regiment in the St. Clair expedition against the Ohio Indians. At the battle of Miami, 4 Nov., 1791, he received a mortal wound.–**George** was a soldier, b. in Pennsylvania in 1783; d. in Washington, D.C., 29 Sept., 1861, entered the army from civil life, and was appointed captain of infantry, 3 May, 1808; was promoted major in 1811, and served through the war of 1812, as lieutenant-colonel of the 5th infantry. In 1816 he was appointed quartermaster-general, served with Gen. Andrew Jackson during the Florida campaign, was promoted commissary-general in 1818, and in 1826 brevetted brigadier-general for faithful service. He died of cholera before the Mississippi, and was interred in Maysville. Gen. Gibson was the head of the commissary department more than fifty years.

**Johnson, John Bannister**, jurist, b. in Carlisle, Pa., 8 Nov., 1780; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 3 May, 1855. He was graduated at 1800, studied law, was admitted to the bar of Cumberland county, Pa., in 1803, and practiced in the counties of Carlisle and Beaver, and in Hagerstown, Md. In 1810-1 he represented Carlisle in the state legislature, and in 1818 was a justice judge of the 11th district of Pennsylvania. In 1816 he was promoted to the supreme court, and in 1827 became chief justice of Pennsylvania. By a change in the constitution in 1851, an amendment made the judiciary elective, and he was returned by a large majority. In 1836 he retired, but he remained until his death. Chief Justice Gibson was eminent as a Shakespearian authority, and relieved the tedium of his professional studies by readings from his favorite dramas.

**GIBSON, John Morison**, Canadian lawyer, b. in the township of T., Ont., 1790, Ont., 1 Jan., 1842. He was graduated at University college, Toronto, in 1863, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He entered the law course at the University of Toronto, receiving the degree of LL.D., and the gold medal of the faculty in 1866, and was examiner in that faculty for the years 1871-2. He was elected a member of the senate of Toronto university in 1873 and 1878. He is a lieutenant-colonel of volunteers, has been an active member of that force since 1860, and was with his regiment of the Pennsylvania convention, subsequently was associate judge of the court of common pleas of Alleghany county, and major-general of militia. President Jefferson appointed him in 1801 secretary of the territory of Indiana, and he held this office until Indiana became a state in 1816. His brother, **George**, soldier, b. in Lancaster, Pa., 10 Oct., 1747; d. in Fort Jefferson, Ohio, 14 Dec., 1791, received an academic education, entered a mercantile house in Philadelphia, and made several voyages as supercargo to the West Indies, where he raised a company of a hundred men, and was appointed captain of a state regiment. His soldiers were distinguished for good conduct and bravery, and were known in the army as "Gibson's Lambs." In order to obtain a supply of gunpowder, he went into Kentucky with twenty-five picked men, and after a hazardous journey succeeded in accomplishing his mission. On his return he was appointed to the command of a Virginia regiment, joined Gen. Washington at Flat Rock, and was engaged in all the principal battles of the campaign of 1778. He retired to his farm in Cumberland county, Pa., after the war, and was county lieutenant until 1791, when he took command of a regiment in the St. Clair expedition against the Ohio Indians. At the battle of Miami, 4 Nov., 1791, he received a mortal wound.–**George** was a soldier, b. in Pennsylvania in 1783; d. in Washington, D.C., 29 Sept., 1861, entered the army from civil life, and was appointed captain of infantry, 3 May, 1808; was promoted major in 1811, and served through the war of 1812, as lieutenant-colonel of the 5th infantry. In 1816 he was appointed quartermaster-general, served with Gen. Andrew Jackson during the Florida campaign, was promoted commissary-general in 1818, and in 1826 brevetted brigadier-general for faithful service. He died of cholera before the Mississippi, and was interred in Maysville. Gen. Gibson was the head of the commissary department more than fifty years.

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taught with 3,500 men to Spanish Fort, where he held the National forces at bay for two weeks, and then withdrew his entire command, under cover of darkness, threading a pathway only eighteen inches wide through a marsh. He was financially ruined by the war, but, resuming his profession in New Orleans, soon acquired a lucrative practice. In 1873 he was elected to congress as a Democrat, but was defeated. In 1874 he was again elected in 1874, 1876, 1878, and 1880. He was then sent to the U. S. senate, and took his seat 4 March, 1883. He may fairly be said to have been the father of the policy for the improvement of the Mississippi river, which he organized and pushed. He met with opposition and success. He has been the most pronounced opponent in the south of all forms of financial inflation and irredeemable issues. As a member of the ways and means committee he steadily advocated moderate measures of revenue reform, and resisted, alike the extreme protectionists and the free-traders. In 1882 he was selected by Paul Tulane as president of the board of administrators who were to manage his gift for education in New Orleans, now estimated at $1,950,000. Under his management Tulane became one of the foremost educational institutions of the Carolinas, and in 1890 went to Natchez as a missionary. After penetrating the forest alone, for six hundred miles, he reached the Cumberland river, took a canoe and paddled himself eight hundred miles from that stream to the Ohio, and thence down the Kanawha. He generally advocated, and successfully guided, the plan of making the Cumberland and laid the foundations of Methodism in the southwest. He continued alone upon this station till 1903, when, in a dying condition, he returned by way of the states of the interior. He was graduated at Princeton in 1860, took his medical degree at the University of Edinburgh in 1869, and was the pupil and associate of Sir Charles Bell, the eminent Scotch surgeon. After his return to the United States he began practice in Baltimore, and was one of the earliest professors of surgery in the University of Maryland. In 1831 he rendered essential service in the Baltimore riots, revisited Europe in 1834, and fought on the side of the allied forces at the battle of Waterloo, where he was slightly wounded. He was intimate with the surgeons Sir Astley Cooper, Vellepar, Abernethy, Hastings, and Halford, and was the friend and companion of Lord Byron. In 1819, having returned to the United States, he succeeded Dr. Phineas in the chair of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, where he held it more than thirty years. Dr. Gibson made frequent visits to Europe, and also travelled in remote regions of Asia and Africa. At the age of seventy, having acquired a fortune, he retired from practice and resided at Newport, R. I. He was the first to perform the Caesarean operation successfully to both mother and child on the same patient. His works include "Principles and Practice of Surgery" (Philadelphia, 1824); "Rambles in Europe," containing sketches of eminent surgeons (1830); and "Lecture to Surgeons," "Physicians" (New York, 1841).— His son, Charles S. Bell, surgeon, b. in Baltimore, Md., 16 Feb., 1816; d. in Richmond, Va., 23 April, 1865, studied medicine in Philadelphia under his father. He was elected professor of surgery at Washington medical college, Baltimore, in 1842. He was again elected in 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, and 1849. He was later elected to the Medical college of Richmond, Va. When that state seceded he was made surgeon-general, became the chief consulting surgeon and operator in Richmond, and died from heart disease caused by excessive labor and fatigue. He published among other papers a small pamphlet entitled "Statement of Facts in a Case of Distraction of the Femur." (Richmond, 1855.)

GIBSON, William Hamilton, artist and author, b. in Sandy Hook, Conn., 5 Oct., 1850. He studied at the Grammar School at Washington, Conn., and subsequently in the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, and determined to devote himself to art as an illustrator. He began work in New York in 1870, after various discouragements, obtained a foothold as a specialist in botanical drawing, and became connected with the "Eclectic Agriculturist" and "Hearth and Home." He also drew hundreds of natural history subjects for the "American Cyclopaedia." He afterward became dissatisfied with work of this character, and furnished illustrations for sundry magazine articles on natural history. He was engaged on the "Art Journal," and was also one of the corps of illustrators of "Picturesque America." His first notable appearance in the magazines was in connection with an article in "Harper's Magazine" on "Birds and Plumage," which he was commissioned to the extent of work he undertook. He was regular exhibitor at the water-color exhibition in New York since 1872, and became a member of the water-color society in 1885. His large "Autumn Study" was shown in the first American water-color exhibition in London in 1875, and he is the leading exponent of the "Northern School." He is a member of the Authors club and the Art union. The books that he has illustrated include "The Heart of the White Mountains" (1882); "Nature's Serial Story" (1885); and various collections of poems, among others the "Pictorial Edition of Longfellow" and "In Berkshire with the Wild Flowers," by Dora and Elaine Goodale. The works of which he is both author and illustrator are "Camp-Life in the Woods" and "Tricks of Trapping and Trap-making" (New York, 1876); "Pastoral Days, or Memories of a New England Year" (1883); "Highways and Byways, or Sauderings in South and Long Island" (1883); and "Happy Hunting-Grounds, a Tribute to the Woods and Fields" (1886).
skirmish with Indians, in which six of the soldiers were killed and six wounded. Mr. Giddings afterward erected a monument there to the memory of his fallen comrades. After the war he became a teacher, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1830. He was elected to the Ohio legislature in 1826, served one term, and declined a re-election. In 1838 he was elected, as a Whig, to congress, where he had hardly taken his seat before he became prominent as an advocate of the right of petition, and the abolition of slavery and the domestic slave-trade. He had been known as an active abolitionist before his election; and he at first attempted to discuss the subject on the floor of congress, 11 Feb., 1839, was thwarted by the gag rule; but two years later, 9 Feb., 1841, he delivered a notable speech on the war with the Indians in Florida, in which he maintained that the contest was waged solely in the interest of slavery, the object being to enslave the Moors of that state, who were affiliated with the Seminoles, and break up the asylums for fugitives. This subject he set forth more elaborately years afterward in his "Exiles of Florida" (Columbus, Ohio: new ed., New York, 1840). In the autumn of 1841 the "Creole" sailed from Virginia for Louisiana with a cargo of slaves, who got possession of the vessel, ran into the British port of Nassau, N. P., and, in accordance with British law, were set free. In the excitement that followed, Daniel Webster, secretary of state, wrote to Edward Everett, U. S. minister at London, saying that if the government would demand indemnification for the owners of the slaves. Thereupon Mr. Giddings, in Congress, 1842, offered in the house of representatives a series of resolutions in which it was declared that, as this very was a violation of natural right, it had no force beyond the territorial jurisdiction that created it; that when an American vessel was not in the waters of any state it was under the jurisdiction of the United States alone, which had no authority to hold slaves; and that the mutineers of the "Creole" had only resumed their natural right to liberty, and any attempt to re-enslave them would be unconstitutional and dishonorable. So much excitement was created by these resolutions that Mr. Giddings, on the advice of his friends, withdrew them, but said he would present them again at some future time. The house then, on motion of John Minor Botts, of Virginia, passed a resolution of censure (125 to 60), and by a vote of 185 the question denied Mr. Giddings an opportunity to speak in his own defense. He at once resigned his seat and appealed to his constituents, who re-elected him by a large majority. In the discussion of the "Amistad" case (see CON), Mr. Giddings took the same ground as in the similar case of the "Creole," and in a speech a few years later boldly maintained that to treat a human being as property was a crime. In 1843 he united with John Quincy Adams and seventeen other members of congress in issuing an address to the people of the country, declaring that the annexation of Texas "would be identical with dissolution"; and in the same year he published, under the pen-name of "Pacificus," a notable series of political essays. A year later he and Mr. Adams represented Massachusetts legislature, in which they declared that the liberties of the American people were founded on the truths of Christianity. On the Oregon question, he held that the claim of the United States to the whole territory was just, and that it should be determined by the Free-soil administration would not keep the promise on which it had been elected—expressed in the motto "Fifty-four forty, or fight"—and his prediction was fulfilled. In 1847 he refused to vote for Robert C. Winthrop, the candidate of his party for speaker of the house, on the ground that his position on the slavery question was not satisfactory; and the next year, for the same reason, he declined to support the candidacy of Gen. Taylor for the presidency, and acted with the Free-soil party. In 1849, with eight other congressmen, he refused to support any candidate for the speakership who would not pledge himself before the standing committees that petitions on the subject of slavery could obtain a fair consideration; and the consequence was the defeat of M. Winthrop and the election of Howell Cobb, the Free-soil candidate. Mr. Giddings opposed the compromise measures of 1850, which included the fugitive-slave law, and the repeal of the Missouri compromise, taking a prominent part in the debates. In 1850, being charged with wrongfully taking important papers from the executive department, he was investigated, and was exonerated by a committee that was composed chiefly of his political opponents. It was shown that the charge was the work of a conspiracy. In 1856, and again in 1858, he suddenly became unconscious, and fell while addressing the house. His career as a representative of twenty years' continuous service ended on 4 March, 1859, when he declined another nomination. In 1861 President Lincoln appointed him U. S. consul-general in Canada, which office he held until the time of his death. One who knew him personally writes: "He was a broad-shouldered, of very stalwart build, and was considered the most muscular man on the floor of the house. Whenever he spoke he was listened to with great attention by the whole house, the members frequently gathering around him. He had several affairs on the floor, but invariably came out ahead. On one occasion he was challenged by a southern member, and promptly accepted, selecting as the weapons two raw-hides. The combatants were to have their left hands tied together by the thumbs, and at a signal castigate each other till one cried enough. A look at Mr. Giddings's stalwart frame influenced the southerner to back out." Mr. Giddings published a volume of his speeches (Boston, 1859), and wrote "The Rebellion: its Authors and Causes," a history of the last war. He was a learned man, and a man of great influence, which was issued posthumously (New York, 1864).
was then regarded as in the far west. He reached the city in April, 1816, assembled a small congregation, and became the pioneer missionary of the Presbyterian church to the country west of the Mississippi. In 1816 Mr. Giddings organized a Presbyterian church at Bellevue settlement, eighty miles southwest of St. Louis, and during the next ten years formed eleven other congregations—five in Missouri, and six in Illinois. In the spring of 1822 he explored Nebraska and Kansas territories, preaching and organizing missions among the Indians. On this tour of many weeks, without white companions, and hundreds of miles from any white settlement, he visited several Indian nations, held councils with their chiefs, and was received with hospitality. In 1826 Mr. Giddings was installed pastor of the 1st Presbyterian church in St. Louis. He was an active member of the first Bible, Sunday-school, and tract societies of Missouri, and of the first colonization society in that state.

Gifford, Archer, lawyer, b. in Newark, N. J., in 1797; d. there, 13 May, 1859. He was graduated at Princeton in 1814, was admitted to the bar in 1818, and began to practise in his native town, where he continued to reside till his death. He was appointed by President Jackson collector of customs for the port of Newark in 1818, and held this office during the last year of his life. He was one of the most vigorous and active members of the Republican party, and his influence was felt by all parties. He died in 1859.

Gifford, Robert Swan, artist, b. in Nau- shon, Mass., 28 Dec., 1840. He studied under Albert Van Beest, the Dutch marine painter, opened a studio in Boston in 1864, and resided there till he settled permanently in New York, in 1866. He was elected an associate of the National Academy in 1867, and an academicians in 1878. He made an extensive sketching tour in Oregon and California in 1869, and furnished views in these states to "Picturesque America" (1872-3). He went to Europe in 1877, was in Algiers in 1879 and the Great Basin in 1878, and in 1870 in Brittany and southern France. He has been a member of the American society of painters in water-colors since its organization in 1866, is a member of the New York etching club, the British society of painter-potters, the artist's fund society, and the Society of American artists. He is best known through his pictures of oriental life. Among his oil-paintings are "Scene at Manchester, Cape Ann" (1867); "Mount Hood" (1870); "Halting for Water," and "Passenger Boats on the Nile" (1874); "The Bosetti Garden" (1875); "The Mosque of Mahmed Ali," which was awarded a medal at the Centennial (1876); "The Borders of the Desert," "New England Cedars" (1877); "Salt Boats at Dartmouth," exhibited at the Paris salon (1878). His "Deserted Whaler," in the water-color exhibition (1867), established his reputation. Other water-colors by his hand are "Day on the Sea-Shore" (1869); "Block House at Eastport" (1874); "Venetian Companions" (1876); "The Oasis of Filachia, Algeria" (1877). His recent works include "Conquitt Cliff" (1882); "New Zealand" (1883); "The Great Wave," and "Near the Coast," for which he was awarded $2,500 in the First prize fund exhibition of the American art association (1885); and "Autumn in New England" (1886).—His wife, Frances Elliot, artist, b. in New Bedford, Mass., 1844, received her art education at the Cooper institute, New York city, and under Samuel Gerry, in Boston. She has made a specialty of painting birds with landscapes, and has contributed illustrations to the magazines.

Gifford, Sandford Robinson, painter, b. in Greenfield, Mass., 1828. In July, 1843, d. in New York, 29 Aug., 1880. He studied at Brown in 1842-4, and, removing to New York in 1845, was a pupil in perspective, drawing, and anatomy in the studio of John Rubens Smith, also attending lectures on anatomy. At this time he began to paint in the fashionable studio of a painter in Catskill mountains, and among the Berkshire hills, where his attention was directed for the first time to landscapes. In 1851 he was elected an associate and three years later a member of the National Academy. In 1855-7 he studied in Europe. When the civil war began, he joined the 7th New York regiment, and some sketches of bivouac and battle are reminiscences of his six months' experience in the army. During the next ten years he visited Colorado, California, Utah, Oregon, British Columbia, and the Rocky Mountains. He was in many of the Century and Union league clubs, and his associates were attached to him for qualities that he possessed distinct from his merits as an artist. At a meeting of the Century club, held the day after his death, John Burroughs defined his life and character; Worthington Whittredge, another entitled "Reminiscences of Gifford"; Jer- vis McEntee, one on "Gifford, the Friend, the Artist, the Man"; and poems were read by Edmund C. Stedman and Richard H. Stoddard. Mr. Gifford's paintings are remarkable for their brilliancy of color. His pictures are the interpretation of the profounder sentiments of nature rather than of her superficial aspects. His most successful works are "Baltimore in 1802" (1862); "Morning in the Adirondacks" (1867); "Mount Mansfield" (1869); "San Giorgio, Venice" (1866); "Tivoli" (1871); "Fishing-Boats" (1879); "Pal- lanza," "Sunset on the Sweet Water, Wyoming," "Venetian Sails" (1874); "At Ben-Hassan" and "Near Palermo" (1876); "Leander's Tower," "Sunset on the Hudson," and "Fishing Boats of New York" (1877); and "San Giorgio" (1878). At the Centennial of 1876 Mr. Gifford was commissioned for his landscape paintings. His "San Giorgio," "Venice," and "Mount Renier" were exhibited at the Paris salon (1878).

Giger, Germain, a clergyman, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 6 June, 1822; d. there, 11 Oct., 1865. He was graduated at Princeton in 1841, studied theology there, and in 1860 was ordained by the New Brunswick presbytery. He was then appointed tutor in Princeton college, elected adjunct professor of Greek in 1846, and professor of Latin in 1854. Failing health compelled his resignation of this chair in 1865. Prof. Giger expended much time and effort for the education of the negroes, to whom he preached regularly in Witherspoon church at Princeton. He bequeathed his books and thirty thousand dollars to the college. In 1854 he removed to the United States and opened a studio in Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1851 he was elected a member of the Academy of design, and was the first president of the Brooklyn art academy. In 1870 he returned to France, where he resided until his death. The best known of his landscapes
GILBERT, Charles Champion, soldier, b. in Zanesville, Ohio, 1 March, 1822. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1846, and assigned to the 3d infantry. He served in the war with Mexico, was in the garrison at Vera Cruz in 1847-8, in the city of Mexico in 1848, and then engaged in frontier duty until 1850. He became an assistant professor at West Point on 28 Feb., 1850, was promoted to a 1st lieutenancy on 10 June, and fulfilled his duties until 28 Sept., 1853, after which he was on duty at various forts in Texas until the beginning of the civil war. He distinguished himself in conflicts with Indians, and was advanced to a captaincy on 8 Dec., 1853. During the civil war he served in various commands and was present at the battle of Wilson's Creek on 10 Aug., 1861. On 21 Sept., 1861, he was inspector-general of the Department of the Cumberland and of the Army of the Ohio until 23 Aug., 1862. During this time he was engaged in the march to Pittsburg Landing in March and April of 1862, and in the battle of Shiloh on 7 April, when he was brevetted major. He was promoted to a brigadier-generalship of volunteers on 9 Sept., 1862, became acting major-general in command of the Army of Kentucky, engaged in the battle of Perryville on 8 Oct., 1862, and in the battle of Murfreesboro in December, and was attached to various forts until 21 Sept., 1866, when he was transferred to the 28th infantry. He became lieutenant-colonel of the 7th infantry, 8 July, 1868, colonel of the 17th infantry on 19 May, 1881, and was retired from active duty on 1 March, 1885.

GILBERT, Edward, editor, b. in Albany, N. Y.; d. in California in 1862. He received a public-school education, and became a member of Col. Stevenson’s New York regiment. He afterward removed to California, settled in San Francisco, and served as representative in congress from 13 Sept., 1850, till 3 March, 1851, when he returned to his adopted state and engaged in the practice of law. He soon after founded and became editor-in-chief of the daily “Alta California,” thus being the pioneer of the daily press of San Francisco. A persistent and efficient advocate of the abolition of slavery. He was indirectly instrumental in procuring the recall of the governor of the state provoked a retort from Gen. James W. Denver, then secretary of state of California, and a challenge followed. A duel with rifles resulted, and Gilbert fell.

GILBERT, Grove Sheldon, artist, b. in Clinton, N. Y., Aug., 1805; d. in N. Y., 23 March, 1885. He was educated at Middlebury academy, and for a time studied medicine. An early fondness for drawing had given him a desire to be an engraver, and at the age of twenty, seeing a portrait for the first time, he at once decided to become an artist. Subsequently obtaining some colors from a sign-painter, he made a portrait of
his sister on the lid of a chest, which proved to be a capital likeness. For several years he painted in Fort Niagara and Toronto, finally settling in Rochester in 1834, where he afterward remained. He then devoted himself exclusively to portrait painting, and was eminently successful. In 1848 he was elected to honorary membership in the National Academy of Design, and in 1858 became an honorary member of the Albany Academy of Arts.

—His son, Grove Karl, geologist, b. in Rochester, N. Y., June 6, 1843, was graduated at the University of Rochester in 1862, and subsequently devoted his attention to geology, being for a time associated with Prof. Henry A. Ward, the naturalist, in Rochester. In 1869 he became a volunteer assistant on the Ohio geological survey, and in 1871 received the appointment of geologist to the survey west of the 100th meridian under Lieut. George M. Wheeler. Three years later he was made assistant geologist under Maj. John W. Powell in the geographical and geological survey of the Rocky mountain region, and held this appointment until July, 1879, when he became geologist to the U. S. geological survey, having charge of the division of the Great Basin, and more recently of the Appalachian division. He is a member of the American association for the advancement of science in 1887, having charge of the section on geology and geography. Mr. Gilbert was president of the American society of naturalists in 1885-6, and in 1883 was elected a member of the National Academy of sciences. He has been a large contributor to technical journals and to the proceedings of societies. His papers treat principally of the sculptured land by rain and rivers, the general of the topography of lake-shores, and the quarternary history of the Great Basin. Many of these have appeared in the volumes of the official reports of the Ohio and the government surveys. He wrote the "Report on the Geology of the Henry Mountains," (Washington, 1877), and edited and partially wrote the "Report on the Geology and Resources of the Black Hills of Dakota" (1890).

GILBERT, Sir Humphrey, English navigator, b. in Dartmouth, England, in 1539; lost at sea, 10 Sept., 1585. He chose the military profession, fought in the north of England and Scotland against the Roman Catholics, and was given command of an army sent to subjugate the Irish. For his successful conduct of the campaign he was knighted and made governor of Munster in 1570. Soon after his return to England he commanded a fleet that was sent to blockade Flushing. On his return he published a pamphlet entitled "A Discourse of Discoveries, New Passages, and New Passage to Tuscany." He was one of the most ardent advocates of the theory of a northwest passage, and after aiding Prohibisher and other mariners with his fortune and influence, determined to become an explorer himself. He obtained letters-patent from Queen Elizabeth, authorizing him to make discoveries during six years in all barbarous countries not in the possession of Christians, and to occupy and dispose of them in favor of English subjects under the crown. His first expedition was undertaken in 1581, but a tempest destroyed the fleet of 25 vessels. The admiral returned to port with the others, which were badly damaged. He mortgaged his estate to raise money for a new expedition, which started on 11 June, 1583, for Newfoundland. It consisted of two decked vessels and three sloops, manned by 290 men. Walter Raleigh, who commanded the largest ship, became alarmed at the amount of sickness on board, and on the third day put back for England. Gilbert arrived at the coast of Newfoundland after several narrow escapes from storms and icebergs. He landed at St. John, and, despite the presence of thirty-six vessels of various nationalities, took possession of the country in the name of his sovereign. He expelled the Portuguese, who had settled on the island, and published statutes providing that the religion of the country should follow the Church of Venice; against the sovereignty of the queen should be punishable with death as a traitor, and that any person who spoke disrespectfully of the queen should have his ears cut off and his land or vessels confiscated. His colony turned out disastrously. A large number of sailors deserted, others died, and finally Gilbert set sail for Narumbeigs, afterward called New England. A tempest dispersed the flotilla, and the principal vessel founders. Sir Humphrey's vessel went down in a storm off the Azores while on the course to England. Robert Clarke returned to Newfoundland alive, after great sufferings.

GILBERT, John Gibbs, actor, b. in Boston, Mass., 27 Feb., 1810. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and at the age of fourteen placed in a day school by his father. He then became a stock actor, on the pay of three dollars per week, and, dissatisfied with his condition, sought an engagement with Caldwell, manager of the New Orleans theatre, and for about four years played "general utility" in the southwestern theatres. Subsequently he acted for five years in Boston, one year in New York city, and again five years in Boston. In 1847 Mr. Gilbert went to London and joined the company of the Princess's theatre, having been engaged to represent the parts of old men in standard comedies. His first appearance there was as Sir Robert, in "The Poor Gentleman." After the close of the London season he visited Paris, for the purpose of study. In 1848 Mr. Gilbert returned to this country, and appeared under the management of Hamblin, at the New York Park theatre. His last performance was in the part of Admiral Kingston in "Naval Engagements," the evening before it was destroyed by fire, after a few months of unsuccessful management. Thereafter he joined Hamblin's company at the Bowery theatre. From the latter place, in 1851, he went to Philadelphia, and then to Boston until 1857, when he returned to Philadelphia, remaining until 1863. In 1863 Mr. Gilbert joined the company of Wallack's theatre in New York city, with which he has since been
Gilbert. He has been twice married. His second wife, née Sarah H. Gavett, is living. Mr. Gilbert's career of sixty years before the public has been unmarked either by vicissitudes or adventures. Away from the theatre his life has been quiet and retired. He is one of the few performers before the public whose career compasses more than two generations, from the days when he played in connection with Booth, and the Kemble. His range of characters has been wide, in comedy and tragedy, and, at the present time (1872) he is among the few who are able to portray effectively the fine old English gentleman of other days. Among his most popular personages are Sir Peter Teazle, Sir Anthony Absolute, LoveLetters, Job Thornberry and Old Dormon. His ability to learn new parts is unimpaired, and after a few readings of old ones that were favorites with him many years ago, he is able to recite them with precision. With all his experience he has told the writer of this article that on first nights he is usually more or less nervous, and in former years was several times overcome by stage-fright. Although well nigh an octogenarian, he looks more like a man of sixty, and ascribes his freedom from many of the ailments of advanced age to constant bathing and cold-water treatment.

Gilbert, Linda, philanthropist, b. in Rochester, N. Y., 1847. She removed to Chicago, Ill., with her parents when she was about four years old, and was educated at St. Mary's convent in that city. She became interested at an early age in efforts to improve the condition of prisons and prisoners, and has endeavored "to remove the conditions that produce crime, by a wholesome system of industry and culture." She has succeeded in placing in various prisons, before 1875, from 1,000 to 3,000 volumes each, and aggregating 30,000 volumes. In 1876 the "Gilbert library and prisoners' aid society" was incorporated under the laws of the state of New York, and Miss Gilbert became president of its board of managers. The objects of the society are to improve prison discipline, to place libraries in every prison and jail in the country, to look after the prisoner's family in need and worthy of aid, and to help convicts to lead upright lives after their discharge. Although lack of funds has prevented the society from doing any work, the society is now in existence.

Miss Gilbert continues to labor as an individual. She has patented several devices, including a noiseless rail for railroads, and a wire clothes-pin, and has used these for the purpose of gaining money to carry on her philanthropic work. For the same purpose she has established "Linda Gilbert's Tax and Trade Record."

Gilbert, Mahlon Norris, P. E. bishop, b. in Morris, N. Y., 23 March, 1848. His early education and training were obtained at Fairfield Seminary, N. Y., and Hobart College in 1866, but, owing to pulmonary troubles, was compelled to leave before the end of the course. He spent two years in Florida for the benefit of his health, after which he took charge of the School of the Good Shepherd, at Ogden, Utah. He became the Seabury diocesan school at Faribault, Minn., in 1872, was graduated in 1875, and was ordained deacon by Bishop Whipple. Shortly afterward he went to Montana and took charge of a large mission field at Deer Lodge, in the western part of the territory. He was ordained priest by Bishop Tuttle in October, 1875, and continued his labors partly at Deer Lodge and partly at Helena, for five or six years, meeting with abundant success. In January, 1881, he was called to the rectorship of Christ Church, St. Paul, Minn., and also established missions at Winona, Mankato, and Randolph street. He has received the degree of D. D. from Seabury divinity-school and also from Racine college. Dr. Gilbert has been actively engaged in diocesan work, was a deputy to the general convention of 1886, and was elected assistant bishop of Minnesota the same year. He was consecrated on 17 Oct., 1886.

Gilbert, Nathaniel, lawyer. He was speaker in the house of assembly in Antigua, West Indies, and is distinguished as the founder of Methodism in those islands. While in England in 1758, he and two of his slaves heard a Methodist preacher, and all became converts. On his return to the West Indies, Gilbert held religious meetings in his own house, became a Methodist preacher, and founded a society, chiefly of blacks, which was the beginning of the Wesleyan mission in the Archipelago.

Gilbert, Walter Raleigh. He was a nephew of Sir Walter Raleigh, and commanded a vessel containing 120 colonists in the expedition to settle at the mouth of the Kennebec river in 1607. Arriving at Monhegan island on 11 Aug., a fort was built at Cape Small, named after Gilbert, and named St. George. Gilbert was appointed administrator. Becoming by the death of his brother the heir to the family estates in England, and the storehouse of the colony being burned, he returned to England the following year, the whole colony accompanying him.

Gilbert, Rufus Henry, inventor, b. in Guilford, N. Y., 25 Jan., 1832; d. in New York city, 10 July, 1885. He served an apprenticeship with a manufacturing firm in Corning, N. Y., studied medicine with Dr. Willard Parker, of New York city, and was graduated at the College of physicians and surgeons. At the beginning of the civil war he joined the Duryea zouaves as surgeon, and served through the war, at the battle of Big Bethel the first surgical operation that was made under fire during the struggle. He was afterward medical director to the division of the U. S. army hospitals. His health becoming impaired, he gave up active practice and became assistant superintendent of the New Jersey central railroad. While thus occupied he was led to study the question of rapid transit in New York city. His ideas on the subject are in account of his experiences as a physician, and in view of the excessive mortality in overcrowded
tegment-houses. His first notion was a pneumatic tube, and this was afterward elaborated into the present elevated railroad system. He devised several methods for two years before he obtained a charter at Albany for an overhead tubular pneumatic railway, under the title of the "Gilbert elevated railroad company," for which he was unable to obtain a franchise. The original elevated railway (1867) extended from Battery place through Greenwich to the upper end of the park. The Corcoran street was soon added. The horse-car companies fought against the project with every weapon, looking on the company as competitors and intruders upon their vested privileges. The contest ended in favor of Dr. Gilbert. The road was begun, but the work soon stopped, and eighteen months of litigation followed. It was not until October, 1877, that the company were enabled to proceed. The Sixth avenue road was built, and Dr. Gilbert was at first a large holder of the stock. He was superseded in the management in 1876, and the name of the company was changed to the Metropolitan elevated railroad company. His stock passed out of his hands, extensive litigation followed, charges of fraud were made against his associates, and his death was hastened by anxiety and disappointment.

Dr. Gilbert was a member of the Colossus of Philadelphia, of several medical societies, of the Academy of natural sciences, and of the Pennsylvania historical society. He spent many years in making a collection of books, papers, autograph letters, and manuscripts relating to American medical history, biography, and literature. "Had at the time of his death left an unpublished work as the result of his researches." His brother, David McConaughy, clergyman, b. in Gettysburg, Pa., 4 Feb., 1838, received his classical and theological education in Pennsylvania college and Theology, at Gettysburg, Pa., where he was graduated in 1857. He was ordained to the Lutheran ministry in 1860, and received the degree of D.D. from Roanoke college, Va., in 1860. He has been pastor of Lutheran congregations, at Staunton, Va., in 1869-83, Savannah, Ga., in 1883-71, and New Brunswick, N.J., in 1871-73, and at Winchester, Va., since April of the latter year. He is a leader in ecclesiastical affairs in the southern church, and has held various places of honor and trust in the southern Lutheran synods. For the past five years he has been president of the Evangelical Lutheran synod of Virginia. In 1884-5 he took an active part in the efforts to unite the Lutheran synods in the south on a purely confessional basis, and when, on 25 June, 1886, the united synod in the south was organized, he was chosen its first president. His published works include: "The Lutheran Church in Virginia, 1776-1876" (New Market, Va., 1876); "The Praises of the Lord in the Story of our Fathers, a Sketch of the Lutheran Church at Winchester" (1877); "The Synod of Virginia, Its History and Work," "The Attestation and Its Theory Briefly Examined" (1879); and "Mulhengers's Ministry in Virginia, a Chapter of Colonial Lutheran Episcopal Church History." (1884). Besides these, he has published various articles and sermons, doctrinal and practical.

GILBERT, Walter Bond, musician, b. in Exeter, England, 21 April, 1820. He gave early evidence of musical talent, and when quite young was placed under Mr. Angel, organist of Exeter cathedral, as an articled pupil for five years, after which he studied the organ under Dr. Wesley, of Winchester, and orchestra under Sir Henry Bish. He took the degree of bachelor in music at Oxford in 1854, became fellow of the College of organists in 1858, and in 1857 was made chief of 176. His degree of doctor in music from Trinity college, Toronto, Canada. In 1869 he was appointed organist of Trinity chapel, New York, which place he still (1887) holds. His compositions and publications are numerous, and include two oratorios, "St. John's Passion," and "The Revelation of Israel." He was a member of the New Hampshire legislature and also register of probate for Sullivan county. In 1840 he was appointed an associate justice of the supreme court of New Hampshire, and in 1846 became chief justice of the courts of that state, and in 1847 became chief justice of the United States court of claims in 1855, and continued in that office until his death. Judge Gilchrist published a "Digest of New Hampshire Reports" (Concord, 1846).

GILBERT, William Kent, physician, b. in Gettysburg, Pa., 28 Dec., 1800; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 28 June, 1880. His father, David (1803-76), was for many years professor of surgery in the medical department of Pennsylvania college. The son was graduated at Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, in 1849, and at the Pennsylvania medical college in 1833. After some time spent in Europe he became resident physician to the Philadelphia hospital, holding that appointment for two years, then settled in Philadelphia as a regular practitioner, and continued so until his death. For some time he was consulting physician to the hospital committee of the Philadelphia hospital, and from 1878 till 1881 he held the office of coroner of Philadelphia county. Dr. Gilbert was a member of the Colossus of Philadelphia, of several medical societies, of the Academy of natural sciences, and of the Pennsylvania historical society. He spent many years in making a collection of books, papers, autograph letters, and manuscripts relating to American medical history, biography, and literature. He was a member of the New Hampshire legislature and also register ofprobate for Sullivan county. In 1840 he was appointed an associate justice of the supreme court of New Hampshire, and in 1846 became chief justice of the courts of that state, and in 1847 became chief justice of the United States court of claims in 1855, and continued in that office until his death. Judge Gilchrist published a "Digest of New Hampshire Reports" (Concord, 1846).
tariff was investigated. In 1839 he became judge of the district court of South Carolina, which office he held until his death in 1858.

**GILCHRIST, William Wallace**, musician, b. in Jersey City, N. J., in 1846. He removed with his parents to Philadelphia, and at nine years of age began a course of musical study under Prof. H. A. Clarke, of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1862 he went to Cincinnati and became organist of the New Jerusalem church. In 1883 he returned to Philadelphia, where he has since resided. He has won three prizes for compositions from the Mendelssohn glee club of New York city, and in 1892 the Cincinnati May festival prize was awarded by Renette, Saint Saëns, and Theodore Thomas to his setting of the 40th Psalm.

**GILDER, William Henry**, clergyman, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 Sept., 1812; d. at Brandy Station, Va., 13 April, 1864. His father, John Gilder, was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, and he attended Girard college. He was educated at Wesleyan university, and afterward received the degree of A. M. from Dickinson. At the age of twenty-one he became a preacher in the Methodist church, and was afterward ordained a Presbyterian minister, and spent the greater part of his years in the southern states, going as far as New Orleans. In 1840 he began the publication of the "Philadelphia Repository," a literary monthly, but discontinued it at the end of a year. Subsequently he published for a few years in Philadelphia the "Gilder's Oracle," and in 1851 he founded the "Gilder's Magazine," which was published until 1865.

**GILDER, William Henry**, editor, b. in Charleston, S. C., 28 Oct., 1831. He was graduated at Princeton in 1849, and then studied at the universities of Berlin, Bonn, and Göttingen in Germany, and then returned to the United States, and the university, he was called to the professorship of Greek there, and has since held that appointment. He has received the degrees of L. L. D. from William and Mary and Harvard in 1889, and of D. C. L. from the University of the south in 1884. He has been professor of classics in the Johns Hopkins university, as a Greek scholar, and has edited the "American Journal of Philology," which was founded in Baltimore in 1838. He has published six Latin textbooks (New York, 1857-85) and editions of "Persius" (1875); "Justin Martyr" (1876); and the "Olympian and Parnassian Poets of Pindar" (1885).

**GILDERLEBEEG, Benjamin**, editor, b. near Norwalk, Conn., 5 Jan., 1791; d. in Tazewell county, Va., 29 June, 1878. He was graduated at Middlebury college in 1814, and after teaching in Mount Zion, Ga., until 1817, he entered Princeton theological seminary, but at its close was valedictorian. He became editor of "The Missionary" in 1819, and was ordained an evangelist of the Presbyterian church in August, 1823. His editorial labors continued, and he had charge of "The Christian Observer" from 1826 to 1846. He then removed to Richmond, Va., and became sole editor of "The Watchman and Observer" until 1856, when for the four ensuing years he was associated with the Rev. Moses D. Hoge, D. D., and Rev. Thomas V. Moore, D. D., in the editorship of "The Central Presbyterian." During his residence in Virginia he preached whenever it was possible, especially in the Virginia penitentiary, where his work was very successful. In advanced years his sight failed him, but he continued his ministry long afterward.

**GILES, Chauncey**, clergyman, b. in Charlestown, Mass., 25 Aug., 1818. On these occasions, as well as in his arctic expeditions, he acted as correspondent of the New York "Herald." He has published "Schwartz's Search." (New York, 1851) and "Ice-Pack and Tundra." (1883). The latter he has translated into French, under the title "L'Expédition du Recru de l'Along du Jeanette."—Another son, Richard Watson, editor, b. in Bordentown, N. J., 8 Feb., 1844, was educated mainly in his father's school. As a member of Landis's Philadelphia battery, he enlisted for the "enquiry" campaign in the summer of 1863, when the Confederate army invaded Pennsylvania, and took part in the defense of Carlisle. He joined the staff of the Newark "Newark "Advertiser," in 1865, and in 1868, with Newton Crane, established the Newark "Morning Register." In 1869 he became editor of the paper, and in 1871 the magazine was merged into "Scrivener's Monthly" (now the "Century") and he was associated with the editor of the new periodical. On the death of Dr. J. G. Holland in October, 1881, Mr. Gilder succeeded him as editor-in-chief. He received the degree of LL. D. from Dickinson college in 1884.

**GILDERSLEEVE, Basil Lanman**, educator, b. in Charleston, S. C., 23 Oct., 1831. He was graduated at Princeton in 1849, and then studied at the universities of Berlin, Bonn, and Göttingen in Germany, and then returned to the United States, and the institution of the Johns Hopkins university, he was called to the professorship of Greek there, and has since held that appointment. He has received the degrees of L. L. D. from William and Mary and Harvard in 1889, and of D. C. L. from the University of the south in 1884. He has been professor of classics in the Johns Hopkins university, as a Greek scholar, and has edited the "American Journal of Philology," which was founded in Baltimore in 1838. He has published six Latin textbooks (New York, 1857-85) and editions of "Persius" (1875); "Justin Martyr" (1876); and the "Olympian and Parnassian Poets of Pindar" (1885).
1868 he was consecrated to the office of ordaining minister, corresponding to bishop in other churches, and in 1873 was the New Church President of the general convention of the church of the New Jerusalem in the United States. This office, the highest in the gift of his church, he has since held by annual re-election. During his residence in New York he edited the "Children's New Church Magazine" for four years and the "New Church Chronicle" for six years. He has published about two hundred discourses as tracts, many of which have been translated into French, German, and Italian. His other publications include "Man as a Spiritual Being," which has been translated into French, German, Norwegian, and Swedish (New York, 1879); "Stories for Children" (1867-70); "The Incarnation" (1870); "Heavenly Blessedness" (London, 1872); "The Second Coming of the Lord" (Philadelphia, 1879); "Perfect Prayer" (1880); and "Valley of Diamonds" (London, 1881).

GILES, Henry, clergyman, d. in Croftford, County Wexford, Ireland, 1 Nov., 1809; d. near Boston, Mass., 10 July, 1882. He was educated in the Royal academy at Belfast, and was brought up in the Roman Catholic faith. Subsequently he united with the Dissenting church and became a minister of that denomination, preaching for two years in Greenock, Scotland, and then for three years in Liverpool, England. In 1809 he took an active part in the controversy between the Unitarians and Episcopalians, and delivered four of a series of lectures in Liverpool. In connection with the other Unitarian lecturers being James Martin and John H. Thom. He came to the United States in 1840, and soon established for himself a reputation as a brilliant lecturer. He addressed many literary societies and library associations in the United States, and wrote lectures on Irish and other subjects. He preached occasionally, but during the latter part of his life dwelt in retirement in the suburbs of Boston. Mr. Giles wrote much for periodicals, and was the author of essays that were marked by ingenuity of thought, fulness of diction, and fervor of style. These include "Lectures and Essays" (2 vols., Boston, 1845); "Christian Thought on Life" (1836); "Illustrations of Genius in Some of Its Applications to Society" (1833); "Human Life in Shakespeare" (1868); and "Lecturer's Essays on Irish and Other Subjects" (New York, 1869).

GILES, William Branch, statesman, b. in Amelia county, Va., 12 Aug., 1792; d. in Albemarle county, Va., 4 Dec., 1839. He was educated at Hampden Sidley college, and at Princeton, and studied law with Chancellor George Wythe. After his admission to the bar he practiced for several years in Petersburg, Va., when he was elected to congress, and served continuously from 6 Dec., 1791, till 3 March, 1803, except during the 6th congress (1799-1801). His opposition to the bill creating a bank of the United States led to his estrangement from the Federal party and to his affiliation with the Democrats. On 23 Jan., 1793, he made an attack on Alexander Hamilton, then secretary of the treasury, charging him with corruption and treachery. He does not himself, in a report, and Giles replied by proposing resolutions censuring the secretary for undue assumption of power, and for want of respect to the house. In 1796 Giles strongly opposed the ratification of John Jay's treaty with Great Britain, and in 1798 he opposed the second debt tract against "Venice Preserved." His wife, Agnes, actress, b. in England in 1793, d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 19 April, 1838, first played at the Haymarket theatre in London, in 1811, in the character of Belviders, in "Provoked Husband," made the tour of the large
cities, and became so great a favorite as to command $200 per night for her performances. In 1875 she married Mr. Miss. Giffert. Thereafter her public career was merged in that of her husband. Sharing his many vicissitudes, at the time of his death she retired from the theater. Her friends then persuaded her to open a young ladies' seminary in New York city. Mrs. Giffert continued teaching for a few years, with indifferent success, and reluctantly returned to the stage, with the hope of recovering some of her former popularity. Her new opening was at the Chatham theatre. But time had wrought its changes with her personal appearance; she had lost her sprightliness and gayness and fresher atti-
tions had captivated the public. After a continued struggle with disappointment and poverty, she was last seen on the stage of the Park theatre in New York city, on 26 July, 1851, in Shakespeare's "King John." Broken in health and professional reputation, she retired to Philadelphia, where she soon died in obscurity and neglect. As Miss Hol-
man, in the flush of youth, beauty, and success, she had been a welcome guest in the best society. In high comedy parts, in her early days, she was marvellously successful and excelled.

GILFILLAN, James, jurist, b. at Bannock-
burn, Scotland, 9 March, 1829. He was brought to the United States in infancy, and spent his youth at New Hartford and Utica, Oneida co., N. Y. He attended only the country district schools, was mainly self-taught in mathematics privately. After a law course at the state and national law-school at Balston Spa, N. Y., he was admitted to the bar at Albany in December, 1850, and went immediately to Buffalo, N. Y., and practiced till the spring of 1857. He then went to St. Paul, Minn., where he was admitted to the bar. He entered the military service in August, 1862, as 2d lieutenant of the 7th Minnesota regiment, was commissioned captain in September, and served in 1862–3 against the Sioux Indians. He then served in the South till the end of the civil war, and in 1864 was brevetted major and commissioned colonel of the 11th Minnesota. After the war he continued in the practice of law at St. Paul till July, 1869, when he was appointed chief justice of the state supreme court, to fill a vacancy, and served till January, 1872, and then held the same office in 1873, elected in the autumn of that year, and re-elected in 1882.

GILL, Theodore Nicholas, naturalist, b. in New York city, 21 March, 1837. He was educated in his native city in private schools, and under special tutors. His attention was early turned to natural history, and for some time he was associated with J. Carson Brevoort in the arrangement of the latter's entomological and ichthyological collections. In 1868 he went to Washington and became an assistant in the Smithsonian institution. His work there consisted in the study and classification of the material that had been collected under the auspices of the institution, and his attention was first given to mammals, and later to fishes, in which departments he is recognized as one of the foremost authorities. More recently he has devoted himself to the study of birds. He also held the office of librarian in the Smithsonian, and for some years was senior assistant librarian of congress. From 1884 till 1887 he was professor of zoology in the Columbian university. Washington, D. C., from which institution he has received the honorary degrees of A. M., M. D., and Ph. D. Dr. Gill is a member of scientific societies, and in 1878 was elected to the National academy of sciences. His publications include, besides some 400 separate papers on scientific subjects contributed to the public press, various learned societies of which he is a member. "Arrangements of the Families of Mollusks" (Washington, 1871); "Arrangement of the Families of Mammals" (1873); "Arrangement of the Families of Fishes" (1873); "Catalogue of the Fishes of the East Coast of the North Pacific Ocean" (1883); "Arrangement of the Fishes of the Pacific of the United States to the End of 1879" (1882); and since 1879 has prepared the "Reports on Zoology" for the annual volumes of the Smithsonian institution.

GILLEM, Alvan C., soldier, b. in Tennessee in 1840; d. at Nashville, Tenn., 2 Dec., 1875. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1851, entered the artillery, and served against the Seminoles in Florida in 1851–2. He became a captain on 14 May, 1851, served as brigade quartermaster, was brevetted major for gallantry at Mill Springs, and was in command of the siege artillery, and chief quartermaster of the Army of the Ohio in the Tennessee campaign, being engaged at Shiloh and in the siege of Corinth. On 13 May, 1862, he was appointed colonel of the 10th Tennessee volunteer infantry, and brevetted major-general for services during the campaign of Vicksburg. He commanded a brigade in the Tennessee operations during the first half of 1863, and afterward served as adjutant-general of Tennessee till the end of the war, being promoted brigadier-general of volunteers on 17 Aug., 1866. He commanded the troops guarding the Nashville and Northwestern railroad from June, 1863, till 1864, and then took command of the expedition to eastern Tennessee, being engaged in many combats, and gaining the brevet of colonel, U. S. army, for bravery at Marion, Va. He was vice-president of the convention of 9 Jan., 1863, for the adoption and reorganization of the state government of Tennessee, was a member of the first legislature that was elected, and afterward commanded the cavalry in east Tennessee, and participated in the expedition to North Carolina and the capture of Salisbury, N. C., in which he was brevetted major-general, U. S. regular army, hav-
ing already received two brevets for services during the war. He was promoted colonel in the U. S. army on 29 July, 1866, commanded the district of Mississippi in 1867–8, served on the Texas frontier and in Cuba, and in Cuba, and in 1867, and in Cuba, and in Cuba, commanded the troops in the Modoc campaign, being engaged in the attack at the Lava Beds on 15 April, 1873.

GILLESPIE, Eliza Maria, mother superior (in religion, Mother Mary of St. Agnes), b. near West Brownsville, Washington co., Pa., 21 Feb., 1824; d. in St. Mary's convent, Notre Dame, Ind., 4 March, 1887. When she was quite young her family removed to Lancaster, Ohio. She was soon afterward placed at school with the Dominican sisters, Somerset, Perry co., and was next sent to the convent of the Visitation, Georgetown, D. C., where she finished her studies. At the time of her graduation, Thomas Ewing, her godfather, was secretary of the treasury under President Harrison, and Miss Gillespie's beauty and accomplishments at once made her a leader of society in Washington. During the Irish famine, by the aid of tapestry work and embroidery, she saved many lives. She married in marriage with her cousin, afterward the wife of Gen. William T. Sherman, she collected a large sum of money to send to the sufferers. Afterward, during the epidemic of 1849, she nursed the sick and dying who had been described as the "sick of the century." In 1853 she entered the congregation of the Holy Cross, under the name of Mother Mary of St. Agnes. After taking the habit, she sailed for Europe,
made her novitiate in France, and at the end of the year took the vows of religious profession at the hands of the founder of the order, Father Mos-ran. In January, 1858, she entered the United States, and was made superior of the Academy of St. Mary's, Bertrand, Mich. In the following summer she transferred the academy to the present site of St. Mary's, Ind., and obtained a charter for it from the legislature. She laid the foundation of the present conservatory of music, and established the future of the institution on a firm foundation. She then founded other academies in different parts of the United States, until at death she had established nearly thirty, including those of Salt Lake City, Utah, and Austin, Texas. When the civil war began, she left St. Mary's in charge of competent aids, organized a corps of sisters, and hurried to the front to care for the sick and wounded soldiers. She established hospitals, both temporary and permanent, and, when generals failed to secure needed aid for these sick and wounded soldiers, she made flying trips to Washington in their behalf. Her headquarters were at Cairo, and, in ill-provided buildings used for hospitals, she and her sisters were obliged to rise early and cook gruel often for fourteen hundred men before the roll-call summoned them. When the close of the war left her enfeebled, and she never afterward fully recovered her strength. After the war the order of the Holy Cross in the United States was separated from the order in Europe, and she was made mother superior. She filled this office for two terms, when failing health compelled her to resign. She then became mistress of novices at St. Mary's, and prepared to pass the remainder of her days in the society of her mother and many warm friends who lived near. Mother Angela wrote sketches, seen by a few individuals, including some interesting reminiscences of her experiences during the war, for the "Ave Maria," published in Notre Dame, Ind.—Her brother, N ee Henry, clergyman, b. in Brownsville, Pa., in 1828; d. in St. Mary's, Jay co., Ind., 19 Nov., 1874. He was among the first students to the University of Notre Dame, and the first to receive there his degree. In 1851 he entered the novitiate of the congregation of the Holy Cross, and began his theological studies. After finishing his novitiate, he taught mathematics in the university, and in 1854 was appointed professor of the course. He was ordained priest on 24 June, 1856, and on his return to Notre Dame was appointed vice-president and director of studies. In 1859 he was made president of the College of St. Mary of the Lake, Chicago. He was called to Paris in 1869 on business connected with his order, but returned to the United States in 1866. He was for several years editor of the "Ave Maria," and was also spiritual director of several religious and literary societies connected with the University of Notre Dame. GILLESPIE, George, clergyman, b. in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1828; d. 2 Jan., 1760. He was educated at the university in his native city, licensed to preach by the presbytery of Glasgow early in 1712, and came to New England that year, bringing a letter of recommendation from Presbyterians. He was ordained licensed to preach, and afterward he preached for the church at Woodbridge, N. J., and in 1718 was ordained minister of the church at White Clay Creek, Del. He retained for several years, besides White Clay, embraced Big Clay, Lower Brandywine, and Elk River. He collected, for years waged in the synod, and resulted, in 1741, in the historic division of that body. He withdrew with the excluded members, but remained neutral until 1744, when he returned to the old synod. He published "Treatise against Deists and Free Think- ers" (Philadelphia, in the University of New York" (1740); "Sermon against Divisions in Christ's Churches" (1740); and "Remarks upon Mr. George Whitfield" (1744).

GILLESPIE, George de Normandie, P. E., bishop, b. in Goshen, N. Y., 14 June, 1819. He entered the general theological seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1837, and was graduated in 1840. He was ordained deacon in St. Peter's church, New York, by Bishop B. T. Onderdonk, 28 June, 1840, and priest in St. Mark's church, Leroy, N. Y. by Bishop De Lancker, 30 June, 1844. His first parish was St. Mark's, Leroy, whence he removed to Ohio, and became rector of St. Paul's church, Cincinnati. He held this office for six years, when he accepted a call to Zion church, Palmyra, N. Y., and remained there for ten years. He next became rector of St. Andrews's church, Ann Arbor, Mich. He was elected bishop of western Michigan in 1874, and was consecrated in Grand Rapids, 24 Feb., 1875. He received the degree of D. D. from Hobart college in 1875. Bishop Gillespie has published, besides sermons and tracts, "Manual and Annals of the Diocese of Michigan."" 

GILLESPIE, William Mitchell, author, b. in New York in 1876; d. there, 1 Jan., 1888. He was graduated at Columbia in 1884, and afterward spent nearly ten years in Europe in study and travel. On his return to New York in 1894 he was appointed professor of civil and taxation law at the law college, where he remained till his death. He was popular as a professor, a brilliant and original thinker, and had few equals in his department of science. His published works are "Rome, as seen by a Republican," 1849; "Roads and Railroads: A Manual for Road-making" (1845; 7th ed., 1854); "Philosophy of Mathematics," (1851); "The Principles and Practice of Land-Surveying" (1855; 6th ed., 1858); and a "Treatise on Levelling, Topography, and Higher Surveying," edited by Cady Staley (1871).

GILLET, Ransom H., lawyer, b. in Lebanon, N. Y., 27 Jan., 1800. He studied law with Silas Wright at Canton, and became a lawyer in Ogdensburg, where he was postmaster in 1839-44. He was a member of the legislature for one term, and was re-nominated Gen. Jackson for president in 1832. He was elected to the National house of representatives as a Democrat, and served in 1833-7, was an Indian commissioner in 1837-9, register of the U. S. treasury in 1845-7, solicitor of the treasury in 1847-8, assistant U. S. attorney-general in 1855-8, and solicitor of the court of claims from 1858 till 1861. He is the author of "History of the Democratic Party" (New York, 1868); "The Federal Government" (1871); and "Life of Silas Wright."

GILLET, Ezra Hall, author, b. in Colchester, Conn., 15 July, 1828; d. in Harlestown, N. Y., 2 Sept., 1875. He was graduated at Yale in 1841, and at Union theological seminary in 1844, and in the latter year was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian church in Harlem, N. Y. In 1868 he was appointed minister of the Presbyterian church. He wrote much for the "American Theological Review," the "Presbyterian Quarterly," the "Historical Magazine," and other periodicals, and published Life and Times of John Huss" (2 vols., Boston, 1867-8); "History of the Presbyterian Church in the United States" (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1864; revised ed., 1875); "God in Human Thought" (2
vols., New York, 1874); and "The Moral System" (1875); besides minor works, including "Life Lessons," "Ancient Cities and Empires," and "England Two Hundred Years Ago."

GILLETTE, Francis, senator, b. in Windsor, now Bloomfield, Hartford co., Conn., 14 Dec., 1834. He was graduated at Yale in 1859 with the valedictory, and then studied law with Gov. William W. Ellsworth. Failing health compelled him to relinquish this pursuit, and he settled in Bloomfield as a farmer. In 1852 and again in 1856 he was sent to the Whig and Free-soilers, in 1854, to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate caused by the resignation of Truman Stanley, died March 3, 1855. Mr. Gillette was active in the formation of the Republican party, and was for several years a silent partner in the "Evening Press," the first distinctive organ of that party. He was active in the cause of education throughout his life, was a contributor of funds to the School of the Province, from 1838 until 1842, one of the first trustees of the State normal school, and for many years its president. Mr. Gillette took interest in agricultural matters, was an advocate of total abstinence, and delivered lectures and addresses on both subjects. He moved to Hartford in 1872, and passed the latter part of his life in that city. - His son, Edward Hooker, congressman, b. in Bloomfield, Conn., 1 Oct., 1840, was educated at the Hartford high-school, and the New York state agricultural college at Ovid. In 1863 he removed to Iowa and settled in Des Moines, where he has since been occupied in farming, in manufacture, and in editing the "Iowa Tribune." He has held the office of chairman of the National committee of the National greenback party for several years, and was a delegate to the conventions that nominated Peter Cooper in 1854, and James R. Weaver, and Benjamin F. Butler for the presidency. In 1879 he was elected to congress as a National greenbacker from Iowa, and served from 4 March, 1879, to 3 March, 1881. Another son, William Hooker, actor, b. in Hartford, Conn., 24 July, 1853, was graduated at the Hartford high-school in 1873, and studied at the University of the city of New York during 1875-6. He obtained an appointment in one of the New York theatres, and his evenings were spent on the stage. During 1876-7 he studied at the Boston university, and also attended the lectures of Prof. Lewis H. Monroe, still acting during the evenings. Subsequently he devoted himself entirely to the stage, and played in various roles in the principal cities of the United States. His greatest success was in the character of the Private Secretary, in the play of that name. He composed in the pantomime of the plays written by him. These include "The Professor," first produced at the Madison square theatre, New York, in June, 1881; with Mrs. Frances H. Burnett, "Esmeralda," introduced at the same theatre in October, 1881, and "Held by the Enemy," originally played at the Madison in February, 1886, and in London in April, 1887.

GILLETTE, Abram Dunn, clergyman, b. in Cambridge, Washington co., N. Y., 8 Sept., 1807; d. in Lake George, N. Y., 24 Aug., 1882. He was chiefly self-educated, but was for a time a student in Granville academy, and attended occasional lectures in Union college. After teaching for a time, he entered the Baptist ministry in 1832, and held pastorates in Schenectady, Philadelphia, New York, and Washington, D. C. He was a manager of the American Baptist Home Society, and a Baptist missionary in India. In 1839 illness compelled him to retire from the ministry. In 1887 a memorial window was placed in Calvary Baptist church, New York, in his memory. He published a "History of the Eleventh Baptist Church, Philadelphia," "Memoir of the Rev. Daniel S. Gillette, and of the Pulpits of the Gillettes," and edited "Social Hymns," and the minutes of the Philadelphia Baptist association from 1707 till 1897. He also contributed largely to journals, "Reminiscences of the Life and Labor of A. D. Gillette, D. D." by four of his friends and associates, was published in New York, 1888.

PHILIP SAUVAGE, clergyman, b. in the Papal States; d. there after 1784. He was a member of the Jesuit order, and went as missionary to South America about 1740. He travelled during ten years through the Spanish dominions of South America (Guyana, the Orinoco and lived for seven years in Santa Fe de Bogotá. He returned to Europe when his order was suppressed. He wrote in Italian "Essay on the History of America, or Natural, Civil, and Sacred History of the Spanish Kingdoms and Provinces," from 1569 to 1775. The whole of the work (in 4 vols., 1790-94). The work of Gilli is still considered valuable for the information it gives on the vast regions watered by the Orinoco. It was for a long time the only one to be consulted on the subject, and many writers have drawn from it without acknowledging the source of their information. Unfortunately, his ignorance of natural history and his credulity prevented him from reaping all the advantages due to his zeal. He gives vocabularies of most of the languages spoken by the natives, and attempts to compare them, but the value of his comparison is lessened by his lack of the critical faculty. A part of Gilli's work was translated into German by Sprengel g. n. 1774. The whole of the work (in 3 books of vols., 1788-90), which comprises his observations on the languages of the tribes of the Orinoco, was translated into German with notes by Father Xavier Veigl, an ex-Jesuit, who had travelled in the same regions. This part of the work is contained in the collection of the travels of missionaries of the Society of Jesus in America, published by Von Murr (Nuremberg, 1789).

GIALLIANI, Jacob, physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1784; d. there, 4 Feb., 1806. After his graduation in medicine he entered on a long and successful practice in Philadelphia, which he did not relinquish until within a few years of his death. He was proficient in the natural sciences, especially in ornithology, and was brought into contact with Audubon, Wilson, and Rushenberger. In connection with Charles Lucien Bonaparte and others he collected the leading parts in the short-lived Maculair lyceum, and afterward assisted in founding the Academy of natural sciences. The hall that it occupied was built at his expense.

GILLIS, John Pritchett, naval officer, b. in Wilmington, Del., 6 Sept., 1806; d. there, 25 Feb., 1873. He entered the navy as a midshipman in Illinois on 13 Dec., 1823, his mother having removed to that state after the death of his father. He was commissioned as lieutenant on 9 Feb., 1837. During the Mexican war he had charge of the boats of
GILLISS, James Melville, astronomer, b. in Georgetown, D. C., 6 Sept., 1811; d. in Washington, D. C., 9 Feb., 1885. He entered the U. S. navy as midshipman at the age of fifteen and made his first cruise on the "Delaware." Subsequently he served on the "Concord" and on the "Java," and in 1831, after an examination, was advanced to pass midshipman. To obtain a scientific education he spent a year in the University of Virginia, and later completed the higher studies in Paris. In 1836 he became assistant in the depot of charts and instruments in Washington. Soon afterward was given charge of the small wooden building, which was then the only observatory in Washington. Soon after the sailing of the U. S. exploring expedition under Capt. Charles Wilkes, he received special instructions from the secretary of the navy concerning the determination of differences of longitude by means of moon-cumulations, occultations, and eclipses, with magnetic meridian; and in the same year was made chief of the U. S. Navy Observatory.

GILLMORE, Quincy Adam, b. on Black River, Licking co., Ohio, 28 Feb., 1825. His father was one of the pioneer settlers of Ohio. The childhood of the son was spent on the farm; his studies began at the Norwalk, Ohio, academy, and for three winters preceding his twentieth birth-day he taught a district-school, and attended two terms at the high-school at Elyria, Ohio. A poem

planned and carried into effect the construction of a working observatory as contrasted with one intended chiefly for purposes of instruction. He was made lieutenant in February, 1838, and until the return of the expedition. He was engaged in making observations of every culmination of the moon and every occultation visible in Washington that occurred between two hours before sunset and two hours after sunrise. His report on the "Astronomical Observations from the Naval Observatory" (Washington, 1846) was the first to be published in the United States. In August, 1842, a bill was passed by congress, authorizing the establishment of an astronomical observatory, and the duty of preparing the plans for a building and arranging for the instruments was assigned to Lieut. Gilliss. After consulting American astronomers he visited Europe, where he studied the latest forms of apparatus, and on his return began the erection of the building, had the instruments mounted and essentially adjusted, and a library procured, all within eighteen months. The superintendence of the new building was given to Lieut. Matthew F. Maury, while Lieut. Gilliss was assigned to duty on the coast survey in reducing for its use the entire series of moon-cumulations previously observed and published by him. Fifteen manuscripts, no copies of which have been preserved, still exist. From November, 1848, till October, 1852, he was engaged in making observations for the determination of the solar parallax. A station was established in December, 1849, on the hill of Santa Lucia, in Santiago, Chile, where he completed the reductions of great value. He likewise accumulated a vast amount of information concerning earthquakes and other subjects, and the establishment of a national observatory in Chile is due to his influence. On his return he published "The U. S. Astronomical Expedition to the Southern Hemispheres in 1849-52" (2 vols., Washington, 1855 et seq.). He visited Peru in August, 1858, for the purpose of observing the total eclipse of the sun of that year, and, notwithstanding his prostration with a fever, he completed his investigations and obtained satisfactory results from his observations. His report was published by the Smithsonian Institution as "An Account of the Total Eclipse of the Sun on September 7, 1858" (Washington, 1859). In 1860 he observed the total eclipse of the moon in Washington city. After the departure of Comdr. Maury from Washington in April, 1861, Lieut. Gilliss was assigned to the charge of the observatory in Washington. Under him it became one of the few first-class observatories in the world. He found a vast amount of work left in arrear by his predecessor, no reduction of the observations of the previous six years having been made. Lieut. Gilliss applied himself to the work of completing them and of adding new and valuable observations with such assiduity that he gained a high reputation among the eminent astronomers of the world. He made many valuable improvements in the instruments used in astronomy, and was the author of various government reports. Lieut. Gilliss was one of the original members of the National Academy of sciences.
that he read at a public exhibition attracted the attention of a member of Congress, who offered him the nomination as a cadet at the U. S. military academy. He was graduated in 1848, at the head of his class, assigned to the engineers, and after serving three years at Hampton Roads was appointed instructor in practical military engineering at West Point, and subsequently quartermaster at the academy. He was promoted 1st lieutenant in the engineer corps in 1856, and was on duty in New York city when the civil war opened. In August, 1861, he was appointed captain in his own corps, and engrossed engineer in chief of the Fort Royal expedition under Gen. Thomas W. Sherman. The reduction of Fort Pulaski, defending the water approach to Savannah, a strong fortification, isolated in the centre of a marsh island that was entirely surrounded by deep water, was very essential to the success of this expedition, but was regarded as the ablest engineers of both armies as impracticable. Capt. Gillmore, then acting brigadier-general, planned the establishment of eleven batteries of mortars and rifled guns on Tybee island, a mile distant, which occupied two months of incessant day and night labor. The bombardment, which opened at 8 A.M., 10 April, 1862, and was conducted under his very minute, detailed instructions as to elevation, charge, direction, intervals between shots, etc., for each piece, resulted by 4 p.m. of the following day, in the surrender of the fort, which had been so shattered as to be untenable. This exploit, for which he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, U.S. army, 1 April, 1862, placed Capt. Gillmore in the front rank of American engineers and artillerymen. He was assigned to important commands in Kentucky in the spring of 1862, defeated Gen. Peagram at Somerset in March, 1863, for which he was brevetted colonel, and in June, 1863, was given command of the Department of the South, comprising all territory occupied by Union troops on the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. In July he was placed in command of the 10th army corps, and in the autumn of the same year he won new laurels by his operations on Morris island, for which he was brevetted brigadier-general; the reduction of Fort Sumter, and the taking of Port Wagner and Battery Gregg, which operations were characterized by great professional skill and boldness, and which constituted a new era in the science of engineering and gunnery. For these services he was made major-general of volunteers. In 1864 he commanded the 10th army corps and was engaged in the landing at Bermuda Hundred and the action at Swift's Creek, commanded the column that turned and captured the line in front of Drury's Bluff, and covered Gen. Butler's retreat into intrenchments at Bermuda Hundred. In July of the same year he commanded the actions of the 10th army corps in the defence of Washington, and in 1865 was again in charge of the Department of the South. Resigning his commission as major-general of volunteers, in December, 1865, he returned to service in the engineering bureau at Washington, and was subsequently appointed engineer-in-chief of all the fortifications and harbor and river improvements on the Atlantic coast south of New York. He was promoted major in June, 1868, lieutenant-colonel in 1874, and colonel in 1878. He was president of the Mississippi river commission, which was created by congress in 1879, of the boards of engineers for the improvement of Cape Fear river, N. C., and the Potomac river and flats; as well as of several boards for important harbor improvements in 1881, 1882, and 1883. As one of the judges at the Centennial exhibition of 1876 he made special and voluminous reports on "Portland, Roman, and Other Cements and Artificial Stones," and on "Brickmaking Machinery, Brick-Kilns, Perforated and Enamelled Bricks and Pavements," and of Rutgers' college, has given him the degree of Ph. D. Gen. Gillmore's works upon professional subjects are esteemed among the highest authorities in their class. They include "Siege and Reduction of Fort Pulaski" (New York, 1862); "The Banks of the Hydraulics, Cements, and Mortars" (1863); "Engineers and Artillerymen of the Operations against Charleston in 1863" (1865); supplement, 1868; "Béton, Coignet, and Other Artificial Stones" (1871); "The Strength of the Building Stone of the United States" (1874); and "Roads, Street Cars," etc. GILLON, Alexander, naval officer, b. in Rotterdam, Holland, in 1741; d. at Gillon's Retreat, on the Congaree river, S. C., 6 Oct., 1794. He was a member of a wealthy commercial family, and resided in London for some time. In 1766 he came to Charleston, S. C., and became a prosperous merchant. In May, 1777, in an armed ship, he captured three British cruisers, boarding them one after the other. He was appointed a commodore in the navy of South Carolina in 1778, and sent to France to procure vessels. He finally succeeded in hiring a frigate, named it the "South Carolina," and in it took many valuable prizes. With a large fleet, partly Spanish, he commanded the expedition which in May, 1782, captured the Bahamas islands. He was a representative of congress, 1793-4, was often in the Senate, became a member of the South Carolina constitutional convention. He was the founder and first president of the Charleston chamber of commerce. GILMAN, Arthur, architect, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 5 Nov., 1821; d. in Syracuse, N. Y., 11 July, 1892. He was educated at Trinity college, Hartford. In 1844 he published a paper on "American Architecture" in the "North American Review," which was translated into several foreign languages. He was then invited to deliver twelve lectures before the Lowell institute, Boston, after which he went to Europe on a tour of professional observation. On his return to Boston, he advocated the filling in and improvement of the "Back bay" district, then lying waste. He urged this plan upon the city government and the public for years, before the legislature and elsewhere, and finally his views were made a law by the "North Boston Improvement act," and extent of Commonwealth avenue, now one of the finest streets in the world, is due almost entirely to his persistent efforts. Mr. Gilman designed and built the Boston city hall, which is regarded as his best work. In 1865 he removed to New York. The Equitable building, in New York city, was designed by him. St. John's church and parsonage, at Clifton, Staten
GILMAN, Arthur, author, b. in Alton, Ill., 22 June, 1837. His ancestor, Edward Gilman, of an ancient Welsh family, emigrated from Norfolk, England, to Boston, Mass., in 1638. Arthur Gilman was educated in St. Louis and in New York, and his B. A. at Amherst College. In 1855 he began active business as a banker in New York, but, his health becoming impaired, he removed in 1862 to the neighborhood of Lenox, Mass., where he engaged in philanthropic and educational work. In 1870 Mr. Gilman removed to Cambridge, Mass., and connected himself with the Riverside press. In 1871 he became one of the editors of the American tract society in Boston, and in 1876, together with his wife, devised a plan which subsequently took form as "The Society for the collegiate instruction of women," familiarly known as "The Harvard Home," of which Mr. Gilman has been executive officer ever since. Mr. Gilman's studies have been in the line of English literature and of history. He has written much for the periodical press, and has published in book-form "First Steps in General History: A Suggestive Outline" (1870); "First Steps in English Literature" (1870); "Kings, Queens, and Barbarians, or Talks about Seven Historic Ages" (1870); "First Steps in English Literature" (1870); "History of the American People" (Boston, 1888); "Tales of the Pathfinders" (1884); "The Story of Rome" (New York and London, 1885); "Stories from the Dictionay" (Boston, 1884); and "The Story of the Nations Series," and an index to the complete edition of the works of Samuel Taylor Coleridge." (New York, 1884). He has also edited "The Poetical Works of Geoffrey Chaucer," to which are appended translations by Chater (3 vols., New York and London, 1879). In this work the editor printed for the first time, for the general reader, the famous Ellesmere text of the Canterbury tales.

His wife, Stella Scott, b. in Alabama, is the author of "Mothers in Council." (New York, 1894).

GILMAN, CHANDLER ROBBINS, physician, b. in Marietta, Ohio, 6 Sept., 1802; d. in Middletown, Conn., 26 Sept., 1865. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Ohio. During his childhood his father removed to Philadelphia, where the son took the degree of M. D. in the University of Pennsylvania in 1824, and soon afterward went to reside in New York, where the whole of his active professional life was passed. From 1841 till his death he was professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in the College of physicians and surgeons, and after the death of Dr. Beck, in 1856, dean of the medical department. Early in life he, with his relative, Charles Fenno Hoffman, had charge of the "American Monthly Review." Besides numerous contributions to medical magazines, he published the following in book-form: "Legends of a Log-Cabin" and "Life on the Lakes." (1862). He was the translator of Tellkampf, of Bischoff's monograph "On the Periodical Discharge of the Ovum." (New York, 1847); "Sketch of the Life and Character of Dr. J. B. Beck" (1851); "The Relations of the Medical to the Legal Profession" (1856); an edition of Beck's "Medical Jurisprudence." (Philadelphia, 1840); "Tracts on Generation," and a "Medico-Legal Examination of the Case of Charles B. Huntington." GILMAN, DANIEL COLUM, educator, b. in Norwich, Conn., 8 July, 1831. He was graduated at Yale in 1852, and continued his studies in New Haven, and later in Berlin, where he followed the lectures of Carl Ritter and Adolph Trendelenburg. He travelled extensively in Europe, and gave attention to the social, political, and educational condition of the countries that he visited, and also to their physical structure. On his return in 1855 he was invited to become librarian of Yale, and subsequently to be professor of physical and political geography there, and secretary of the governing board of the Sheffield scientific school. He was for a short time superintendent of the public schools of New Haven, and afterward secretary of the board of education. From his post in Yale he was invited, in 1870, to become the first president of the University of California. This invitation was not accepted, but two years later, when another call was given, he went to California, and remained at the head of the state university till 1875. At that time he was elected president of the Johns Hopkins university in Baltimore, and to this he was connected with brief collateral readings and Scriptural references (New York, 1879); "History of the American People" (Boston, 1888); "Tales of the Pathfinders" (1884); "The Story of Rome" (New York and London, 1885); "Short Stories from the Dictionary" (Boston, 1884); and "Stories from the Dictionary" (New York and London, 1886). He has also edited and contributed to "Boston, Past and Present." (Boston, 1878); "Library of Religious Poetry." (New York and London, 1880); "The Kingdom of Home; Homely Poems for Home Lovers." (Boston, 1881); "Magna Charta Stories" (1883); "The Story of the Nations Series," and an Index to the Complete Edition of the Works of Samuel Taylor Coleridge." (New York, 1884). He also edited "The Poetical Works of Geoffrey Chaucer," to which are appended translations by Chatzer (3 vols., New York and London, 1879). In this work the editor printed for the first time, for the general reader, the famous Ellesmere text of the Canterbury tales.

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GILMAN

shires," and "did more to keep up the steady course of the colony, the province, and the state, certainly till 1815, than any two or three other families together." He was the son of Nicholas Gilman, a leading spirit in political affairs during the Revolution, and fourth in descent from John Gilman, one of the earliest settlers of Exeter, N. H., who, with his family, settled in that place about the year 1680, and was appointed one of the royal councillors.

On the morning after the news of the battles of Lexington and Concord had reached, John Taylor marched with 150 other minute-men from Exeter to Cambridge, Mass., where he served in the provincial army. Soon afterward he became assistant to his father, who had been made treasurer of the state. In October, 1780, he was elected as a delegate from New Hampshire in the convention at Hartford called to take measures for the defence of the country. After serving in the Continental Congress in 1782-3, he succeeded his father as treasurer of the state. This office he held until appointed one of the commissioners whose duty it was to settle the accounts of the states with the old confederation. He resigned in 1791, and was again chosen a member of the executive in 1794. In 1795 he was re-elected annually until 1805, and again in 1813-14 and 1815, but subsequently declined to be a candidate for re-election. He was a member of the legislature in 1810-11. Although a zealous Federalist, so great was his popularity that he was frequently chosen governor by an illegal vote of the minority. His brother, Nicholas, senator, b. in Exeter, N. H., Aug. 3, 1755; d. there, 2 May, 1814, early acquired scholarly tastes and methodical habits, which were still more strongly emphasized under the careful instruction of his father. At the age of twenty-one he joined Scammell's regiment, and served with distinction until the close of the war. For some time he was a member of Washington's military family, and upon him was devolved the duty of taking account of the prisoners surrendered by Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. In 1780 Gen. Arnold urged Mr. Gilman to accept an appointment on his staff. Mr. Gilman's reply was characteristic. Fearing that Arnold would not be engaged in active movements, he said: "If I should come into your family and be confined in those lonely wildernesses of the highlands, where our operations are going on against the city, which possibly may be the case, my situation would be as distressing as that of Fabius M. when he had recourse to the flaming cattles." He was a member of the Continental congress from 1786 till 1788, and after the adoption of the constitution a representative of New Hampshire from 1789 till 1797. In 1805 he became a member of the U. S. senate, which office he held till the close of his life. He was one of the presidential electors in 1803 and 1807, and he was also a member of the state councillors. In September, 1796, Mr. Gilman was a member of the convention that met at Philadelphia to frame a constitution for the United States. On 18 Sept. the secretaries of the convention took the report of the proceedings to Congress, and on the same day Mr. Gilman went to go to the country. On the way to his cousin, Joseph Gilman, who, during the war had been chairman of the committee of safety, with the following significant comment: [The plan] "is the best that could meet the unanimous concurrence of the states in convention. It was done by bargain and compromise, yet—withstanding its imperfections—on the adoption of it depends, in my feeble judgment, whether we shall become a respectable nation or a people torn to pieces by intestine commotions and rendered contemptible for ages." Mr. Gilman was a man of deeds rather than words, and was personally very popular. He was of graceful figure and elegant carriage; his manners were courtly and his charities were bestowed with liberality and kindliness. These traits, united with his methodical habits and fidelity in the performance of duty, kept him long in public life.

GILMAN, Caroline Howard, author, b. in Charleston, S. C., 1 June, Mass., 16 Feb., 1791; d. in Kingston, Mass., 2 Feb., 1858. He was graduated at Harvard in 1811, studied theology, and was mathematical tutor at Cambridge from 1817 till 1819, when he was ordained pastor of the Unitarian Church, Boston, S. C., which relation was only terminated by his death. He was an earnest advocate of temperance, and active in every good work that tended to promote the public welfare. Beyond the state where he resided he was chiefly known as an author. He received the degree of D. D. from his alma mater in 1837. He wrote valuable articles for the "North American Review" on the "Lectures of Dr. Thomas Brown," translated several of the satires of Boileau, and published other essays in the Boston "Christian Examiner" and the London "Monthly Magazine." He wrote biographies, essays, and translations, exhibiting a wide range of knowledge. Many of these were reprinted in "Contributions to Literature, Descriptive, Critical, and Humorous, Biographical, Philosophical, and Poetical" (1860). He also wrote "Memos of a Visit to New England and a Village Choir" (1829), and "Pleasures and Pains of a Student's Life" (1832). Of his poetical writings, the "History of a Ray of Light" and a poem read before the Phi Beta Kappa society, of Harvard, are best known. His life, by Caroline Howard, author, b. in Boston, Mass., 8 Oct., 1794, was, at the age of sixteen, a poem entitled "Jephtha's Rash Vow," which was followed by "Jairus's Daughter," printed in the "North American Review." She was married in 1816, went to Charleston, S. C., with her husband, and resided there until about 1820, when she removed to Cambridge, Mass. In 1830 she began the publication of "The Rose-Bud," a magazine for children, which ultimately developed (1833) into "The Rose." From this periodical, which was discontinued in 1839, owing to the failure of its editor, and which has not been collected. They include "Recollections of a New England Housekeeper" (New York, 1855); "Recollections of a Southern Matron" (1836); "Poetry of Travelling in the United States" (1838); "Ladies' Annual Register" (Boston, 1838-9); "Ruth Raymond" (New York, 1840); "Oracles from the Poets" (1845); "Sibyl, or New Oracles from the Poets" (1849); "Verses of a Lifetime" (Boston, 1849); "Oracles for Youth" (New York, 1852); "Mrs. Gilman's Gift-Book," comprising in one several volumes for the young previously published (1856); "Poesie and Stories by a Mother and Daughter," written in conjunction with Mrs. Jervey (Boston, 1872); and "Letters of Eliza Wilkinson during the Invasion of Charleston," being personal memorials of the Revolution in South Carolina, in two volumes of "Recollections" first mentioned, which have passed through many editions. She is now (1887) residing with a daughter in Washington, D. C., and, at the age of ninety-two, declares that, of all her writings, the two hymns beginning "Is there a love and dreariness, are there woes for this sacred day," have lingered longest in her memory. Her most popular poem is the boatsong "Trancadillo."—Their daughter, Caroline Howard, author, b. in Charleston, S. C., 1 June,
1833: d. there, 29 Jan., 1877, became in 1840 Mrs. Nelson Glover, and in 1865 Mrs. Lewis Jervey, her first husband having died in 1846. She wrote poetry, and resigned his commission, wrote novels, which appeared in southern magazines and in the volume mentioned above. Among her published fictions are "Vernon Grove" (New York, 1859), and "Helen Courtenay's Promise" (1866).

GILMER, George Rockingham, lawyer, b. in Washington, D. C., 28 April, 1825; d. in Lexington, Ga., 15 Nov., 1859. He studied law, and began practice at Lexington. In 1818 he became a lieutenant in the 43d U. S. infantry, which served against the Creeks, and was disband- ed after the conclusion of peace with Great Britain in 1815. He served in the legislature in 1819–20, was elected to congress as a Democrat, and served from 3 Dec., 1821, to 3 March, 1823, was again elected to the state house of representatives in 1824, and served in congress a second time from 3 Dec., 1837, to 3 March, 1839. He was governor of Georgia from 1829–31. He was elected again to congress in 1833, and served from 2 Dec., 1838, to 3 March, 1839, was a presidential elector on the Hugh L. White ticket in 1836, and in 1837–9 served a second term as governor. In 1840 he was a candidate for the state governor under the Whig ticket, and his will left valuable bequests to Georgia university, of which he was a trustee for thirty years. He published a historical work entitled "Geor- giants," containing information in relation to the early settlement of the state (1859).

GILMER, James Tramel, soldier, b. in Guilford county, N. C., 23 Feb., 1818. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1839, entered the engineer corps, and was engaged in building forts and making surveys, and in river and harbor improvements, till the beginning of the civil war, when he resigned his commission as captain of en- gineers, and entered the Confederate army. He was appointed major of engineers in September, 1861, and was chief engineer on Gen. Albert S. Johnston's staff. In the battle of Shiloh he was severely wounded. After his recovery he was appointed chief of the engineering bureau at Rich- mond. On 20 Aug., 1863, he was promoted major- general, and ordered to Charleston to direct the de- fenses of that city, but in June, 1864, he returned to Richmond and resumed charge of the bureau of engineering. On 15 Feb., 1865, he was court-martialed for destroying a train and per- mitting his command to rob the passengers; but he was honorably acquitted of this charge and re- stored to his command, which was reorganized as the 2d Maryland cavalry. In July, 1866, he led Gen. Jubal A. Early's advance into Maryland, was engaged throughout this campaign, and in the fight at Bunker Hill was severely wounded. He rejoined his command at Woodstock, and was captured while defending his guns. He spent three years in Europe of 1877. He was appointed police commissioner of Baltimore. He published "Four Years in the Saddle" (New York, 1866).

GILMORE, James Roberts, author, b. in Bos- ton, Mass., 10 Sept., 1823. His father was a cousin of Gov. Joseph A. Gilmore, of New Hampshire. The son was preparatory for college, but entered a counting-room at the age of fourteen, and became a partner in the business before he was of age. He made annual business trips to the south, and at the age of twenty-five became the head of a new cotton and shipping firm in New York city, from which he retired before the beginning of the civil war with a competency. In the early years of the war he published several novels, containing realistic portrayals of southern life and feeling, under the pen-name "Edmund Kirke." He also wrote numerous war-songs and ballads. His writings about the sufferings of the slaves and the unexag- gerated pictures of slavery, helped to decide the northern mind in favor of emancipation and the continu- ance of the war. In 1862 he founded the "Continental Monthly magazine, to advocate emancipa- tion as a political issue. In 1877 he published "Whig, sustained President Tyler's vetoes. He was re-elected as a Democrat in 1842 by a close vote.
States, a result that had the effect of destroying the peace party of the north, and ensured the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. Having lost his fortune in consequence of the war, he engaged in business again in 1873. In 1883 he finally retired, and applied himself anew to the pursuit of literature. His earlier publications were "Among the Pines" (1859); "My Southern Home" (1863); "Down in Tennessee" (1863); "Among theGuar-\(\)ill"ras" (1863); "Adrift in Dixie" (1863); "On the Border" (Boston, 1864); and "Patriot Boys" (1864). In 1890 he prepared, in connection with Dr. Lyman Abbott, an arrangement of the gospels forming a life of Jesus, entitled "The Gospel Harmony" (New York); and the same year wrote in the space of thirty days a "Life of Garfield," of which, during the presidential campaign and immediately afterward, 80,000 copies were sold. He published subsequently "The Rear-Guard of the Revolution," an account of the early life of Tennessee and of the patriotic services of John Sevier (New York, 1886), and "John Sevier as a Commonwealth-Build-\(\)er," a companion to the "Rear-Guard" (1887). He is now (1887) writing a series of southwestern histories. His wife, who has aided him in his literary labors, is Mrs. Josephine Judson of Ely, N. D.

GILMOR\(e\), Joseph Albree, governor of New Hampshire, \(b\). in Weston, Vt., 10 June, 1811; \(d\). in Concord, N. H., 17 April, 1867. He enjoyed scanty educational advantages, and while a boy made his way to Boston and entered a store. At the age of twenty-one he was in business for himself. The railroad to Concord, N. H., was completed on 1 Sept., 1842, and about the same time he removed to that place, and opened a wholesale grocery. On 3 Aug., 1848, he became construction-agent, and afterward superintend-\(\)ent of the Concord railroad, and 24 Nov., 1856, superintendent of the Concord railroad, which came to include the Manchester and Lawrence and Concord and Portsmouth railroads and their branches, making a system of about 175 miles, of which he continued in charge until 11 Aug., 1858. He was also a Whig in 1858 was elected as a Republican to the state senate, was re-elected in 1859, and made president of the senate that year. In March, 1863, he was the Republican candidate for governor; there was no choice by the people, but he was elected in June by a majority of 7,435, and re-elected by a smaller margin in March, 1864. The two political contests were the severest ever known in New Hampshire, and he assumed the governorship at the darkest period of the civil war. By his predecessors, Govs. Good-\(\)win and Berry, 16 regiments of infantry, 4 companies of cavalry, 1 light battery, and 3 companies of sharp-shooters, making over 17,000 volunteers, had been put into the field; but in 1863 patriotic fervor had somewhat abated, voluntary enlistments were few, and President Lincoln had ordered a draft. Gov. Gilmore, however, raised and equipped the 18th infantry, the 1st cavalry, and the 1st heavy artillery, which, together with the recruits forwarded to existing organizations, made the number of men furnished during his term of office about 14,000, and the entire number from New Hampshire more than 31,000, and of fewer than 530,000. Gov. Gilmore retired from office in June, 1865, in feeble health. His character-\(\)istics were restless activity, unbounded energy, impatience of restraint, liberality, and pub-\(\)lic spirit. His son, Joseph Henry, \(b\). in Boston, Mass., 3 April, 1861, was graduated at Brown in 1883 and studied theology at Newton. He was settled as pastor of the Baptist church in Fisher-\(\)ville (now Penacook), N. H., in 1861, and was also instructor in Hebrew at Newton, but resigned and served as private secretary to his father during the closing years of the civil war also editing the Concord "Daily Monitor" in 1864-5. In 1865 he became pastor of the 2d Baptist church in Roch-\(\)ester, N. Y., and in 1867 professor of rhetoric in the University of Rochester. He has been an editor, a prolific writer, and a contributor of many articles, and has published several text-books, including one on the "Art of Expression" (Boston, 1881). He is the author of the popular hymn "He leadeth me; Oh, blessed thought!"

GILMOUR, Patrick Sanford, musician, \(b\). near Dublin, Ireland, 28 Dec., 1829. He connected himself with military bands at the age of fifteen, and after having been in Canada with an English band he went to Salem, where he led a brass band, after which he settled in Boston, Mass., where he organized "Gilmour's Band," with which he made an extensive tour. In 1861 he accompanied the 24th Massachusetts regiment to the field, and in 1863 was placed in charge of all the bands in the department of Louisiana by Gen. Banks. He originated monster concerts in this country, and was the projector of the grand Peace Jubilee held in Boston in 1868 and in 1872. He has published an account of the first (Boston, 1871). In 1878 he made a European tour with his band. He is now band-master of the 22d Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. He has composed many marches and songs.

GILMOUR, Richard, R. C. bishop, \(b\). in Glas-\(\)gow, Scotland, 28 Sept., 1824. He came to Canada with his parents when he was four years old, and afterward settled in Pennsylvania. He joined the Roman Catholic church at the age of twenty, and, having resolved to enter the priesthood, became a student of the Canisius College, a seminary, and was ordained priest by Archbishop Purcell in 1832. His first missionary labors were in southern Ohio, Portsmouth, Ironton, Gallipolis, and Wilkesville, where he remained five years and built churches and schools. He was appointed pastor of St. Patrick's church, Cincinnati, in 1857, and erected a school there which he afterward made the finest boarding school in the kind in the state. He was next made professor in the se-\(\)inary of Mount St. Mary's of the West, and was then sent as pastor to St. Joseph's church, Day-\(\)ton, Ohio, where he erected a school. He was nominated for the see of Cleveland by the bishops of the province of Cincinnati, 15 Feb., 1872, and consecrated bishop on 14 April, by Archbishop Purcell, in the cathed-\(\)ral of Cincinnati. After his accession to the episco-\(\)py he devoted himself especially to the inter-\(\)ests of Catholic education. He founded the "Catholic Universe," and, an attempt having been made to tax Roman Catholic churches and schools, he was completely successful in resisting it in the courts. During his administration of the diocese of Cleveland the number of Roman Catho-\(\)lic congregations has largely increased from 484 to 174,000. The average number of children attending the 123 parochial schools is 23,000. There are 184 priests, 217 churches, 21 chapels, 71 stations.
and a theological seminary containing 44 students. Bishop Gilmour has compiled "School Recreation", a collection of hymns, a Bible history, and a series of readers.

**GILPIN, Edward Woodward**, jurist, b. in Wilmington, Del., 15 July, 1805; d. in Dover, Del., 29 April, 1876. In his youth he was in straitened circumstances, and learned the trade of a carriage maker. He was afterward clerk in a glasshouse, but finally studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. He was attorney-general of Delaware in 1840–50, and from May, 1857, till his death was chief justice of the state. He was a Whig in early life, but became a Democrat in 1836. During the civil war he was an ardent Unionist.

**GILPIN, Thomas**, manufacturer, b. in Chester county, Pa., 18 March, 1728; d. in Winchester, Va., 30 April, 1778. His grandfather, Joseph, emigrated from England in 1696. Thomas engaged in farming and manufacturing; became interested in science, and was one of the original members of the American philosophical society in 1769. He aided in establishing Wilmington college, Del., and labored for the construction of a canal between the Chesapeake and the Delaware. In 1777, with other members of the Society of Friends, he was arrested by the Pennsylvania government on suspicion of being a loyalist, and taken to Virginia, where he died. — His son, Joshua, b. in Philadelphia, 8 Nov., 1763; d. there in 1840, early showed a love for historical investigation. He lived in England in 1785–1801, and married an Englishwoman. He urged forward the canal that his father had proposed, and witnessed its completion after many discouragements. He published "Verses written at the Fountain of Vaucluse" (1799); "Memoir on a Canal from the Chesapeake to the Delaware" (1818); and "Poems on Virgil, and other Poems" (1839). — Another son, Thomas, b. in Philadelphia, 10 Sept., 1779; d. there, 3 March, 1853, became an extensive paper-manufacturer, and in 1817 constructed a machine for making paper continuously. His works were destroyed by fire in 1822. He published a collection of poems connected with the banishment to Virginia of his father and other Quakers (1806). — Joshua's son, Henry Dilwood, lawyer, b. in Lancaster, England, 14 April, 1801; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 29 Jan., 1860, attended school in England in 1811–12, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1819, studied law with Joseph R. Ingersoll, and began practice in Philadelphia in 1822. He was U. S. attorney for his state in 1832, solicitor of the U. S. treasury in 1838, and attorney-general of the United States in 1840–41. In 1826–32 he edited the "Atlantic Souvenir" (7 Vols., 15mo), the leading American literary annual. Mr. Gilpin was president of the Pennsylvania Academy of the fine arts, and a director of Girard College. He bequeathed the sum of 57,000 to the Chicago historical society, and his extensive and valuable library to the Historical society of Pennsylvania, together with a bequest for the erection of a building in which the library should be preserved. Besides contributing to periodicals, he published "Reports of Cases in the S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 1828–36" (Philadelphia, 1837); "Opinions of the Attorney-Generals of the United States, from the Beginning of the Government to 1841," from official documents (2 Vols., Washington, 1841), and "The MADISON," purchased from Mrs. Madison by the government for $30,000 and published by authority of congress (3 Vols., 1840). See "Memorial of Henry D. Gilpin" (printed privately, Philadelphia, 1860).

**GIROUX, Olivier**, French author (known by his pen-name Gustave), b. at Juvigny, won in 1818. His father shipped him, at the age of twelve, as apprentice on a sailing- vessel, but he deserted at Vera Cruz, shipped on board a fishing- vessel, and visited the entire Gulf coast. He joined a slaver in 1836, and made several voyages from Africa to Brazil. In 1846 he offered his services to the Mexican government, and was appointed commander of an armed brigantine, in which he cruised on the coast of Louisiana, but near the mouth of the Mississippi was attacked by a U. S. frigate and after a stout resistance was captured and landed, but not arrested by the Pennsylvania government on suspicion of being a loyalist, and taken to Virginia, where he died. — His son, Joshua, b. in Philadelphia, 8 Nov., 1763; d. there in 1840, early showed a love for historical investigation. He lived in England in 1785–1801, and married an Englishwoman. He urged forward the canal that his father had proposed, and witnessed its completion after many discouragements. He published "Verses written at the Fountain of Vaucluse" (1799); "Memoir on a Canal from the Chesapeake to the Delaware" (1818); and "Poems on Virgil, and other Poems" (1839). — Another son, Thomas, b. in Philadelphia, 10 Sept., 1779; d. there, 3 March, 1853, became an extensive paper-manufacturer, and in 1817 constructed a machine for making paper continuously. His works were destroyed by fire in 1822. He published a collection of poems connected with the banishment to Virginia of his father and other Quakers (1806). — Joshua's son, Henry Dilwood, lawyer, b. in Lancaster, England, 14 April, 1801; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 29 Jan., 1860, attended school in England in 1811–12, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1819, studied law with Joseph R. Ingersoll, and began practice in Philadelphia in 1822. He was U. S. attorney for his state in 1832, solicitor of the U. S. treasury in 1838, and attorney-general of the United States in 1840–41. In 1826–32 he edited the "Atlantic Souvenir" (7 Vols., 15mo), the leading American literary annual. Mr. Gilpin was president of the Pennsylvania Academy of the fine arts, and a director of Girard College. He bequeathed the sum of 57,000 to the Chicago historical society, and his extensive and valuable library to the Historical society of Pennsylvania, together with a bequest for the erection of a building in which the library should be preserved. Besides contributing to periodicals, he published "Reports of Cases in the S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 1828–36" (Philadelphia, 1837); "Opinions of the Attorney-Generals of the United States, from the Beginning of the Government to 1841," from official documents (2 Vols., Washington, 1841), and "The MADISON," purchased from Mrs. Madison by the government for $30,000 and published by authority of congress (3 Vols., 1840). See "Memorial of Henry D. Gilpin" (printed privately, Philadelphia, 1860).

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GIRARD, Marc Amable, Canadian statesman, b. in Varennes, Quebec, 25 April, 1822. He was educated at St. Hylcinsite college, and admitted to the bar of Manitoba in 1871. After the suppression of Louis Riel's first rebellion by Gen. Wolseley, Mr. Girard became a member of the executive council under Lieut.-Gov. Archibald, and was treasurer of Manitoba from September, 1870, till March, 1872, when he resigned. He was premier of the province, with the office of secretary, from 8 July to 2 Dec., 1874, when he and his government retired. When the Norquay government was reconstituted in December, 1876, he took the office of provincial secretary, and subsequently became minister of agriculture and president of the council, which portfolio he held till his retirement in January, 1883. He was a member of the executive council for the northwest territories in December, 1872, and was an unsuccessful candidate for the legislative council of Canada in 1858, and for the Canadian assembly in 1862. He was elected for St. Boniface, in Manitoba, in 1870, and was elected by acclamation for Belle St. Paul in 1879. He was called to the Dominion senate on the entrance of Manitoba, 13 Dec., 1871. He is a Conservative.

GIRARD, Stephen, philanthropist, b. near Bordeaux, France, 24 May, 1750; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 13 May, 1831. He was the son of a sea-captain, and at an early age, with limited education, sailed as a cabin-boy to the West Indies, and thence to New York. Having gained his employer's confidence, he became mate, and then captain, of a small vessel, made several voyages to New York, and was soon owner of the ship. In 1799 he had established himself in trade in Philadelphia, and was alternately shipmaster and merchant till the Revolutionary war put a stop to his enterprises. He then opened a small grocery-store and cider-bottling establishment, and, in company with some money he had acquired in the soldiers of the continental army. He returned to the West India trade in 1780, and in 1782 laid the foundation of his fortune by taking a lease of a range of stores, which he underlet at a large profit. Shortly afterward, during the servile insurrection in Hayti, several planters deposited their treasures on two of his vessels for safe keeping, and were subsequently massacred by the negroes with their entire families, leaving Mr. Girard in possession of about $30,000. He invested largely in the shares of the old Bank of the United States in 1810, and in 1812 purchased its building and began operations in his own name, retaining the officers of the old institution, and succeeding to much of its business. During the war with Great Britain, Mr. Girard was the financial mainstay of the government. He preserved to make large advances, down to the establishment, in 1816, of the second U. S. bank, of which he became a director, and whose policy he influenced greatly. In 1814, when the government could obtain only $30,000 instead of the $3,000,000 that it wished, he furnished the entire sum, and, at the same time, when the interest on the public debt could not be paid, he wrote to the secretary of the treasury, offering to wait for his money, or to receive it in treasury notes. At his death his property amounted to about $20,000,000, the bulk of which he bequeathed for charitable purposes. The character of Girard has been regarded as an enigma. The disfigurement of his face by the loss of an eye in early childhood, shortly before he was thrown on the world for his support, seems to have soured his disposition, and throughout his life he was crabbed and unapproachable to most people, though he had several warm friends. In small matters he was a miser, ready to take advantage of a legal technicality to avoid paying a just claim, rigidly frugal in his personal habits, and never giving aid to any that applied for it at his door. He gave those in his employ nothing but their just wages, and exacted from them the utmost promptitude and fidelity. His life was one of constant labor; the smallest details of his business received his personal attention, and even his leisure was spent in working on his farm near Philadelphia, where he drove daily in a shabby carriage drawn by one horse. He was insensible, and his appearance was forbidding. He spoke English indifferently and had a very dry voice. His appearance was that of a rough old sailor. He was a disbeliever in Christianity, and named his ships after noted French free-thinkers. Yet in public matters no one would have said he was open-handed. His timely aid to the government has already been mentioned. He gave thousands to the city of Philadelphia for public improvements, subscribed freely to charities, and even to Christian churches. During the yellow-fever epidemic of 1854 he nursed many of the sufferers, was one of a committee that organized a hospital on Bush Hill, and when no one could be hired to take immediate charge of it, volunteered, with Peter Helm, for the work, and soon established cleanliness and order. He continued in active labor at the hospital for sixty days, and also contributed liberally to the families of the victims of the fever. His will, which would occupy nearly nine pages of this work, contains minute directions as to the disposal of his property. To the Pennsylvania hospital he bequeathed $30,000; to the Pennsylvania institution for the deaf and dumb, $20,000; to the Orphan asylum of Philadelphia, $10,000; to the Philadelphia public schools, $10,000; to the city of Philadelphia, for the distribution of fuel to the poor every winter, $10,000; to the poor of distressed masters of ships, $10,000; to the masonic loan, $20,000; to the city of New Orleans, a large amount of real estate; to the city of Philadelphia, for improvement of its streets, buildings, etc., $500,000; for the improvement of canal navigation in Pennsylvania, $200,000. His principal bequest was $2,000,000, besides the residue of a certain portion of his estate out of which some lega-
GIRARDIN, Louis Huc, educator. He was appointed professor of modern languages in William and Mary in 1903, and conducted a select school for girls in Richmond, Va., for several years. He completed vol. iv. of Burk's "History of Virginia," and in 1905 issued the prospectus of a monthly magazine entitled "Amomitates Graphicae, an Instructive and Amusing Collection of Vines, Animals, Plants, Flowers, Minerals, Antiquities, Customs, and Other Interesting Objects. Selected and engraved from Drawings after Nature, with Descriptive and Explanatory Sketches in English and French." The text by L. H. Girardin, Professor of Modern Languages, History, and Geography in William and Mary College. The Engravings by Frederick Bosler. The first number (the only issue issued) contained six fine plates, colored, engraved in 1809 by Henry Draper, and rendered great service to that leader of the conquest of Peru in 1832. He afterward became rich and powerful, but used his high reputation among the Spanish conquerors to excite them to revolt, as he was dissatisfied with his share of the spoils after the defeat of General Pizarro. On hearing that the Count of Almagro, and Pizarro, having been commissioned to reduce the province of Chacar to subjection in 1583, he levied troops at Cuzco, and then raised the standard of rebellion, drawing to his side all the Spaniards who had belonged to the factions of Almagro and Pizarro. After arresting the means to have been to make it certain that a fire-proof, substantial edifice should be built, in his own words, "avoiding needless ornament, and attending chiefly to the strength, convenience, and neatness of the whole." The principal buildings of the college, which were begun in July, 1833, and finished 1 Jan., 1848, is a magnificent specimen of Greek architecture, in the form of a temple, surrounded by thirty-four elaborate Corinthian columns, and costing, with the accompanying buildings, very nearly $2,000,000.

GIROUARD, John Joseph, Canadian patriot, b. in Quebec, Canada, 11 Nov., 1795; d. in Canada, 18 Sept., 1855. He was left an orphan at an early age, and entirely destitute, but was educated by the Abbé Gatien. He followed his benefactor to St. Eustache, and after the latter's death began to study law at St. Petersburg in 1818. In 1819 he was admitted to practice at the former place in 1816, and established himself at St. Benoît, where he married. He took an energetic part in the discussions between the Canadian governor and the chamber of assembly, and in 1830 was elected to represent the county of Deux-Montagnes. He devoted himself principally to municipal and educational questions, but voted with the patriots in favor of the ninety-two resolutions, the refusal of subsidies, and all the laws that aimed at enforcing the rights of the chamber. When the English government authorized Lord Gosford to take what money he needed from the public treasury, Girouard addressed meetings in several counties of the province of Quebec in opposition to this violation of the prerogatives of the legislature, but still deprecated a resort to physical force. A convention began in 1836, and the leaders of the insurgents who were encamped at St. Benoît, but, seeing that resistance was impossible after the fight at St. Eustache, 14 Nov., 1837, he advised his companions to disperse. He then set out for the United States, but afterward succeeded in making his way to Montreal, where he remained in prison for six months. In 1838 Lord Durham, the new governor-general, offered to allow the leaders of the
insurrection to go into exile and to pardon the rest on condition that the former would sign a paper acknowledging their participation in the revolt. Girouard refused to sign the paper and made strenuous efforts to dissuade his companions. The result proved his wisdom, as the other leaders were easily captured, while he was released after the proclamation of amnesty without conditions. He then returned to St. Benoît, where he devoted himself successfully to his profession. He was offered a portfolio in the Baldwin-Lafontaine ministry of 1842, but declined this and other public office in favor of his duties as acting commissioner of his profession and in succoring families that suffered in the troubles of 1837. He also founded the hospital of Youville in St. Benoît.

GIRTY, Simon, leader of Indians, b. in Pennsylvania about 1750; d. about 1815. His father had died, and his mother had married again, when in 1755 the whole family were taken captive by Indians, and the step-father was burned at the stake. Simon remained a prisoner till 1758, when he was released. In 1774 he was a soldier and spy under Lord Dunmore at Petersburg, and a friend and companion of Simon Kenton. Being an active lobbyist, he left Pennsylvania at the beginning of the Revolution, became a leader of the savages, and was concerned in many atrocities. It is not known whether he was given a British commission. He was in the battle of the Wanaunik near Pittsburg, but escaped, collected about 400 Indian warriors in the summer of 1777, and in September attacked Fort Henry (now Wheeling, W. Va.), which was garrisoned by about forty men. After defeating with great slaughter a reconnoitring party, and reducing the garrison to twelve men, he made a demand for its surrender, but was refused. The Indians now laid siege to the fort, but, as they had no artillery, the garrison held its own until it was relieved next day by forty mounted men. In 1778, with two other Tories, Girty went through the Indian country with the Wanaunik Indians, plundering the savages to take up arms against the Americans. He was present at the torture and death of Col. William Crawford (q. r.) in 1782, and is charged with showing delight at his sufferings; but Girty averred that he did what he thought to save Crawford's life. Subsequently, when his old associate, Simon Kenton, was captured by the Indians, Girty exerted himself to the utmost to save him from the torture, and succeeded in effecting his release.

In August, 1782, Girty invaded Kentucky and with 600 savages made an attack on Bryan's station near Lexington, which was garrisoned by about fifty men. After an unsuccessful ambuscade Girty laid siege to the fort till the approach of re-enforcements under Daniel Boone caused him to retreat. He was rapidly pursued, and the battle of the Blue Licks followed, in which many of the Kentucky leaders lost their lives. This was the last great Indian battle on Kentucky soil. In the same year Girty was active in the expulsion of the Moravian missionaries who had been laboring quietly among the Wyanontoes. He lived for some time on Sandusky Bay, but he was captured by the Indians and left on Canastota, and planned and led many marauding excursions. He was present at Gen. Arthur St. Clair's defeat in 1791, and directed a savage to kill and scalp Gen. Richard Butler, who lay wounded on the field. Girty acted as interpreter to the commissioners that were appointed by the government to meet the Indians in 1796, and treated with them with insolence, finally securing the failure of the negotiations. He also aided the British in the war of 1812, and is said by some authorities to have been killed in the battle of the Thames in 1813, while others say that he died a natural death two years afterward.

GISBONE, Frederic Newton, Canadian inventor, b. in Broughton, Lancashire, England, 8 March, 1824. He made a tour around the world in 1842-3, coming to New York, then to Europe, and, after spending two years in farming, became one of the operators of the Montreal telegraph company, and opened its first station at Quebec. He was then connected with various telegraphic enterprises, and successfully completed the line across New Brunswick in 1851. In 1855 he was acting commissioner for Newfoundland at the London exhibition, represented it at the Paris exhibition of 1865, and was appointed London agent for mines and minerals by the government of Nova Scotia. In 1870 he was made superintendent of the Dominion government telegraph and signal service, which office he now holds (1887). He has invented electric, pneumatic, and mechanical ship signals, anti-corrosive and anti-fouling compositions for the bottoms of iron ships, an electric recording target, and a gramophone. In 1879 a ship's semaphore was awarded a gold medal at the late fishery exhibition in London. He was one of the original members of the Royal society of Canada.

GIST, Christopher, scout. He was summoned from his home on the Yadkin in North Carolina by the Ohio commissioner of Indian trade, to whom he had written, asking for help. He went to Pittsburg, and gathered a band of Virginia planters, to whom he had been given a royal grant to examine the western country "as far as the falls of the Ohio," to mark the passes in the mountains, trace the course of rivers, and observe the strength and numbers of the Indian nations. In 1749 he was commissioned to explore the Ohio, and returned by way of the Roanoke. In 1755 the Ohio company opened a road into the western valley, and Gist established a plantation near the Yougghoughy. In November of that year hostilities were threatened between the French and English; and George Washington, then just twentysix years old, but thoroughly familiar with the wilderness, was selected as an envoy from Gov. Dinwiddie of Virginia, to make a winter journey to the streams of Lake Erie, with Christopher Gist as his guide. After a month's journey they reached the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, and on 23 Nov., 1753, swam their horses across the Alleghany, and wrapped themselves in their blankets for the night. Their journey ended at Waterford, near the shores of Lake Erie, where they were not courteously received. They hastened their return to Pittsburg with a treaty that was signed upon by an Indian in ambush. "I would have killed him," wrote Gist, "but Washington forbade." They took him prisoner instead. Dismissing their captive at dusk, they travelled all night and next day, resting at dark under a huge tree. The dispatches were now in the hands of the British, destined for the junction of the rivers which Washington and Gist had crossed, where Pittsburgh now stands. It was afterward, 17 April, seized by the French, and named Fort Duquesne. Washington hastened
forward, Gist acting as his scout, and on 27 April the latter announced that the French were within five miles of the American camp. An engagement followed, and the French were beaten. Gist's subsequent history is unknown.

GIST, Mordecai, soldier, b. in Baltimore, Md., in 1748; d. in Charleston, S. C., in 1792. His ancestors were early English emigrants to Maryland. He was educated for commercial pursuits. At the beginning of the Revolution the young men of Baltimore associated under the title of the "Baltimore Independent company," and elected Gist captain. It was the first company raised in Maryland for the defence of popular liberty. In 1776 Gist was appointed major of a battalion of Maryland regulars, and was with them in the battle near Brooklyn. In January, 1779, congress appointed him a brigadier-general in the continental army, and he took the command of the 2d Maryland brigade. He fought stubbornly at the battle of Camden, S. C., in 1780, and at one time after a bayonet charge his acquaintance secured fifty prisoners, but the British under Cornwallis rallied and the Marylanders gave way. Gist escaped, and a year later was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. He joined the southern army under Greene, and again when the army was remodeled in 1782 he was given the command of the light corps. On 28 Aug., 1782, he rallied the broken forces of the Americans under Laurens at the battle of the Combahee, and gained a decisive victory over the British. After the war he resided on his plantation near Charleston, S. C.; but Gist possessed an excellent figure, symmetrical proportions, great strength, and expressive features. He had but two children, sons, one of whom he named "Independent" and the other "States."

GLADDEN, Adley H., soldier, b. in South Carolina; d. in April, 1882. He was a major in Col. Butler's Palmetto regiment of South Carolina volunteers in the Mexican war, became lieutenant-colonel, and commanded the regiment at the battle of Chapultepec, where, at both of whose superior officers were killed. He was severely wounded at the Belden Gate. In 1861 he was appointed a brigadier-general in the Confederate army, and was assigned a brigade in Withers's division of Bragg's corps. He was wounded on the first day of the battle of Shiloh, and died soon afterward.

GLADDEN, Washington, clergyman, b. in Pittsburg, Pa., 11 Feb., 1836. He was graduated at Williams in 1859. After a course of theology he became pastor of the State street Congregational church in Brooklyn in 1869, then in Morrisania and in North Adams, Mass., in 1867-71, when he removed to New York and was one of the lay teachers of the New York "Independent" until 1875. From 1875 till 1883 he was pastor of the North Congregational church in Springfield, Mass., and for some time edited "Sunday Afternoon." He then went to Columbus, Ohio, to be pastor of the first church in that city. He has been a frequent contributor to papers and periodicals, a successful public lecturer, and has published "Plain Thoughts on the Art of Living" (Boston, 1888); "From the Hub to the Hudson" (1889); "Workingmen and their Employers" (1891); "The Young Men and the Churches" (Boston, 1885); and "Applied Christianity" (Boston, 1884).
and finished it in a year. He did not live, however, to learn that his work had been approved by some of the finest judges of literature, and he died shortly afterward, intrusting his manuscript to Mr. Reynolds, by whom it was published in 1835. It was highly commended by such competent judges as Professors Anthon, Maclean, and Alexander, and Presidents Tyler, Du Pont, and Fisk. It was used as a text-book for some time in the grammar-school of Columbia college, and might have won its way into general acceptance but for the fact that the stereotyped plates were destroyed in a fire, and the book was never reprinted. The fatality which pursued Mr. Glass through life seems to have followed him after death. "Washingtoni Vita" has now become a literary curiosity. On the title-page appeared a selection in Latin purporting to be from the fragments of Cicero, prophesying the future appearance and deeds of Washington. It is said that scholars imitated the fragments of Cicero without success; and their bewilderment was only relieved when Prof. Anthon acknowledged that he had written the passage himself.

GLASS, James W., artist, b. in 1825; d. in 1857. He became a pupil of Huntington in New York city and went to London, 1845, where he applied himself to art for several years, returning to the United States in 1856. His "Last Return from Duty," an equestrian portrait of the Duke of Wellington, brought him first into prominence in England. It was purchased by Lord Elgin and was placed in the new Buckingham Palace by the queen. The subject has been engraved by James Faid. He was particularly successful in his drawing of horses. His works include "The Battle of Basing," "The Royal Standard," "Puritan and Cavalier," and "The Free Companion." 

GLEASON, John J., naval officer, b. in New York City; d. there, 12, March, 1882. He was appointed midshipman, 1 Feb., 1823, and in that year served under Com. Porter in the suppression of piracy in the West Indies. In 1827 he received the commission of sub-lieutenant in the U. S. Navy. In 1839 he was appointed captain of the steam frigate "Passaconaway" and served in that capacity in the Mexican War. In 1842 he was appointed captain of the sloop "Falmouth," and in 1846 he was appointed commander of the sloop "Pacifica," of the coast survey, 1847-50. He was appointed commodore on the retired list, 4 April, 1867.

GLEAZER, William, author, b. in Fowler, St. Lawrence Co., 22 April, 1841. He went to his boyhood on a farm, and was educated principally at the state normal-school at Albany. He taught in Schoodack, N. Y., in 1859-60, and in 1861 enlisted in the 2d New York or Harris cavalry regiment. He had risen to the rank of lieutenant, when he was taken prisoner at the cavalry skirmish near Buckland Mills, Va., on 18 Oct., 1863, and sent to Libby prison. He was afterward transferred to Georgia, to Charleston, and then to Columbia, S. C., whence he made his escape, but was recaptured near Spartanburg, Ga. He escaped again from Weldon, Ga., 19 Dec., 1864, and returned home, his term of service having expired, but on 25 Feb., 1865, entered the army again as 1st lieutenant in the 28th New York cavalry, and served till the end of the war. He has since devoted himself to literature, and wrote the "History of the United States," for which he went from Boston to San Francisco on horseback, and was captured by hostile Indians near Skull Rocks, Wyoming territory, but made his escape. In 1881 he made a canoe voyage of 3,000 miles, from the Arctic to the mouth of the Mississippi, and claimed to be the discoverer of a small lake south of Lake Itasca, which he maintains should be regarded as the true source of the Mississippi. It has since been found that this lake is laid down on the maps of the government surveys. Capt. Gleizer's works include "Capture of the Prison Pen, and Escape," over 400,000 copies of which were sold (Albany, 1865); "Three Years in the Federal Cavalry" (New York, 1870); "Battles for the Union" (Hartford, 1874); "Heroes of Three Wars" (Philadelphia, 1878); "Peculiarities of American Cities" (1880); and "Down the Great River" (1887). See his life by John A. Owens, entitled "Sword and Pen" (Philadelphia, 1884).

GLEASON, Frederic Grant, musician, b. in Middletown, Conn., 17 Dec., 1848. After studying under Dudley Buck, he, in 1864, went to Leipzig, Germany. In 1869 he went to London, where he applied himself to art for several years, returning to the United States in 1876. His "Last Return from Duty," an equestrian portrait of the Duke of Wellington, brought him first into prominence in England. It was purchased by Lord Elgin and was placed in the new Buckingham Palace by the queen. The subject has been engraved by James Faid. He was particularly successful in his drawing of horses. His works include "The Battle of Naseby," "The Royal Standard," "Puritan and Cavalier," and "The Free Companion." 

GLEIG, George Robert, author, b. in Stirling, Scotland, 30 April, 1796. He is the son of Bishop Gleig, a Scottish theologian and man of letters. The son was educated at Glasgow and Balfol college, Oxford, joined a regiment in Cork in 1812, and was transferred to the 9th Light Infantry. In 1813 he was sent to Spain in 1813. He served under Wellington in the Peninsular war, was sent with his regiment to this country, and took part in the battles of Bladensburg—where he was wounded—Baltimore, and New Orleans. He returned to England in 1815, was retired from the army, took orders, and in 1819 was appointed a curacy in Kent. In 1821 the Archbishop of Canterbury presented him to the perpetual curacy of Ash, to which was added the charge of Ivy church, Kent. He was appointed chaplain of Chelsea hospital in 1824, and during the last four years of his service was appointed by Wellington made chaplain-general to the forces, which office he held until he retired at the age of eighty. His exertions to establish a system of education for the soldiers gained for him the post of inspector-general of military schools, and he was presented with St. Paul's cathedral. Mr. Gleig was for half a century a contributor to "Blackwood's Magazine," and occasionally published papers in the "London Quarterly," and the "Edinburgh Review," also contributing to "Frasier's Magazine," of which he was a joint editor. He may be called the oldest of living writers, having as lately as 1886 contributed to the "Fortnightly Review" an article on the second
GLEIM, John Godfried, clergyman, b. in Germany; d. in Germantown, Pa., in 1757. In 1764 he came to this country with Caspar Fahnestock. He settled in Blackwood in 1784 and remained until his death. In conjunction with Weiser and Mathias he published "The Inspired."—His son, George Christian, soldier, b. in 1730; d. in Lancaster county, Pa., 21 July, 1787, took part in the war of the Revolution and was severely wounded near Philadelphia. He removed to Lancaster county in 1776, where he resided until his death. —George's son, Christian, journalist, b. in Lancaster county, Pa., 10 Jan., 1790; d. in Pittsburgh, Pa., 21 Sept., 1861, went to Philadelphia, where he entered the printing-office of Ezra Baley. He settled in Harrisburg in 1812, and was appointed to print the senate journal in English. Afterward he established and edited "The Pennsylvanian." He served as ensign of volunteers in the war of 1812-15. From 1832 till 1824 he was sheriff of Dauphin county. He resided at Pittsburgh in 1830, and resided there until his death.

GLENDY, John, clergyman, b. in Londonderry, Ireland, 24 June, 1755; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 4 Oct., 1832. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, where, after studying theology, he was ordained. He accepted a call from the church in Londonderry, and remained there until he was exiled during the Irish insurrection of 1798, in which he protested against the aggressive measures of the government, and rendered himself obnoxious to the nobility. He arrived in Norfolk, Va., in 1796, and afterward supplied the congregations of Staunton and Bethel, Augusta co., Va., for nearly two years. He was invited by President Jefferson to be his guest in Washington, and during his visit delivered a discourse in the capitol. In 1800-30 he was pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian church in Baltimore, Md. In 1806 he served as chaplain of the U. S. house of representatives, and in 1815 and 1816 of the senate. In 1823 the University of Maryland gave him the degree of D. D. He published an "Oration in Commemoration of Washington," delivered in 1831.

GLENDY, William Marshall, naval officer, b. in Virginia in 1801; d. in Baltimore, Md., 16 July, 1873. He was appointed midshipman in 1818, commissioned lieutenant in 1827, and served successively with the Brazil and Pacific squadrons. In 1847 he was made commander, and served in the Mediterranean for eighteen months. Subsequently he commanded in the East Indies. In 1855 he was made captain, and in 1861—2 served as senior officer on the coast of Africa. He was promoted to the rank of commodore in 1862, and in the following year took part in the Washington and D. C. He served six months as lighthouse-inspector, and in 1865 retired from active service.

GLENN, James, governor of South Carolina from 1744 till 1755. Toward the end of his administration he concluded a treaty with the Cherokee in which the flow of the Oconee was ceded to the king, which contributed largely to the interest and safety of the colony. He published "A Description of South Carolina" (London, 1761).

GLENN, George, physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 22 July, 1735; d. there, 4 Nov., 1792. He was graduated at the University of Edinburgh in 1758. During the last French war in America he was a surgeon in the British army. In 1777 he served as surgeon of a regiment, and afterward was a major. In 1800 he was made a surgeon in the continental army, and became director-general of hospitals for the middle division.

GLIDON, George Dana Boardman, naval officer, b. in Ellsworth, Me., 15 April, 1844; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 25 Jan., 1888. He was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1867. In the same year he was made ensign. His first year of service was passed on the "Seminole," of the Western Gulf blockading squadron. He took part in the battle of Mobile Bay, 5 Aug., 1864, where he received the highest commendations from his commanding officer. From 1865 till 1867 he served on the "Wyoming," of the East India squadron. He was appointed master in 1866, lieutenant-commander in 1868, and commander in 1888. He was engaged with the Asiatic squadron from 1867 till 1869, when he was stationed at the Naval academy. In 1870 and 1871 he commanded the "Tennessee." He served with the "Wachusett," of the European fleet, from 1872 till 1874, and with the "Omaha," of the Pacific fleet, from 1875 till 1877. He was on duty at the Boston navy-yard in 1878. His last service was in the Asiatic waters, where he commanded the "Palos," from which he was detached in 1884.

GLIDDON, George Robins, archaeologist, b. in Devonshire, England, in 1809; d. in Panama, 16 Nov., 1867. At an early age he went to Alexandria, where his father was a merchant, and also U. S. consul. For nearly twenty-three years he resided in Egypt, and during a great part of that time served as U. S. vice-consul. He visited the United States, and lectured in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia on Egyptian antiquities. He was agent for the Honduras interoceanic railway at the time of his death. He wrote "A Memoir on the Cotton of Egypt" (London, 1841); "An Appeal to the Antiquaries of Europe on the Destruction of the Monuments of Egypt" (1841); "Discourses on Egyptian Archaeology," (1841); "Ancient Egypt" (1830; new ed., 1869); "Types of Mankind," written in conjunction with Dr. Josiah C. Nott, which contained contributions from Agassiz and Dr. Samuel G. Morton (Philadelphia, 1854); and "Indigenous Races of the Earth," with Dr. Josiah C. Nott (1855).

GLISAN, Rodney, physician, b. in Linganore, Frederick co., Md., 29 Jan., 1827. He was graduated in the medical department of the University of Maryland in 1849. After practicing for a year in Baltimore, he was appointed assistant surgeon in the U. S. army, and engaged as medical officer from 1850 till 1861. He served five years on the plains, and six years in Oregon during the Indian wars, from 1855 till 1861, when he resigned his commission. After practicing a year in San Francisco, he settled in Portland, Oregon. He was president of the Oregon Medical society in 1872 and 1876, and of the Oregon state medical society in 1875-6, and has been for several years a member of the American medical association. He was a delegate to the 7th International medical congress, held in London in 1891, and a member of the American Medical association, held in Washington, D. C., in 1887. He is now (1887) emeritus professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in the medical department of Willamette university. Among his notable cases were the first amputations of the shoulder and thigh, and the second operation for strangulated inguinal hernia ever performed on the Pacific
coast north of San Francisco. He has travelled throughout the United States, British and Central America on two and a half trips through Europe. He has written numerous articles upon medical subjects, published in the "U. S. Army Statistics" (1850 and 1860), in the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences" (1863-78 and 1880), and in Erichsen's "Collection of Medical Rhymes" (Chicago, 1884). He had published a "Journal of Army Life" (San Francisco, 1874); a "Text-Book of Modern Midwifery" (Philadelphia, 1881); and "Two Years in Europe" (New York, 1887).

GILOSSON, Oliver S., naval officer, b. in Ohio, 1 Jan., 1814. He midshiped from Indiana, 1 Nov., 1826, became lieutenant in 1837, and commanded the sloop "Reefer" during the Mexican war. He served in the navy-yard at Norfolk, Va., from 1848 till 1850, when he was on special duty. He was attached to the steam frigate "Puskwah," of the East India squadron, in 1852, and from 1853 till 1855 was on the Japanese expedition, being in Japan when the first treaty was made by Com. Perry. He was appointed commander, and assigned to the steamer "Mount Vernon" in the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and became captain of the same. In 1855 and while the "Mount Vernon" saved the transport "Mississippi," which was bound to New Orleans with 1,500 men of Gen. Butler's expedition. It was supposed that she was intentionally run upon by the Frying-pan shoal. He also burned a light-boat and schooner. He was on the blockade of Wilmington, N. C. He commanded the steam sloops "Iroquois" and "Mohican" in 1862, and the steamer "Santiago de Cuba" in 1864-3. He was present in the two attacks on Fort Fisher, December, 1864, and January, 1865, and being recommended for promotion by Admiral Porter for covering the landing of the troops and carrying the division into action. He became commodore in 1866, and commanded the station at League Island, Pa., from 1867 till 1870, when he was appointed rear-admiral of the East and to command the European fleet. He was retired 18 Jan., 1871.

GLOSSBRENNER, John Jacob, Moravian bishop, b. in Hagerstown, Md., 24 July, 1813; d. in Churchville, Augusta co., Va., 7 Jan., 1887. After receiving a common-school education, he was appointed to a silver kursaal in 1833, and began to read theological books. He was licensed to preach by the Virginia annual conference in 1833, and labored as itinerant missionary, circuit preacher, and presiding elder till May, 1840, when he was first elected bishop of the United Brethren in Christ. He was re-elected for the quadrennial terms, and, when no longer able to render active service, was appointed bishop emeritus, May, 1885. He visited conferences on the Pacific coast in the time of pioneer settlement, and was active in promoting the interests of his church. Previous to his death he was senior bishop, without any assigned district of labor. Several of his occasional sermons have been published in the denominational journal, "The Telescope," Dayton, Ohio. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Valley college in 1884.

GLOVER, John, soldier, b. in Salem, Mass., 5 Nov., 1732; d. in Marblehead, Mass., 30 Jan., 1797. At the beginning of the Revolution he raised 1,000 men and joined the army at Cambridge, where he was of great service in organizing and disciplining troops. He commanded the 12th regiment, afterward the 14th, which was one of the first, as well as the best, in the continental army. Being composed almost entirely of fishermen, it was called the "amphibian regiment." On the retreat from Long Island it manned the boats and crossed the entire army in safety. These troops also manned the boats and led the advance over the Delaware on the night before the victory at Trenton. Col. Glover participated in the battle of Shirley, and was with Washington at Valley Forge. He was appointed brigadier-general, and conducted the prisoners to Cambridge. In 1778 he joined Greene's division in New Jersey, signed the protest against D'E斯塔ing, and was detached to Rhode Island under Sullivan. He was ordered to Massachusetts in 1780 to superintend the drafts from that state. He was a member of the court of inquiry concerning Major Andrè, which assembled on 29 Sept., 1780. Glover was diminutive in person, active and energetic, and possessed considerable military ability. See a memoir of him by William P. Upham (Salem, Mass., 1863).

GLOVER, Sir John Hawley, governor of Newfoundland, b. in 1820; d. in England, 30 Sept., 1863. He entered the navy at an early age, and was made a lieutenant in 1851. He served in the Baltic in 1854, was given command of the "Otter," a steam vessel, in 1855, and was promoted to the rank of commander in November, 1862. After a few years' cruising on the African coast, he became governor of Lagos, an island on the coast of Guinea, which office he administered until he resigned in 1872. In 1872, he is said to have given up his office to the friendly native chiefs in the British settlements on the Gold Coast, and performed his mission so successfully that, on his return to England, he received the thanks of parliament and the honor of knighthood. He was appointed governor of Newfoundland in 1876, and administered this office till June, 1881, when he was appointed governor of the Leeward islands. He was again governor of Newfoundland from 1883 until his death.

GLOVER, Joseph, physician, b. about 1780; d. in Charleston, S. C., about 1840. He was graduated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1800, and in that year became a member of the medical society of South Carolina. He was active in establishing a free dispensary in 1801, and gave his services gratuitously to the poor. Receiving a vote of thanks from the trustees in 1805. Among his suggestions which the medical society made to the city council was that of planting trees, the sanitary advantages of which he showed in his report in 1808. Dr. Glover was noted for fearlessness and skill as a surgeon. He successfully performed lithotomy, removed a portion of the spleen and the omentum, and was one of the first in this country to revive the operation of tapping the head for hydrocephalus. A descrip-
tion of the case was published in pamphlet-form (1819), and was widely quoted.

GLOVER, William, governor of North Carolina. In 1767 Thomas Cary obtained a commission as deputy-governor of North Carolina. While collector of the rents he had neglected to settle his accounts, and the lords proprietors, disapproving of his election to this office, directed their deputies to appoint one of their number in his place. When the barque "Preble" on which Cary sailed for England, the result of this voyage was a detailed and formal proposition made by Gunn to the U.S. government to attempt the peaceful opening of Japan by diplomacy, backed by a show of force. The expedition, as finally organized, grew to the proportions of a fleet, the command of which was given to the cabinet officers of highest rank—first by Aulick, and then by Perry. Other results of this episode were preparation of the Japanese mind for Perry, the training of the interpreter Moriyama Yenouke, who did good service in 1854, and of the hydrographer, Isut, Silas Bent, the only officer in Perry's fleet conversant with Japanese waters, who, in a paper read before the American geographical society in 1856, first clearly defined and described the Kuro Shio, "Dark Stream," or Gulf Stream of the Pacific ocean. Gunn was made a captain in 1839.

GMEINNER, John, clergyman, b. in Bavaria, Bavaria, 5 Dec., 1847. He came with his parents, in 1849, to Milwaukee, Wis., entered the theological seminary there in 1858, and was ordained priest, 10 June, 1870. He was pastor of various congregations up to 1886, at St. Gmeiner's, a "Catholic Columbian," and contributing frequently to German and English Roman Catholic journals. He was appointed professor of ecclesiastical history and homiletics in the seminary of St. Francis of Sales, Milwaukee, in 1876, which chair he still holds (1887). His best work is "Gemeinde Kirche in den Vereinigten Staaten" (Milwaukee, 1875); "Sind wir dem Weltende nahe?" (Detroit, 1877); "Modern Scientific Views and Christian Doctrines compared" (Milwaukee, 1884); "The Spirits of Darkness and their Manifestations on Earth, or Ancient and Modern Spiritualism" (1886); and "The Church and the Various Nationalities of the United States" (1887).

GODDARD, Calvin, jurist, b. in Shrewsbury, Mass., 17 July, 1708; d. in Norwich, Conn., 2 May, 1842. He was educated at Dartmouth, and in 1736 studied law with Oliver Ellsworth, was admitted to the bar in 1790, and settled in Plainfield, Conn. In 1791 he was sent to the state legislature, and, with re-elections, continued to serve until 1801, being speaker during the last three years. He was then elected to the U.S. Senate in 1809, and held his seat for two terms—from 7 Dec., 1801, till 3 March, 1805. He removed to Norwich in 1807, and was a member of the state executive council from 1808 till 1815. He was a presidential elector in 1812, and a delegate to the Hartford convention in 1814. From 1815 till 1818 he was judge of the superior court of Connecticut. Subsequently, for five years, he held the office of district attorney for the county of New London, and for seventeen years was mayor of Norwich.

GODDARD, Calvin Luther, inventor, b. in Covington, N. Y., 2 Jan., 1820. He was graduated at Yale in 1845, after which he taught the classics in New York for a year. From 1846 till 1854 he was engaged as a clerk, and then began business on his own account. His attention seems to have been called at once to the necessity of thoroughly cleansing wool in the earliest stages of its manufacture, in order to secure perfection in the finished product, and to this end he arranged a burring picker. Subsequently he patented solid packing burring machines, and feed-rolls as an attachment for the picker, and since devised several valuable improvements for this machine. The steel ring feed-rolls, with ad-
justable stands and spring boxes, were also patented by him. For his inventions he has been honored with many medals, including gold medals from the world's fair held in London in 1862 and that in Paris in 1867. Bishop, in his "American Manufactures," says of Mr. Goddard: "Probably no man in the United States has labored more zealously and effectively to place American woolen goods on an equality with those of Europe, and to open the Orient, where his labors were begun in Bangkok, Siam, in 1840. In 1848 he removed to Ningpo, where he remained until his death, preaching and working with energy, although in failing health. He prepared several tracts, an English and Chinese vocabulary, and a translation of the New Testament into Chinese.

GODDARD, Josiah, clergyman, b. in Wendell, Mass., 27 Oct., 1813; d. in Ningpo, China, 4 Sept., 1854. He was graduated at Brown in 1835, and at the Newton theological institution in 1838, was appointed a missionary to the Chinese in Siam, and arrived in Singapore in June, 1839. His labors were begun in Bangkok, Siam, in 1840. In 1848 he removed to Ningpo, where he remained until his death, preaching and working with energy, although in failing health. He prepared several tracts, an English and Chinese vocabulary, and a translation of the New Testament into Chinese.

GODDARD, Paul Beck, physician, b. in Baltimore, 26 Jan., 1811; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 3 July, 1866. He was graduated at Washington college in 1829, and at the medical department of the university in 1833, and settled in Philadelphia, where he followed his profession. Dr. Goddard acquired reputation through his work as an editor of medical books. These include a series of twelve plates "On the Arteries," and a similar series "On the Nerves" (Philadelphia); with Joseph E. Parker, "The Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology of the Human Teeth, with the most Approved Methods of Treatment." (Philadelphia, 1844); Moreau's "Practical Treatise on Midwifery" (1844); the iconographic portion of Rayer's "Theoretical and Practical Treatise on the Diseases of the Skin" (Philadelphia, 1848). He also published "The Diseases peculiar to Women" (1848); Philip Ricord's "Illustrations of Syphilitic Diseases" (1851); Wilson's "System of Human Anatomy, General and Special" (1851); and Wilson's "Dissector, or Practical and Surgical Anatomy" (1851). He was a member of the Medical Society of the State of New York, in New London, Conn., in 1740; d. in Providence, R. I., 23 Dec., 1817. He established the first printing-press at Providence on 20 Oct., 1762, where he also began printing the "Gazette." He soon afterward became one of the publishers of the "New York Gazette and Postboy," and in 1766 removed to Philadelphia, where, with Galloway and Wharton, he published the "Pennsylvania Chronicle." In 1773 he went to Baltimore and established the "Maryland Journal." He was active in organizing the post-office, and was appointed surveyor of roads and highways in 1775. He sold his press in 1792, and retired to a farm in Johnston, R. I., but afterward moved to Providence. He was a Whig in the Revolution. His friend, Gen. Charles Lee (who was the writer of the "Queries" in the "Journal," which caused Goddard trouble with the Whig club in 1779), bequeathed him a portion of his extensive landed estate in Virginia. He published a history of the Pennsylvania Chronicle" (1770).

His son, William, an educator, b. in Johnston, R. I., 2 Jan., 1794; d. in Providence, 16 Feb., 1846. He was graduated at Brown in 1812, was professor of moral philosophy and metaphysics there in 1825-34, and of rhetoric and belles-lettres in 1834-42. He was editor and proprietor of the "Rhode Island Annual." Providence in 1814-30. He had been a member of the Rhode Island legislature. His writings were edited by his son, F. W. Goddard (2 vols., 8vo, Providence, 1870).

GODDU, J. H., Canadian patriot, b. in St. Denis, Canada, 1786; d. there in 1882. At the age of six he served in the Canadian volunteers during the war of 1812, rose to the rank of major and distinguished himself at the battles of Lacolle and Chateaugay. He was afterward present at the naval engagement of Plattsburg, where he commanded a gun-boat. He then settled on a farm, which was granted him by the government as a reward for his services, in the township of Weeden, but subsequently removed to St. Césaire. In 1837 he took an active part in the Canadian agitation. He was present, 23 Oct., 1837, at the assembly of the six counties, and was the first to take up arms; named commander of the insurgents of St. Césaire, and reported at the head of over a hundred men at St. Mathias. The defeat of the Canadians at St. Charles convinced him that the struggle was hopeless, and he led his men back to St. Weeden and was the first to surrender. He was conducted to Montreal and imprisoned till 2 July, 1838, when, with six others, he entered into an agreement with Lord Durham to plead guilty of high treason. He was exiled to the Bermudas during the pleasure of the queen of England; but was pardoned and exiling British subjects without trial was annulled. Goddu came to the United States, and after some time was allowed to return to Canada.

GOEDE, Louis Antoine, publisher, b. in New York city, 6 June, 1814; d. in Philadelphia, 29 Nov., 1878. He was educated in the lower districts, and after many years he kept a book-store and circulating library. Removing to Philadelphia, he in 1830 founded "Goede's Lady's Book," the first periodical of the kind published, which was continued by him with great success until 1877, when it was sold to a stock company. On retiring from the editorship and proprietorship of the magazine, Mr. Goede remarked that not an immoral thought or profane word could be found in its pages during the entire period of his connection with it. He also published the "Daily Chronicle" newspaper, "Jarvis's Musical Library," and "Young People's Book." Mr. Goede left a fortune of over $1,000,000, acquired entirely from his publications.

GODFREY, Thomas, mathematician, b. in Bristol, Pa., in 1794; d. in Philadelphia in December, 1799. He followed the trade of a glazier in the metropolis, and, having a fondness for mathematical studies, mastered such books as he met with, subsequently acquiring Latin, that he might become familiar with the mathematical works in that language. Having obtained a copy of Newton's "Principia," he found out how he had made in Davis's quadrat to James Logan, who was so impressed that he at once addressed a letter to Edmund Halley in England, giving a full description of the construction and uses of Godfrey's instrument. Halley appears to have ignored this communication, and, after a few years' time, had elapsed, Logan transmitted a copy of the invention to Peter Collinson, with a request that it
be communicated to the Royal society. Meanwhile, John Hadley, then vice-president of the society, had presented his memoir of 1731, which had been inserted in the "Philosophical Transactions" of that year, describing a reflecting quadrant of the same character, which he claimed as his own. It was decided that both were entitled to the honor of the invention, although statements were made to the contrary of what they might have become known to Hadley. The society sent to Godfrey, as his reward, household furniture to the value of £200, instead of money, on account of his habits of intemperance. Benjamin Franklin resided in the same house with Godfrey, and says that, like most great mathematicians from whom he had met, he was not a pleasant companion, since he expected universal precision in everything said, and was perpetually denying or distinguishing on trifles, to the disturbance of all conversation. —His son, Thomas, poet, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 4 Dec., 1786, near Washington, N. C., 8 Aug., 1788, received a fair education in his mother's tongue, and was apprenticed to a watchmaker. In 1798 he obtained a lieutenant's commission in the provincial forces raised for an expedition against Port Duquesne, but, on the disbanding of the troops, he went to North Carolina and accepted an appointment of purchasing agent, remaining so occupied for three years. His employer dying, he returned to Philadelphia, and then sailed to New Providence as a supercargo. He settled to return by way of New England, but contracted a fever, from the effects of which he died. While in North Carolina he wrote the tragedy of "The Prince of Parthia," which was offered to a company performing in Philadelphia in 1758. This is regarded as the first dramatic work in the English language. Godfrey's poems and his "Account of T. Godfrey," a work published by his friend, Nathaniel Evans, in 1767.

**GODIN, Louis (go-deen), French astronomer, b. in Paris, 28 Feb., 1704; d. in Cadiz, Spain, 11 Sept., 1768. He was graduated at the College de Le Grand, and studied astronomy under Dufour. When the French Academy gave him the first prize in 1727, and the academy elected him a pensionary member. He was commissioned to write a continuation of the history of the academy, left unfinished by Fontenelle, and was also authorized to submit to the minister, Cardinal Fleury, the best means of discovering the truth in regard to the figure of the earth, and proposed sending expeditions to the equator and the polar sea. The minister approved the plan and appropriated the necessary means, the academy designating La Condamine, Bouguer, and Godin to go to Peru in 1754. The expedition sailed from Rochelle, 16 May, 1755, touched at Cadiz to take two naval lieutenants, whom Philip V. had ordered to accompany it, and proceeded to Santo Domingo, where they remained six months to take observations. They arrived in Quito on the 17th of September, 1755. Having lost the greater part of his wife's dowry in speculations, he resolved to try his fortune in Cayenne, where he arrived in May, 1750, and settled on the banks of the river Oyapok. For fifteen years he explored Cayenne and the Brazilian Guianas, north of the Amazon, and the coast nearly along the equator, to investigate the species of plants. From 1765 till 1775 he explored the Amazon. In the latter year he finally returned to France, and settled on his estate of St. Amand. He gave his botanical collections to the museum of natural history, where they are still preserved. In 1768 he was elected a member of the Academy of science, and he labored thenceforth to arrange the notes taken during the many years of his explorations, and published "Flore raisonnée du Perou, comprenant 4,000 espèces, dont plus de 1,500 nouvelles," (6 vols., Paris, 1768, with two volumes of illustrations containing over 750 plates); "Les plantes de la Guayane" (1777); "Flora de la Guayana," (1777); "Flore de la Guayane, explication de l'écriture naturelle" (5 vols., 1779, with three volumes of illustrations); "Flore de l'Amazone, explication, etc." (4 vols., 1783; with one volume of illustrations); "Grammaire de la langue Quichua ou des Incas" (1782); "Dictionnaire de la langue Quichua" (1783); and "Grammaire comparée des langues Indiennes de l'Amérique du..."
GODKIN, Edwin Lawrence, journalist, b. in Mayne, County Wicklow, Ireland, 2 Oct., 1831. His father, James, wrote a "Religious History of Ireland" (1873). The son was educated at a grammar school near Wakefield, England, and at Queen's college, Belfast, where he was graduated in 1851. He was a correspondent of the London "News" in Turkey and Russia during the Crimean war, 1854-6. In the autumn of 1856 he came to the United States, and in the ensuing winter made a journey on horse-back through the south and west of the United States, and returned by the overland route to New York. He returned to New York at the close of 1858, and was a correspondent of the New York "Times" until July, 1859, when he established and became editor of the "Nation," which in 1866 passed into the hands of Mr. Godkin and two other gentlemen as proprietors. In 1881 "The Nation" was made the weekly issue of the "Evening Post," and Mr. Godkin became one of the editors and proprietors of the joint publication. He is the author of a "History of Hungary, A. D. 300-1850" (London, 1856), and of the work on "Government," a "Dictionary of American Science," 1873.

GODMAN, John D., physician, b. in Annapolis, Md., 30 Dec., 1794; d. in Germantown, Pa., 17 April, 1830. He was left an orphan at an early age without means, and after he had been a short time at school was apprenticed to a printer in Baltimore. In the autumn of 1814 he entered the military service of the flotilla stationed in Chesapeake bay, and was present at the defence of Fort McHenry. In 1815 he began the study of medicine under Dr. Luckey in Elizabethtown, whence he soon afterward removed to Baltimore, studied under Dr. Davidge, filling the place of his preceptor, who was professor of anatomy in the University of Maryland, while the latter was disabled by sickness. After he was graduated in February, 1818, he practised successively in New Holland, Pa., Anne Arundel county, Md., and Andous, about 450 miles, from which she could easily reach the Portuguese government, but lost their guide, and were reduced to the most frightful sufferings in the desert. At the end of three days they all died except Madame Godin, who, after wandering for several weeks through a dense wood, was taken by an Indian to the mission at Andous. All attempts to find Oresavall were unsuccessful, and so she never profited by the transport which the Portuguese government furnished her. She had still to travel over 9,000 miles to reach her husband, and, after a long time and much suffering, she arrived at Oyapok, where he had remained several years waiting for his wife. Afterward they embarked for France, and arrived in La Rochelle, 26 May, 1775. The rest of Madame Godin's life was passed on her husband's estate at St. Amand in Berry. Prince Charles Bonaparte, the imperialist, has given Madame Godin's name to a remarkable species of South American birds, the "Champelaea Godinae," "consecrated," he says, "to the memory, which can never be too much honored, of Isabel Godin des Oresavall, who, alone and abandoned, traversed the American continent in its greatest width, sustained by her greatness of soul and her martyrdom to duty." See her life by Ferdinand Denis, based on family documents, in the "Magnis pittoresque" (1854), and "Les voyages dans les forêts de la Guyane," by Malouet.

GODON, Sylvanus William, naval officer, b. in Philadelphia, 18 June, 1809; d. in Blois, France, 10 May, 1879. He was appointed midshipman in 1819, and, after serving at sea in various parts of the world, he appeared in the U. S. Navy in 1827, and lieutenant in 1836. He accompanied Commodores Hull to the Mediterranean on the flagship "Ohio" in the years 1838, 1840, and 1841, was actively employed during the Mexican war, and was present in the bombardment of Vera Cruz. He was made commander in 1855, and captain in 1861, at the beginning of the civil war. In command of the "Mohican" he took part in the attack on Fort Royal by the fleet under Admiral Du Pont. He placed his ship
in position to secure an enflaming fire on the fort on Hilton Head, and materially assisting in silencing the batteries of the enemy. In 1863 he was promoted commodore, and commanded the 4th division of Admiral Porter's fleet at both bombardments of Fort Fisher, N. C., in December, 1864, and January, 1865. In the report of the latter, the safety of the Flagship, of which he was an honor guard, and for which the heroic efforts of his men, the "Susquehanna." At the close of the war he was made rear-admiral, and commanded the South Atlantic or Brazil squadron in 1866-7. His last active employment was as commander of the Brooklyn navy-yard in 1868-70. He was retired on account of age in 1871.

GODWIN, Parke, editor, b. in Paterson, N. J., 25 Feb., 1816. His father was an officer in the war of 1812, and his grandfather a soldier of the Revolution. He was educated at Princeton in 1834, studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Kentucky, but did not practise. He married the eldest daughter of William Cullen Bryant, and from 1857 till 1853, excepting one year, was connected with the "Evening Post." In 1845 he issued the "Pathfinder," a weekly, which was suspended after three months. He contributed many articles to the "Democratic Review," in which he advocated reforms that were subsequently introduced into the constitution and code of New York.

GOESBRIAND, Louis de, R. C. bishop, b. in St. Urbain, France, 4 Aug., 1816. He studied the classics at Quimper and Pont Croix, Finisterre, and theology in the seminary of Quimper, and that of St. Sulpice, Paris. After his ordination in 1840 he resolved to devote himself to the American mission, and in 1847 sailed for that country. In the same year. Between 1840 and 1847 he was occupied with missionary duties in the diocese of Cincinnati. He was next appointed vicar-general of the diocese of Cleveland and rector of the cathedral.

GOESSMANN, Charles Anthony, chemist, b. in Naumburg, Germany, 13 June, 1827. He was educated at the gymnasium in Fritzlar, and then studied under Friedrich Wöhler in the University of Göttingen, where he received the Ph. D. in 1853. From 1853 till 1857 he was assistant in the chemical laboratory, and privat-docent in the university. He then came to the United States, and at first was engaged in the development of the salt industry in New York and Michigan. In 1863 he became professor of chemistry in the Rensselaer polytechnic institute in Troy, but resigned that chair after two years. He was elected in 1869 to the chair of chemistry in the Massachusetts agricultural college, and in addition to his professorship has been chemist to the Massachusetts state board of agriculture since 1873, director of the state agricultural experiment station since 1882, and analyst of the Massachusetts state board of health since 1888. His contributions to chemical literature have been numerous, and include, prior to his coming to the United States, papers on organic acids which were voted to him the "Anzeichen der Chemie und Pharmacie." Dr. Goessmann's later papers include articles on sugar, salt, various foods, and special fertilization of plants. These have appeared chiefly in the reports of the organizations with which he has been connected.
States, probably in 1728. He studied divinity, and in 1737 applied for ordination to the presbytery of Philadelphia, but was refused, and he was ordained by his instructor. At the end of ten years' work in the ministry the question of his ordination again arose; it was submitted to the New York and Long Island conferences, and Mr. Goff's brethren desired the congregations of churches were closed against him, and some of his parishioners had their children rebaptized. In 1749 he removed to Hackensack, N. J., disagreed with his colleague on ecclesiastical questions, and sought the dissension of the latter to a seat in the council on one Sunday, apprehending his resistance to his preaching, he buckled on a sword and entered the pulpit, prepared to use the weapon if forcibly ejected. Mr. Goetschius was an instructor in divinity and a trustee in Queens (now Rutgers) college, and, although of violent passions, was learned and devout. His publications are ‘The Unknown God’ and ‘Sermons’ (Newton, N. J., 1742).—His brother, John Mauritus, b. in Liguria, Switzerland, in 1720; d. in New Jersey about 1800, removed to this country in 1744, and practised medicine and law. He was concerned in the establishment of a college in New Jersey, to study for the ministry. He preached to both Dutch and Germans in Schobarch, N. Y., and also practised medicine. He was one of the original trustees of King's (now Columbia) college.

GOFF, Nathan, politician, b. in Clerksburg, W. Va., Oct. 18, 1845. He was educated at the Northwestern Virginia academy, Georgetown college, and the University of New York. In 1861 he enlisted in the National army in the 1st regiment of Virginia volunteer infantry, served as lieutenant and then adjutant of this regiment, and in 1863 was appointed major of the 14th Virginia cavalry. In 1865 he was elected to the bar and elected to the West Virginia legislature, in 1868 was appointed district attorney, which office he resigned in 1881 to accept the secretarship of the navy, to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. W. H. Thompson, who had vacated it. In March, 1881, he was reappointed district attorney of West Virginia. He ran again in July, 1882, and was elected to congress as a Republican in 1884, and was re-elected in 1886.

GOFF, William, reformer in England about 1605; d. in Hartford, Conn., in 1679, or, as is held by some historians, at New Haven in 1680. The weight of testimony is in favor of Hartford. He was the fourth son of Stephen Goffe, rector of Stanmore, Sussex. The elder Goffe was a “very severe Puritan,” and his son inherited his hatred of papist and churchman. Prior to his joining the army in 1647 he was engaged in some commercial pursuit. He rose rapidly in the parliamentary army, becoming a major-general in 1653, with command in Sussex, Hampshire, and Berkshire. He commanded the soldiers of the eastern part of Harrow's parliament, and assisted in the violent proceeding known as Pride's purge, in which obnoxious Presbyterians were summarily excluded from parliament. He was returned a member of parliament from Harrow in 1654, and from Southampton in 1656, and Cromwell appointed him a seat in his house of lords or “other house.” He varied his military duties by exhorting in religious gatherings. He was made master of arts at Oxford in 1649, in company with ten other parliamentary officers. He was held in great esteem by Cromwell and by the court in general—so much so that he was spoken of with favor as the successor to the protectorship. On the news of Charles's return, Goff, with Whalley, his father-in-law, made prepara-

GOLDSBOROUGH, Charles, statesman, b. in Maryland in 1780; d. in Shoals, Md., Dec. 18, 1844. He served in congress as a representative from Maryland, 1805, to 3 March, 1817, and was governor of Maryland in 1818-19. His cousin, Charles Washington, clerk of the navy department, b. in Cambridge, Md., 18 April, 1779; d. in Washington, D. C., 14
Sept., 1843, was the first clerk of the bureau of provisions and clothing of the U. S. navy and chief clerk of the naval department from 1798 to 1812, under Secs. Benjamin Stoddart, Robert Smith, and Paul Hamilton. From 1841 until separate naval bureaus were established he was secretary of the naval board. He is the author of The U. S. Naval Chronicle" (Washington, 1836), and an undated and unpublished "History of the American Navy," now in manuscript and in the possession of the senior editor of this work.—Charles Washington's son, Louis Malesherbes, naval officer, b. in Washington, D. C., 18 Feb., 1809; d. there, 20 Feb., 1877, entered the navy as midshipman at seven years of age. He was promoted lieutenant in January, 1825, and, after serving a short time in the Mediterranean squadron, went to Paris and passed two years in study. In 1827 he joined the "New Carolina," in the Mediterranean, and while cruising in the schooner "Po-poise," in the Greece, he commanded a night expedition of four boats and thirty-five men for the recovery of the English brig "Comet," which had been captured by Greek pirates. After a fierce fight, in which forty of the pirates were killed, the "Comet" was rescued, and on the arrival of the expedition at Malta he received the thanks of the English government. In 1833 he married the daughter of William Wirt, and went to Florida, taking with him a colony of Germans to cultivate lands belonging to his father-in-law. During the Seminole war he commanded a company of volunteer cavalry, and also an armed steamer. In September, 1841, he was promoted commander. During the Mexican war he was executive officer of the frigate "Ohio," which bombarded Vera Cruz, and captured the city on March 14, 1847. He was senior member of the joint army and naval commission to explore Oregon and California, and to report on various military matters in 1848. From 1838 till 1857 he was superintendent of the U. S. naval academy, and commanded the schooner "Levant" in the Mediterranean, and the frigate "Congress" in the Brazil squadron in 1858-60. He was commissioned captain in 1855. At the beginning of the civil war in 1861 he was appointed flag-officer, and placed in command of the "Minnesota" of the North Atlantic blockading squadron. In September, 1861, he planned and executed a joint army and navy expedition to the sounds of North Carolina, and captured Roanoke island, 5 Feb., 1862. (See BURNSIDE, AMBROSE.) He received the thanks of congress for this service. He was made rear-admiral in 1864, and was despatched in 1863 to the duty of preparing a code of regulations for the naval service, and of revising the book of naval allowances. In 1863 he commanded the European squadron, in 1869 was ordered to Mare island, California, and in 1870 was placed on the retired list, and died in Washington. At the time of his death he had been in the service longer than any other naval officer then living, and had seen more active duty.

—Another son, John Rodgers, naval officer, b. in Washington, D. C., 3 July, 1834; d. there, 22 June, 1877, became midshipman in 1842, lieutenant in 1857, commander in 1855, captain in 1862, and commodore in 1867. While midshipman on the sloop "Warren," of the Mediterranean squadron, in 1852-3, he was engaged against the Greek pirates, and in a land action captured the schooner "Helene," of four guns, and manned by fifty-eight pirates. In 1844-50 he was attached to the coast survey, and in 1851-4 to the sloop "Saratoga." During the civil war he commanded the steamer "Union," in 1861, employed in blockading Charleston, Savannah, and Cape Hatteras. He captured and sunk the Confederate schooner "York," and bombarded the fort off Point Mathias on the Potomac. He commanded the "Florida," of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, in 1862, and the "Colorado," of the West Gulf blockading squadron, in 1862-3. He served in the East India squadron, on the sloop "Shenandoah." In 1870 he was retired.

GOLDSBROUGH, Robert, patriot, b. in Cambridge, Md., in 1733; d. there, 31 Dec., 1788. He was graduated at Philadelphia College (now the University of Pennsylvania) in 1756, took an active part in the ante-Revolutionary movements, was attorney-general of Maryland in 1778, and a delegate to the Continental congress of 1774-5, and of May, 1776.

GOLDSBROUGH, Robert Henry, senator, b. in New Easton, Md., in 1780; d. there, 5 Oct., 1838. He was elected U. S. senator as an anti-Jackson Democrat, and served from 24 May, 1819, till 3 March, 1819. He was again elected as a Whig, without opposition, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles Pinckney, and served from 23 Jan., 1833, till his death.

GOLDSBROUGH, George, senator, b. in Boston, 10 Dec., 1809; d. in Montgomery, Ala., 18 March, 1879. He received a primary education at a grammar-school in Boston, and at thirteen years of age entered the U. S. military academy, in which he remained two years. In 1826 he removed to Montgomery, Ala., studying law with his brother Henry, and being admitted to the bar in his eighteenth year. He practised his profession until his election as circuit judge in 1845, was appointed justice of the supreme court in 1850, and in 1856 became chief justice, but held the office only thirteen days, when he resigned from the bench and resumed the practice of his profession. At the beginning of the civil war he was appointed adjutant-general of the state of Alabama. He was elected judge of the circuit court in 1866, but lost the office through an act of congress which disqualified him. In 1870 he was elected U. S. senator, served on the committees of claims and Revolutionary claims, and in 1877 retired to private life. His elder brother, Henry, jurist, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1799; d. in Mobile, Ala., in 1847, was liberally educated in Boston, studied law, and removed to Montgomery, Ala., where he became the partner of Gov. Benjamin Fitzgerald. He edited a newspaper, served in the state legislature several terms, and afterwards removed to Mobile, where he became a successful lawyer. From 1839 until his death he was a judge of the supreme court of Alabama.

GÓMEZ, Antonio, Mexican musician, b. in the city of Mexico in 1805; d. in Tulancingo in 1876. At the age of eight he studied with Iquino and Ginestra, and while traveling in Europe and in several small compositions of his own, which were favorably received. He became leader of the orchestra of Garcia's Italian opera company in
1837. Gomez founded in Mexico a conservatory of music, but abandoned it for want of pecuniary assistance, and the musical library of the cathedral, of which he was appointed director, was arranged by him. In 1844 Gomez became organist of the new cathedral at Tulancingo, but in his latter years practiced left-hand composition. Among his compositions are: "La Independencia," for piano, flute, and violoncello; "Miserere," for eight voices and grand orchestra; a Te Deum; psalms; vespers; matins; and several masses; all for full orchestra.

GÓMEZ, Teodoro (b. 1817), Brazilian musician, b. in Campinas, São Paulo, in 1839. His father was leader of a military band in Campinas, and cultivated his son's love of music from his earliest years. At the age of eleven he left school, and began the study of music. He excelled as a performer on the piano, and in São Paulo gave a series of concerts with his brother José Pedro, a violinist, in 1856. At that time he composed several romances and one popular song, "Tão longe de mim distante," which was soon known all over the empire. When we left the cathedral, where he was admitted to the conservatory of music, and soon made remarkable progress. In 1861, when the national opera was established, Gomez presented his first opera, "Noites e do castello," which met with great success. The imperial government gave him a pension for four years, and he might perform his studies in Europe. In 1870 he returned to Brazil. His most noteworthy opera, "Guaranys," was represented for the first time in Rio Janeiro in 1872, and has also been given in several theatres of Italy and some of the capitals of Europe. His other operas include "Hércules" (1874), "Salvador Rosa" (1875), and "Cromwell" (1876).

GÓMEZ, Esteban, Spanish navigator, b. in Cadiz, Spain, in 1478 (or, according to Barbosa Machado, in Oporto in 1474); d. at sea in 1530 (or, according to Barbosa, in Toledo in 1534). He had served in the Portuguese East in India fleet, acquired a reputation as a skilled pilot, and was pilot of the "San Antonio," commanded by Juan de Cartagena, on Magellan's expedition in 1519. Irritated by his failure to obtain the appointment of chief pilot of the expedition, he frequented an insurrection, in January, 1520, which was suppressed by Magellan, but Gomez escaped execution with the other rebels, because his services as pilot were needed. He afterward incited the crew of the "San Antonio" to mutiny, and on his arrival in Portugal, 24 March, 1521, was imprisoned, but soon set at liberty. In 1524, when the difficulties between Spain and Portugal respecting the limits of their colonial discoveries arose, Gomez was one of the council of pilots appointed to decide this question, and proposed to the emperor to avoid these difficulties by seeking a western passage to the East Indies by the north of the new continent. His proposal was accepted, and, in command of a caravel, he left San Lucar in November, 1524. He reached the coast of Florida in January, 1525, and continued his voyage north, exploring every inlet and bay. On the 2nd of October, he was taken prisoner by a party of 37 north latitude, probably Chesapeake Bay. On arriving at latitude 42° N, without discovering any western passage, he resolved to return, but explored the country from the 42° to the 40th parallel, and filled his vessel with captured natives. On his return to San Lucar in August, 1521, on presenting himself at court, he was unfavorably received by the emperor, who, according to Gomara, reproached him with the capture of the Indians, as he would thereby discredit future explorers. He now tried to interest some merchants in a new expedition of discovery, and sailed in 1530 with two vessels for another exploration, but was never heard of again. Barbosa Machado, in his "Biblioteca Lusitana," says that Gomez died in Toledo in 1534 in high favor at court, and that his body was exhumed from entitled his labors. Among his compositions are: "La Independencia," for piano, flute, and violoncello; "Miserere," for eight voices and grand orchestra; a Te Deum; psalms; vespers; matins; and several masses; all for full orchestra.

GÓMEZ, Valentín, Argentine statesman, b. in Buenos Ayres in 1774; d. there in 1833. He was graduated at the University of Cordoba as doctor in theology in 1795, and at the University of Chuquisaca in civil and canonical law 1796. He was appointed professor of philosophy in the University of Cordoba in 1799, took holy orders in 1802, and soon afterward was appointed prebendary of the cathedral of that city. When the war of independence of Argentina broke out, he worked zealously to promote the cause of liberty, protecting the patriots from the persecutions of the royalists, and collecting subscriptions for the revolutionary cause. At the battle of Piedras he fought so valiantly that he was mentioned honorably in the general order of the day. After his return he might perfectly settle in Buenos Ayres, and was for several years rector of the university of that city. He was elected deputy to congress, and became secretary and president of that body. He was appointed minister to London in 1821, and in 1823 to Brazil.

GÓMEZ-PEDRAZA, Valentín (gomez-fah-re-as), Mexican statesman, b. in Guadalajara, 14 Feb., 1781; d. in the city of Mexico in July, 1838. He studied medicine in his native city, and in 1810 was appointed professor of the university. Later he practiced in Aguas Calientes, and joining the cause of independence he equipped a battery at his own expense. After the fall of Iturbide, he was elected a member of the first constituent congress, and attracted the hatred of the church party by his liberal principles. After the fall of Benavente and the shambles of 1820, Gomez Pedraza, he was elected vice-president with Santa-Anna, and, as the latter was absent, assumed the executive on 1 April, 1833. He immediately abolished the legal expropriation for unpaid church-tithes, prohibited the admission of new monks to the existing cloisters, and attacked the privileges which military chiefs had arrogated. In consequence there were several revolts, but these were soon quelled. The clergy now tried to bribe Gomez by the offer of a fortune; but he refused indignantly, and on 4 Jan., 1835, a so-called constitutional congress assembled, which refused to acknowledge the authority of the president. Gomez, tired of the struggle, left the country, but in 1838 returned to Mexico, where he was received by a public ovation. The jealousy of the president, Bustamante, caused him to be sent to prison, but he was released, but he was induced by popular influence to return to the city. In 1843, he led an unsuccessful attempt at revolution, and was banished a second time. He returned to Mexico in 1845, and in 1846 was again elected vice-president, with Santa-Anna as president. As the latter had taken command of the army in the war with the United States, Gomez became president of the executive; but in February, 1847, there was a revolt against him, which continued till 21 March, when it was quelled by Santa-Anna. The vice-presidency was abolished by a decree of the
congress, and Gomez was elected a deputy to that body. In 1850 he was a defeated candidate for the presidency. When Santa-Anna declared himself dictator in 1853, Gomez-Farias took part against him, and was again a candidate for the presidency. Alvarez president in October, 1855. He was appointed postmaster-general, and in 1857 took part in the formation of the liberal constitution.

**GÓMEZ-PEDRAZA, Manuel, Mexican statesman, b. in Soto, Miguel. According to others, in Queretaro, 1786, d. in the city of Mexico, 14 May, 1851. He was educated in Queretaro, entered the militia, and at the beginning of the revolution of 1810 remained faithful to the royalists. When Iturbide proclaimed the empire in 1822, Gomez sided with him, and became commander of the city of Mexico. He surrendered the city to the republican authorities, and in 1825 was appointed by President Victoria secretary of war. He became president in 1828, defeating the ultra liberal party under Guerrero, and the latter, complaining of the fraud in the elections, appealed to arms. Gomez fled to Europe on 4 Dec., and returned in 1830, but Gen. Bustamente ordered him to leave the country immediately, and he went to the United States, fixing his residence in Pennsylvania. He was afterward responsible for the death of Don Guadalupe de la Peña, who was minister of state under the second administration of Santa-Anna, and in 1842, 1844, and 1845 was deputy to congress, where he acquired fame as an orator. In 1850 he was again a candidate for the presidency, but was defeated, and died as a private citizen, 30 Jan., 1851.**

**GONZALEZ, Jose Maria de Jesus, clergyman, b. in Guadalajara, Mexico, 21 Aug., 1803; d. in Santa Barbara, California, 3 Nov., 1875. He was a member of the order of St. Francis, and was sent to the San Jose mission, Cal., in 1832. In 1889 he was appointed vicar-general and president of the mission. In 1846 he was made vicar-general of the two Californias, and in 1847 was nominated bishop. He was vicar-general from 1852 till 1858, and also guardian of the apostolic college of Zacatecas in 1855. He was appointed president of the college of Santa Barbara in 1858, and continued in that office till his death.**

**GONZALEZ, Francisco, b. near Matamoros Tamaulipas, Mexico, in 1829. He began to figure in the civil wars of Mexico about 1838, fighting with the reactionary party under the guerilla chief Marcelino Cobos. (See Conos.) Up to 1861 he participated in all the engagements between the reactionary and the Liberal partisans, and with other guerillas was the terror of the valley of Mexico. He has been many times wounded in battle, and his right arm was twice shattered, once requiring an amputation. When the allied armies of France, England, and the United States invaded Mexico in December, 1861, he offered his sword to the Liberal leader, Juarez. He was ordered to join Gen. Vidaurre near the northern frontier; but in 1863 the latter complained to the secretary of war that Gonzalez was of a rebelious disposition, and requested that he might be recalled. After accompanying the president in his flight from the capital as far as San Luis Potosi, he made a countermarch to the mountains of Hidalgo, where he maintained himself till the year 1865. Toward the end of the year, he made a rapid march through the midst of the French and imperial forces, joined Gen. Escobedo, and accompanied him in his advance toward the south. He was promoted colonel in 1865, brigadier-general in 1867, and in June entered the capital with Escobedo, Corona, and Berrioabals. In 1869 he was appointed governor of the government in the south. In 1871, he was in this position till 1871, when he was arrested on a charge of complicity in the disappearance of the palace of the gold and silver plate which had belonged to the emperor Maximilian. He took advantage of the revolution of 1871 to escape, and joined the forces of Porfirio Diaz. He afterward refused to submit to the government of
Lerdo de Tejada, and in January, 1876, joined the third rebellion of Porfirio Díaz, and organized the body only from the result of light cavalry that harassed and checked the government forces. On 16 Nov., 1876, during the decisive battle of Lomas de Tecoa, between Altarre and Díaz, González arrived at the head of 3,000 cavalry, and with a vigorous attack disorganized and scattered many of the enemy's forces. The situation decided the overthrow of Lerdo's government, and in 1878 Díaz appointed González secretary of war, in which office he did much for the Mexican army. In 1879 he was made commander-in-chief of the northern department, where he soon quelled all seditious movements, and, returning to Mexico, received from congress the rank of general of division, and the title of “Pacificador of the Occident.” In June, 1890, he resigned the portfolio of war, as his candidacy for president had been proclaimed. He was elected on 25 Sept., and on 30 Nov. assumed the executive, and appointed Díaz secretary of public works. His administration was distinguished by financial mismanagement. He decreed extraordinary import duties on foreign manufactures, doubled the state debt, and released the silver mint from the obligation of a great quantity of nickel coins, which were largely disposed of to speculators at a discount. The opposition to these culminated in a riot in 1894, which led to their withdrawal and redemption by the government. The proposition to allow the government to run the state mines was defeated. He died Nov. 15, 1890, for expenses to be incurred in settling the English debt led to another riot in November, 1894 (see Díaz). In the same year the Monte de Piedad bank was forced to suspend by the efforts of a rival institution, and through reports that government would make a demand on the bank for funds, which proved unfounded. González also published a decree suppressing the liberty of the press. On 30 Nov., 1884, he resigned the government to his successor, Gen. Díaz, with a bankrupt exchequer. He has since been governor of the state of Guadalupe. On 30 Oct., 1895, there was presented in congress a resolution of impeachment against the ex-president for misappropriation of public funds, which in November was referred to the section for the grand jury of the congress for action. This accuses him, and deposes him.

GONZÁLEZ BALCARCE, Antonio, South American soldier, b. in Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, in 1774; d. there, 5 Aug., 1819. He entered the army at an early age, was taken prisoner by the English in Montevideo, 5 Nov., 1807, and remained in England until the declaration of peace. He then went to Spain and fought against the armies of Napoleon. He returned to South America in 1809, and took part in the Argentine revolution of 25 May, 1810. González was appointed major-general of the expedition to assist the revolutionists of Peru, and gained the victories of Styapachca and Cotagaita. He was then made commander-in-chief of the army, and soon afterward entered the city of La Plata, and was appointed its prefect. He filled the office of president of the city in 1818, went to Chile to join the army of San Martin in the following year, and commanded the infantry in the battle of Maypa, 5 April, 1818. As commander of the army of the south he drove the Spaniards from Concepción. He then returned to Buenos Ayres, and died suddenly while engaged in preparing a plan of defence for the city against the Spaniards.

GONZALEZ DE SANTA CRUZ, Roque, South American missionary, b. in Asuncion, Paraguay, in 1736; d. in Uruguay in 1823. He was born of Spanish parents, entered the Society of Jesus in 1806, and after the capture of this college by the Archbishops of Lima in 1821, was dismissed. He effected numerous conversions, among them that of the cacique and his wife, and in 1811 determined to found a “reduction” or Indian colony on the river Jejuy, an affluent of the Parana, at 24° south latitude. He had already formed several Indians in this colony, containing nearly 800 families. In August, 1816, he founded a third colony on the St. Anne river. On 8 Dec., 1823, he laid the foundation of a colony which he called Concepción, and which soon had a population of nearly 4,000. In 1828 he founded the colony of St. Nicholas, containing 2,000 families. He was murdered by order of a cacique, who feared the missionary was undermining his authority.

GONZÁLEZ DEL VALLE, Manuel, Cuban lawyer, b. in Havana in October, 1802; d. there in January, 1842. He was the son of a noted lawyer of his native city, received the diploma of doctor of philosophy, and was admitted to the bar. He taught law and philosophy in the University of Havana, and filled many high offices in that city. He published “Dicionario de las Musas” (New York, 1838); “Programa de Materiales filosóficos” (Havana, 1839); “Artículos sobre Psicología” (1840); “Estudios de la Moral” (1843).—His brother, José Z., author, b. in Havana, Cuba, in 1829; d. in Madrid, Spain, in October, 1851, studied law in his native city. He went to New York to finish his education, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He was for many years professor of natural philosophy in the University of Havana, but, on account of his health, went to Spain in 1850, and was appointed honorary secretary to the queen. He published several novels, including “Carmen y Adelia,” “Amar y Morir” (1839); “Tropicales,” a volume of poems (Havana, 1842); “Viajes por Europa” (1843); “Guaralde Fúnebre” (1844); “Rasgo Histórico de la Filosofía” (1848); “Lecciones de Meteorología” (1849).—Another brother, Ambrósio Z., b. in Havana in 1822, was graduated in medicine in his native city in September, 1846, and appointed to fill the chair of anatomy at the university. He is a member of several Spanish scientific societies, and has done much to improve the sanitary conditions of Havana. He published “Manual del Fiebrotomano” and “Manual de Obstetricia” (1849); “Muerte Aparente” (1869); “Higiene Pública” (1870); and “Tablas Obituarias” (1870–9).

GONZÁLEZ-VIGIL, Francisco de Paula, Peruvian author, b. in Tacna, 15 Sept., 1792; d. in Lima in 1857. He entered the seminary of Arequipa, and was ordained priest in 1818, but afterward became vice-rector of the College of the independence of Arequipa. In 1825 he was elected deputy to congress, and came to Lima. He opposed the movést toward republicanism, voted against the constitution which that general tried to impose on Peru. In 1829 he was again elected deputy, and in 1834 he was editor of the “Genio del Rímac,” the organ of the Liberal-reform party, but subsequently retired to his native city, whence he was called in 1836 to prepare a national library. In 1837 he was again elected to congress and in 1838 re-elected, when he proposed the indictment of the government of Gamarras, but
afterward devoted himself to literature until he again took charge of the National library. For some time he was one of the editors of "El Con-stituyente," an enthusiastic study of the "Defensa de la Autoridad de los Gobiernos contra las pretensiones de la Curia Romana" (6 vols., Lima, 1848), the second part of which appeared under the title "Defensa de la Autoridad de los Obispos" (4 vols., 1856). He also published "Los Jesuitas" (4 vols.); "El Principio Griego," "El Principio sighis Marquina," "El Principio del Romano Pontífice," "Diá-logos sobre la Existencia de Dios," "Defensa de Bossuet y de Fénelon," "Catecismo Patriótico," and numerous political and social pamphlets, including "Por personas en América."

GOOCH, Frank Austin, chemist, b. in Watertown, Mass., 2 May, 1852. He was graduated at Harvard in 1872, and was an assistant under Prof. Josiah P. Cooke in the chemical laboratory until 1875. Subsequently he was associated in the analytical work performed in Newport, R. I., under the authority of the U. S. geological survey, receiving in 1877 the degree of Ph. D. from Harvard for his original researches. In 1879 he was ap- pointed special agent to the tenth U. S. census, and was detailed as an expert to make analyses of the foods and waters of the states. These subjects appear in one of the volumes of the census. From 1881 till 1884 Dr. Gooch was chief chemist of the northern transcontinental survey, and from 1884 till 1886 assistant chemist to the U. S. geological survey in Washington. In 1886 he was ap- pointed professor of chemistry in the U. S. Naval academy, and has undertaken the reorganization of that department, which, owing to the development of the Sheffield scientific school, had for some time been neglected. The Kent chemical laboratory at Yale, the con- struction of which seems to have been begun in 1857, was planned by him. Dr. Gooch is a member of scientific societies, and his contributions to chemical literature, though few in number, have been of great value. They consist principally of descriptions of improved methods of analysis, and of new formulas. He has, in addition, the "Gooch filter," which is now extensively used.

GOOCH, Sir William, bart., governor of Vir- ginia, b. in Yarmouth, England, 21 Oct., 1811; d. in London, 17 Dec., 1871. He served with distinction under Marlborough in the low countries, and received a colonel's commission on the surrender of Louvain, 29 Oct., 1715. In 1727 he succeeded Sir Hugh Drysdale as governor of Virginia, in which office he continued until 1747. In 1740 Gov. Gooch joined Admiral Vernon in his expedition against Cartagena, New Grenada (See Eslava, Sebastian), was severely wounded, and contracted the fever from which many of the English squadron died. He returned to Virginia, and in 1746 was appointed brigadier-general in the army raised to invade Canada, but declined to serve. The same year he was created a baronet and appointed major-general. In 1749, after two years' service as governor of Georgia, he returned to England "amid the blessings and tears of his people, among whom he had lived as a wise and beneficent father." In April, 1745, Gov. Gooch made an address opposing all religious or- ganizations, which the colonists adopted, and proceeding punishment for others that should convene in public for religious purposes.

GOODALE, Elaine, poet, b. in Mount Wash- ington, Berkshire co., Mass., 9 Oct., 1803. Her life has been closely associated with that of her sister, Eliza B., b. in Newton, Mass., 9 Oct., 1806. The sisters were brought up on their father's farm. Elaine learned to read very early, and began to make verses almost as soon as she began to write. Her sister also composed verses at the age of six. In a short time both were en- thusiastic students, and received, at the house of "la señora de la Curia Romana" (6 vols., Lima, 1848), the second part of which appeared under the title "Defensa de la Autoridad de los Obispos" (4 vols., 1856). He also published "Los Jesuitas" (4 vols.); "El Principio de los Obispos," "Defensa de la Autoridad de los Obispos," "Defensa del Principio del Romano Pontífice," "Diá- logos sobre la Existencia de Dios," "Defensa de Bossuet y de Fénelon," "Catecismo Patriótico," and numerous political and social pamphlets, including "Por personas en América."

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GOODALL, Albert Gallatin, bank-note en- graver, b. in Montgomery, Ala., 31 Oct., 1826; d. in New York city, 10 Feb., 1897. His mother having been a widow in straitened circumstances, removed with her family to the Creek reservation in Alabama, and engaged in farming, but was driven out with the other settlers in 1836 by the Indians. She returned to Galveston, Tex., and died the year following. When fifteen years of age, young Goodall entered the Texan navy as
GOODE, George Brown, ichthyologist, b. in New Albany, Ind., 13 Feb., 1851. He was graduated at Wesleyan in 1870, and in 1871 took charge of the college museum. In 1873 received an appointment as assistant in the Philadelphia exhibition in 1876. He was U. S. commissioner to the international fishery exhibitions held in Berlin in 1880, and in London in 1883, and was also a member of the government executive board for the New Orleans, Cincinnati, and Louisville expositions in 1884. In 1877 he was employed by the department of state as statistical expert in connection with the Halifax fisheries commission, and in 1879-80 was in charge of the fisheries division of the tenth census. He has travelled through Europe for the purpose of studying the methods of administration of public museums, and has made extensive natural history explorations in the Bermudas and Florida. His published papers are numerous, and include about 100 titles on topics in ichthyology, museum administration, and fishery economy. Dr. Goode has published in book form "The Catalogue of the Fishes of the Bermudas" (Washington, 1879); "Annual Resources of the United States" (1876); with Tarleton H. Bean, "A Catalogue of the Fishes of Essex County" (Salem, 1878); "Game Fishes of the United States" (New York, 1879); "American Fishes" (London, 1867); "The Menhaden" (1880); "Materials for a History of the American Mackerel Fishery" (Washington, 1882); "Materials for a History of the Sword Fishes" (1882); "The Natural History of the Bermuda Islands" (1882, edited); "A Review of the Fishing Industries of the United States" (London, 1882); "Fisheries Industries of the United States" (Washington, 1884); "The Status of the United States Fish Commission in 1884" (1884); "The Beginnings of Natural History in America" (1889); and "British, Saxon, and American" (1887).

GOODE, John, solicitor-general, b. in Bedford county, Va., 27 May, 1829. He was graduated at Emory and Henry college in 1848, studied law at Lexington, Va., and was admitted to the bar in 1851. In the latter year he was elected a member of the Virginia legislature, and in 1851 sat in the State convention that passed the ordinance of secession. He was twice sent to the Confederate congress, serving from 22 Feb., 1862, until the end of the war, and during the recesses of that body acted as volunteer aide on the staff of Gen. Jubal A. Early. After the war Mr. Goode removed to Norfolk, Va., but is now (1887) engaged in the practice of the law in Washington, D. C. Shortly after his removal to Norfolk he was again elected to the Virginia legislature, and was then chosen to congress as a Democrat, serving from 6 Dec., 1875, till 3 March, 1881. Mr. Goode was a member of the National Democratic conventions of 1868 and 1872, and was a presidential elector in 1832, 1856, and 1884. In May, 1885, he was appointed solicitor-general of the United States, and retained the office until August, 1887. During his term of service he visited British Columbia, to represent the United States in an extradition case.

GOODE, William Osborne, legislator, b. in Mecklenburgh county, Va., 16 Sept., 1798; d. in Boydton, Va., 3 July, 1859. He was graduated at William and Mary, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1821, beginning the practice of his profession at Boydton. He was for many years a member of the legislature, taking an active part in the debates on slavery in 1832, and was sent as a delegate to the State reform convention in 1827-29. He was elected to congress as a Democrat, serving from 31 May, 1841, till 3 March, 1843. He was again, for several successive years, chosen to the state legislature, and was three times elected speaker of the Virginia house of delegates. He was a member of the State constitutional convention of 1831. He was again elected to congress, serving from 5 Dec., 1835, to 3 March, 1839. He was re-elected, but died before taking his seat. Regarding slavery, he was in favor of gradual emancipation.

GOODELL, William, missionary, b. in Templeton, Mass., 14 Feb., 1792; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 18 Feb., 1867. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1817, spent the three years following in the Andover theological seminary, and in 1822 sailed for the isles of Malta and of Malta, as a missionary. After a year spent in the study of languages, he proceeded to Beirut, where he remained five years, enduring many hardships and dangers, the town being plundered, his house sacked by Be- douins and the fire life threatened, after the repulse of the Greeks in March, 1826. Mr. Goodell went, in 1831, to Constantinople, where he labored especially among the Armenians. During his twenty-nine years of missionary life Dr. Goodell was compelled to change his residence thirty-three times. The crowning work of
GOODENOw's life, to which he devoted the greater part of his time during the fifteen years preceding its publication, was the translation of the Scriptures from the original Greek and Hebrew into Armeno-Turkish. The Old Testament was completed in 1841, and the New Testament about two years afterward. He spent several years' additional labor upon the work, and was made a resident in 1863. He was also the first to receive the long residence in the east, he returned to the United States in 1865. He had received the degree of D. D. from Hamilton college in 1854. During the remaining years of his life he contributed to the New York \"Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge\" a series of \"Reminiscences of the Missionary's Early Life,\" which he did not live to complete.—His wife, Abigail P., b. in Holden, Mass., in 1799; d. in Philadelphia, 11 July, 1871, gave her husband efficient aid in his work.—Their son, William, physician, b. in Malta, 17 Oct., 1829, was graduated at Williams in 1851, and at Jefferson medical college in 1854. He first practised his profession for six years in Constantine, where he returned to the United States, establishing himself at West Chester, Pa. In 1863 he removed to Philadelphia, where after lecturing for a while at the medical college of the University of Pennsylvania, he was, in 1874, appointed clinical professor of the diseases of women and children. Dr. Goodell has been a prolific writer on subjects connected with his specialty, and is the author of \"Lessons in Gynecology\" (Philadelphia, 1890).—Another son, Henry Will, educator, b. in Constantine, 20 May, 1839, was graduated at Amherst in 1862. He entered the army and served until 1863, when he was aide-de-camp on the staff of Col. Bissell, of the 19th army corps. He taught the modern languages at Williston seminary, Easthampton, Mass., in 1864-7, and afterward in the Massachusetts agricultural college at Amherst, of which institution he was chosen president, 1 July, 1866. He is the author of \"Biographical Record of the Class of Sixty-two,\" and of \"Compilation of Historic Fiction\" (Amherst, 1876).

GOODENOw, John M., lawyer, b. in Massachusetts in 1792; d. in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1838. He received a public-school education, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised in Steubenville, to which place he was an early emigrant. He was a prominent member of the legislature, and held other offices. He was elected to Congress as a Jackson Democrat, serving from 7 Dec., 1829, till 9 April, 1830, when he resigned to become judge of the supreme court of Ohio. He had a large practice at the bar, and published \"American Jurisprudence in Contrast with the Doctrine of English Common Law\" (1819). The object of this work, of which only 100 copies were printed, was to prove that the courts in the state were not possessed of common law jurisdiction.

GOODFELLOw, Ede, editor, b. in Philadelphia, 28 Feb., 1828. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1848, and entered the government service as aid and sub-assistant in the U. S. coast survey. In 1860 he became assistant in the U. S. coast and geodetic survey, and was executive assistant from 1861 till 1862, and again from 1875 till 1882. He then became editor of the publications of the survey, and in that capacity has edited the annual reports for the years from 1882 till 1886.—His brother, Henry, soldier, b. in Philadelphia, 27 Aug., 1833; d. in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 29 Dec., 1885, accompanied the Arctic expedition of Dr. Elisha K. Kane from May, 1833, until October, 1835, and received the medals presented by the British government to those who served on expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin. Subsequently he studied law, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1859, and to practise before the U. S. circuit court in 1861. He entered the National army as captain in the 61st Pennsylvania volunteers, and served continuously with the Army of the Potomac until the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania. He was brevetted major and ant-colonel and colonel for gallant conduct in the battles of Gettysburg and the Wilderness. In February, 1867, he became major and judge-advocate in the U. S. army, and at the time of his death was lieutenant of the 1st U. S. Artillery, stationed at Fort Leavenworth.

GOODHUE, Benjamin, senator, b. in Salem, Mass., 1 Oct., 1748; d. there, 28 July, 1814. He was graduated at Harvard in 1760, and early engaged in commercial pursuits. He was a member of the state senate from 1784 till 1789, when he was elected to the 1st congress from Massachusetts, and served from 1789 till 1795. His knowledge of business affairs proved of service to him as a legislator, and, with the assistance of Mr. Fitzsimmons, of Philadelphia, he drew up a code of revenue laws, the majority of which are still in force. In 1790, on the resignation of John Adams as minister to the U. S. senate, serving until 1800, when he resigned and retired from public life. During his term as senator he gained an enviable reputation as chairman of the committee on commerce.—His son, Jonathan, merchant, b. in Salem, Mass., 21 June, 1788; d. in New York city in 1848, represented a liberal education, and at the age of fifteen entered the counting-room of John Norris, of Salem, who was extensively engaged in trade with Europe and the West Indies. After two voyages as supercargo, Mr. Goodhue published himself in business in New York city in 1807. The early embargo, and the subsequent war with England, were unfavorable to his business, and on receipt of the news of the conclusion of peace he dispatched an express to Boston, with instructions to proclaim the tidings every town on the route. After a short period Mr. Goodhue became a prosperous merchant.

GOODMAN, John, physician, b. in Frankfort, Ky., 22 July, 1837. He was graduated at Georgetown college in 1856, and at the University of Louisiana in 1859. He subsequently began practice at Louisville, making a specialty of obstetrics and the diseases of women. In 1860 he was demonstrator of anatomy in Kentucky school of medicine, in 1868 was appointed professor of obstetrics in the Louisville medical college, and in 1875 was chosen to fill the same chair in the first-named institution. He has contributed to medical literature \"A New Method of conducting the After-Treatment in the Operation for Vesico-vaginal Fistula,\" \"Treatment of Chronic Cystitis in the Female,\" \"Menstruation and the Law on Monthly Periodicity,\" etc.

GOODMAN, Walter, artist, b. in London, England, 11 May, 1839; d. in Philadelphia, under J. M. Leigh and at the Royal academy, where he was admitted a student in 1857. In 1860 he went to the Continent, where he remained three years. In 1864 he accompanied Señor Joaquín Cuadrás, a Spanish artist, to the West Indies, where he remained for five years, most of the time in Cuba. He not only painted during his stay on that island, but wrote for the New York and local press. To the latter he contributed a series of humorous sketches entitled \"Un Viaje al Estranjerio.\" He was arrested and imprisoned in Moro Castle, and was connected with the Cuban revolution of 1896, and compelled to leave the island. After a year in the United States, he returned to England, where he devoted himself to portrait-painting. He was the
first European artist to obtain a commission from a native of China. Mr. Goodrich has painted portraits of Sir Thomas and Lady Brassey, Wilkie Collins, the Duke of Edinburgh, and others. He also contributes to periodical literature both drawings and articles. One of his sketches of life in Cuba, first published in "All the Year Round," have been since collected in book-form under the title of "The Pearl of the Antilles; or, an Artist in Cuba."

GOODRICH, Aaron, jurist, b. in Sempronius, Cayuga co., N. Y., 6 July, 1807. His father moved to the country near Buffalo, N. Y., and the son spent part of his minority on a farm. He studied law in Buffalo, N. Y., and Dover, Tenn., was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Stewart county, Tenn. He was a member of the legislature in 1847 and 1848, and a presidential elector in 1848, having taken an active part in the canvass of that year, as a Whig. He was appointed by President Taylor in 1849 chief justice of the recently organized territory of Minnesota, and served three years. Subsequently he practised law in St. Paul, and after the admission of Minnesota into the Union, in 1858, he was appointed by the legislature one of a commission to revise the laws and prepare a system of pleading and practice. Two years later he was made chairman of a similar commission. Judge Goodrich continued to take an active interest in legislation, and was a delegate to the National Republican convention at Chicago, 1860, where he warmly supported his friend, William H. Seward. In March, 1861, at Mr. Seward's suggestion, he was appointed by President Lincoln secretary of legation at Brussels, which office he held eight years, serving under Davis, at his request, at his post, and as bearer of despatches to and from his government. He is the author of "A History of the Character and Achievements of the so-called Christopher Columbus" (New York, 1874).

GOODRICH, Charles Augustus, clergyman, b. in Ridgefield, Conn., in 1799, d. in Hartford, Conn., 4 Jan., 1862. He was graduated at Yale in 1812, studied theology with Dr. Yates, of East Hartford, and in 1816 was ordained and installed as pastor of the 1st Congregational church in Worcester, Mass., where he remained four years. In 1819 he settled in Berlin, Conn., and in 1824 removed to Hartford, where he held a pastorate. He was a member of the state senate, and held other offices of trust. He was associated with his brother Samuel (Peter Parley) in writing books for the young, and also published the following volumes independently: "View of Religion" (1829); "Lives of the Signers" (Hartford, 1839; 2d ed., New York, 1839); "History of the United States of America" (Boston, 1832-5; revised edition, 1847); "Family Tourist" (1844); "Family Sabbath-Day Miscellany" (Philadelphia, 1855); "Geography of the Chief Places mentioned in the Bible" (New York, 1855); "Greek Grammar" (Hartford, 1855); "Child's History of the United States" (Philadelphia, 1856); "Bible History of Prayer" (1856); "Great Events of American History" (1859); and "Universal Traveller," -"Charles Augustus's brother, Samuel Griswold (Peter Parley), author, b. in Ridgefield, Conn., 19 Aug., 1793; d. in New York city, 9 May, 1890, in 1823-4 travelled abroad, and on returning to the United States became a resident in New York, and began to issue juvenile tales there. Removing thence to Boston, from 1828 till 1842 he edited an original annual, "The Token." The contributions and illustrations to this were exclusively the products of American authors and artists, and it contained poems, tales, and essays, from the pen of the editor. The encouragement that he gave to young writers became proverbial. Among these was Nathaniel Hawthorne, the best of whose "Twice-Told Tales" appeared originally in "The Token." In 1838-9 Mr. Goodrich was in the Massachusetts senate, and did much to improve and reform legislation. He established, and from 1841 till 1854 edited, "Merry's Sketches, and Parley's Magazine." He was consul of the United States in Paris from 1851 till 1855, during Fillmore's administration. While there he arranged for the publication of a series of books in France, under his supervision. Mr. Goodrich published altogether about 200 volumes, mainly juvenile and educational, which contributed to the worldwide popularity. About 170 of the number were issued under the name of "Peter Parley." Their popularity in this country led to their republication in Europe, and subsequently his pen-name was fraudulently attached to over seventy volumes in this country, and changes of affairs at his post, and as bearer of despatches to and from his government. He is the author of "A History of the Character and Achievements of the so-called Christopher Columbus" (New York, 1874).

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GOODRICH, Charles Rush, naturalist, b. in Troy, N. Y., 16 March, 1839; d. in Plushing, N. Y., 28 Aug., 1856. He was graduated at Yale in 1849, and received medicine, but never practiced, becoming a chemist and naturalist. He edited, with Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Jr., "The World of Science, Art, and Industry," illustrated with 500 drawings from the New York exhibition of 1853 (New York, 1854), and was one of the editors of "Practical Science and Mechanism" (1854).

GOODRICH, Elizur, clergyman and scholar, b. in Wethersfield, now Rocky Hill, Conn., 26 Oct., 1784; d. in Norfolk, Conn., 22 Nov., 1797. He was graduated at Yale in 1752, and was tutor there in 1755-6. He was then ordained as a Congregational minister, and settled in Durham, Conn., retaining his pastorate till 1797. In 1786, to supplement his income, he began to prepare students for college. His thorough scholarship made him a successful teacher, and during the following twenty years he instructed more than 500 young men. He was frequently sent by the general association of Connecticut as a delegate to conventions and synods in New York and Philadelphia from 1766 till 1777. He was an able astronomer, and spent much time in mathematical studies, calculating the eclipses of each successive year. He drew up the fullest and most accurate account ever published of the aurora borealis of 1780. He accumulated a library which was regarded as the largest and most complete ever brought into the colonies on private account. Dr. Goodrich was at one time a candidate for governor of Connecticut, and in 1777 his name was proposed for the presidency of Yale, but the opposing candidate, Dr. Stiles, was elected by a small majority. He was a fellow of the college from 1776 till 1797, and served on its prudential committee during the whole of Dr. Stiles's presidency, and a part of that of Dr. Dwight. He received the degree of D. D. from Princeton college in 1783. His published works consist of sermons and addresses (1761-90). — Elizur's son, Chauncey, statesman, b. in Durham, Conn., 20 Oct., 1799; d. in Hartford, Conn., 19 Aug., 1815, was graduated at Yale in 1776, was tutor there in 1781-91, and also studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1781, began to practise in Hartford, and soon attained eminence. He was a member of the state house of representatives in 1793, and in 1795 was elected a representative in congress, serving from 1795 till 1801. He was a member of the state executive council in 1802-7, and in the latter year was elected to the U. S. senate in place of Uriah Tracy, deceased, serving till 1813, when he resigned, to accept the office of lieutenant-governor of Connecticut. He was also mayor of Hartford and a delegate to the Hartford convention of 1814. — Chauncey's wife, Mary Ann, daughter of Oliver Wolcott, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was one of the most distinguished beauties of her time. Her portrait, on this page, is taken from an original picture in the possession of Frederick H. Wolcott. — Another son, Elizur, jurist, b. in Durham, Conn., 24 March, 1781; d. in New Haven, 1839. He graduated at Yale in 1779, was a tutor there in 1781-3, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in New Haven in 1783. He was a presidential elector in 1797, and was chosen a representative to congress, as a Federalist, serving from 1799 to 1801. He was appointed collector of customs in New Haven in the latter year, but was removed by Jefferson immediately after his election to the presidency. The discussion of this act drew from Jefferson the letter in which he avowed his approval of removal for political opinion, and his authority to suspend the writ of habeas corpus for probate for seventeen years, judge of the county court for twelve years, professor of law in Yale in 1801-10, and mayor of New Haven from 1808 till 1822. Yale college conferred the degree of LL. D. on him in 1826. — The second Elizur's son, Chauncey Allen, lexicographer, b. in New Haven, Conn., 23 Oct., 1799; d. there, 25 Feb., 1860, was graduated at Yale in 1810, served as tutor there in 1812-14, and afterward studied theology. He settled in Middletown, Conn., in 1816 as pastor of the Congregational church there, but ill health obliged him to leave in 1817. In 1829 he was chosen president of Williams college, but declined the office. He was professor of rhetoric and oratory in Yale from 1817 till 1839, when he was transferred to the chair of pastoral theology in the same institution, and held it till his death. Dr. Goodrich exerted a wide influence, and co-operated with many learned societies. As a teacher he inspired his pupils to the highest effort. He was a liberal benefactor of the Yale divinity-school. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Brown university in 1834, and numerous contributions to periodical literature, and in 1829 established the "Christian Quarterly Spectator," with which he was connected nearly ten years, being its sole editor after 1836. While a tutor in Yale, Dr. Goodrich published a Greek grammar (1814), and in 1829, at the request of the President Dwight, he prepared a text-book, "Greek and Latin Lessons" (1822), which was extensively used in New England. Soon after the publication of the "American Dictionary," by his father-in-law, Noah Webster (1828), Dr. Goodrich was instructed by its author to prepare an abridgment of the work, which he did, conforming the orthography more nearly to the common standard. This edition, in the preparation of which he was assisted by Benjamin Silliman, Denison Olmsted, and others, was issued in 1847, and the "Universal" edition of the same work appeared in 1856. In 1859 the supplement was issued, to which comprehensive additions were made. At the time of his death Dr. Goodrich was engaged on a radical revision of the dictionary, but he died before the work received its final form, and it was published under the editorship of Noah Porter (1844). He was also engaged in preparing a new edition of the Bible, with English text, as one of the American Bible society's committee on ver-
sions." Dr. Goodrich was also the author of "Select British Eloquence" (1853). A commemorative discourse by President Theodore D. Woolsey has been published in pamphlet-form (New Haven, 1860).—Chauncey Allen's son, Chauncey, clergyman, contributed to the church during his stay in New Haven, Conn., 27 March, 1858, was graduated at Yale in 1837, after which he studied in the theological department. In 1840 he became pastor of the Congregational church in Malden, Mass., and in 1849 of the church in Watertown, Conn., which he resided in until his death. He thereafter resided in New Haven, occupied with literary labors, chief among which was the continuation of his father's work in the revision of Webster's dictionary. He was secretary of the New Haven colony historical society, for which body he prepared and read valuable papers.—Another son, William Henry, clergyman, b. in New Haven, Conn., 19 Jan., 1823; d. in Lausanne, Switzerland, 17 July, 1874, was graduated at Yale in 1843, studied in the divinity-school from 1844 till 1846, and held pastorates in Bristol, Conn., Binghamton, N. Y., and Cleveland, Ohio. He died while on a foreign tour taken for his health. He received the degree of D. D. from Western Reserve college in 1864. Dr. Goodrich was a brilliant pulpit orator, published sermons and addresses, and was largely interested in religious periodicals. His contributions are "Southern Slavery in its Present Aspects," containing a reply to Bishop Hopkins on slavery (1864); "The New Realistic Divinity neither the Religion of the Bible and Prayer-Book nor of the Holy Catholic Church" (1879); a "Memorial Discourse on the career of Henry, the alumni of Bowdoin college (1882); "Notes on the Revision of the New Testament Version" (1883); and "Christian Eschatology" (1885).

GOODWIN, John, physician, b. in England; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 28 Dec., 1727. He was the first English physician that came to Pennsylvania under Penn's charter, and was among the first that bought lands in the province of the "Free society of Quakers," and settled in Philadelphia. In 1682 he was appointed "chirurgeon" to the society, and was sent to the province, arriving there shortly before Penn. It was then to his coming to this country he had practised his profession in London. In 1695 he was appointed a judge of the courts of common pleas and quarter sessions and the orphans' court, which office he held many years. From 1686 till 1701 he was one of the proprietaries commissioners of property, and in November, 1744, was appointed by Penn to be deputy-governor, or mayor, of the province, and the office filled until October, 1696, when he resigned. He was an elder of the Society of Friends.

GOODWIN, Daniel, jurist, b. in Geneva, N. Y., 24 Nov., 1799. He was graduated at Union college, studied law, and was one of the early emigrants to Michigan territory. He was U. S. district attorney for Michigan in 1834-41, judge of the supreme court in 1843-50, president of the State constitutional convention of 1850, and a member of that of 1867. In 1850-81 he was circuit judge for the upper peninsula of Michigan. Judge Goodwin served repeatedly in the legislature, and in 1851 appeared for the people in the trial known as the railroad conspiracy case."—His son, Daniel, b. in New York city, 26 Nov., 1832, was graduated at Hamilton college in 1852, studied law in Auburn, N. Y., and Detroit, Mich., and in 1855 was admitted to the bar of the state of Michigan. He was judge-advocate of militia in 1856, and assistant U. S. attorney in Chicago in 1862-4. He has been U. S. commissioner for Illinois since 1861, and a trustee of the Illinois University and ear infirmary since 1861. He has published "James Pitts and his Sons in the American Revolution" (Chicago, 1885); "The Dearborns" (1884); "The Lord's Table" (1885); and "Provincial Pictures" (1886).

GOODWIN, Daniel Raynes, clergyman, b. in North Berwick, Me., 12 April, 1811. He was graduated at Bowdoin at the head of his class in 1832, and entered Andover theological seminary, but left in 1835 to become a tutor in Bowdoin, where he soon afterward became professor of modern languages, first spending two years in Europe in preparation. He remained at Bowdoin until 1853, and while there he was ordained deacon, 13 July, 1847, and priest, 10 Sept., 1848. He became president of Trinity college, Hartford, in 1853, and professor of Christian ethics, but removed to Philadelphia in 1860 to become provost of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in the study of philosophy. In addition to this, when, in 1862, the diocesan divinity-school was organized, he took the professorship of apologetics, which he exchanged in 1865 for that of systematic divinity. He resigned his office in the university in 1868, in order to devote himself to the divinity-school. He made its dean, and held the office till 1884, when he again became professor. The university then conferred upon him the degree of LL. D., and he had previously received that of D. D. from Bowdoin in 1853. He had one of the delegates to every general convention of his church in the United States for twenty-five years, is one of the foremost low-church presbyters in Pennsylvania, and for many years not only has been president of the standing committee of his diocese, but has largely directed the religious press. His publications are "Southern Slavery in its Present Aspects," containing a reply to Bishop Hopkins on slavery (1864); "The New Realistic Divinity neither the Religion of the Bible and Prayer-Book nor of the Holy Catholic Church" (1879); a "Memorial Discourse on the career of Henry, the alumni of Bowdoin college (1882); "Notes on the Revision of the New Testament Version" (1883); and "Christian Eschatology" (1885).

GOODWIN, Jehudah, governor of New Hampshire, b. in North Berwick, N. H., 10 Oct., 1796; in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1822. His education was received at the South Berwick academy. Shortly after leaving that institution he entered the counting-house of Samuel Lord, a merchant and ship-owner of Portsmouth. He became supercargo and after some years he became captain of one of his own ships, and followed the sea till 1822, when he established himself in Portsmouth as a merchant. He was six times a representative in the legislature between 1838 and 1856, and was a delegate at large from New Hampshire to the National conventions at which Clay, Taylor and Scott were nominated by the Whigs for the presidency, serving as vice-president of the first two bodies. He served twice in constitutional conventions, and was several times an unsuccessful Whig candidate for congress, being the last nominee of that party for governor of the state. In 1850 he was the successful Republican candidate for the same office, and was re-elected for the succeeding term, which expired in June, 1861. When President Lincoln made his call for troops in 1861 the legislature was not in session, and the municipal banking institutions undertook the draft for the Union. Gov. Goodwin accepted $600,000, and with this sum raised and equipped ten regiments. Gov. Goodwin was active in the Unitarian church, and was widely known for his charities. He was connected with many railroad and other corporations, and with various trusts. He was a man of liberal views, and was a pillar in the community.

GOODWIN, John Noble, statesman, b. in South Berwick, Me., 18 Oct., 1824. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1844, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1849, and began practice in South Berwick. He was elected to the senate of
GOODWIN, William Frederick, author, b. in Concord, Mass., 27 Sept., 1823; d. in Concord, N. H., 12 March, 1872. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1848, and taught in a high-school in Concord, N. H., and in New Bedford, Mass., from 1851 till 1853. He was then graduated at the Harvard law school in 1854, and was admitted to the bar in Concord, N. H., in 1855. He was appointed 1st lieutenant of the 16th regular infantry in May, 1861, and after acting as mustering officer in New Hampshire, joined his regiment in March, 1863, and was engaged at the actions of Hoover's Gap and Chickamauga, where he was wounded. He was brevetted captain for gallant conduct in that battle, and was retired in 1865, from incapacity resulting from his wound, after receiving his promotion to a captaincy in 1864. After his retirement he was disbursing officer in Rhode Island in 1865, and was afterward on duty in New York City. He was also engaged on a "Biography of Gen. Alexander Scammel," and left various manuscripts, which have not been published.

GOODWIN, William Watson, scholar, b. in Concord, Mass., 9 May, 1831. He was graduated at Harvard in 1851, studied at Bonn, Berlin, and Göttingen, and was tutor at Harvard from 1856 till 1890, after which he became Eliot professor of Greek literature, and still (1887) holds that chair. He was first director of the American school of classical studies at Athens, Greece, in 1882–3, and was president of the American philological association from 1872 till 1883. Prof. Goodwin is also a member of the Imperial archeological institute of Germany, of the American academy of arts and sciences, and of the Massachusetts historical society, and is a knight of the Greek order of the Saviour. He received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Göttingen in 1853, and that of LL. D. from Amherst, and from the University of Cambridge, England, in 1883. He has been an extensive contributor to literary and philological journals, and to the transactions of various learned societies in the United States and England. He has published an interesting "Report on the American School of Classical Studies in Athens" (Boston, 1888), and "Papers of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Vol. 1st, edited by William W. Goodwin and Thomas W. Ludlow" (1885). His works include "Syntax of the Moods and Tenses of the Greek Verb" (Cambridge, 1869; revised ed., 1885; London, 1873); "Elementary Greek Grammar" (Boston, 1870; enlarged ed., Boston and London, 1879); a "Greek Reader" with Joseph H. Allen (Boston, 1871; 4th ed., edited by William W. Goodwin, with alterations, 1877); and an edition of Xenophon's "Anabasis," Books I–IV., with John W. White (Boston and London, 1877).
described as "a man with an India-rubber coat on, India-rubber shoes, an India-rubber cap, and in his pocket an India-rubber purse and not a cent in it." Failing of success in New York, he settled in Roxbury, Mass., where E. M. Chaffee placed at his disposal the plant of the Roxbury rubber company, a time when he realized the value of his patents; but the nitric-acid process cured only the surface of the material, and the goods were valueless except in the form of thinnest cloth. His bright prospects vanished, his property was swiftly dissipated, and his name became infamous. He was strongly urged to discontinue his experiments, but a persistent faith in the ultimate success of his efforts led him to persevere. Meanwhile he found that Nathaniel Hayward (q. v.), in his employ, was in the habit of sprinkling sulphur on the surface of the rubber and drying it in the sun. The effect produced was similar to that obtained by nitric acid, and, believing himself to be on the verge of an important discovery, he continued his experiments. Early in 1839 he found that the application of considerable heat to the sulphured articles caused it to sublimate, to have its elasticity increased at all times, and its offensive odor much diminished. After years of patient work, during which he strove to determine the exact conditions under which the most favorable results would ensue, though he was not sure in 1856, he succeeded in making his children's school-books to purchase new material, he finally, after being aided by his brother-in-law, William DeForest, obtained, in 1844, his patent for vulcanized rubber. He continued till his death to improve the process of vulcanization and to extend the utility of which the improved material could be put. As he was unable to comply with certain of the requirements of the law of France, his patent was declared void in that country, and he was equally unfortunate in England. "There was no method," he superceded by that of Thomas Hancock, who "re-discovered" the process after receiving information from Goodyear, with whom he was carrying on negotiations for the introduction of rubber into England. He acquired about sixty patents, and the original vulcanizing patent was extended in 1856, and in 1867 was reissued, owing to the persistent opposition of those who, during his lifetime, grew rich by infringing on his rights. The benefits conferred on humanity by Goodyear's patents have been nowhere more conspicuous than in connection with the military service during the civil war. The great council medal of the world's fair held in London in 1851 was conferred on him, and he also received the grand medal of the world's fair held in Paris in 1855 together with the cross of the legion of honor, which was presented to him by Napoleon III. Although he died in debt, he lived to see his material applied to nearly 500 uses, and to give employment to upward of 60,000 persons. Dr. Leander Bishop says: "In the art of modifying the curious native properties of caoutchouc and gutta-percha, and of moisturizing their plastic elements into a thousand forms of beauty and utility, whether hard or soft, smooth or corrugated, rigid or elastic, American ingenuity and patient experiment have never been excelled." See Bradford K. Peirce's "Trails of an Inventor" (New York, 1869); and Parton's "Famous Americans of Recent Times" (Boston, 1867).

GOOKIN, Daniel, soldier, b. in Kent, England, about 1612; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 19 March, 1687. He came with his father to Virginia in 1621. During the Indian massacre of 1622, Gookin, with thirty-five men, held his plantation, at what is now New London, Conn. He was the only man left alive. In May, 1644, in consequence of his doctrinal sympathies with the Puritans, he removed to Cambridge, Mass., where he was soon afterward appointed a captain of militia and a member of the house of deputies. In 1651 he was speaker of the house, and in 1655 elected a magistrate. In 1656 he was appointed by legislative enactment superintendent of all the Indians who acknowledged the government of Massachusetts, an office which he retained until his death, although he became unpopular because of the protocol which, as a magistrate, he extended to the Indians. He zealously co-operated with John Eliot in his efforts for their spiritual instruction. King Philip's war led to the passage of several measures against the Natick and other Indians, who had submitted to his rule, with the English, and a commission was appointed in 1675 to join Eliot in opposing these measures, and consequently subjected himself to reproaches from his fellow-magistrates, and insult in the public streets. He visited England in 1655, and was authorized by Cromwell to invite the people of New England to colonize Jamaica, then recently conquered from Spain. He went to England again in the following year, returning in 1660 in the same ship with the fugitive regicides, Goffe and Whalley, whom he aided in protectorate. He was one of the licensees of the Cambridge printing-press in 1662. In 1661 he was made major-general of the colony. He took an active part on the side of the people against the measures which terminated in the withdrawal of the colonial charter in 1666. He died so poor that John Eliot solicited from Robert Boyle a gift of £10 for his widow. His "History of New England" and "History of New Netherland," written in 1674, was published by the Massachusetts historical society in 1792. He was also author of a "History of New England," never published, the fate of which is unknown.—His grandson, Nathaniel, clergyman, b. in 1688; d. in 1754, was educated at Harvard, and ordained in 1710. He published three sermons on the occasion of the earthquake in October, 1727; to which were added an account of the earthquake, and of some remarkable thunder-storms.
GORDON, Adoniram Judson, clergyman, b. in New Hampton, N. H., 19 April, 1806. He was graduated at Brown in 1820, and at Newton theological seminary in 1823. He was ordained 29 June, 1823, and in the same year became pastor of the Baptist church at Jamaica Plains, Mass. In 1829 he accepted a call to the Clarendon street Baptist church, Boston, which he resigned in 1847. He is a trustee of Brown University, from which he received in 1877 the degree of D. D. His publications include "Grace and Glory" (Boston, 1860); "In Christ" (1872); "Ministry of Healing" (1888); "The Melchizedek Life" (1884). He was also one of the composers of the hymn-book known as the "Service of Song." [1]

GORDON, Andrew Robertson, Canadian explorer, b. in Aberdeen, Scotland, 13 Feb., 1831. He was educated in his native city, entered the British navy in 1844, was specially promoted for a meteorological examination in 1857, and retired from the service with the rank of lieutenant in October, 1873. He then removed to Canada and became attached to the meteorological observatory in Toronto, and was appointed deputy superintendent of the service in 1860. On the expiration of six years he continued to pursue a project to connect Manitoba and the northwest to Hudson Bay by means of a railway, an expedition, commanded by Lieut. Gordon, was fitted out in 1864 to determine the length of that part of the year during which the bay was navigable, and to make surveys. Experiments during three seasons, from 1864 till 1866, proved that the bay would admit of safe navigation during four months of the year. By this route the distance to Europe would be lessened by many hundreds of miles. He published official charts and sailing directions for explorations. [2]

GORDON, Clarence, author, b. in New York city, 28 April, 1865. His ancestor, John, came from Scotland to New Haven, Conn., about 1760, and his father was a cotton-merchant. Clarence graduated at the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard in 1886. He resided chiefly in Savannah, Ga., till 1866, lived in or near Boston in 1866-8, and then moved to Newburg, N. Y., where he still (1887) resides. He was special agent of the U. S. census bureau in 1879-83, in charge of the investigation of meat-production in the grazing states, and has since engaged in the real-estate business. He has contributed largely to journals and magazines, and besides his census report (Washington, 1884) has written stories for boys, under the pen-name of "Vieux Moustache." These include "Christmas at Under-Tow" (New York, 1864); "Our Fresh and Salt Tutors" (1866); "Two Lives in One" (1870); and "Boarding-School Days" (1873). [3]

GORDON, George Henry, soldier, b. in Charlton, Mass., 19 July, 1825. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1846, and assigned to the mounted rifles. In the Mexican war he was engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz in March, 1847, in the battle of Cerro Gordo, 17-18 April, where he was wounded and brevetted 1st lieutenant, took part in the battles of Contreras and Chapultepec, and was present at the assault and capture of the city of Mexico. In a hand-to-hand encounter with two guerrillas near the San Juan Bridge on 21 Dec., 1847, he was severely wounded. On 5 Jan., 1848, he was promoted 2d lieutenant and assigned to recruiting service; ill health necessitated leave of absence in 1848-9, with permission to keep the salary in the considerably lower pay in the cavalry school for practice at Carlisle, Pa. From 1850 till 1854 he was on frontier duty, and was promoted to a 1st lieutenant, 30 Aug., 1855. He resigned, 31 Oct., 1854, studied law, and entered upon practice in Boston in 1857. At the beginning of the civil war he raised the 2d Massachusetts regiment, became its colonel on 24 May, 1861, and was made military governor of Harper's Ferry. In 1862 he commanded a brigade under Gen. Banks, and for his conduct in the retreat from Strasburg to Williamsport was relieved of command on 9 June, 1862. He was engaged in a large number of battles and skirmishes, took part in the North Virginia and Maryland campaigns, was in the second battle of Bull Run, and at Antietam fought with his brigade under Gen. Asbell. At the battle of Mansfield's corps, and guarded the upper Potomac at Harper's Ferry in September to December, 1862. He was with the Army of the Potomac in pursuit of the Confederate army from the Potomac to Warrenton in July, 1863, engaged in operations about Charleston harbor, S. C., from August, 1863, till April, 1864, was in command of Florida in August, guarded and kept open the communications by White river with Little Rock, Ar., in July, and took part in the operations against Mobile in August. From November, 1864, till 16 June, 1865, he was on duty at Washington, and in command of the eastern district, and was brevetted major-general of volunteers on 9 April, 1865. He was mustered out of service on 24 Aug., 1865, and returned to the practice of law in Boston. [4]

GORDON, George Phineas, inventor, b. in Salem, N. H., 21 April, 1819; d. 27 Jan., 1879. His education was received in the schools of Salem, N. H., and Boston, Mass. Turning his attention to printing at an early age he devoted himself to the improvement of job and treadle presses. He was granted more than fifty patents, and gave his name to the press known in the United States and Europe as the "Gordon." [5]

GORDON, George William, West Indian insurgent, d. in Jamaica, W. I., 23 Oct., 1865. He was a member of the colonial legislature in the island of Jamaica in 1863, and was leader in mass-meetings held by the colored people to give expression to various grievances. In the beginning of October, 1865, in the district of Morant bay, in the eastern portion of the island, an attempt was made to expel the negroes from certain unoccupied lands of which they had taken possession. This called forth great indignation, and when on 7 Oct. a negro was tried on account of this affair before the court at Morant bay, a mob collected, threatening to liberate him. The court ordered the arrest of the leaders of the mob, but the latter overpowered the police. On 8 Oct. the court issued writs for the arrest of twenty-eight of those charged with having participated in the riot, and on 11 Oct., when the prisoners were to be brought before the court, a new riot broke out. The volunteers who had been called out were overpowered, and many of them, together with several magistrates, massacred, and the court-house burned. According to an official statement of the governor, sixteen whites were killed and eighteen wounded. In several adjoining districts the negroes rose and plundered the plantations, but, as far as known, only two persons were killed. The troops who had been sent into the interior returned, and reported that they had met no armed resistance, that they had not lost a single man, but had shot and hanged, without the least form of trial, hundreds of persons suspected of the rebellion. The governor claimed to have received proofs of the guilt of Mr. Gordon as one of the chief instigators of the revolt, although the latter was a resident of Kingston, where there was
no disturbance, and had not been absent from home during the riots. He was, however, arrested, taken to Morant bay and tried by a court-martial, who adjudged him guilty. The evidence brought forward against him stated that he had been seen on one Sunday at a certain chapel at which Paul Bogle, another Negro leader, was worshipped: that somebody had said that Mr. Gordon had desired the people of a certain district in the parish to hold a meeting; that certain placards in blank had been found in Mr. Gordon's portmanteau; that a placard headed "The State of the Island" (in which there was a charge of disorder and disloyalty or sedition) had been penned by Mr. Gordon; that he had used some strong language in a meeting of the people; that he had written a letter to one Chisholm, advising him, with reference to the sufferings of the people, to "pray to God for help and deliverance." Mr. Gordon protested solemnly against having had knowledge of or part in the plot. Nevertheless Gov. Eyre sanctioned the finding of the court-martial, and Gordon was hanged on 28 Oct. At the close of that month the number of those hanged with and hanged by the soldiery without trial, or by order of the court-martial, was reported as reaching 2,000.

GORDON, Sir James Alexander, British naval officer, b. about 1782; d. in Greenwich hospital, England, 8 Jan., 1862. He entered the navy in 1798, and rose rapidly in his profession. He was at the battle of the Nile, served in the West Indies, the Mediterranean, and the Adriatic; commanded the frigate "Active" at the battle of Lissa, for which he received a gold medal and a pension of £300, and, at the capture of the French frigate "La Pomone," had a leg carried away by a 36-pounder. In August, 1814, with a squadron under his command, he entered the Potomac, reduced Fort Washington and other batteries, and subsequently forced the city of Alexandria to capitulate. He also took part in the operations against New Orleans in 1814–15. In 1827 he was appointed governor of the royal naval hospital at Plymouth. In 1840 he became lieutenant-governor of Greenwich hospital, and in 1853 was advanced to the post of governor of that establishment. Altogether he served in the navy nearly 50 years, and was the last survivor of Lord Nelson's band of captains. He was created a K. C. B. in 1815; in 1834, G. C. B.; and became admiral of the fleet in 1866.

GORDON, James D., missionary, b. in Prince Edward island; d. in Erramunga, New Hebrides, 23 Feb., 1872. He entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church, and in 1864 went to Erramunga, one of the New Hebrides group of islands, as a missionary. At the end of six years he withdrew from outside support, and entirely alone trusted himself unreservedly among the natives until his death. During his residence on the island he translated portions of the Bible into the language of Erramunga, besides preparing primers and hymns for their use. He also acquired a knowledge of the language of the island of Espiritu Santo; and for ten years he was the medical officer of the island. He perished at the hands of hostile natives.

GORDON, John Brown, governor of Georgia, b. in Sumter county, Ga., 6 Feb., 1832. He was educated at the University of Georgia, studied law and was admitted to the bar, but had practised only a short time when he entered the Confederate army as a captain of infantry. He rose successively to the rank of lieutenant-general. He commanded one wing of Lee's army at Appomattox Court-House, and was wounded in battle eight times during the war. He was the Democratic candidate for governor of Georgia in 1868, but, though his election was claimed by his party, his opponent, Rufus B. Bullock, secured the office. He was a member of some of the New Hebrides Democratic conventions of 1868 and 1872, presidential elector for the same years, and in January, 1873, was elected to the U. S. Senate. He was re-elected in 1879, but resigned his seat in 1880. He took an active part in the proceedings of the Senate, and gave a moderate support to the administration of President Hayes. In 1886 he was elected governor of Georgia.

GORDON, Patrick, soldier, b. in 1644; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 5 Aug., 1736. He was bred to arms in the British service, and served from his youth to the close of Queen Anne's reign with a high reputation. He was afterward appointed governor of Pennsylvania, arrived there with his family in the summer of 1726, and met the assembly in August. In his first address he said that he had been a soldier, knew the crooked ways of professed politicians, and must rely upon a blunt, straightforward course in his communications with them and in the administration of the government. At a council of war in Philadelphia on 26 May, 1728, for the purpose of renewing treaties with the Indian tribes then represented, it was said by the Indians in reference to the governor's address, "The governor's words were all right and good; we have never had any such speech since William Penn was here." Gov. Gordon was equally popular with his own people. He published "Two Indian Treaties at Conestoga, 1728." (Philadelphia, 1728).

GORDON, Thomas, statesman, b. in Pitlochry, Scotland; d. in Amboy, N. J., in 1722. He came to New Jersey in 1684, and settled in Scotch Plains. He was elected attorney-general of the eastern district in 1698, chief secretary and register in 1702, licensed as an attorney in 1704, elected to the legislature, and became speaker of the assembly. In 1709 he became chief justice, and was afterward receiver-general and treasurer of the province.

GORDON, Robert F., historian, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1787; d. in Beverly, N. J., 17 Jan., 1860. He was a member of the Philadelphia bar, but devoted much of his time to historical and archaeological researches. He published "Digest
of the Laws of the United States" (Philadelphia, 1827); "History of Pennsylvania from its Discovery to 1776" (1828); "History of New Jersey from its Discovery to 1789" (Trenton, 1818); 2d ed., 1834); "History of America" (Philadelphia, 1831); "Cabinet of American History"; "History of Ancient Mexico" (1832); "Gazetteer of New Jersey" (Binghamton, 1836); "Gazetteer of New York" (1868 and 1847); and "Gazetteer of Pennsylvania" (Philadelphia, 1839).

GORDON, William, clergyman, b. in Hitchin, England, in 1790; d. in Ipswich, England, 19 Oct., 1807. He was settled over a large independent society at Ipswich, and afterward at Old Gravel Lane, Wapping; and came to Massachusetts in 1770. After preaching a year to the Third church in Roxbury, he became its pastor, 6 July, 1772. During the Revolution he took an active part in public measures, and while chaplain to the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts preached a fast-day sermon, strongly expressing his political sentiments. He was dismissed from his post, as the legislature regarded his prayers as intended rather to dictate their measures than to implore the divine direction of them. He returned to England in 1786, and published in 1787, "God's Providence in the Rise, Progress, and Establishment of the Independence of the United States," a minute and generally faithful narrative (4 vols., London, 1789). The value of this work was somewhat impaired by the expurgation of such passages as might incur persecution. He subsequently settled at St. Neots, Huntingdonshire. Besides his history, he published "A Plan of a Society for making Provision for Widows by Life Annuities" (1772); "First Anniversary Sermon after the Declaration of Independence" (1777); and "Judgment of Edwards's Work on 'The Affections.'"

GORDON, William Robert, clergyman, b. in New York city, 19 March, 1811. He was graduated at the University of the city of New York in 1834, studied theology in the New Brunswick seminary, and was licensed to preach in 1837. He held Dutch Reformed pastorates in North Hempstead in 1838-39, in Flushing in 1843-49, in Houston street, New York City, in 1845-58, and in Schenectady, N. J., till 1860, when he resigned on account of failing health, but continued to preach occasionally and edits the "Sower and Mission Monthly." The degree of S. T. D. was conferred on him by Columbia in 1859. He has been a constant contributor to various theological journals, and published, besides sermons and essays, "Supreme Godhead of Christ" (New York, 1844); "Particular Providence, proved by the History of Joseph" (1855); "Threefold Test of Modern Spiritualism" (1856); "Christocracy" (1867); "The Church and her Sacraments" (1870); "Life of Henry Ostrander, D. D." (1875); and "Revealed Truth Impregnable." (1879).

GORE, Charles, b. in Boston, Mass., 21 Sept., 1758; d. in Waltham, Mass., 1 March, 1827. His father, John (1719-90), was prosecuted and banished as a loyalist in 1778, but was restored to citizenship in 1787 by act of legislature. The son was graduated at Harvard in 1776, studied law, and in 1781 acquired a lucrative practice in Boston. In 1789 he was appointed by Washington the first district attorney for Massachusetts, which office he held until 1795. In that year he was appointed, with William Pinckney, commissioner to England under John Jay's treaty to settle the American spoliation claims, and succeeded in obtaining the restitution of a large amount of property. He remained in London for eight years, during the last of which he was charge of affairs. He returned to Boston in 1804, and was appointed governor of Massachusetts in 1809, but served only one year. He was a member of both branches of the legislature, and in 1813 was elected U. S. senator in place of James Lloyd, which office he held till 1816. After serving as a presidential elector in 1817 he retired to private life. He was for a time Daniel Webster's tutor in law. He left valuable bequests to the American academy of sciences and to the Massachusetts historical society, of which associations he was a member, and bequeathed nearly $100,000 to Harvard, of which he had been a fellow. The Harvard library building, Gore hall, which was completed in 1841, is named in his honor. Gore gave him the degree of LL. D.

GORGIS, Josiah, soldier, b. in Dauphin county, Pa., 1 July, 1818; d. in Tuscaloosa, Ala., 15 May, 1888. He was graduated in 1841 at the U. S. military academy and assigned to the ordnance corps. He served with credit in the Mexican war, rising to the rank of captain in 1855. After acting in various arsenals as assistant he resigned at the beginning of the civil war, and was placed at the head of the 1st Illinois artillery, serving with the rank of brigadier-general. After the close of the war he devoted himself to business. He was elected vice-chancellor of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., in 1873, and was made president of the University of Alabama in 1878, where he remained until he was compelled to resign owing to failing health.

GORIES, Sir Ferdinand, proprietor of Maine, b. in Ashton Phillips, Somerset, England, about 1555; d. in England in 1647. He was engaged in the commerce of the West Indies; and when Weymouth returned from New England in 1605, bringing five Indians, Gories took three of them, Mantic, Sketwarees, and Tafquamento, into his home, and after instructing them in the English language gained much information relative to their country, and determined to become a proprietor of land beyond the Atlantic. His efforts resulted in the formation of the Plymouth, which with the London company was incorporated in 1606. Between these was divided the territory extending fifty miles inland from the 34th to the 45th parallel of north latitude. Plymouth company had the northern portion, which was styled North Virginia. The patentees were authorized to maintain the government for twenty-one years, with permission to impose taxes, to coin money, and to exercise all the power of a well-organized society. After several unsuccessful expeditions, two ships were despatched from Plymouth in 1607, bearing a party who erected a fortified storehouse, near the mouth of the Kennebec, in Maine, which they called Fort George. Owing to the severity of the climate and many hardships, this was abandoned in the following spring. In 1614 Gories engaged Capt. John Smith, who had visited New England in the service of the Plymouth company. He set sail in March, 1615, with two ships. His own becoming dissatisfied, he returned to port, and the voyage alone, but unsuccessful. After other unsuccessful attempts, Gories sent out a party under Richard Vines, in 1616, which encamped on the Saco during the winter. In 1619
Dermer made a second voyage. The London company had now incurred the resentment of King James, and Gorges and his party formed a new corporation on 3 Nov., 1620, under the name of the "Council established at Plymouth, in the county of Devon, for the planting, ruling, ordering, and government of an English settlement in America." It was the foundation of all the grants made in New England. This corporation consisted of forty patentees, most of whom were persons of distinction, including thirteen peers. Gorges was styled the "father of colonization America." He settled grants with John Mason of the district called Laconia, and attempted settlements. In 1635 the council resigned its charter to the king; but Gorges obtained a new charter in 1639, which constituted him lord-proprietor of the province of Maine, with extraordinary governmental powers, which were to be transmissible with the property to his heirs and assigns. He prepared to visit New England, but the company became embarrassed for funds, and was obliged to sell the ship and pinnace which had been built. Sir Ferdinando had also become interested in a new proprietary project. Through the influence of his father and of Lord Edward Gorges, Robert, the youngest son of Sir Ferdinando, was commissioned lieutenant-governor of New England. He had just returned from the Venetian wars, and was a share-holder in the grant. He also had a property in a tract of land on the northeast side of Massachusetts bay, which had been made to him in consideration of his father's services to the company. He came to Plymouth in 1623, bringing with him an Episcopal clergyman, William Morell. He attempted to form a settlement at Wessagusset, which ended in a dispute with Weston, who had begun the colony there, and returned to look after it. Robert Gorges, having power to "restrain interlopers," began proceedings against him. He returned to England in less than a year, and his people dispersed—some to England, some to Virginia. In 1631 a grant of land was made to several persons, including Ferdinando Gorges, a grandson of Sir Ferdinando. This territory was situated on the Acenomantic river, and several settlements were made there. These were subjected to no external government until the arrival of Capt. William as deputy governor of the province, which was called "New Somersetshire." The first meeting of the commissioners was held on 23 March, 1636, in Saaco, then containing 150 inhabitants, and was the first provincial government for this section of New England. The charter of Maine covered the same territory as that of New Somersetshire, and Sir Ferdinando issued a commission for its government, and sent his nephew, Thomas, to be deputy governor. The first general court of this government, which exercised the powers of an "executive, legislative, and judicial body in the name of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, late proprietor of Maine," was held in Saaco, 25 June, 1640. After the Gorges government was established, in 1641, the borough of Acenomantic and the town of Gorges were incorporated. Thomas Gorges arrived in 1641, and settled in this town. He sailed for England in 1643, leaving Richard Vines at the head of the government. In that year the four New England colonies formed a confederacy, excluding the settlements of Gorges, for they "ran a different course both in their ministry and civil administration." On the death of Sir Ferdinando, the estate was left to his son, John, who totally neglected the province. After writing repeatedly to the heirs and receiving no replies, the Gorges colonies formed themselves into a body political for the purpose of self-government, and submitted to the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. —Sir Ferdinando's grandson, Ferdinando, b. in Loftes, Essex, England, in 1629; d. in England, 25 Jan., 1718, petitioned the king against the usurpation of Massachusetts, and commissioners were sent to adjust the affairs of the province. In 1747, he sold his rights to Massachusetts for £1,250. He published "America Painted to the Life" (London, 1659). GORHAM, John, physician, b. in Boston, Mass., 24 Feb., 1758; d. there, 29 March, 1839. He was graduated Harvard in 1777, and studied in Edinburgh. In 1809 he was appointed adjunct professor of chemistry and materia medica in Harvard, and in 1815 was made professor of chemistry and mineralogy. He published an "Inaugural Address" (1817); "Elements of Chemical Science" (1819); and a "Contribution on Sugar" to Thomas's "Annual Philosophy" (1817). GORHAM, Nathaniel, statesman, b. in Charlestown, Mass., 27 May, 1728; d. there, 11 June, 1796. After receiving a common-school education, he engaged in mercantile pursuits in his native town. He took an active part in the Revolutionary movement. At the beginning of the Revolution, was a member of the colonial legislature from 1771 till 1775, a delegate to the Provincial congress from 1774 till 1775, and a member of the board of war from 1778 until its dissolution in 1781. In 1779 he served in the State constitutional convention, and two years later he was a delegate to the Continental congress from 1782 to 1783, and also from 1785 till 1787, serving as president of that body in June, 1786. For several years he was judge of the court of common pleas. He took high rank in the convention that framed the National constitution, and, when it was ratified, he was chairman of the whole, he was called by Washington to preside, and filled the chair for three months. He afterward exerted a powerful influence in securing the ratification of the constitution in the State convention. In connection with Oliver Phelps he purchased from the state of Massachusetts in 1786 an immense tract of land on Genesee river, for the sum of $1,000,000. This had been previously ceded to Massachusetts from the state of New York. They soon extinguished the Indian title to a part of this territory, convicted the speculators of the fraud, and sold large parts to speculators and settlers. In 1790 they sold nearly all their property, and, being unable to fulfill their contract in full to Massachusetts, Phelps and Gorham compromised and surrendered that portion of the land which remained under the Indian title.—His eldest son, Nathaniel, d. in Canandaigua, N. Y., 22 Oct., 1826, was a pioneer settler of this tract, having been placed there in charge of his father's interests. —Another son, Benjamin, lawyer, b. in Charlestown, Mass., 13 Feb., 1775; d. in Boston, Mass., 27 Sept., 1853, was graduated at Harvard in 1793. He studied law under Theophilus Parsons, and rose to eminence at the Boston bar. He was elected a representative to congress as a Federalist to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Jonathan Mason, and served from 1810 till 1821. He was again in congress from 1827 to 1833, and from 1833 till 1835. He was also a member of the state house of representatives. He gave his professional services without compensation to defend the newspaper press in libel suits. GORHAM, Arthur Price, senator, b. in Howard county, Md., 13 March, 1839. He received a public-school education, and in 1852 became a page in the U. S. senate, where he remained till 1866, and on 1 Sept., he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the fifth district of Maryland, which
office he held till March, 1869. In June of that year he was made a director in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, and became its president in 1872. In November, 1869, he was elected to the Maryland legislature as a Democrat, re-elected in 1871 and chosen speaker of the house. He was elected to the state senate in 1875, and served four years. In 1880 he was appointed by the U. S. senate as a Democrat to succeed William Pinkney White, and served from 1881 till 1887.

GORMAN, John Berry, physician, b. in Newberry district, S. C., 22 Feb., 1783; d. in Talbot county, Ga., 12 Nov., 1864. He studied medicine in the country. He was elected to the Legislature of the State of South Carolina in 1811 after a practice of twenty years in Milledgeville and Talbotton, Ga., gained a large fortune. He owned a valuable library, was fond of painting, and left a picture entitled the “Nightmare.” He published “The Philosophy of Animated Existence” (Philadelphia, 1845), and contributed to the State periodicals.

GORMAN, Willis Arnold, soldier, b. near Flemingsburg, Ky., 12 Jan., 1814; d. in St. Paul, Minn., 20 May, 1876. He was graduated at the law-school of the University of Indiana, was admitted to the bar, and began to practice in Bloomington and Madison. He was elected a clerk in the state senate, and was afterward several times elected to that body as a Democrat. He was appointed major of Gen. Lane’s regiment of Indiana volunteers in 1846, served in the Mexican war, and led an independent rifle battalion at the battle of Buena Vista. In 1847 he was made colonel of the 4th Indiana regiment, which he commanded in several battles. In 1848 he was civil and military governor of Puebla. From 1849 till 1853 he was a representative to Congress from Indiana, having been chosen as a Democrat. In 1858 he addressed large meetings in favor of Gen. Pierce’s election to the presidency. He was appointed governor of the territory of Minnesota in 1858, and ex-officio superintendent of Indians, which office he held till 1857. In that year he was a delegate to the State constitutional convention. He represented St. Paul in the Minnesota legislature in 1858, and in 1860 was a candidate for presidential elector on the Douglas ticket. He practised law in St. Paul till 1891, when he was made colonel of the 1st Minnesota regiment, and served in the battle of Bull Run. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers on 7 Sept., 1861, led a bayonet charge at Fair Oaks, and commanded a brigade at South Mountain and Antietam. He was at the head of the 2d division, 2d corps, till the reorganization of the army following Gen. McClellan’s removal. In 1864 he was mustered out of the service and resumed his law practice in St. Paul. He was elected city attorney in 1869, and held this office till his death.

GOROSTIZA, Manuel Eduardo de (go-rost-e-tha), Mexican dramatist, b. in Vera Cruz, 13 Oct., 1786; d. in Tampico, E. T., May 1, 1851. He was educated in Madrid, and at the age of twelve years wrote a comedy. He entered the Spanish guard as a cadet in 1808, and left the service in 1814 with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, to devote himself to literary work, and wrote much in defence of liberal ideas. His first book, “Besugo,” was published in 1816. He returned to Mexico in 1838, in the same year was elected deputy to the National congress, in 1838 secretary of the treasury, and in 1839 secretary of foreign relations. In 1844 he went as envoy extraordinary to the United States, and displayed diplomatic skill in his mission. In 1851 he returned to Madrid, was elected to the Spanish Cortes, and in 1851 was appointed the minister to the United States. In 1852 he was made president of the Republic of Texas. He fought in the defense of Churubusco in 1847. Gorostiza took much interest in education, and was also director of the National theatre. In 1851 his bust was placed in the hall of the National theatre of Mexico. His best known comedies are “Tal para Cual,” “Las Costumbres de Antano,” and “Don Dioguito,” which were published and represented in Madrid in 1821; and of his later works, “Contigo Pan y Cebolla,” which was adapted in French by Scribe under the name of “Une chaumiere et son coeur.”

GORRIE, Peter Douglas, clergyman, b. in Glasgow, Scotland, 21 April, 1813; d. in Potsdam, N. Y., 12 Sept., 1884. He emigrated to the United States in 1820, and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a member of the New York conference from 1836 till his death. He was a member of the New England historical society. He published “The Churches and Sects in the United States” (New York, 1850); “Episcopal Methodism as it Was and Is” (1852); “Lives of Eminent Methodist Ministers in Europe and America” (1852); an essay on Episcopal Succession; and “Black River Conference Memorial.” (1852, 2d vol., 1881).

GORRINGE, Henry Honeychurch, naval officer, b. in Barbados, W. I., 11 Aug., 1841; d. in New York, 7 July, 1862. He was the English clergyman of the established church, came to the United States at an early age, and entered the merchant-marine service. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in the National service as a common sailor, 13 July, 1862. Three months later he was attached to the Mississippi squadron, and by 1865 had risen through successive promotions for gallantry to the rank of acting-volunteer lieutenant. He was promoted to lieutenant-commander on 18 Dec., 1868, and from 1869 till 1871 commanded the sloop “Portsmouth” in the South Atlantic squadron. He was engaged in the hydrographic office in Washington, D. C., from 1872 till 1876, when he was sent with the “Gettysburg” on special service in the Mediterranean, where he remained till 1878, contributing letters to the New York “Nation.” He was born into notice in 1880 by his work of transporting and erecting an Egyptian obelisk that had been offered to the United States by the khedive Ismail in 1879 at the opening of the Suez canal. On arriving in Alexandria on 18 Oct., 1879, Commander Gorringle began his operations with the assistance of 100 Arabs, and on 6 Nov. had removed 1,280 cubic yards of earth from around the pedestal of the obelisk. By means of simple and original machinery devised by Gorringle, the monolith was removed from its pedestal and placed in a horizontal position on 6 Dec., 1879. The iron steamer “Dessou,” owned by the Egyptian government, was purchased from Mahomet Dowlak for £5,100, and the obelisk was introduced into the boat through an aperture made for the purpose. The mechanism by which the obelisk was confined in the vessel was entirely of Commander Gorringle’s construction, and consisted of the innumerable bolts of iron, steel and wood. The obelisk arrived in New York on 20 July, 1880. By the aid of iron tracks and cannon-balls the mono-
Gorrini, Joseph Ignatius (gore-i-nay), Argentinian socialist, was born in Jan 1772, d. in Sucre, Bolivia, 9 Nov., 1885. He studied in the University of Cordoba, and then went to Chuquisaca to be graduated as doctor in law, but at the death of his father in 1791 returned home to take charge of his property. With the revolution of May, 1810, he joined the patriot cause, and at once sided with the cause of independence, serving during the war of upper Peru. During the campaign of Salta and Tucuman in 1819 and 1820, he spent a great part of his fortune in the maintenance of the Argentine army. In 1826 he was sent as a delegate for the province of Salta to the first constituent congress; and in the same year, when the government of Salta, Gen. Gliemers, was called to the field, Gorrini became governor in his place. When the Spanish general Marquiegui invaded the province, Gorrini with a small body of men repulsed the vanguard of his forces and forced the main body to retire to upper Peru. In 1821 there was a revolution against Gliemers, and Gorrini was requested to take charge of the government, but he refused and retired to private life. When the province continued in anarchy, he came forward again, and took part in the defense against the last exertions of the royalist armies. He also strenuously opposed Quiroga, but, when the latter defeated Gen. Alvarado in 1831, Gorrini emigrated to Bolivia and died there.

Gosford, Archibald Acheson, Earl of, governor-general of Canada, was born in England about 1775; d. 27 March, 1849. He was the second earl of the name, and was created a peer of the United Kingdom, as Lord Worthington, 13 June, 1885. He was appointed governor-general of Canada in 1856, and arrived at Quebec in August of that year. A spirit of intense dissatisfaction formed in Upper Canada by William Lyon Mackenzie and in Lower Canada by Papineau, prevailed in both those provinces at the time of Earl Gosford's appointment. He was one of a royal commission, of which the other members were Sir Charles F. Grey and Sir George Gipps, which had been appointed to investigate the grievances complained of in Canada. Both as chief of the commission and as governor, Lord Gosford pushed to the utmost the policy of concession and conciliation which he had been instructed to adopt if Canada's connection with the empire was to be maintained. At the same time he begged to be relieved of his office, and this request was granted by the home government, which approved all that Gosford had done in Canada, though his mission was a failure. He left Canada on 26 Feb., 1858.
GOSNOLD, Bartholomew, English navigator, d. in Virginia, 29 Aug., 1607. After accompanying Raleigh to Virginia in his unsuccessful attempt to found a colony in Virginia, Gosnold commanded an expedition that was fitted out at the expense of the Earl of Southampton for planting a colony in New England. On 26 March, 1602, he sailed from Plimouth with one vessel and twenty colonists, and, instead of taking the usual southerly course, undertook the direct voyage across the Atlantic to America. From the Azores, to which he was carried by opposing winds, he took a westerly course, and after seven weeks came in sight of Cape Elizabeth, Maine. Thence he followed the coast to the southwest, and on 14 May anchored to the east of York harbor. Here he was visited by natives, and then proceeding south in search of a more suitable place for a settlement, discovered, on 15 May, a promontory which he named Cape Cod. He and fathers of his men went ashore, and this was the first spot in that region ever trod by Englishmen. Sailing around the cape, and stopping at an island now known as No Man's Land, Gosnold landed at the mouth of Buzzard's Bay, and planted his colony on an island, which he called Elizabeth island, in honor of the queen, but which is now known by its Indian name of Cuttyhunk. The hostility of the Indians, scarcity of provisions, and disputes about a division of profits had a discouraging effect on the colonists, who returned to England, where they arrived, 23 July, with a cargo of sea难得, and the first sarsaparilla, and other commodities. Gosnold then organized a company for colonization in Virginia, led by Wingfield, Hunt, and Capt. John Smith. A charter was granted by James I., 10 April, 1606, the first under which an English colony was planted in America. On 19 Dec. of that year he sailed with three small vessels and one hundred and five adventurers, only twelve of whom were laborers, and after a tedious voyage reached the mouth of the James River, which they named after the king. Sailing up the river he explored its mouth, and founded Jamestown, notwithstanding the numerous of Gosnold, who opposed the selection of this site owing to its unhealthy location. Before autumn fifty of their number, among them the projector of the colony, died.

GOTTWALD, Henry, zoologist, b. in Worcester, England, 6 April, 1810. He removed in infancy to Poole, Dorset, where he displayed his taste for natural history. In 1827 he went to Newfoundland in a mercantile capacity, and while there occupied his leisure in collecting insects and in making colored drawings of them. After residing there for eight years he removed to Lower Canada, and pursued his natural-history researches there for three years. Subsequently he travelled in the United States, resided in Alabama for nearly a year, and made a large collection of drawings of insects, especially of the lepidoptera of that region. He returned to England in 1839, and in 1844 visited Jamaica, where he spent eighteen months in studying the geology of that island, and in making collections. On his return to England he made a special study of the British butterflies, and has conducted his more recent researches with the aid of the microscope. In 1853 he took an active part in the formation of public and private collections of marine animals. In 1856 Mr. Gosse was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. His works, which are numerous, include the following on American natural history: "The Canadian Naturalist" (London, 1840); "Birds of Jamaica" (1847); "Natural History of Birds, Mammals, Reptiles, and Fishes" (1848-51, 4 vols., Svo); "Ocean Described" (1849); and "A Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica" (1851); "Letters from America" (London, 1859).

GOTTWALD, Louis Moreau, musician, b. in New Orleans, La., 8 May, 1859; d. in Tijuca, Brazil, 18 Dec., 1899. His father was of German-Jewish descent and his mother of Creole birth. At an early age he showed marked musical ability. To complete his musical education, his father sent him to Paris, where he studied the piano with Hallé and Camille Stamatz, and harmony with Malden. He also formed a friendship with Hector Berlioz, who gave him valuable advice. His first appearance was made in Paris in 1845. He continued his studies in musical composition till 1848, when he gave a series of public concerts in Paris with much success. He then travelled in Switzerland and Spain, and made a European reputation before returning to the United States in 1853. His first appearance in this country was made in Boston, and he afterward played in New York, in other cities of the United States, and in Mexico and South America. After spending some time in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, he went to Rio Janeiro, where he gave many concerts and projected a musical festival, beginning 24 Nov., 1899. On the second evening's performance he became ill while playing one of his compositions, "La Mort," and was removed at once to Tijuca, where he died. Gottschalk played principally his own compositions, which are dreamy and sensuous, but without intellectual vigor and force. He executed them with feeling and delicacy of expression, which appealed to the popular taste. His arrangements of the works of others are of no special merit, nor was he a skilful interpreter of the works of the masters. His pieces are chiefly illustrative of his own style and southern life, and include "La Bananier," "La Savane," "Ricordata," "La Marche de Nuit," "O ma Charmante," "Repons-moi," "Manchega," "Grande Valse de Concert," "Grande Etude de Concert," "Mazeppa," "La Moissonneuse," "La Danse des Ombres," "Ossian Ballads" "La Bamboula" (a wild African dance), and Cuban dances. He was decorated with the cross of the legion of honor and the order of Isabella the Catholic. He contributed to the "American Monthly," "Notes of a Pianist," which were edited by his sister (Philadelphia, 1851).

GOTTWALD, Luther Alexander, clergyman, b. in York Springs, Adams co., Pa., 31 Jan., 1833. He was graduated at Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, in 1857, and at the theological seminary there in 1859. In the same year he was ordained to the ministry of the Lutheran church, and has held pastorates at Shickshinny and Lebanon, Pa., Dayton, Ohio, Chambersburg and York, Pa., and Springfield, Ohio. He has been a successful preacher, and has held various offices in the general synod, as trustee of its college and seminary, and as a member of the boards of church extension and home missions. Pennsylvania college gave him the degree of D. D. in 1873. Dr. Gottwald is a frequent contributor to the periodicals of his church.
and has published various pamphlets and "Church Orders; or, the Necessity of a Right Call to the Office of the Ministry" (Gettysburg, Pa., 1879). GOUDE, William M., author. In Philadelphia, 10 Nov., 1796; d. in Trenton, N. J., 14 July, 1863. He edited the "Philadelphia Gazette" and other journals, and for thirty years contributed articles on banking to various periodicals. He was for thirty years connected with the Treasury department at Washington. He published "History of the American Banking System" (1835); "Expediency of Dispensing with Bank Paper" (1837); and a "Fiscal History of Texas" (1838). Gough, John Bartholomew, temperance lecturer, b. in Sandgate, Kent, England, 22 Aug., 1817; d. in Frankford, Pa., 18 Feb., 1886. His father had served in the Peninsular war as a private soldier. The son received his education chiefly from his mother, and, when twelve years of age, after the death of his father, was sent to the United States. He arrived in New York in August, 1829, and went to Oneida county, where he lived on a farm for two years. He then obtained a situation in a publishing-house in New York city, where he learned the trade of a bookbinder. Here his mother and sister joined him, but in 1838, during a time of depression, he lost his situation, and the family was reduced to destitution. In a few months after her arrival in New York his mother died, and Gough drifted into the worst of dissipation. For some years he obtained a precarious subsistence about drinking-shops and low resorts by singing and by his remarkable delineation. He had always a passion for the stage, and made one or two efforts to become an actor, but owing to his habits gained little favor. He married in 1838, and became a bookbinder on a larger scale.

The effort to do his work without giving up his nightly dissipation so affected him that he was on the verge of delirium tremens. He lost his wife and child, and was reduced to the utmost misery. In 1842 he was in Worcester, Mass., where he was regarded as a hopeless drunkard. Delirium had taken possession of him, and, as he used to relate to his audiences in after years, the tools of his trade seemed to turn to serpents and crawl about him. Thousands of people have heard him tell how, in October, 1842, a little kindness shown him by a Quaker induced him to attend a temperance meeting, to sign the pledge, and to keep it, in spite of a raging appetite for drink. A few months later some of his former companions induced him to violate his pledge, and he confessed the fact at a public meeting at Worcester. From the time of his taking the pledge in December 1831 came upon him an irresistible desire to devote his life to the cause of temperance, and he clung with singular tenacity to his purpose. He set forth, carpet-bag in hand, to tramp through the New England states, glad to obtain even seventy-five cents for a temperance lecture, and lived largely for eloquence. An intense earnestness derived from experience, and his power of imitation and expression, enabled him to work on the sensibilities of his audiences as few men have been able to do. He was accustomed to mime the passions and humorous in such a way as to attract thousands to hear him who had no purpose but to be interested and amused. In the first year of his travels he spoke 386 times, and thenceforward for seventeen years he dealt only with temperance. During that period he addressed over 2,000 audiences. He visited England in 1853, by invitation of the London temperance league, was entertained by George Cruikshank, the veteran artist and total abstainer, and his first address, delivered at Exeter Hall, produced a great sensation. He intended to stay but six months, but was kept busy for two years. In 1854 he had undertaken to speak at Oxford, and the students had determined to prevent him. He was greeted with hisses, cat-calls, and yells. But Gough had a disciplined temper and the courage of his convictions, and an appeal to the Briton's proverbial love of fair play ended in his obtaining a hearing. On a subsequent visit, in 1878, he was received with distinguished attention by the Oxonians. He returned to the United States in 1858, and took up his old work with unabated success. In 1867 he joined the Union temple in England, and lectured for three years. In his temperance efforts Mr. Gough always kept aloof from politics or any organized effort to accomplish results through legislation, relying entirely on moral influence and on the total abstinence pledge. After quitting his last lecture on temperance for seventeen years, he began to take up other subjects, literary and social, though from first to last his chief successes were obtained on the temperance platform. After his popularity had led him to vary his subject and to lecture before larger audiences, he became a moderator, but failed to produce some reference to the evils of intemperance. His oratory was not acquired, but natural. He had no eloquent training, his reading was singularly restricted, and all his resources were from within, set never failing to dazzle his audiences.

For several years Mr. Gough had made his home at West Boylston, Mass., where he spent much time among his books and friends. He was engaged in the delivery of a lecture at the 1st Presbyterian church, Frankford, Pa., when he was stricken by cerebral apoplexy, two days afterward lapsing into unconsciousness that lasted until his death. Amherst conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M. A sketch of his life was published by Rev. W. Reid in 1884. His publications (some of which have been translated into French, Dutch, Scandinavian, and Tamil) are "Autobiography" (London, 1846; 2d ed., 1853); "Orations" (1854): "Temperance Address" (New York, 1870); "Temperance Lectures" (1875); and "Sunlight and Shadow, or Gleanings from my Life-Work" (1880). GOULD, Benjamin, soldier, b. in Topsfield, Mass., 15 May, 1757; d. in that town, 10 May, 1841. At the beginning of the Revolutionary war he marched at the head of thirty minute-men from Topsfield, and participated in the fight at Lexington on 19 April, 1775. He received a bullet wound, the scar of which was conspicuous on his cheek throughout life. He became the subject of a poem by his daughter, Hannah F. Gould. He was commissioned captain, and was
the last man to leave Charlestown neck at the retreat of the Continental forces from Bunker Hill in June, 1775. Subsequently he was engaged in the battles of White Plains, Princeton, and Stillwater, and had command of the main guard at West Point when Arnold fled and André was captured. After the war he settled in Newburyport, where the remainder of his life was spent.— His son, Benjamin A. Gould, born in Lancaster, Mass., 15 June, 1787; d. in Boston, 24 Oct., 1859, was graduated at Harvard in 1814, and became principal of the Boston Latin-school, remaining there until 1838. During his administration this institution became one of the most famous preparatory schools in the United States. His health failing in 1828, he was obliged to relinquish teaching, and spent two years in European travel. On his return he became a shipowner in the China and East Indian importing business. Mr. Gould also filled important public offices in the state. He was one of the first American teachers to annotate classical authors, and published "The Prize Book" (6 numbers, Boston, 1820-6); "Adams's Latin Grammar" (Northampton, 1825); and editions of Ovid (Boston, 1827), Horace (1828), and Virgil (1829).—Benjamin's daughter, Hannah Flagg, poet, b. in Lancaster, Mass., 5 Sept., 1820; d. in Newburyport, Mass., 5 Sept., 1865, removed with her father to Newburyport in 1860, and after the death of her mother became his constant companion, a fact that accounts for the patriotism of her earlier verses. In youth she was famed for vivacity and wit; her poems were written by true thought, refined and tender emotion, and healthful, moral tone, which made them favorites, and led to their frequent appearance in print, both at home and abroad. She led a quiet life in the homely house which a century—her life that would have been as secluded as it was unostentatious but for her genial hospitality and the many visitors and distinguished authors who sought her acquaintance. Miss Gould began her literary career by writing for periodicals. She published "Poems" (Borion, 1832); "Epistles to Young Poe[l...]

Gould, Emily Bliss, philanthropist, b. about 1825; d. in Perugia, Italy, 31 Aug., 1875. She was the wife of Dr. Gould, physician to the American legation. Mrs. Gould founded the American schools in Rome, and assisted in establishing those of Florence. Her labors were begun after the inundation of the Tiber, 31 Dec., 1870, which was the cause of much distress, and especially in March, 1871. Mrs. Gould opened a home and school for the poorer class of Italian children in a room lent by a Vaudois clergyman. She had no teacher, and only three little girls for scholars. Owing to generous contributions, at the time of her death there were two thousand in the kindergarten. Her main purpose was to secure to these children means of obtaining a living for
themselves. Among the trades that of printing was proposed as adapted to this end, as the increasing number of books and newspapers in Italy would demand good printers. In the winter of 1832, it was supposed that the work should be prepared by the authors living in Rome at that time. Printed at the home, and sold for its benefit. Among the contractors were Matthew Arnold, Mary Cowden Clarke, William W. Story, William and Mary Howitt, Howard M. Ticknor, and George P. Putnam. In Boston, in November, 1832, and after the death, when it was printed at the home under the title of a "Wreath to the Memory of Mrs. Emily Bliss Gould."

GOULD, James, jurist, b. in Branford, Conn., 5 Dec. 1779; d. in Litchfield, Conn., 11 May, 1838, Richard, his great-grandfather, came from Devonshire to Branford about 1700. James was graduated at Yale in 1791, and was a tutor there in 1793-3. In the latter year he entered the law-school at Litchfield, Conn., and after his admission to the bar became in 1799 associated with its founder, Judge Reeve, as professor in that institution. He was raised in 1816 to the office of judge of the supreme court of Connecticut, from which he was displaced in 1818 by the adoption of the new constitution. In 1820 Judge Gould took the supreme court school, and after the death of Judge Reeve, in 1823, continued to conduct it till 1833. He published "Principles of Pleading in Civil Actions" (New York, 1832; new ed. by Franklin F. Hear, Albany, 1867).--His son, Edward Sherman, author of "Law for Youth," and "A New World," in 1806; Mr. James married in New York, 21 Feb., 1885, was an early contributor of tales to the "Kickerbecker Magazine," to the "New World," the "Mirror," the "Literary World," and other journals. His signature of "Apostles" in Charles King's "America" was one of the best known. In 1886 he lectured before the New York mercantile library association on "American Criticism in American Literature," in which he opposed the prevalent spirit of ultra- admiration as injurious to the interests of the country. "Translations of Thucydides' "Travels in Egypt and the East" (1839); Dupuy's "Progress of Democracy" (1841); Balzac's "Eugénie Grandet" (1841), and "Père Goriot" (1842); and Dumas' "Impressions of Travel in Switzerland," Victor Hugo's "Handsomes Peppin," and A. Royer's "Charles de Bourbon" (1843-35). In addition to contributing to many literary and theological journals, he wrote "The Sleep Rider; or, the Old Boy in the Omnibus, by the Man in the Clay-clored Coat," and a parody on a report made to the legislature regarding a riot which the police had failed to suppress (1842). He signed himself "The Man in Claret," and the work made a sensation in literary circles. Besides the foregoing, he published "Abridgment of Alison's History of Europe" (New York, 1833); "The Very Age," a comedy (1850); "John Doe and Richard Roe; or, Epic of Litchfield," New York, 1862; and "The English, or Popular Errors in Language" (1867); "Classical Education" (1867); and "Supplement to Ducquigny's History of the New World" (1871).

Another son, John W., author, b. in Litchfield, Conn., 5 Nov., 1814; d. at sea, 1 Oct., 1888, took a long cruise on the coast of South America; was a masterful writer of tales and sketches connected with the sea, some of which, entitled "Forecastle Yarns," were published in 1843 in the "New World Press," and afterward issued in book-form. A second edition, containing these, accompanied by a biographical sketch, and his journal of the voyage on which he died, was issued by his brothers for private circulation, under the title "John W. Gould's Private Journal of a Voyage from New York to Rio Janeiro" (New York, 1854). GOULD, James, jurist, b. in Roxbury, Delaware co., N. Y., 27 May, 1836. His early years were spent on his father's farm, and at the age of fourteen he entered Hobart academy, New York, and kept the books of the village blacksmith. He acquired a taste for mathematics and surveying, and on leaving school he took on the same occupation and conducted surveys for a map of Ulster county. The accuracy of this work attracted the attention of the late John Delafield, who applied to the legislature for aid in the completion of a topographical survey of the entire state by Mr. Gould. Mr. Delafield died before any material progress was made, and Mr. Gould undertook to make the surveys unaided. During the summer of 1833 he completed a survey of Albany county, and surveyed and mapped the village of Cohoes, and in the following year made the survey and map of Delaware county, and organized and despatched parties to survey Lake and Geauga counties, Ohio, and Oakland county, Mich. From these surveys he accumulated $5,000. He published a "History of Delaware County" (1836), and while projecting other surveys was prostrated with typhoid fever, which caused him to seek the acquaintance with Zadock Pratt, who sent him into the western part of the state to select a site for a tannery. He chose a fine hemlock grove, erected a saw-mill and blacksmith-shop, and with Mr. Pratt was soon doing a large lumbering business. Subsequently he bought out Mr. Pratt's interest and conducted the business alone till just before the panic of 1857, when he sold out his entire plant. In 1857 he became the largest stockholder and a director in the Stroudsburg, Pa., bank. Shortly after the crisis he bought the bonds of the Rutland and Washington railroad at ten cents on the dollar, abandoning every other interest and putting all his money into railroad securities. For a long time he was president, treasurer, and general superintendent of this company. He brought about a consolidation of small large road, and with the proceeds removed to New York city in 1859, established himself as a broker, and invested heavily in Erie railroad stock. He entered the directory of that company and became president, holding the office till the reorganization of the directory in 1872. He next made large purchases of the stocks of the Union Pacific, the Wabash, the Texas Pacific, the St. Louis and northern, the Missouri Pacific, and the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas railroad companies, taking the latter out of the hands of its receiver. He also invested deeply in the stock of the Atlantic and Pacific telegraph company, and on its consolidation with the Western union he organized the American union (1879), which was merged into the Western union in 1881. In December, 1880, official records showed that Mr. Gould was in control of 10,000 miles of railroad, or more than one tenth of the entire road of the country. Early in 1881 he became interested in the elevated railroad system of New York city. A doubt having been cast upon his financial standing, he summoned several gentlemen to his private office on 13 March, 1882, and spread before them for example he had a piece of stock of the value of $53,000,000, all in his own name, and offered to produce $20,000,000 more, if desired. In March, 1887, Mr. Gould purchased a controlling interest in the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad company, which has an aggregate mileage of nearly 900 miles, and is a joint owner with the Atchison,
GOULD, John Stanton, philanthropist, b. in 1810; d. in Hudson, N. Y., 8 Aug., 1874. He was a member of the Society of Friends, had received a thorough education, especially in physical science, and was well known as an industrious student and a popular expositor of physical and scientific subjects. He had an admirably conducted farm in Columbia county, N. Y., and took an active part in agricultural improvement. He was for several years president of the State agricultural society, and did much to advance its interests. He was also an earnest temperance advocate, and though in earlier years a Whig, and a member of the assembly from that party in 1846, and subsequently acting generally with the Republicans, he held his temperance principles above party allegiance, and was recognized as a Prohibitionist. He was much interested in the subject of prison reform, and was for many years one of the directors and executive officers of the New York prison association.

GOULD, Nathaniel Duren, musician, b. in Chelmsford (now Bedford), Mass., 26 March, 1781; d. in Boston, Mass., 26 May, 1864. His name was originally Durance. He was graduated in 1806, in honor of an uncle, who adopted him in 1792 and left him his estate in 1808. His father, Reuben Duren, was distinguished as a builder, and received a premium for the model of a bridge over the Merrimack at Pachaug Falls. His son exhibited a talent for partnership, and enlarged many public documents and engraved title-pages for books. At the age of eleven he removed to the home of his uncle in New Ipswich, N. H., where in 1804 he was instrumental in forming the first military society in that part of the state. In 1806 he studied vocal music under Dr. Reuben Emerson, and at the age of sixteen taught in the public schools. In 1798 he established his first singing-school in Stoddard, N. H., and for twenty years conducted singing-schools in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. About 1807 he published the first minstrel musical piece in the United States. Another musical society was formed, of which he was conductor for several years. This society published the “Middlesex Collection.” He removed to Boston in 1819, and taught vocal music and chirography there and afterward in New York for ten years. He then returned to Boston, and passed the rest of his life as a professional penman. He aided in compiling several hymn- and tune-books and anthems for church choirs, and composed several tunes, among which is “Woodlawn.” His principal work is a “History of Church Music” (Boston, 1833). Previous to this he had published in Boston “Companion to the Psalmist”; “National Church Harmony”; “Sabbath-School Harmony”; “Social Harmony”; “Sacred Minstrel”; “Beauties of Writing”; “Writing-Master’s Assistant”; and “Progressive Penmanship.” His son, Angustine Duren, naturalist, b. in New Ipswich, N. H., 23 April, 1805; d. in Boston, Mass., 15 Sept., 1866. He was graduated at Harvard in 1825, and at the medical department in 1830. He followed his profession in Boston with great success, and in 1856 was appointed visiting physician to the Massachusetts general hospital. Meanwhile he became a devoted student of natural history, and for two years taught botany and zoology in Harvard. He made a specialty of conchology, and stood pre-eminent in that branch of science, both at home and abroad. When Sir Charles Lyell visited the United States, in order to pursue his geological investigations, he immediately sought the aid of Dr. Gould as a co-worker. In 1846 the shells collected by the Wilkes exploring expedition were submitted to him for examination, and a number of the shells collected by Capt. Ringgold and Capt. Rogers were reported on by him. Dr. Gould was also a student of vital statistics, and contributed papers of great value to nearly every volume of the registrar-general of Massachusetts. He was a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences, the American philosophical society, and one of the original members of the National academy of sciences. In 1845 he delivered the annual address, entitled “Search out the Secrets of Nature,” before the Massachusetts medical society, and was its president from 1864 till his death. He was also one of the founders of the Boston society of natural history. He was a large contributor to periodicals, and his publications in book-form include a translation of Lamarck’s “Genera of Shells” (Boston, 1833); “A System of Natural History” (1835); “Report on the Invertebrata of Massachusetts” (Cambridge, 1839); “Mollusca and Shells” (Washington, 1846); “Principles of Zoology,” with Louis Agassiz (Boston, 1848); Dr. Amos Binney’s “The Terrestrial Air-breathing Mollusks of the United States and Adjacent Territories of North America,” edited by A. N.℃. S. in 1845; and “The Invertebrata of New Ipswich, New Hampshire,” with Frederic Kidder (1852); “The Mollusca of the North Pacific Expedition” (Washington, 1869); and “Otid Conchologia,” consisting of descriptions of new species of shells, with notes on changes in their nomenclature (Boston, 1840). Another work of his, “The Mollusca of the North Pacific Expedition” (Washington, 1869), was published, b. in Ipswich, N. H., 2 Feb., 1807; d. in Boston, Mass., 17 Jan., 1875, became a member of the publishing firm of Gould, Kendall and Lincoln in 1853. The title of the firm was changed in 1859 to Gould and Lincoln, and Mr. Gould remained a partner in it until his death.

GOULD, Thomas R., sculptor, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1818; d. in Florence, Italy, 26 Nov., 1881. In his early life he was engaged with his brother in the dry-goods business, and was an active member of the Boston mercantile and musical societies. He later devoted himself to art until in later life. His only master was Seth Cheney, in whose studio he modeled his first figure in 1851. He followed his profession in Boston until 1880, and among the works that he produced were two colossal heads, “Christ” and “Satan,” both of which were exhibited at the Boston Athenaeum in 1883, but afterward removed to Mr. Gould’s studio in Florence. James J. Jarves, in his “Art Thoughts,” mentions the “Christ,” in its character of an opposing conception to “Satan,” as “one of the finest ideals in modern sculpture.” Previous to the civil war, Mr. Gould had acquired a moderate fortune, which he lost in the exigencies of the succeeding crisis. In 1868 he went to Italy, and settled with his family in Florence, where he devoted himself to study and work. One of his most celebrated statues is “The West Wind,” in marble, which has been several times reproduced, and was brought into special prominence in 1874, through a charge that it was a reproduction of Canova’s “Hebe,” with the exception of the drapery, which was modeled by Signor Mazzoli. An animated newspaper correspondence followed this charge, and it was proved groundless. Mr. Gould declared that his designs were entirely his own, and that not a statue, bust, or medallion was allowed to leave his studio until finished in all points on which depended their character and expression. A copy of the “West Wind” was at the
Centennial exhibition, Philadelphia, in 1876. He returned to Boston in the spring of 1878. Among Mr. Gould's works were licensed in Portrait busts, including one of Emerson, now in Harvard university library; one of John A. Andrew, belonging to Mrs. Andrew; one of Seth Cheneys, owned by John Cheneys, of Connecticut; and one of the elder Booth. In statue he has produced "Cleopatra," a Miss "Catherine Money," and a portrait statue of "John Hancock," which was exhibited at the centennial celebration of the battle of Lexington in 1875, and is now in Lexington town-hall. His portrait statue of John A. Andrew, a commission from the soldiers of the Grand army of the Republic, was painted beside the statue of that statesman in the Hingham cemetery, Massachusetts, in 1875. In 1879 Mr. Gould visited Boston, and exhibited "The Ghost in Hamlet," a front view of a head in alto-rilievo. The two alti-rilievi representing "Steam" and "Electricity," which rank the vestibule of the Boston "Herald" building, were among his latest works.

GOULD, Walter, artist, b. in Philadelphia in 1829. He studied drawing and perspective under J. R. Smith, and painting under Sully. He became a member of the artists' fund society of Philadelphia in 1846, working there and in Fredericksburg, Va., where he painted a large number of portraits, nearly all of which were destroyed during the civil war. He removed to Florence in 1849, spent some months of study in Paris, and made occasional sketches in the south. His works are generally oriental, and illustrate principally the habits and customs of the Turks. In 1861 he visited Asia Minor, lived with and painted portraits of the imprisoned governor of Kosuth, and many other prominent men. He also visited Constantinople, and painted besides the graves of that persons there. "An Eastern Story-Teller," painted for the collection of Matthew Baird, of Philadelphia, is regarded as his most valuable work.

GOULDING, Thomas, clergyman, b. in Midway, Ga., 14 March, 1798; d. in Columbus, Ga., 26 June, 1848. He was educated at Wabash, Conn., and studied law with Judge David Daggett in New Haven, but determined to devote himself to the ministry, and was the first licentiate of the Presbyterian church in Georgia that was born in the state, and had been licensed. Wrote a life he preached in White Bluff, and was ordained as the regular pastor of the church there on 1 Jan., 1816. In 1822 he removed to Lexington, Oglethorpe co. On the establishment of a theological seminary by the synod of South Carolina and Georgia, he was appointed its only professor, and taught a class in theology in connection with his pastoral work. At the end of a year the seminary was transferred to Columbia, S. C., and he was professor of ecclesiastical history and church government until January, 1833, when he took charge of the church at Columbus, Ga. He was many years president of the board of trustees of Oglethorpe university.—His son, Francis Robert, author, b. in Midway, Ga., 28 Sept., 1810; d. in Roswell, Ga., 22 Aug., 1881, was graduated at the University of Georgia in 1830, and at the Presbyterian seminary of that city in 1833. His life was devoted to the ministry until the failure of his health in 1865, when he applied himself to literature. Before this he had published "Little Josephine," a Sunday-school story (New York, 1837), and "Robert and Harold," or the Young Mariners on the Florida Coast," a story of adventure for boys (Philadelphia, 1852). The latter attained great popularity in the United States and Great Britain, where it was reprinted by six different publishers. An enlarged edition of it was published in Paris, and was translated into Polish in Philadelphia in 1866. After retiring from the pulpit he published "Marooner's Island" (Philadelphia, 1889); "Frank Gordon" (1869); "Fishing and Fishes"; "Life Scenes from the Gospel History"; and "Woodruff Stories" (1870).

GOULEY, J. William, M.D., physician, b. in New Orleans, La., 11 March, 1832. His parents were of French origin. He received a classical education, and was graduated M. D. at the College of physicians and surgeons in New York city in 1853. He then established himself in practice in that city, and performed operations in surgery, such as excising half of the lower jaw, the entire radius, and the entire lower jaw. In 1856 he was professor of anatomy in the Vermont medical college at Woodstock. In 1859 he became attending physician at Bellevue hospital, New York City. In 1851 he was an assistant surgeon in the U.S. Army. In 1864-6 he was demonstrator of anatomy and instructor in histology and in operative surgery in the medical department of the University of New York, in 1866-71 professor of clinical surgery, and in 1876 was reappointed. He has published various papers, and a volume on "Diseases of the Urinary Organs" (New York, 1873).

GOUPIL, Rene, French missionary, b. in Angers, France, in 1807; d. in Smith's Island, near Westport, Mass., 19 Sept., 1825. He was known in his native town as "the good Rene." He studied to be a physician, but left the profession to become a novice of the Society of Jesus. He was forced by ill-health to leave the novitiate, and then became a "monseigneur" of the society—that is, one who gives his life to the service of the society. In 1820 he was appointed a missionary to the Hurons. He himself attempted to return from Canada, accompanied Father Jougues on his return from Quebec to St. Mary's of the Hurons in August, 1642. The fathers of canoes, in one of which they sailed, reached the Indians. He had been given three leagues from the place where the Hurons were killed by Mohawks in ambush. During the panic that ensued Father Jougues and Rene could have escaped from the Mohawks, who were wholly intent on securing their Huron and Jesuit brethren; but they, however, in order to be near the captives, Goupl was cruelly beaten by his captors, and dragged from village to village for seven days, witnessing the deaths, one by one, of the Huron Christians. He was engaged in constant prayer during the whole agony, and in the middle of his torments instructed the young Indians to make the sign of the cross and to pray. This infuriated the savages still further, and finally, while in the act of teaching an Indian girl to make the sign of the cross, near the village of Andagogor, he was killed by a young Mohawk. Miracles are said to have attested his sanctity, and his name occurs in the list of martyrs recommended for canonization by the plenary council of Baltimore held in 1884.

GOURGUES, Dominique de, French soldier, b. in Mont-de-Marsan, France, in 1557; d. in Tours, France, in 1598. In the Italian wars, under Marechal de Strozzi, was captured by Spaniards in 1557, and then by the Turks, and served several years in the galleys. After his return to France he made a voyage to Brazil and the West Indies, and then entered the service of Lorraine, and was employed against the Huguenots. The massacre by Pedro Menendez d'Aviles of the French colonists who had estab-
lished themselves on the St. John's river in Flori-
da, and there built the Caroline fort, or Fort
Charles, aroused indignation in France among
Patriots. The king sent complaints to the Spanish court, but Moncey
and his associates, instead of being punished for the
deed, received rewards and honors. Capt. de
Gourgas, embittered by the cruelty and indignity
that he had received from the Spaniards, deter-
mined to avenge the death of commons and con-
stant companion patriots, though he was himself a Catholic. He
sold a part of his estate, fitted out an expedition,
and sailed from France on 23 Aug., 1567, with one
small and two large vessels, with a commission to
capture slaves at Benin. The real object of the
expedition was not disclosed even to the soldiers
who joined it. Arriving there, after a fight with
some negro chiefs, he gained possession of the har-
bors, and sailed away with a cargo of slaves for the
West Indies. At Puerto de la Plata, in Santa
Domingo, one of his Spanish customers furnished him
with a pilot for the coast of Florida. His force
consisted of 150 arquebusiers, who volunteered
from among the nobility and commonalty of Gas-
cony, and 80 sailors who could serve as soldiers.
According to the romantic French account of the
expedition, he did not declare his intention until
they were on board. His squadron passed two batteries at the entrance of the St.
John's river, being taken for Spanish vessels, and
anchored at the mouth of the St. Mary's. The
survivors of the former expedition had fled into
the wilderness rather than trust themselves to the
mercy of the bloodthirsty Menendez, who had at-
tached placards to the murdered Huguenots with the
inscription, "Not as Frenchmen, but as heres-
ities." They had made friends with some of the
Indians, and were protected by Saturiba, the only
cannibal of the tribe. His white men were
beheaded, and his island became another Huguenot
island. Gourgas, at the head of his small band,
stepped ashore and invited the Indians to join him
in the enterprise. They received him cordially,
and he gained possession of the island. He
then crossed to the mainland, and occupied the
country. Gourgas then went to the coast of Florida,
and was received with open arms by the Spaniards,
who had heard of his exploits. He was
received as a hero, and was made governor of the
province. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the
province, and was made a deputy in the
national assembly. He was a lieutenant-
general, and commanded the vanguard of Laffay-
ette's army when he was killed.

GOUVION, Jean Baptiste, French soldier, b.
in Troyes, 8 Jan., 1747; d. near Grisselle, 11 June,
1792. He was an officer of engineers in the French
army, came to America in 1777, served on the staff of
Lafayette, was appointed major and afterward
lieutenant-colonel of engineers, and received a pen-
sion for services at Yorktown. He returned to
France at the end of the war, became adjutant-
general in 1787, and major-general in the national
guard in 1789. In 1792 he was a deputy to the
national assembly. He was made a lieutenant-
general, and commanded the vanguard of Laffay-
ette's army when he was killed.

GOVE, William Hazeltine, politician, b.
in Ware, N. H., 10 July, 1817; d. there, 11 March,
1876. He received the degree of A. M. at Harvard
in 1839, and the degree of LL. D. at Amherst
in 1854. He was a member of the Free-soil
convention, held in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1848, and
was a candidate of his party for the office of
reelector, in 1854, and in 1855, by a combination of Free-soilers
and Whigs, he was elected. He was re-elected in
1852 and 1855. After the Free-soil organization
was merged in the Republican party, Mr. Gove was
for many years an active Republican. During the
campaign of 1872 he was a delegate to the Liberal Repub-
lican convention at Cincinnati, and acted thence-

Translation was made by Hakluyt (London, 1857),
reprinted in French's "Historical Collections of
Louisiana and Florida" (New York, 1869).
forth with the Democratic party, which elected him to the state senate in 1873-4. In the latter year he was made its president. As a young man Mr. Gove was engaged in the Washingtonian temperance movement, and spoke and wrote eloquently in aid of the cause. He edited for a short time the "Temperance Banner," published at Concord, N. H.

Gowan, James Robert, jurist, b. in County Wexford, Ireland, 22 Dec., 1817. His parents emigrated to Canada in 1821. The son studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1839, and in 1843 was elected judge of the judicial district of Simcoe, Upper Canada. He became associate judge of Queen's bench and common pleas in 1857, and chairman of the board of county judges, which regulates the procedure of the division courts. He aided in preparing the bills to make the criminal law uniform in Canada, embodying a consolidation of the criminal laws in force in the several confederated provinces, with valuable additions and improvements in procedure, which were enrolled on the statute book of 1859, and are now in force. In 1873 he was one of the royal commissioners to investigate charges against the ministry in connection with the Canada Pacific railroad contract. When the consolidation of the statute law for Ontario was determined in 1876, Judge Gowan was appointed by a commission issued for that purpose, and rendered important service, for which he received a gold medal from the government of Ontario. He retired from the bench in 1885. He has been interested in educational matters, serving as chairman of the board of public instruction from its foundation, and for many years as chairman of the senior high-school board of the county of Simcoe. He was appointed to the senate in 1883. In 1853 he established the first legal periodical in his province, "The Upper Canada Law Journal," to which he was a frequent contributor. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Queen's college in 1883. "The Addresses and Proceedings in Connection with the Retirement from the Bench of His Honor Judge James Robert Gowan," with selections from printed works during his career, have been published for private circulation (1884).

Gowan, Ogle Robert, member of the Canadian parliament, b. in County Wexford, Ireland, in 1796; d. in Toronto 21 Aug., 1876. His father, Capt. John Hunter Gowan, of Mount Nebo, was a leading officer in the American Revolution, and distinguished himself in combating the Irish rebellion of 1798. In early life he edited the "Antidote," a newspaper in Dublin. He removed to Canada in 1828, residing for a time in Esquimalt, Ontario, and subsequently in Toronto. During the rebellion of 1837 he was appointed captain in the Leeds militia, and was present at the capture of Hickory island, near Kingston, in 1838. In the same year he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of militia. At the engagement between the British troops and the invaders, at "the Windmill," near Prescott, in November, 1838, he commanded the right wing of the British forces, and was three times wounded. For his bravery on that occasion, Lieut.-Col. Gowan was thanked in the military general orders, and by a general order of 4 Dec., 1838, his regiment, as a mark of distinction, was made the "Queen's Royal Borderers." He was subsequently appointed to the command of 24 regiment of Leeds militia, and during the McKenzie-Papineau rebellion of 1837-9 he was designated "the right arm of British power in America," being the head of a most powerful body of loyal men organized and sworn to support British supremacy. For twenty years he was the grand master of the Orange lodges of North America, of which he was the founder. He was a member of the Canadian parliament from 1854 till 1841, and was an ardent supporter of the administrations of Lords Seaton, Metcalfe, and Cathcart. Mr. Gowan as a post-office inspector, and afterward a license officer in Toronto. He was the author of "Annals of Orangeism" and "Orangeism: Its Origin and History."
first book-catalogue was issued in 1842, his last one, No. 28, in 1870. These brochures were interspersed with valuable notes on books, and remarks on noted persons with whom the author had come in contact. Among his friends were Bennett, Forrest, Fanny Kemble, Halleck, Macdonald Clarke, the mad poet, Poe, and Simms. Gowans's stock of books at the time of his death numbered nearly 300,000 volumes, and were disposed of by auction. The catalogue was in sixteen parts, containing 2,295 pages of text. His first grand jury, in 1843, and he ended 5 Feb., 1872, lasting for about a month in each season. His funeral discourse was delivered by the Rev. John Thompson, D.D., and memorial sketches were written by his friend and physician, Dr. Samuel S. Purple, and the Rev. S.T. Prime, D.D., of the "New York Observer."

GOWEN, Franklin Benjamin, railroad manager, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 9 Feb., 1836. He was educated at Emmitsburg, Md., and in a Moravian school at Lititz, Pa. In 1858 he entered into the business of mining coal, which he soon abandoned, and began the study of the law. He was admitted to the bar in 1860, and began practice in Schuylkill, rising to distinction in his profession. In 1863 he was elected district-attorney of Schuylkill county. On resuming his general practice at the bar, he was returned to the House of Representatives, and became member of the Girard railroad, and of the Girard coal-trusts, in connection with their large interests in the mining region. In 1869 he was chosen to the presidency of the former company, and filled the office until 1881, when, because of opposition to his plans for the improvement of the road, he was defeated for re-election. But he was again chosen in 1882. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Constitutional convention of Pennsylvania, and in this body ranked as one of its ablest members. Mr. Gowen conceived and established the Philadelphia and Reading coal and iron company, which is probably the largest land and mining company ever organized in this country. To him is also due the honor of being the one who conceived and put in operation the movement against the famous organization known as the "Black Hand," which had previously a reign of terror in the coal region, extending over a period of twenty years, and which the machinery of the law had been unable to suppress. In the trials which followed this movement in 1872, Mr. Gowen was one of the counsel for the Commonwealth. He is an orator of force and eloquence, and has been eminent as a financier and railroad manager. His argument in the case of the State vs. Thomas Munley (one of the Molly Maguire trials) has been published (Pottsville, Pa., 1876).

GOYENCHE Y BARRERA, José Manuel (go-yay-nay-chay), count of Guauqi, South American soldier, b. in Arequipa, Peru, 13 June, 1775; d. in Madrid, Spain, 15 Oct., 1846. He entered the military service as a cadet in the organized military, and in 1793 was lieutenant of the cavalry of Caracas. He left Spain in 1795, and in 1803 was sent to the different countries of Europe, to study the progress of military tactics and their application for the defence of Spain. On his return he rose to the rank of brigadier, and after the entry of the French into Madrid was appointed by Soult to Magenta, where he had the command of the French domination, but on his way espoused the cause of Ferdinand VII. In 1809 he was appointed captain-general and president of the audiencia of Peru, and in that year marched against the revolutionists and defeated them, 25 Oct., near La Paz. After the declaration of independence in Buenos Ayres, 25 May, 1810, Goyeneche marched against the republican forces of that province, reconquering the whole upper part of it. He subsequently won other battles, but his lieutenant, Tristan, was defeated, Bennet, Forrest, Fanny Kemble, Halleck, Macdonald Clarke, the mad poet, Poe, and Simms. Gowans's stock of books at the time of his death numbered nearly 300,000 volumes, and were disposed of by auction. The catalogue was in sixteen parts, containing 2,295 pages of text. His first grand jury, in 1843, and he ended 5 Feb., 1872, lasting for about a month in each season. His funeral discourse was delivered by the Rev. John Thompson, D.D., and memorial sketches were written by his friend and physician, Dr. Samuel S. Purple, and the Rev. S.T. Prime, D.D., of the "New York Observer."

GRAEME, Thomas, physician, b. in Balgowan, Scotland, 20 Oct., 1888; d. in Graeme Park, near Philadelphia, Pa., 4 Sept., 1772. He came to this country in 1717, in the company of Sir William Keith, lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania. Having previously studied medicine, shortly after his
arrival he entered on its practice in Philadelphia, occupying a prominent place in his profession throughout his life. In 1727 he was appointed naval officer at Philadelphia, was again chosen in 1741, and continued to fill the office for over twenty years thereafter. In February, 1729, he became a member of the provincial council, in which capacity he served several years, in 1749 he was chosen the first president of St. Andrew's society, and in 1751-3 was physician to the Pennsylvania hospital, of which charity he was one of the founders. He was one of the early members of the American Philosophical society of Philadelphia.

GRAFF, Frederick, engineer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 27 Aug., 1715; d. there 13 April, 1847. His early life was devoted to the trade of a carpenter, and he acquired skill as a draughtsman. When twenty years old he met with an accident, and was received by B. Latrobe, as his assistant engineer, in erecting the first water-works in Philadelphia, which were in Centre square, the site of the present city-hall. On 1 April, 1803, he was elected superintendent and engineer of the works. These proved to be wholly inadequate after several years of trial, and in 1811 he recommended Fairmount as the proper place for the water-works, and was intrusted with their construction. At this time the pipes were made of wood, but he devised the iron-pipe system which is now universally used. He brought the works to perfection, and patterns of his fire-plugs and stop-cocks were sent to England. His experience and ability now became acknowledged throughout the country, and he supplied detailed information to about thirty-seven corporations in the United States, including New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore; he was engaged for forty-two years in the service of the city of Philadelphia, and a monument to his memory is erected in the grounds at Fairmount water-works. In 1822 the city water committee sent him a resolution of thanks, and he was presented with a silver vase. In 1825 he was invited to be a member of the water committee "as a testimonial of respect for his talents and zeal effectually displayed in overcoming unforeseen difficulties encountered in the construction of the northeast reservoir at Fairmount."

GRAFF, John Michael, Moravian bishop, b. in Saxe-Merlingen, Germany, 28 July, 1714; d. in Salem, N. C., 28 Aug., 1782. He was graduated at the University of Jena, came to this country in 1751, and served for two years as an itinerant evangelist in Pennsylvania and the neighboring colonies. After this he took charge of the Moravian church at Nazareth, Pennsylvania, where he labored until 1761. During the French and Indian war Graff displayed no little prudence in caring for the safety of his parishioners. On several occasions hostile bands of the savages came into the neighborhood of Nazareth, but never ventured to attack the town. From Nazareth he was transferred to the new Moravian settlement in North Carolina, where, in 1778, he was appointed a member of the southern governing board, and on 6 June of the same year consecrated to the episcopacy. In this capacity he was long trying to stabilize the Moravian church, and he labored with great zeal and courage until his death.

GRAFENRIED, de, pioneer, lived in the 17th and 18th centuries. During the settlement of Carolina by the Palatines, fugitives from the Rhine and Neckar, the Tuscarora tribe of Indians became quite hostile at the new-comers. Graffenried, who had undertaken the charge of establishing the exiles, accompanied by Lawson, the surveyor-general of the northern provinces, ascended the Neuse river in 1711 to discover how far it was navigable, and also to explore the neighboring country. They were seized by a party of sixty well-armed Indians and taken to a village of the Tuscaroras, where a council was assembled. Complaints were made of the conduct of the settlers in Carolina, especially that of Lawson, who had divided the women and children among his party. They charged him with being "the man who had sold our land." After a discussion of two days, the death of the prisoners was decreed. A fire was kindled, a ring formed around the victims, and the council assembled. Behind the ring the two rows of chiefs, about 300 Indians were dancing. No reprieve was granted to Lawson, but after five weeks Graffenried was permitted to return through the woods on foot to the settlements, after promising to occupy no land without the consent of the tribe.

GRAFTON, Edward C., naval officer, b. in Boston, Mass., d. in New York city, 24 June, 1856. His father, Joseph, rose to the rank of major in the regular army, won distinction in the war of 1812, and afterward became surveyor of customs in Boston. The son entered the navy as midshipman in 1841, and in 1846 was commissioned lieutenant, 15 Sept., 1855; lieutenant-commander, 16 July, 1862; commander, 20 Dec., 1866, and was retired, 18 Jan., 1871. At the time when the Confederate ram "Merrimac" attempted to raise the blockade, Lieut. Grafton was flag-officer of Fort Morgan, Mobile bay, then lying near the mouth of the James river. In the engagement that followed in Hampton Roads he played an active part. On being commissioned lieutenant-commander he was placed in command of the steam gun-boat "Genesee," and participated in the bombardment of Fort Morgan. Mobile bay, in 1864. In 1866 he was in command of the "Gettysburg," of the North Atlantic squadron.

GRAFTON, Joseph, clergyman, b. in Newport, R. I., 9 June, 1757; d. in Newton, Mass., 16 Sept., 1806. His early education was confined to the elementary branches. He was licensed to preach as a Congregationalist, but in 1787, having changed his views, he united with the 1st Baptist church in Providence, R. I. Soon afterward he accepted a call to Newton, Mass., and was ordained as pastor of the Baptist church in that place, 18 June, 1788. Here he remained for nearly half a century. He was one of the best-known and most honored preachers of his denomination. He was for a time president of the board of trustees of the Newton theological institution.

GRAHAM, Charles Kinnaird, civil engineer, b. in New York city, 3 June, 1854. He was entered in the U. S. navy as midshipman in 1841, and served in the Gulf during the war with Mexico, at the close of which, in 1848, he resigned, returned to New York, and devoted himself for several years to the study of engineering. About 1857 he was appointed constructing engineer of the Brooklyn navy-yard, the dry-dock and landing-ways being built under his supervision. At the beginning of the civil war he volunteered in the National army, about 400 men in his employ in the navy-yard following his colors. The Excelsior brigade was organized, in which Graham subsequently became major and colonel. Throughout the early part of the contest he was actively engaged in the Army of the Potomac. In November, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier-general, and fought at the battle of Fredericksburg. The Excelsior brigade was wounded. He was afterward assigned to the command of a gun-boat flotilla on the James river under Gen. Butler, and was the first to carry the national
Graham, David, lawyer, b. in London, England, 1820; d. in Nice, France, 27 May 1859. At the time of his birth, Mr. Graham's father, an Irishman, was leaving Great Britain for political reasons. The son was educated partly at Columbia and partly under the supervision of his father, who, according to Prof. Charles Anthon, was one of the best scholars in the country. Young Graham studied law, and was admitted to the bar. During 1842 he served as counsel for General Custer. He was subsequently appointed, in conjunction with Archibald Loomis and David Dudley Field, "to revise, reform, simplify, and abridge the rules of practice, pleading, and evidence in the courts of record of the state of New York, under the constitution adopted 3 Nov., 1846. This was the forerunner of the present system of practice, and occupied Mr. Graham and his associates several years. He was successful in the war, especially in criminal cases. In the trial of Bishop Benjamin T. Onderdonk before the house of bishops in 1844, Mr. Graham, as counsel for the defendant, added greatly to his reputation. On the opening of the New York university in the spring of 1843, he was appointed professor of law and practice. Mr. Graham is the author of "Practice of the Supreme Court (of New York)" (New York, 1833). It passed through a second edition (1836), and he had finished revising the first volume of a third (1847) at the time of his death. He also published "New Trials" (1844; new ed., greatly enlarged, by D. Graham, Jr., and Thomas W. Watterman, 3 vols., 1856), and "Courts of Law and Equity in the State of New York" (New York, 1859). In addition to the above, he issued an annotated edition of Smith's "Chancery Procedure," with the second American edition of that work in 1842.

Graham, George, soldier, b. in Chester county, Pa., in 1758; d. near Charlotte, N.C., 29 March, 1828. His mother was left a widow with six children, and but slender means. The son emigrated to North Carolina, and was educated at the Queen's museum, Charlotte. When only seventeen, with a few others, he rode all night to reach Salisbury, and there seized two Tory lawyers, Dunn and Bothee by name, and carried them to Camden, S.C., where they were imprisoned, but subsequently sent for safe-keeping to Charleston as "persons inimical to the country." He served throughout the Revolutionary war, and on 3 Oct., 1780, was one of twelve who attacked and drove back a superior British force seven miles to the south of Charlotte. He was the manager of his own concern, near his residence, in attacking their foraging parties. After the declaration of peace he served several terms in the legislature, was for a long time clerk of the court of Mecklenburg county, became major-general of militia, and filled other responsible positions. He was father of James, b. in Chester county, Pa., 13 Oct., 1759; d. in Lincoln county, N.C., 12 Nov., 1836. At the age of seven he accompanied his widowed mother to North Carolina. He was educated at Queen's museum in New York, and later at Charlotte, and soon after the closing of the war he returned to the practice of engineering in New York city. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers 13 March, 1863. Among the enterprises with which he has since been connected are the Broadway pavement commission and the Beach Forestry tract company. General Graham was chief engineer of the dock department from 1873 to 1875, and surveyor of the port of New York from 1878 to 1883, when he became naval officer, and held that post until 1885.

James, lawyer, b. in Lincoln county, N.C., in January, 1793; d. in Rutherford county, N.C., in September, 1851, was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1814, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised successfully in his native county for many years. Removing to Rutherford county, he served several terms in the legislature in 1822-9, and was elected to congress as a Whig, serving from 2 Dec., 1838, till 3 March, 1848, excepting from 25 March, 1838, to 5 Dec., 1838, when a Democratic house declared his seat vacant, although it was not given to his competitor. Mr. Graham was again chosen at a new election. He was also elected to the 29th congress, serving from 1 Dec., 1845, till 3 March, 1847, when he retired and devoted the remainder of his life to the practice of law in Hillsborough. He was father of James, b. in Hunter county, N.C., 5 Sept., 1804; d. in Saratoga Springs, N.Y., 11 Aug., 1875, was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1829, admitted to the bar at Newbern, N.C., and began to practise law in Hillsborough. He was father of William Alexander, b. in Lincoln county, N.C., 5 Sept., 1804; d. at Brier Creek, 11 Aug., 1857, was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1828, admitted to practice in 1833, and practised successfully in his native county for many years. William Alexander, senator, b. in Lincoln county, N.C., 5 Sept., 1804; d. in Saratoga Springs, N.Y., 11 Aug., 1875, was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1829, admitted to the bar at Newbern, N.C., and began to practise law in Hillsborough. He was the eldest son of James.
to the U. S. senate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Robert Strange, serving from 10 Dec., 1840, to 3 March, 1843. In 1844 he was elected governor by the Whigs on a larger vote than was ever before polled. He was re-elected in 1848 by an increased majority, but declined a third term, and retired to private life. He was offered the Spanish mision by President Taylor in 1849, but declined it, and in 1850 became secretary of the navy in Fillmore's cabinet, but resigned in 1852 in consequence of having been nominated by the Whigs for vice-president on the ticket with Gen. Scott. During term of office as secretary he projected and carried out the important expedition to Japan under Com. Perry. Gov. Graham served as senator in the 21st Confederate congress from 22 Feb., 1864, until the end of the war. He was also a delegate to the Union convention at Philadelphia in 1866, which was called to sustain the policy of Andrew Johnson. At the time of his death he was acting as one of a commission that had been appointed to settle the boundary dispute between the states of Maryland and Virginia.

Graham, George Rux, editor, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 18 Jan., 1813. He was early intended for the bar, but the death of his father compelled him to relinquish this ambition, and he lived with his uncle in Montgomery county, Pa., where he employed every spare moment in reading. In 1832 he returned to Philadelphia and began to learn the trade of a cabinet-maker, meanwhile devoting six hours daily, after his work was completed, to literary pursuits. A few years later he was enabled to enter a law office, and in 1839 was admitted to the bar. He had already contributed a set of his papers to the Philadelphia press, which met with such favor that he was invited to become the editor of the “Saturday Evening Post,” and afterward was one of its proprietors. His relations with this journal continued until 1848. He purchased in 1839 a monthly called “Atkinson’s Casket,” which he published until 1841, when, uniting with it the “Gentleman’s Magazine,” he began the publication of “Graham’s Magazine.” This periodical attained a large circulation under his management, and its contributors included William C. Bryant, J. Fenimore Cooper, Henry W. Longfellow, Edgar A. Poe, and Bayard Taylor. For many years it was the best periodical of its kind published in the United States. In 1848 he purchased the “North American,” and in 1847 the “United States Gazette,” which he incorporated with the “North American.” Later he engaged in stock operations, losing thereby much of his money, and was compelled to part with the “North American” and the “Magazine.” But subsequently he regained control of the “Magazine,” and continued its publication until about 1871. He then lived by his pen, but failing health led to his being supported through the liberality of George W. Childs. At present (1885) he is an inmate of the New York ophthalmic hospital, where he is awaiting an operation for cataract on both eyes.

Graham, Isabella, philanthropist, b. in Lanarkshire, Scotland, 29 July, 1742; d. in New York city, 27 July, 1814. She was the daughter of John Marshall, who educated her carefully. In 1765 she married Dr. John Graham, a physician of Paisley, and accompanied him to New York, where she spent four years. Her husband was then ordered to the island of Antigua, where he died in 1774. Mrs. Graham returned to Scotland, but in 1789 came to New York city, and established a school for young ladies, in which for many years she was eminently successful. Before she left Scotland she had founded the Penny society, now known as the Society for the relief of the destitute sick, and she continued to labor in the same field in New York. Among the more important of the institutions established by her are the Widows and Orphans' asylum societies, the Society for the promotion of industry, and the first Sunday-school for ignorant adults. She also aided in organizing the first missionary society, and the first monthly missionary prayer-meeting in the city of her residence. She was the first president of the Magdalen society, systematically visited the insane and the sick female convicts in the state-prison, and distributed Bibles and tracts long before there was a Bible or tract society in New York. Her daughter, Joanna, who survived her, was the mother of the well-known author of the “Life and Letters” of Mrs. Graham (1816; last edition, London, 1838) more than 50,000 copies have been sold in this country, and many editions issued in England and Scotland. See “Letters and Correspondence,” selected by her daughter, Mrs. Bethune (New York, 1858); and Mrs. Graham's “Memoir of Isabella Graham,” published by the American tract society.

Graham, James Lorimer, consul, b. in New York city in January, 1835; d. in Florence, Italy, 30 April, 1878. He was partly educated at Amiens, France, where, on account of his precocious literary talent, he was selected to deliver a poetical address of welcome to Lamartine when the latter visited the school in 1848. Mr. Graham lived for a time in Rio Janeiro, and, after returning to New York, was a passenger in the steamer “Francisco” which founded in a gale off Cape Hatteras. His experience in this wreck injured his health and hastened his death. In 1856 he married and settled in New York, where he became widely known through his taste for art and literature and his brilliant conversational talents. As a member of the Century club, the Geographical society, and kindred institutions, he made the acquaintance of many artists and authors. He spent the years 1862–3 in Europe, and after remaining in New York until 1866 again went abroad. Meanwhile he had been busily engaged in acquiring whatever curiosities he had found in his travels, until he had large collections of coins, autographs, drawings, and books. Some time after his return to Europe, Mr. Graham was appointed U. S. consul-general for Italy, and resided in Florence. When the capital was transferred to Rome, he preferred to accept the office of a simple consul rather than change his home.

Graham, John, clergyman, b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1804; d. in Woodbury, Conn., in December, 1774. He was a descendant of one of the marquises of Montrose. He was educated at Glasgow, and studied medicine. Coming to this country with emigrants from Londonderry in 1718, he first resided at Exeter, N. H., but afterward studied theology, and was ordained as the first clergyman of Stafford, Conn., in 1723. He obtained his dis-
missed in 1751 on the ground of insufficient support, and in 1763 he was called to the 2d church of Southbury, then Woodbury, where he spent over forty years. During the great New England revival of 1740 he was especially active. Mr. Greenalso, rector of St. James, against the Church of England in Connecticut (1829), a "Tract" on the same subject, and "A Rejoinder to Johnson's Answer." (See Chandler's "Life of Samuel Johnson.").—His son, Andrew, physician, d. in 1783, was a patriot of the Revolution, and represented New Haven in the legislature. In the battle of Danbury he acted as regimental surgeon, and in the engagement at White Plains, N. Y., was taken prisoner and was not released until the surrender of Gen. Cornwallis.

Andrew's son, John Andrew, advocate, b. in Southbury, Conn., 10 June, 1755; d. in New York city, 29 Aug., 1841, was admitted to the Connecticut bar in 1785, and at once removed to Rutland, Vt. He subsequently went on an unsuccessful mission to England to obtain the consecration of Bishop Peters from the English bishops, and on a second mission in 1791 he obtained the degree of LL. D. from the University of Aberdeen. After 1805 he resided constantly in New York city, and became well known as an able criminal lawyer. He published "A Descriptive Sketch of the Present State of London (1797); a volume of speeches (1812); and "Memoirs of Lord Chief Justice Kenyon, by John Horne Tooke; also, Proofs Identifying him as the Author of Junius" (New York, 1828).—John Hodgts, naval officer, son of John Andrew, b. in Vermont 9 March, 1794; d. in Newbury, N. H., 15 March, 1873, entered the navy as midshipman, 16 June, 1812, was promoted to be lieutenant, 5 March, 1817, and captain, 7 March, 1849. He was placed on the reserved list in 1855, and made commodore on the retired list, 4 April, 1867. He served in the war of 1812, and, while a midshipman under Com. Chauncey, Lake Ontario, was one of twelve officers who took part in an expedition against the British stronghold opposite Black Rock, N. Y. Nine of the party were killed or severely wounded. Among the latter was young Graham, who subsequently was compelled to submit to the amputation of a leg. In the engagement at Lake Champlain, 11 Sept., 1814, he had command of Com. McDonough's flag-ship. After the declaration of peace, Com. Graham was engaged in shore duty. John Lorimer, lawyer, another son of John Andrew, b. in London, England, 20 March, 1797; d. in Flushing, N. Y., 29 July, 1876, was admitted to the New York bar in 1821, and soon acquired a large practice. In 1834 he was appointed regent of the state university, and from 1840 till 1844 was postmaster of New York city. He occupied important offices in the state militia, and in 1861 received an appointment in the treasury department at Washington. He was elected to the council of the University of the city of New York, in which institution he founded a free scholarship.

Graham, John, diplomatist, b. in Dumfries, Prince William Co., Va., 2 June, 1779; d. in Washington, D. C., 6 Aug., 1820. He was graduated at Columbia in 1790, and emigrated to Kentucky, where he represented Lewis county in the legislature. He was then sent by President Jefferson to the territory of Orleans as secretary, and subsequently held a similar office in the American legation in Spain. During the time when James Madison was secretary of state, Graham was chief clerk under him. In 1818 he accompanied a commission to obtain political information in Buenos Ayres, and wrote an elaborate report, which was printed by the state department. He was next sent by President Monroe as minister to the court of Portugal, then resident in Rio Janeiro. His health gave way under the Brazilian climate, and he died soon after returning to Washington. His brother, George, also a secretairy in the war of 1812, in Dumfries, Prince William Co., Va., about 1772; d. in Washington, D. C., in August, 1830, was graduated at Columbia in 1790, studied law, and practiced in his native town. He afterward removed to Fairfax county, and raised and commanded the "Fairfax light infantry" in 1812. On the retirement of Gen. Armstrong from the war department after the burning of Washington, Graham was placed in charge as chief clerk. During the last two years of Madison's administration, and until relieved by John C. Calhoun in the first year of Monroe's term, he was acting secretary of war. In 1818, at Mr. Calhoun's request, he made a long and perilous journey to inspect a settlement which had been made by Gen. Lallemand, Napoleon's chief of artillery, with 600 armed colonists, at Orcogues Bluffs, on Trinity river. Finding the colony in a most distressing condition, he compelled them to submit to the authority of the United States and abandon their enterprise. On his return he became president of the Washington branch of the U. S. bank, which office he held until he was appointed commissioner of the land office in 1823, serving in the capacity of commissioner for the remainder of his life. While connected with the bank he was employed by the government to wind up the "Indian factorage" affairs, and in doing so is said to have saved the country not less than $250,000.

Graham, Henry Hale, jurist, b. in London, England, 1 July, 1781; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 24 Jan., 1790. He came to this country with his father, William Graham, in 1783, and settled in Chester county, Pa. He became a lawyer, and was a man of large influence in the province. He held the office of recorder, recorder of county, and was at one time president of the several courts of Chester county, and from 1761 till 1789 was one of the judges of the courts of the county. During the latter year Delaware county was created, and he was commissioned president judge of its court of common pleas. In 1790 he was chosen a delegate to the constitutional convention of the state, and died during the sitting of the convention, which body, out of respect to his memory, adjourned, and sent three of their members to Chester to attend his funeral.

Graham, Sylvester, vegetarian, b. in Suffield, Conn., in 1794; d. in Northampton, Mass., 11 Sept., 1851. His father was an English clergyman, a graduate of Oxford, who came to this country and settled in Suffield. At nineteen years of age he began to teach, and continued as long as his health would permit. In 1823 he matriculated at Amherst with the intention of preparing for the ministry, but, having exhibited unusual powers of education, he was denounced as a "stage actor" and a "mad enthusiast," and did not complete the course. He, however, entered the Presbyterian ministry soon after his graduation, but, he was employed by the Pennsylvania temperance society as a lecturer, and while thus engaged he became convinced that the prevention and cure of intemperance would be best achieved by the adoption of a purely vegetable diet, which he supposed would take away the desire for stimulation. He subsequently applied this theory to all forms of disease. He published an "Essay on the Cholera" (1832); "Graham Lectures on the Science of Human Life" (2 vols., Boston, 1839); "Bread and Bread-making"; "A Lecture to Young Men on
Chastity," and "The Philosophy of Sacred History" (only one volume of which was completed).

**GRAHAM, William Montrose**, soldier, b. in Prince William county, Va., in 1798; d. in Mexico, 8 Sept., 1847. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1817, and entered the army as lieutenant in the 1st artillery. Hereafter, he served in the various grades to be lieutenant-colonel of the 11th infantry in April, 1847. He served on recruiting duty, constructing military roads in Mississippi and in Florida, and in garrison until 1835. He took part in the campaigns against the Seminoles in 1836-38, being twice severely wounded. In the Mexican war he was engaged in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterrey, Contreras, Churubusco, and Molino del Rey, where he was killed while leading an assault on the enemy's works. His brother, **James Duncan**, topographical engineer, b. in Prince William county, Va., 4 April, 1799; d. in Boston, Mass., 25 Dec., 1863, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1817, and became lieutenant of artillery. He was promoted several steps in this arm of the service, and, in 1839, was assigned to topographical duty, but it was not until 1829 that his specialty was recognized. He was then brevetted captain and afterward major, that he might enter the corps of topographical engineers, receiving the full commission of major in 1838. In 1839-40 he was lieutenant of engineer of the United States army in Texas. In 1839, the army of the United States established the boundary-line between the southern and the then new republic of Texas. In 1840 he was appointed commissioner for the survey and exploration of the northeastern boundary of the United States, and was employed along the Maine and New York frontiers until 1843. In the same year he was ordered to duty as an astronomer on the part of the United States for the joint demarcation of the boundary between the United States and the British provinces, under the treaty of Washington. He was then employed during the Mexican war. In conclusion he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, the commission reading, "for valuable and highly distinguished services, particularly on the boundary-line between the United States and the provinces of Canada and New Brunswick." In 1850 Col. Graham was engaged by the states of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, to examine certain disputed questions regarding the intersection of the boundary-line of these states. He made a thorough survey of the line originally made by Mason and Dixon, and published a voluminous report thereon. He was employed in the final settlement of the questions resulting from the war with Mexico, and during 1851 was U. S. astronomer in the survey of the boundary-line between this country and Mexico. For the ten next years he was engaged on various harbor improvements on the northern and northwestern lakes, in which he discovered the existence of a lunar tide (1858-59). At the time of his death he was superintending engineer of the sea-walls in Boston harbor, and of the repairs of harbor works on the Atlantic coast from New York to Key West. In 1861 he was promoted to be colonel of the engineer corps, 1 June, 1863. He was a member of several scientific societies. — Another brother, **Lawrence Pike**, soldier, b. in Amelia county, Va., 8 Jan., 1815, was appointed 2d lieutenant of the 2d dragoons in 1837, and subsequently promoted engineer and captain. In 1842 he served in the campaign against the Seminoles, and was present at the battle of Loachathee. In the Mexican war he was brevetted major for gallantry in the engagements at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and promoted major, 14 June, 1858. In October, 1861, he was made lieutenant-colonel of the 8th cavalry, colonel 4th cavalry, 9 May, 1864, and brevet brigadier general for meritorious services during the civil war, 13 March, 1865. Previously, in August, 1861, he was commissioned brevet major of volunteers, and in 1862 raised and commanded a brigade of cavalry in the Army of the Potomac. He afterward acted as president of a general court-martial at St. Louis, and of a board for the examination of invalid officers at Annapolis. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, 24 Aug., 1865, and placed on the retired list, 15 Dec., 1870.

**GRAHAME, James**, historian, b. in Glasgow, Scotland, 21 Dec., 1790; d. in London, England, 3 July, 1842. He was graduated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and in 1812 was admitted an advocate at the Scottish bar. After practising for fourteen years, and finding that his health required a residence in a milder climate, he removed to the south of England, where he began a "History of the Rise and Progress of the United States of North America," which was completed in 1808." The first two volumes appeared in 1827, and a new edition (4 vols.) in 1836, bringing the work down to the year 1776; but its thoroughly American spirit interfered with its success in England, and for several years it was little known in the United States. A party that insisted on the "History," by the historian Prescott, appeared in the "North American Review," in which it was styled "the most thorough work, and incomparably the best on the subject, previous to Mr. Bancroft's." A Philadelphia edition (4 vols.) was published in 1843, and one (2 vols.) in 1848-49, the former containing a memoir of Graham by Josiah Quincy. Mr. Quincy also published a work entitled "The Memory of the Late James Graham, the Historian of the United States, Vindicated from the Charges of Mr. Bancroft" (Boston, 1846). In 1837 Mr. Graham undertook to continue the "History" to the close of the Revolution, but was compelled by failing health to relinquish literary labor of all kinds. The last production of his pen was the pamphlet "Who is to Blame? or, Cursory Review of the American Apology for American Accession to Negro Slavery" (London, 1842).

**GRAINGER, James**, Scottish physician, b. in Dunse, Scotland, about 1723; d. in the island of St. Christopher in 1767. He served as a surgeon in the British army, and afterward practised medicine in London, and still later in the West Indies. He published a treatise on "Dysentery" (London, 1756), one on "West India Diseases" (1764), and other professional writings. Besides translations from Tibullus, an "Ode to Solitude," and other poetical productions, he published in 1764 a poem on "The Sugar-Canes," in which he described, sometimes in absurd poetical diction, but with picturesque force and interesting detail, the scenery and life of the plantations and all the processes connected with sugar-culture.

**GRANBERY, John Cowper**, M. E. bishop, b. in Norfolk county, Virginia, 1829. He graduated at Randolph-Macon college in 1848, and the same year became a preacher in the M. E. church, south. During the civil war he was a chaplain in the Confederate army. From 1875 till 1882 he was professor of moral philosophy and practical theology in Vanderblit divinity school, Nashville, Tenn., and in the latter year was appointed a bishop in the M. E. church, south. Randolph-Macon college gave him the degree of D. D. in 1870. He has published a "Bible Dictionary" (Nashville, Tenn., 1882).
GRANDIN, Vital Justin, Canadian R. C. bishop, b. in St. Pierre-sur-Orne, France, 8 Feb., 1839. He was educated at Precigné, and in divinity at Marville, where he was ordained priest in 1854. He was sent to British America in the same year, and in 1859 was consecrated coadjutor bishop of St. Boniface. In 1871 he became the first bishop of St. Albert, Canada. Bishop Grandin, in the discharge of his official duties, has travelled widely for 50 years past over British North America.

GRANDMONT, Louis de, buccaneer, b. in Paris in 1645; d. at sea about 1686. He belonged to a good family. An officer having treated him as a child, Grandmont forced him to accept a challenge, wounded him mortally, and was arrested, but was pardoned, and entered the navy, where he distinguished himself by his bravery and intelligence. He obtained command of a privateer and sailed to Martinique, where he captured a Dutch merchantman, valued at 400,000 francs, but, having spent the entire sum in dissipation, he fled to Santo Domingo, and joined the buccaneers. His fine appearance, distinguished manners, and daring gained for him the confidence of his new associates. Placing himself at the head of a certain number among them, he captured in 1678 Maracaibo, and in 1679 Puerto Calderon. In April 1682, with Graaf and Van Horn in the capture of Vera Cruz, and in August of the same year succeeded in getting possession of the town of Campeachy, where he gained a large booty. In order to obtain the freedom of two of his companions, who had been made prisoners by the English, he proposed to surrender the governor of Campeachy, and to release the captured garrison. The commander refused to consent, and even answered Grandmont's threat to destroy the entire town and massacre all the inhabitants by saying that he had money enough to rebuild it and men enough to repeople it; whereupon the buccaneer cut off the heads of five Spaniards, burned the city, blew up the fortifications, and on the festival of St. Louis burned logwood valued at 200,000 crowns in honor of Louis XIV., who, as a reward for his courage and military talent, had created him "lieutenant of the king," and had desired to appoint him governor of the southern part of Santo Domingo. But Grandmont, with the object of rendering himself still more worthy of the favors of his master, determined to sail on a new campaign, and sailed from Santo Domingo in October, with a single vessel and a crew of 180 men. The vessel probably perished, as nothing further was heard of it.

GRANGER, Daniel Tristram, lawyer, b. in Saco, Me., 18 July, 1807; d. in Eastport, 27 Dec., 1854. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1826, his part in the commencement being an oration in French, then first introduced among the exercises. He studied law in the office of Judge Ether Shep-ley, was admitted to the bar in 1829, and began practice in Newfield. In July, 1836, he moved to Eastport, and became a partner of Frederic Hobbs, and in 1837 he assumed the management of the whole of the extensive business of the firm. In 1834 he was appointed a judge on the supreme bench of Maine, but declined the appointment because of failing health. He was distinguished throughout for his profound regard for learning, his sagacity as a counsellor, the extreme care with which his cases were prepared, and the fluency and earnestness with which they were presented.

GRANGER, Gideon, statesman, b. in Suffield, Conn., 19 July, 1767; d. in Canandaigua, N. Y., 31 Dec., 1848. He was graduated at Yale in 1784, became a lawyer, and served for several years in the legislature of Connecticut, where he took a leading part in the establishment of the school fund, of which he has sometimes been called the father. He became postmaster-general of the United States in 1801, and held that office for thirteen years, discharging its arduous duties during the whole of Mr. Jefferson's administration. On leaving Washington, in 1814, he established himself in Canandaigua, N. Y., and a few years afterward became a member of the New York State legislature. He was conspicuous for his advocacy of the great system of internal improvements, with which the name of his illustrious friend, DeWitt Clinton, is identified. In 1821 failing health compelled him to withdraw from public service. He delivered a 4th of July oration at Suffield in 1797, which is in print, and his "Political Essays," under the signature of Algeron Sidney and Eppamondes, were published in pamphlet-form. His son, Francis, statesman, b. in Suffield, Conn., 1 Dec., 1792; d. in Canandaigua, N. Y., 28 Aug., 1898. He was graduated at Yale in 1811, was educated as a lawyer, and, on his father's removal to Canandaigua in 1814, became a member of the Ontario bar. For many years he represented Ontario county in the legislature of New York, and was twice an unsuccessful candidate of his party for governor, being defeated by a small Democratic majority. In 1836 he was the candidate of the National Republicans, or Whigs, for vice-president of the United States, on the ticket with William H. Harrison. Two years afterward he was elected to Congress. On the accession of Gen. Harrison to the presidency in 1841, Mr. Granger was called to a place in the cabinet, and discharged the duties of postmaster-general with efficiency until the dissolution of the cabinet under President Tyler. He declined the offer of a foreign mission, and was once more elected a representative in Congress, of which he had been a member for several previous terms.

At the close of the 27th Congress he declined re-election, and retired to private life. But he still occasionally attended meetings of his old Whig friends, and his silver-gray hair gave the name to a party that originated in a convention of which he was president. He was also, by appointment of the gov-
GRANGER, soldier, b. in New York in 1821; d. in Santa Fe, New Mexico, 10 Jan., 1876. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy, and took part in the principal battles of the Mexican war, being brevetted 1st lieutenant and captain for bravery at Contreras and Churubusco and Chapultepec. When the civil war began he served on the staff of Gen. McClellan in Ohio, then in Missouri, being engaged in the battles of Pea Ridge and Pea Ridge, and brevetted major for gallant services at Wilson's Creek, and on 2 Sept., 1861, became colonel of the 2d Michigan cavalry. On 26 March, 1862, he was made a brigadier-general, and commanded the cavalry in the operations that led to the fall of Corinth. He became a major-general of volunteers on 17 Sept., 1862, and was placed in command of the Army of Kentucky. He conducted operations in Tennessee in the spring of 1863, repelled Forrest's raid in June, and took part in Rosecrans' Tennessee campaign. He distinguished himself in the battle of Chickamauga, was soon afterward assigned to the command of the 4th army corps, and took a prominent part in the operations around Chattanooga and in the battle of Missionary Ridge. He commanded a division at Fort Gaines, Ala., in August, 1864, and was in command of the 13th army corps in the capture of Fort McAllister and throughout the operations that resulted in the fall of Mobile in the spring of 1865. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel, U. S. army, for services at Chickamauga and Chattanooga, and brevetted major for gallantry in the capture of Mobile, and major-general for the capture of forts Gaines and Morgan. He was mustered out of the volunteer service on 15 Jan., 1866, was promoted colonel on 28 July, 1866, and at the time of his death commanded the district of New Mexico.

GRANJA, Juan de la (gran'-ha), Spanish journalist, b. in Balmaseda, Spain, about 1785; d. in Mexico, 6 March, 1853. He was in business in Madrid from 1809-14, when, in consequence of the political disturbances in Spain, he emigrated to Mexico. After travelling widely in that country and the United States, he engaged in mercantile business in Mexico in 1820-6, but in the latter year fixed his residence in New York, where he established the "Noticiario de Ambos Mundos," probably the first Spanish newspaper published in this country. He called the attention of the Mexican government to the proposed annexation of Texas, and in acknowledgment of his services was appointed, in May, 1838, vice-consul of Mexico in New York. When in 1842 the truth of his assertions of an intended annexation of Texas became apparent, the Mexican government declared him a Mexican citizen, and promoted him to consul-general in New York. In 1846 he resolved to share the fate of his adopted country, and sailed for Mexico, where he was elected member of congress for the state of Vera Cruz, and took an active part in the discussion of the treaty of peace with the United States in 1848, being one of the few deputies who voted in the negative. Afterward, Granja devoted himself to his long-cherished idea of establishing telegraphic communications between the republics south of the United States, and for the means for his preliminary studies, he embarked first in a mining enterprise in San Luis Potosi, and afterward established a bookstore in the city of Mexico. After many failures he formed a company, and on 5 Nov., 1851, the first telegraphic line was begun, which was extended from Mexico City to Nopalucan, a distance of forty-five leagues, was opened. The line was now rapidly extended; but Granja had overtaxed his strength, and the unusual labor soon caused his death.
GRANT, Anne, author, b. in Glasgow, Scotland, 21 Feb., 1755; d. in Edinburgh, 7 Nov., 1838. Her father, Duncan MacVicar, was an editor in a Highland regiment, her mother a member of the family of Stewart, of Invernahyle, Argyllshire. In 1758 Mrs. MacVicar and her daughter came to this country, and settled at Claverack on the Hudson, where her husband was stationed with his regiment. Here Anne was taught to read by her mother, and learned to speak Dutch. In 1760 Capt. MacVicar conducted his company through the wilderness to Oswego, accompanied by his wife and child. In the summer of 1762 her talents attracted the attention of Madame Schuyler, with whom she resided in Albany for several years. Soon after the conquest of Canada, MacVicar resigned from the army and became a settler in Vermont, where he received a grant of land from the British government, to which he made large additions by purchase from his brother officers. His career of prosperity was interrupted by impaired health and low spirits, and in 1765 he decided to return to his native land. Anne accompanied her parents, and at the age of thirteen left the New World never to see it again. Unfortunately for MacVicar, she was an orphan, and he took his departure from the country without disposing of his property, which, soon after, upon the beginning of the war, was confiscated by the new regime of government. He was, therefore, compelled to depend chiefly upon his limited pay as a schoolmaster of Port Augustus in Inverness-shire, to which position he had been appointed in 1773, and his daughter was no longer looked upon as an heiress. Her residence there terminated in 1779 with her marriage to the Rev. James Grant, the military chaplain and an accomplished scholar, when they removed to the parish of Laggan, to which he had been appointed. Her lines had fallen in pleasant places. In the simple life of a Highland parish, many happy years passed in Laggan. In 1801 Mr. Grant died, leaving his widow with eight children dependent upon her own exertions. Her poems, written during a series of years, were collected in an octavo volume in 1803, and through the aid of the celebrated Duchess of Gordon three thousand subscribers were obtained. This was followed in 1806 by her "Letters from the Mountains." Through the efforts of Miss Lowell, of Boston, and a few other ladies, an American edition of this work was published in that city, and the profits, amounting to three thousand pounds, were remitted to Mrs. Grant. Her best-known work, begun at the age of fifty-two, and issued in London in 1808, is entitled "Memoirs of an American Lady." It is a charming picture of New York colonial life, and one that was greatly admired by Sir Walter Scott and Margaret South. In May, 1831, the description of the breaking up of the ice in the upper Hudson was "quite Homeric." A second edition of the memoir of Mrs. Schuyler appeared in 1809, and was reprinted the same year in Boston and New York. Other editions were issued in the latter city in 1836 and 1846, while a third edition was published in London in 1817. The previous American editions being out of print, another appeared in 1876, accompanied by a fine steel portrait of Mrs. Grant, and a memoir written by her godson, the senior editor, who was of her husband's wife, Mrs. Grant removed in 1810 from Stirling, where she had resided since her husband's death, to Edinburgh, which continued to be her home for twenty-eight years. The year following she published "Essays on the Operations of the Highlanders," a work full of enthusiasm for the people among whom she so long resided. So conspicuous was her pre-eminence in her beautiful translations of Highland poetry and her thorough knowledge of the people, that the earlier volumes of the Waverley novels were frequently attributed to her pen. "Eighteen Hundred and Thirteen," a metrical poem, appeared in 1814, followed by her last literary production, entitled "Popular Models and Impressive Warnings for the Sons and Daughters of Industry," which was published one of the last remaining twenty-three years between the appearance of her last volume and her death. Mrs. Grant's literary labors were no longer necessary for her support, as she was in receipt of a pension of $100 from the British government, in consideration of her literary talents, which, with the earnings of the emolument from her pupils, and several legacies from friends, rendered her life free from pecuniary cares. Among the latter was one of $5,000, as a mark of affectionate veneration for her character, from John Lowell, Jr., of Boston, who became acquainted with Mrs. Grant during the residence of several years in Edinburgh. Her house in Manor place was frequented by Scott, Francis Jeffrey, Henry MacKenzie, and other magnates of the Scottish literary world; and few Americans of distinction visited Edinburgh without being welcomed by Mrs. Grant, usually designated "of Laggan," to distinguish her from her friend and contemporary, Mrs. Grant of Carron. To the closing year of her long life she continued to correspond with Mrs. Alexander Hamilton and many other American friends and the young American freemen in the shadow of the stately castle of Edinburgh, and near her resting-place, in what is known as the Auld West Kirk, is the grave of Thomas De Quincey. Her letters, with a memoir by her only son, John Peter Grant, appeared in 3 vols. (London, 1844; revised edition, 1845 and 1850). Mr. Grant died in 1870, leaving a widow and four children, two of whom are sons, in the service of the British government. The accompanying portrait is copied from a miniature made at the age of threescore and ten, while an earlier one, painted by Sir John Watson Gordon for Mrs. Douglas Cruger, of New York, was by her heirs presented in 1876 to her daughter-in-law, Mrs. John P. Grant, of Edinburgh. See "The Poets and Poetry of Scotland" (New York, 1876).

GRANT, Asahel, missionary, b. in Marshall, Allegany co., N. Y., 17 Aug., 1807; d. in Moscow, Asiatic Turkey, 25 April, 1844. He studied medicine, and had acquired a large practice in Utica, N. Y., when, in 1834, his attention was directed to missionary work. The field of Oromiah, a district in Persia along the Turkish frontier, was selected by him, and in 1844 he left Boston, reaching his new home in October. Dr. Grant's character as a physician secured him the
favor of the Persian governor, and the Nestorian bishops and priests gave him a hearty welcome. For five years he worked with great assiduity among this remnant of the once great Nestorian church. Schools were established both for boys and girls, and great good was wrought among those who came under his influence. His wife's death and her long illness retarded his work in the United States, but receiving the appointment of missionary to those Nestorians who lived in the rugged hills of Kordistan, known as the "Walled-Dones of the East—the Protestants of Asia," he again went to Persia a resident, and opened a school. An arrangement had been made tending toward the destruction of the independence of this people, he endeavored to persuade them to make terms with the Turks; but this they were unwilling to do, and in consequence a massacre occurred in 1843, in which 10,000 were killed. The missionaries were compelled to fly for their lives, and Dr. Grant, settling for a while in Mosul, devoted all his energies to the work of relieving the wretched fugitives who crowded the city. He published "The Nestorians, or the Lost Tribe of Judah," The Times, London, 1841. See "Memoir of Asahel Grant, M.D." (New York, 1847) and "Grant and the Nestorians" (Boston, 1855).

GRANT, Clement Rollins, artist, b. in Freeport, Me. 10 Nov., 1803. At the age of eighteen he went to Europe, spending some months in study and observation in Great Britain and France, and on his return established a studio in Boston and became a member of the Boston art club. His specialty is landscape and portrait painting. Among his pictures are "A Dutch Church, in Aqqua, Venice," "Media, and Mesopotamia" (London and Boston, 1841). See "Memoir of Asahel Grant, M.D." (New York, 1847) and "Grant and the Nestorians" (Boston, 1855).

GRANT, George Monroe, b. in Stetlanton, Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 22 Dec., 1835. He was educated at Pictou academy and at the West River seminary of the Presbyterian church in his native province, winning at the latter, in 1853, a bursary that entitled him to a theological course in the University of Glasgow. He distinguished himself, and on his return to Nova Scotia he spent some time as a missionary in the maritime provinces, and in May, 1858, became pastor of St. Matthew's church, Halifax, which office he retained until 1877, when he was appointed principal of Queen's university, Kingston. In the summer of 1872 he accompanied Sandford Fleming on a tour across the continent, and the same year published "Ocean to Ocean," a diary of his journey. He is a contributor to periodicals, and editor of "Picturesque Canada."

GRANT, James, soldier, b. in Ballendalloch, Scotland, in 1729; d. 13 April, 1806. He was appointed major of the Montgomery Highlanders in 1757, and in September, 1758, marched with 800 men to reconnoitre Fort Duquesne. Dividing his forces in order to tempt the enemy into an ambuscade, he surprised and defeated, with a loss of 295 killed and prisoners. He and nineteen officers were captured. He was appointed governor of East Florida in 1770, and lieutenant-colonel of the 40th foot, and sent by Gen. Amherst early in 1771, with a force of 730 troops, to reduce the Spanish colonies in Carolina. In May, 1771, he led the expedition against the Cherokees, defeating them in a severe battle at Etchies, and was promoted to a colonelcy, 25 May, 1772. In the battle of Long Island, August, 1776, he commanded the 4th and 6th brigades of the British army. In December, 1776, Lord Howe gave him the command in New Jersey at a most critical period; the American victories of Trenton and Princeton immediately followed. In 1777 he was made a major-general, and commanded the 2nd Brigade of Howe's army in Brandywine, and at Germantown, 4 Oct., forced the left of the American army to give way. In May, 1778, he was detached with a strong force to cut off Lafayette on the Schuylkill, but was unsuccessful. He defeated Lee at Monmouth, and led 4 New Jersey regiments in command of the troops sent against the French West Indies. In December he took St. Lucia, and in 1791 was made governor of Stirling castle, a lieutenant-general in November, 1782, and a general in May, 1786.

GRANT, James Alexander, Canadian physician, b. in Inverness-shire, Scotland, 8 Aug., 1829. His father was Dr. James Grant, of Edinburgh, and his maternal grandfather was well known as a writer on archaeological subjects. When Dr. Grant was one year old his parents removed to Canada. He was educated at the Universities of Glasgow, London, and Montreal, and graduated at McGill, Montreal, where he took his medical degree in 1854. He settled in Ottawa, and has ever since enjoyed a lucrative practice. He has also been physician to all the governors-general of Canada from the time of Lord Monk to the present (1887). In 1872 he was elected president of the Canadian medical association, and shortly afterward of the St. Andrew society of Ottawa, and in 1885 was elected an honorary member of the British medical association. In 1887, as a Conservative, he was elected as the first member from the county of Russell to the Dominion parliament, but resigned in 1872, but was defeated in 1874. While in parliament, Dr. Grant introduced the original Pacific railway bill, and was the first to advocate the admission of the Northwest territory into the Dominion. In addition to numerous contributions to British and Canadian medical periodicals, he has published papers on geology.

GRANT, Lewis A., soldier, b. in Vermont about 1820. He was commissioned major of the 5th Vermont infantry, 15 Aug., 1861; lieutenant-colonel, 25 Sept., 1861; and colonel, 16 Sept., 1862. He commanded the 2d brigade of the 2d division, 6th corps, at the battle of Chancellorville, and was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, 27 April, 1864. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers on 10 Oct., 1864, and mustered out of service, 24 Aug., 1865.

GRANT, Robert, author, b. in Boston, Mass., 24 Jan., 1832. He was educated first at the Boston Latin-school, and was graduated at Harvard in 1857; received the degree of Ph. D. in 1876, and was graduated at Harvard law-school in 1878. Subsequently he entered on the practice of law in Boston. Mr. Grant has written some clever verse and several novels. His published works include "The Little Tin Gods on Wheels," a satire in verse (Cambridge, 1879); "The Confessions of a Frivolous Girl" (Boston, 1880); "The Lambs" (1882); "Yankee Seaboard" (New York, 1883); "The Knavo of Hearts" (Boston, 1985); "A Romantic Young Lady" (1886); "Face to Face" (New York, 1886); and a part of the 250th anniversary of the Boston Latin-school, which was published with other exercises under the title of "The Oldest School in America" (Boston, 1885).
GRANT, Ulysses S., eighteenth president of the United States, b. at Point Pleasant, Clermont co., Ohio, 27 April, 1822; d. on Mount McGregor, near Saratoga, N. Y., 23 July, 1885. (See the accompanying view of Grant's birthplace.) He was of Scottish ancestry, but his family had been American in all its branches for eight generations. He was a descendant of Matthew Grant, who arrived at Dorchester, Mass., in May, 1630. His father was Jesse R. Grant, and his mother Hannah Simpson. They were married in June, 1819, in Clermont county, Ohio. Ulysses, the oldest of six children, spent his boyhood in assisting his father on the farm, a work more congenial to his tastes than working in the tannery of which his father was proprietor. He attended the village school, and in the spring of 1838 was appointed to a cadetship in the U. S. military academy by Thomas L. Hamer, M. C. The name given him at birth was Hiram Ulysses, but he was always called by his middle name. Mr. Hamer, thinking this his first name, and that his middle name was probably that of his mother's family, inserted in the official appointment the name of 'Ulysses S.' The officials at West Point were notified by Cadet Grant of the error, but they did not feel authorized to correct it, and it was acquiesced in and became the name by which he was always known. As a student, Grant showed the greatest proficiency in mathematics, but he gained a fair standing in most of his studies, and at cavalry-drill he proved himself the best horseman in his class, and afterward was one of the best in the army. He was graduated in 1843, standing twenty-sixth in a class of thirty-nine. He was commissioned, on graduation, as a brevet 2d lieutenant, and was attached to the 4th infantry and assigned to duty at Jefferson barracks, near St. Louis. (See portrait taken at this period on page 711.) In May, 1844, he accompanied his regiment to Camp Salubrity, Louisiana. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant in September, 1845. That month he went with his regiment to Corpus Christi (now in Texas) to join the army of occupation, under command of Gen. Zachary Taylor.

He participated in the battle of Palo Alto, 8 May, 1846; and in that of Resaca de la Palma, 9 May, he commanded his company. On 19 Aug., he set out with the army for Monterey, Mexico, which was reached on 19 Sept. He had been appointed regimental quartermaster of the 4th infantry, and was placed in charge of the wagons and pack-train on this march. During the assault of the 21st on Black Fort, one of the works protecting Monterey, instead of remaining in camp in charge of the quartermaster's stores, he charged with his regiment, on horseback, being almost the only officer in the regiment that was mounted. The adjutant was killed in the charge, and Lieut. Grant was designated to take his place. On the 23d, when the troops had gained a position in the city of Monterey, a volunteer was called for, to make his way to the rear under a heavy fire, to order up ammunition, Lieut. Grant volunteered, and the men were sent in order to safety, accomplishing his mission. Garland's brigade, to which the 4th infantry belonged, was transferred from Twiggs's to Worth's division, and ordered back to the mouth of the Rio Grande, where it embarked for Vera Cruz. He joined the army under Gen. Scott. It landed near that city on 9 March, 1847, and the investment was immediately begun. Lieut. Grant served with his regiment during the siege, until the capture of the place, 29 March, 1847. On 13 April his division began its march toward the city of Mexico; and he participated in the battle of Cerro Gordo, 17 and 18 April. The troops entered Puebla on 15 May, and Lieut. Grant was there ordered to take charge of a large train of wagons, with an escort of fewer than a thousand men, to obtain forage. He made a two days' march, and procured the necessary supplies. He participated in the capture of San Antonio and the battle of Churubusco, 20 Aug., and the battle of Molino del Rey, 8 Sept., 1847. In the latter engagement he was with the first troops that entered the mills. Seeing some of the enemy on the top of a building, he climbed to the roof, received the surrender of six officers and quite a number of men. For this service he was brevetted 1st lieutenant. He was engaged in the storming of Chapultepec on 13 Sept., distinguished himself by conspicuous services, was highly commended in the report made by Major-General St. Eustache, and brevetted captain. While the troops were advancing against the city of Mexico on the 14th, observing a church from the top of which he believed the enemy could be dislodged from a defensive work, he ordered for volunteered and wired twelve men of the 4th infantry, who were afterward joined by a detachment of artillery, he made a flank movement, gained the church, mounted a howitzer in the belfry, using it with such effect that Gen. Worth sent for him and complimented him in person. He entered the city, 14 Sept., and a few days afterward was promoted to be 1st lieutenant. He remained with the army in the city of Mexico till the withdrawal of the troops in the summer of 1848, and then accompanied his regiment to Pascagoula, Miss. There he obtained leave of absence and went to Mississippi, where, on 22 Aug., 1848, he married Miss Julia B. Dent, sister of one of his classmates. He was soon afterward ordered to Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., and in April following to Detroit, Mich. In the spring of 1851 he was again transferred to Sackett's Harbor, and on 5 July, 1852, he sailed from New York with his regiment for California via the Isthmus of Panama. While the troops were crossing the isthmus, cholera carried off one seventh of the command. Lieut. Grant was left behind in charge of the sick, on Chagres river, and displayed great skill and devotion in caring for them and supplying means of transportation. On arriving in California, he spent a few weeks with his regiment at Benicia barracks, and then accompanied it to Fort Vancouver, Oregon. On 5 Aug., 1853, he was promoted to the captaincy of a company stationed at Humboldt bay, Ca., and the next September he went to that post.

He resigned his commission, 31 July, 1854, and settled on a small farm near St. Louis. He was engaged in farming and in the real-estate business in St. Louis until 1860, when he removed to Galena, Ill., and there became a clerk in the hardware and leather store of his father, who in a letter
to Gen. Jno. Grant Wilson, dated 20 March, 1868, writes: "After Ulysses' farming and real-estate experiments in St. Louis county, Mo., failed to be self-supporting, he came to me at this place [Covington, Ky.] for advice and assistance. I referred him to Simpson, my next oldest son, who had charge of my Galena business, and who was staying with me in June of the ill health of his negro in St. Louis. Simpson sent him to the Galena store, to stay until something else might turn up in his favor, and told him he must confine his wants within $200 a year. That if he would not support himself he must draw what it lacked from the rent of his house and the hire of his negro in St. Louis, and did draw $1,500 in the year, but he paid back the balance after he went into the army." When the news was received of the beginning of the civil war, a public meeting was called in Galena, and Capt. Grant was chosen to preside. He took a pronounced stand in favor of the Union cause and a vigorous prosecution of the war. A company of volunteers were raised, and accompanied to Springfield, III. Gov. Yates, of that state, employed Capt. Grant in the adjutant-general's department, and appointed him mustering officer. He offered his services to the National government in a letter written on 24 May, 1861, but no answer was ever made to it. On 16 June he was appointed colonel of the 21st Illinois regiment of infantry, which had been mustered in at Mattoon. The regiment was transferred to Springfield, and on 3 July he went with it from that place to Palmyra, Mo., thence to Salt River, where it guarded a portion of the St. Louis. He went to Galena in April, 1860, about one year before the capture of Sumter; then he left. That amount would have supported his family then, but he owed debts at St. Louis, and did draw $1,500 in the year, but he paid back the balance after he went into the army." 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I propose to move immediately upon your works." The garrison was surrendered the same day, unconditionally. The capture included 14,624 prisoners. The killed and wounded numbered about 2,500. Grant's loss was 2,941 killed, wounded, and missing. This was the first capture of a prominent strategic point since the war began, and indeed the only significant victory thus far for the National arms. It opened up two important navigable rivers, and left the enemy no strong foothold in Kentucky or Tennessee. Grant was soon afterward made a major general of volunteers, and this order dating from 16 Feb., and his popularity throughout the country began from that day. He urged a prompt following up of this victory, and set out for Nashville, 28 Feb., without waiting for instructions, but telegraphing that he should go if he received no orders to the contrary. For this, and under the pretense that he had not forwarded to his superiors in command certain reports showing the strength and positions of his forces, he was deprived of his command, and ordered to remain at Fort Henry. He was not restored to command until 13 March, when his services were again required in view of the enemy's having concentrated a large army near Corinth, Miss., and he transferred his headquarters to Savannah, on Tennessee river, on the 20th. He found the forces under his command, numbering about 38,000 men, encamped on both sides of the river, and at once transferred them all to the west side and concentrated them in the vicinity of Pittsburg Landing. He selected a favorable position, and on the 27th of April, with the National troops at Shiloh Church, nearly three miles from the river. He was directed not to attack the enemy, but to await the arrival of Gen. Buell's army of 40,000 men, which was marching southward through Tennessee to join Grant. On 9 April the Confederate army, numbering nearly 50,000 men, commanded by Gen. Albert S. Johnston, made a vigorous attack at daylight, drove the National troops back in some confusion, and continued to press the advantage gained during the entire day. Gen. Johnston was killed about one o'clock, and the command of the Confederates devolved upon Gen. Beauregard; 5,000 of Grant's troops did not arrive on the field during the day, so that his command was outnumbered, and it required all his efforts to hold his position on the river until evening. Late in the afternoon the head of Buell's column crossed the river, but not in time to participate actively in the fighting, as the enemy's attacks had ceased. Grant sought shelter that night in a hut; but the surgeons had made an emaciating hospital of it, and he found the sight so painful that he went out into the rain and snow and slept under a tree. He had given orders for an advance all along the lines the next morning. Buell's troops had now joined him, and the attack was pushed with such vigor that the enemy were steadily driven back, and retreated across the river. The national loss on this day Grant's sword-scabbard was broken by a bullet. His loss in the battle was 1,754 killed, 8,408 wounded, 2,885 missing; total, 13,047. The enemy acknowledged a loss of 1,728 killed, 8,012 wounded, and 857 missing; total, 10,609; but there are evidences that it was much greater. The National loss was nearly 120,000 men. The enemy was behind strong fortifications, and numbered over 50,000. Grant was named second in command of all the troops, but was especially intrusted with the right wing and reserve. On 30 April an advance was begun against Corinth, but the enemy resisted the advance and retreated, without fighting, on 30 May. On 21 June, Grant moved his headquarters to Memphis. Gen. Halleck was appointed general-in-chief of all the armies, 11 July. Grant returned to Corinth on 15 July, and on the 17th Halleck set out for Washington. Halleck's Grant became commander of the Army of the Tennessee, and on 25 Oct. he was assigned to the command of the Department of the Tennessee, including Cairo, Fort Henry and Donelson, northern Mississippi, and portions of Kentucky and Tennessee west of Tennessee river. He ordered a movement against the enemy at Juka to capture Price's force at that place, and a battle was fought on 19 and 20 Sept. The plan promised success, but the faults committed by the officer commanding one wing of the troops engaged permitted the enemy to escape. The National loss was 736, that of the Confederates 1,438. Grant strengthened the position around Corinth, and remained there about eight weeks. When the enemy afterward attacked it, 3 and 4 Oct., they met with a severe repulse. Gen. William S. Rosecrans was in immediate command of the National troops. On the 5th they were struck while in retreat, and badly beaten in the battle of the Hatchie. The entire National loss was 2,359. From the best attainable sources of information, the Confederates lost nearly twice that number.

After the battle of Corinth, Grant proposed to Halleck, in the latter part of October, a movement looking to the capture of Vicksburg. On 3 Nov. he left Jackson, Tenn., and made a movement with 30,000 men against Grand Junction, and on the 4th he had seized this place and La Grange. The force opposing him was about equal to his own. On the 13th his cavalry occupied Holly Springs; on 1 Dec. he advanced against the enemy's works on the Tallahatchie, which were hastily evacuated, and on the 5th reached Oxford. On the 8th he ordered Sherman to move down the Mississippi from Memphis to attack Vicksburg. Grant's column to cooperate with him by land. On 20 Dec. the enemy captured Holly Springs, which had been made a secondary base of supplies, and seized a large amount of stores. Col. Murphy, who surrendered the post without fighting, taken prisoner, and the post of defence, was dismissed the service. The difficulties of protecting the long line of communication necessary for furnishing supplies, as well as other considerations, induced Grant to abandon the land expedition, and take command in person of the movement. The Missionary Ridge had reached Milliken's Bend, on the west side of the river, twenty miles above Vicksburg, on the
24th, with about 32,000 men. He crossed the river, ascended the Yazoo to a point below Haines's Bluff, landed his forces, and made an assault upon the enemy's strongly fortified position at that place on the 29th, but was repelled with a loss of 175 killed, 490 wounded, and 744 missing. The enemy surrendered, 5000 men, at 9 A.M. on the 30th. Grant's headquarters were established at Memphis on 10 Jan., and preparations were made for a concentrated movement against Vicksburg. On the 29th he arrived at Young's Point, opposite the mouth of the Yazoo into the Mississippi, and took command in person of the operations against that city, his force numbering 50,000 men. Admiral Porter's co-operating fleet was composed of gun-boats of all classes, carrying 250 guns and 400 men. Three plans suggested themselves for reaching the high ground behind Vicksburg, the only position from which it could be besieged: First, to march the army down the west bank of the river, cross over below Vicksburg, and co-operate with Gen. Banks, who was in command of an expedition ascending the river from New Orleans, with a view to capturing and operating upon a line for supplies from below. The high water and the condition of the country made this plan impracticable at that time. Second, to construct a canal across the peninsula opposite Vicksburg, through which the fleet of gun-boats and transports could pass, supplies could be held up upon a line for communication for supplies. This plan was favored at Washington, and was put into execution at once; but the high water broke the levees, drowned out the camps, and flooded the country, and after two months of laborious effort Grant reported it impracticable. The third plan was to turn the Mississippi from its course by opening a new channel via Lake Providence, and through some bayous to Red River. A force was set to work to develop this plan; but the way was tortuous and choked with timber, and by March it was found impossible to open a practicable channel. In the mean time an expedition was sent to the east side of the river to open a route via Yazoo pass, the Tallahatchie, the Yalobusha, and the Yazoo rivers; but insurmountable difficulties were encountered, and this attempt also had to be abandoned. Grant had thoroughly tested all the safer plans, now determined to try a bold and more hazardous one, which he had long had in contemplation, but which the high water had precluded. This was to run the batteries with the gun-boats and transports loaded with supplies, to march his troops down the west side of the river from Milliken's Bend to the vicinity of New Carthage, and there ferry them across to the east bank. The movement of the troops was begun on 29 March, They were marched to New Carthage and Hard Times. On the night of 16 April the fleet ran the batteries under a severe fire. On 29 April the gun-boats attacked the works at Grand Gulf, but made little impression, and that night ran the batteries to a point below. On 30 April the advance of the army was ferried across to Bruinsburg, below Grand Gulf and 30 miles above Vicksburg, and moved toward and the siege of Port Gibson, Everything was made subordinate to the decision of the movement. The men had no supplies except such as they carried on their persons. Grant himself crossed the river with no personal baggage, and without even a horse. He sent an armistice to the enemy on the east side. The advance encountered the enemy, under Gen. Bowen, numbering between 7000 and 9000, on 1 May, near Port Gibson, routed him, and drove him in full retreat till nightfall. Grant's loss was 131 killed and 719 wounded. The Confederates reported their loss at 448 killed and wounded, and 884 missing; but it was somewhat larger, as Grant captured 650 prisoners. At Port Gibson he learned of the success of Grierson, whom he had despatched from La Grange, 17 miles, and 10 miles onward with 1000 cavalry, torn up many miles of railroad, destroyed large amounts of supplies, and arrived, with but slight loss, at Baton Rouge, La., 2 May. On 3 May, Grant entered Grand Gulf, which had been evacuated by two regiments commanded by Gen. John C. Pemberton at Vicksburg, numbering about 32,000 men; the other by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston at Jackson, 50 miles east of Vicksburg, who was being rapidly re-enforced. Gen. Sherman had been ordered to make a demonstration against Haines's Bluff, to compel the enemy to detach troops for its defence and withhold them from Grant's front; and this feint was successfully executed, 30 April and 1 May, when Sherman received orders to retire and join the main army. Grant determined to push on to Port Gibson and move with all speed on a line for communication from Jackson, encountered the enemy advancing from Vicksburg, and defeated and drove him from the field with a loss of 100 killed, 305 wounded, 413 prisoners, and 2 guns. Grant's loss was 66 killed, 250 wounded, and 37 missing. He pushed on to Port Gibson and made a stand near Raymond, encountered the enemy approaching from Jackson, and defeated and drove him with a loss of 42 killed, and 251 wounded and missing. The enemy lost 845 in killed, wounded, and missing, and 17 guns. Grant now moved rapidly toward Vicksburg, and attacked Pemberton in a strong position at Champion Hill. After a hotly contested battle, the enemy was completely routed, with a loss of between 3900 and 4000 killed and wounded, 3900 prisoners, and 30 guns; Grant's loss being 410 killed, 1844 wounded, and 187 missing. The enemy made a stand at Big Black river bridge on the 18th, holding a strongly entrenched position; but by a vigorous assault the place was carried, and the enemy was driven across the river in great confusion, with the loss of many killed, 1551 prisoners, and 18 guns. Grant's loss was but 39 killed, 357 wounded, and 3 missing. On the 19th the National army closed up against the outer works of Vicksburg, driving the enemy inside his fortifications. Sherman took possession of Haines's Bluff, a base for supplies was established at Chickasaw Landing, and on the 21st the army was once more supplied with full rations. On 19 and 22 May assaults were made upon the enemy's lines, but only a few outworks were carried, and on the 23d the siege was regularly begun. By 30 June there were 220 guns in position, all light field-pieces except six 32-pounders and a battery of heavy guns supplied by the navy. Grant now had 71,000 men to conduct the siege and the army of Johnston's army threatening him in the rear. The operations were pressed day and night; there was mining and countermining; and the lines were pushed closer and closer, until the garrison abandoned all hope. On 3 July, Pemberton asked for an armistice, and proposed that commissioners to arrange terms of capitulation. Grant replied that there would be no terms but unconditional surrender; and this was made on the 4th of July. He permitted the officers and
men to be paroled, the officers to retain their private baggage and side-arms, and each mounted officer one horse. Grant showed every consideration to the vanquished, supplied them with full rations, and, when they marched out, issued an order saying, "Instruct the commands to be orderly and quiet as these prised peace, and to make no offensive remarks." The surrender included 31,600 prisoners, 172 cannon, 60,000 muskets, and a large amount of ammunition. Grant's total loss in the Vicksburg campaign was 8,873; that of the enemy nearly 60,000. Fort Hudson now surrendered to Banks, and Mississippi, as far as from its mouth, was in its power. Grant was made a major-general in the regular army; and congress, when it assembled, passed a resolution ordering a gold medal to be presented to him (see illustration), and returning thanks to him and his army.

He soon recommended a movement against Mobile, but it was not approved. He went to New Orleans, 30 Aug., to confer with Banks, and while there was severely injured by a fall from his horse, while engaged in a trial of speed with the senior editor of this work. For nearly three months he was advised to remain quiet, but on 10 Sept., he went out for Vicksburg, being carried on board the steamboat. He received orders from Washington on the 27th to send all available forces to the vicinity of Chattanooga, to co-operate with Rosecrans. While personally superintending the carrying out of this order, he received an order, dated 10 Oct., to report at Cairo. He arrived there on the 16th, and was directed to proceed to Louisville. At Indianapol is he met by Mr. Stanton, secretary of war, who accompanied him to Louisville and delivered an order to him placing him in command of the military division of the Mississippi, which was to embrace the departments and armies of the Tennessee, the Cumberland, and the Ohio. He at once went to Chattanooga, arriving on the 23rd, and took command there in person. On 29 Oct., the battle of Wauhatchie was fought, and a much-needed line of communication for supplies was opened to the troops in and around Chattanooga, besieged by Bragg's army, which held a strongly fortified position. Thomas commanded the Army of the Cumberland, which held Chattanooga; Sherman, who had succeeded Grant in command of the Army of the Tennessee, was ordered to bring all his available troops to join Thomas; and Burnside, who was in Knoxville, in command of the Army of the Ohio, besieged by Longstreet's corps, was ordered to hold his position at all hazards until Bragg should be crushed and a force could be sent to the relief of Knoxville. Grant, having concentrated his troops near Chattanooga, made an assault upon the enemy's lines on the 23d, which resulted in carrying important positions. The attack was continued on the 24th and 25th, when the enemy's lines were captured, and his army completely routed and driven out of Tennessee. Grant's forces consisted of 60,000 men; those of the Confederates, 45,000. The enemy's losses were reported at 361 killed and 2,180 wounded, but were undoubtedly greater. There were captured 4,442 men, 40 pieces of artillery, 7,000 stands of small-arms. Grant's losses were 757 killed, 4,529 wounded, and 330 missing. On the 28th a force was despatched to Knoxville, the command of the expedition being given to Sherman. On the 29th, Longstreet assaulted Knoxville but was repelled. On the 30th, the city was taken. On the 9th, Grant visited Knoxville the last week in December, and went from there to Nashville, where he established his headquarters, 13 Jan., 1864. He now ordered Sherman to march a force from Vicksburg into the interior, to destroy the enemy's communications and supplies. It moved on 3 Feb., went as far as Meridian, reaching there 14 Feb., and, after destroying railroads and great quantities of supplies, returned to Vicksburg. The grade of lieutenant-general was revived by joint resolution of Congress in February, and Grant was nominated for that office on 1 March, and confirmed by the Senate on the 2d. He left Nashville on the 4th, in obedience to an order calling him to Washington, arrived there on the 8th, and received his commission from the President on the 9th. He was assigned to the command of all the armies on the 12th (Sherman being given the command of the military division of the Mississippi on the 18th), and established his headquarters with the Army of the Potomac at Culpepper, Va., on the 26th.

Grant now determined to concentrate all the National forces into several distinct armies, which should move simultaneously against the opposing Confederate armies, operate vigorously and continuously, and prevent them from detaching forces to strengthen threatened points, or for the purpose of making raids. He announced that the Confederate armies would be the only objective points in the coming campaign. Sherman was to move toward Atlanta against Johnston. Banks's army, after it could be withdrawn from the Red River expedition, was to operate against Mobile. Sigel was to move down the valley of Virginia against Breckenridge to destroy communications and supplies, and prevent raids from that quarter. Butler was to ascend the James river and threaten Richmond. The Army of the Potomac, re-enforced by Burnside's troops and commanded by Meade, was to cover Washington, and assume the offensive against the Army of northern Virginia, commanded by Gen. Robert E. Lee. Orders were issued for a general movement of all the armies in the field on 4 May. During the night of the 4th and 5th Grant crossed the Rapidan and encountered Lee in the Wilderness, where a desperate battle was fought on the 5th, 6th, and 7th. Grant's loss was 2,301 killed, 8,785 wounded, and 2,802 missing. Lee's losses have never been reported; but, as he was generally the attacking party, he probably lost more. He fell back on the 7th, and on that day and the next took up a strong defensive position at Spottsylvania. Grant moved forward on the night of the 7th. As he rode through the troops, the men greeted him as their new commander with an extraordinary demonstration in recognition of the victory, shouting, cheering, and kindling bonfires by the roadside as he passed. The 8th and 9th were spent by both armies in skirmishing and manœuvring for position. Sherman's cavalry was detached on the 9th to make a raid in rear of the enemy and threaten Richmond. On the 10th there was heavy fighting, with no decisive results, and on the 11th skirmishing
and reconnoitering. On the morning of this day Grant sent a letter to Washington containing the famous sentence, "I propose to fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer." On the 12th a heavy assault was made on Lee's line, near the centre, in which he lost nearly 4,000 prisoners and 30 guns. Victory was now a certainty of the Union, and the enemy fought desperately. Grant's losses from the 8th to the 21st of May, around Spotsylvania, were 2,571 killed, 9,360 wounded, and 3,725 missing. His estimate of the enemy's loss, in killed and wounded, was nearly as great as that of the National army, besides about 4,000 prisoners and 30 cannon captured. In the mean time Butler had occupied Bermuda Hundred, below Richmond. Sherman had reached Dalton, Ga., and was steadily driving Johnston's army toward Atlanta. But Sigel had been forced to retreat before Breckinridge. On the 21st, Grant moved by the left flank to North Anna river, where he again encountered Lee, and after several engagements moved again by the left from that place toward Cold Harbor. Grant's losses between the 20th and 28th were 186 killed, 792 wounded, and 163 missing. Lee's losses during this period have never been fully ascertained. After much fighting by detached portions of the two armies, Grant made a general assault upon Lee's heavily entrenched position at Cold Harbor on 3 June, but did not succeed in carrying it, being repelled with a loss of about 7,000 in killed, wounded, and missing, while Lee's loss was probably not more than 2,500. The campaign had now lasted thirty days. Grant had received during this time about 40,000 re-enforcements, and had lost 39,359 men—6,896 killed, 20,047 wounded, and 6,626 missing. Lee had received about 30,000 re-enforcements. There are no official figures as to his exact losses, but they have been estimated at about equal to his re-enforcements. Sherman had now reached Kenesaw, within thirty miles of Atlanta; and on the 7th news arrived that Hunter, who had succeeded Sigel, had gained a victory and had seized Staunton, on the Virginia Central railroad. Grant made preparations for transferring the Army of the Potomac to the south side of the James river, to operate against Petersburg and Richmond from a more advantageous position. The army was withdrawn from the enemy's front on the night of 12 June, and the crossing of the river began on the 13th, and occupied three days. A force had also been sent around by water, by York and James rivers to City Point, to move against Petersburg. On the 15th the advanced troops attacked the works in front of that place; but, night coming on, the successes gained were not followed up by the commanders, and the next morning the position had not been recovered, and the assault strengthened. An assault was made on the afternoon of the 16th, which was followed up on the 17th and 18th, and the result was the capture of important outworks, and the possession of a line of works. Lee had arrived, and again confronted the Army of the Potomac. Grant's headquarters had been established at City Point. On 22 and 23 June he made a movement from the left toward the Weldon railroad, and heavy fighting took place; but no result except to render Lee's position of that line of communication more precarious. Sheridan had set out on a raid from Pamunkey river, 7 June, and, after defeating the enemy's cavalry, in the battle of Trevilian Station, destroying portions of the Virginia railroad, and inflicting other damage, he returned to White House, on York river, on the 20th. From there he crossed the James and rejoined the Army of the Potomac. A cavalry force under Gen. James H. Wilson had also been sent to the south and west of Petersburg, which destroyed the railroad passage and seriously interrupted the enemy's communications via the Danville and South-side railroads. Hunter, in the valley of Virginia, had destroyed the stores captured at Staunton and Lexington, and moved to Lynchburg. This place was re-enforced, and after a sharp fight Hunter made a successful attack. Grant's army drove the National troops out of Martinsburg, crossed the upper Potomac, and moved upon Harperstown and Frederick. There was great consternation in Washington, and Grant was harassed by many anxieties. On 11 July, Early advanced against the fortifications on the north side of Washington; but Grant had sent the 6th corps there, which arrived opportunely, and the enemy did not attack. Sherman had outflanked Johnston at Kenesaw, crossed the Chattahoochee on 17 July, drove to Atlanta, and destroyed a portion of the railroad in his rear. In Burnside's front, before Petersburg, a large mine had been constructed beneath the enemy's works. Many of Lee's troops had been decoyed to the north side of the James by feints made upon the lines there. The mine was fired at daylight on the morning of 30 July. A defective fuse caused a delay in the explosion, and when it occurred the assault ordered was badly executed by the officers in charge of it. Confusion arose, the place was re-enforced, and it was subsequently had to be withdrawn, after sustaining a heavy loss. Grant, in his anxiety to correct the errors of his subordinates, dismounted and made his way to the extreme front, giving directions in person, and exposing himself to a most destructive fire. He went to Monocacy on 6 Aug., and met Sheridan on the 6th, and placed him in command of all the forces concentrated in Maryland, with directions to operate against Early's command. On 14 Aug., Hancock's corps was sent to the north side of the James, and made a demonstration against the enemy at Deep Bottom, to develop his strength and prevent him from detaching troops to send against Sheridan. This resulted in the capture of six pieces of artillery and a few prisoners. On 18 Aug., Warren's corps moved out and, after heavy fighting, seized and held a position on the Weldon railroad. Fighting continued on the 19th, with Warren's troops re-enforced by part of the 9th corps. Lee attempted to recover the Weldon road by an assault on the 21st, but was repelled. On the 23d Ream's Station was occupied by the National troops, and the enemy attacked them in this place in force. They met, but the place was finally captured, and the National troops were compelled to fall back. Sherman's series of brilliant battles and manoeuvres around Atlanta had forced the enemy to evacuate that place, and his troops entered the city on 2 Sept. Sheridan attacked Early's army on 19 Sept., and in the battle of Winchester completely routed him. He pursued the enemy to Fisher's Hill, and on the 22d gained another signal victory. Grant now made several movements against Richmond and the enemy, in an effort to keep Lee from detaching troops, to extend the National lines, and to take advantage of any weak spot in the enemy's front, with a view to penetrative it. On 29 Sept., Butler's forces were ordered to
make an advance upon the works at Deep Bottom. Fort Harrison, the strongest work north of the James, was also defended by guns and several hundred prisoners. On the 30th the enemy made three attempts to retake it by assault, but was each time repelled with heavy loss. On the same day Meade moved out and carried two redoubts and a line of rifle-pits at Peebles's farm, two miles west of the water, as a front in prisoners. Meade's left was attacked; but it successfully repelled the assault, and he advanced his line on the 2d. Butler lost, in the engagements of the 20th and 30th, 394 killed, 1,584 wounded, and 824 missing. Meade lost, from 2d Sept. to 2 Oct., 161 killed, 516 wounded, and 1,148 missing. On 19 Oct., Sheridan's army was attacked by Early at Cedar Creek. Sheridan, who was on his return from Washington, rode twenty miles from Winchester, turned a defeat into a decisive victory, captured 24 guns, 1,600 prisoners, and 300 wagons, and left the enemy a complete wreck. On 27 Oct., Butler was ordered to make a demonstration against the enemy's line in his front, and had some fighting. At the same time, Meade moved out to Hatcher's run; but the enemy was found strongly intrenched, the greatest part of the population had been evacuated, and they attacked and captured two batteries. In the afternoon a heavy attack was made by the enemy, but was successfully resisted. That night the National forces were withdrawn to their former positions. Meade's loss was 143 killed, 608 wounded, and 488 missing. The enemy's casualties were heavy, as 15,189 prisoners alone about 1,300 men. Butler lost on this day 700 in killed and wounded, and 400 prisoners.

Sherman destroyed the railroad in his rear, cut loose from his base, and set out from Atlanta, 16 Nov., on his march to Savannah. Gen. John H. Hunt, as ordered, attacked and repulsed General Thomas, who had been placed in command of the troops left for the defense of Tennessee. Thomas concentrated his forces in the vicinity of Nashville. Schofield was at Franklin, twenty-five miles from Nashville, and destroyed a large amount of railway and railroad establishments, and forty-three cannon. The enemy was compelled to evacuate Charleston. On 3 March, Sherman struck Cheraw, and seized a large quantity of material of war, including 25 guns and 3,600 barrels of gun cotton. On 24 Nov., he captured Columbia on 16 Dec., and destroyed large amounts of cotton in the Carolina. On 9 Dec., he captured the finely equipped arsenal and twenty guns. On the 12th he took Savannah.

The Confederates reported their loss at 500. On the 19th Johnston's army attacked a portion of Sherman's forces at Bentonville, and made six heavy assaults, which were all successfully met, and on the night of the 21st the enemy fell back. The National loss was 191 killed and 1,455 wounded and missing, that of the Confederates was reported on 233 killed, 1,457 wounded, 633 missing, but Sherman reports his captures of prisoners at 1,621. On the 23d Sherman reached Goldsboro, where Schofield had arrived two days before, and was again in communication with the sea-coast, and able to draw supplies. On 20 March, Gen. George Crook was sent east of the Tennessee, toward Lynchburg, and on the same day Gen. E. R. S. Canby moved against Mobile. Gen. Pope, who had succeeded Rosecrans in Missouri, was ordered to drive Price beyond Red river. Hancock had been assigned to command the middle division of the Army of the Potomac, and the troops under him near Washington were held in readiness to move.
All was now in readiness for the spring campaign, which Grant intended should be the last. President Lincoln, between whom and Grant had sprung up a strong personal attachment, visited him at City Point on 22 March, and Sherman came there on the 27th. They, with Grant and Admiral Porter, were on their way to meet the exiled General on the 26th, when Sherman set out again to join his army. At daylight on 25 March, Lee had made a determined assault on Grant's right, capturing Fort Steadman, breaking through the National lines, and gaining possession of several batteries; but in a few hours he was driven back, and all the captured positions were regained. Lee took this step to endeavor to force the withdrawal of troops in front of his left, and enable him to leave his intrusions and retreat toward Danville. Its failure prevented the attempt. The country roads being considered sufficiently dry, Grant had issued orders for a general advance on the 29th, and these were carried out at the appointed time. Sheridan, with his cavalry, was sent in advance to Dinwiddie Court-House. The 5th corps had some fighting on the 29th, and in moving forward on the 31st was attacked and driven back a mile. Supported by a part of the 2d corps, it made a counter-attack, drove the enemy back into his breastworks, and secured an advanced position. Sheridan had pushed on to Five Forks, but his command encountered a strong force of infantry and cavalry, and after a heavy fight all day he fell back to Dinwiddie Court-House, where he repelled the repeated assaults made upon him, and held the place. The 5th corps was that night ordered to report to Sheridan. The enemy, on the morning of 1 April, fell back toward Five Forks, closely followed by Sheridan, which pressed the enemy closely. In the afternoon he had taken up a strongly intrenched position at Five Forks, on Lee's extreme right. The 5th corps having joined Sheridan, he made a combined attack, with infantry and cavalry, and by nightfall had gained a brilliant victory, capturing the Confederate works, 6 guns, and nearly 8,000 prisoners. His cavalry pursued the broken and flying enemy for six miles beyond the field of battle. That night, after getting the full details of Sheridan's success, Grant determined to make a vigorous assault the next day, with all his troops upon the lines around Petersburg. It began at daylight, 2 April; the works were carried, and in a few hours Grant was closing in upon the inner defenses of the city. Two of the forts, Gregg and Whitworth, were secured in the afternoon. The former was captured by assault, the latter was evacuated; 12,000 prisoners and over fifty guns were already in Grant's hands. Richmond and Petersburg were evacuated that night, and the National forces entered and took possession on the morning of the 3d. Grant, anticipating this, had begun a movement westward during the night, to head off Lee from Danville, and a vigorous pursuit by the whole army was ordered. It became evident that Lee was moving toward Amelia Court-House, and a force was urged forward to Jetersville, on the Danville railroad, to get between him and the cavalry, where he met him, and the head of the 5th corps reached there on the afternoon of the 4th and intrenched. The Army of the Potomac arrived by forced marches on the 5th, while the Army of the James, under Ord, pushed on toward Burkeville. An attack was ordered upon Lee's right, on the 6th, but he fell back from the left Amelia Court-House during the night, and was pushing on toward Farmville by the Deatonsville road. He was closely pursued, and on the afternoon of the 6th, Sheridan, with his cavalry and the 6th corps, attacked him at Sailor's Creek, capturing 7 general officers, about 7,000 men, and 14 guns. The 2d corps had kept up a running fight with the enemy all day, and had captured 4 guns, 1,700 prisoners, 13 flags, and 300 wagons. Lee was continuing his retreat through Farmville, and Grant urged troops to that place by forced marches on the 7th. The 2d corps and a portion of the cavalry had been repelled in their attacks on Lee, north of the Appomattox, and the 6th corps crossed from Farmville on the evening of the 7th to re-enforce them. That night Grant sent a note from Farmville to Lee, calling his attention to the hopelessness of further resistance, and asking the surrender of his army. He received a reply from Lee on the morning of the 8th, saying he was not entirely of Grant's opinion as to the hopelessness of further resistance, but asking what terms would be offered. Grant, who was still at Farmville, immediately replied, saying that, as peace was his great desire, he would insist on but one condition—that the men and officers surrendered should be disqualified from taking up arms again until properly exchanged. On the 8th Lee's troops were in full retreat on the north side of the Appomattox. The 2d and 6th corps followed in hot pursuit on that side, while Sheridan, Ord, and the 6th corps were pushed forward with all speed on the south side to head off Lee from Lynchburg. Near midnight on the night of the 8th Grant received another note from Lee, saying he had not intended to propose the surrender of his army, but desired to know whether Grant's proposals would lead to peace, and suggested a meeting at 10 a.m. the next morning. Grant replied that such a meeting could lead to no good, as he had no authority to treat on the subject of peace, but suggested that the south's laying down their arms would hasten the event and save thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of property. Early on the morning of 9 April, Lee's advance arrived at Appomattox Court-House; but by extraordinary forced marches, Sheridan, Ord, and Griffin reached that place at the same time. Lee attacked the cavalry; but, when he found infantry in his front, he sent in a flag of truce, and forwarded a note to Grant, asking an interview in accordance with the offer contained in Grant's letter of the day before. Grant received it on the road while riding toward Appomattox Court-House, and sent a reply saying he would move forward and meet Lee at any place he might select. They met in the McLean house, in Appomattox (see accompanying illustration), on the afternoon of the 9th, and the terms of surrender were drawn up by Grant and accepted by Lee. The conference lasted about three hours. The men and officers were paroled and allowed to
The U.S. court in Virginia had found indictments against Gen. Lee and other officers prominent in the rebellion, and much anxiety was manifested by them over their fate. These terms were so magnanimous, and the treatment of Lee and his officers so considerate, that the effect was to induce other Confederates to seek the same terms and bring the rebellion to a speedy close. In riding to his camp after the surrender, Grant heard that Lee had said at once to suppress them, and said: “The war is over; the rebels are again our countrymen, and the best sign of rejoicing after the victory will be to abstain from all demonstrations in the field. The number paroled was 23,386. In addition to these, 18,129 had been captured during the campaign since 29 March. The killed were estimated at 6,000. After 9 April, over 20,000 stragglers and deserters besides came in and surrendered. The National losses during this period were 2,000 killed, 6,500 wounded, and 2,500 missing. Grant’s losses, including those of Butler’s army during the year beginning with the battle of the Wilderness, were 12,868 killed, 49,559 wounded, and 30,498 missing; total, 82,720. No accurate reports of the Confederate losses can be obtained; but Grant’s captures in less than a month amounted to fully 63,000, and the regular paroled prisoners of war, and to desist from further prosecution of them.”

On 10 April, Grant went to Washington to hasten the disbanding of the armies, stop purchases of supplies, and save expense to the government. He did not stop to visit Richmond. President Lincoln was assassinated on the 14th, and Grant would probably have been the same day had he been leaving Washington that day. On 18 April, Sherman received the surrender of Johnston’s army, but on terms that the government did not approve, and Grant was sent to North Carolina to conduct further negotiations. On the 26th Johnston surrendered to Sherman in the presence of those given to Lee, and 31,248 men were paroled. Grant remained at Raleigh and avoided being present at the interview, leaving to Sherman the full credit of the capture. Canby’s forces appeared before Mobile on 27 March, and the principal defensive works were captured on 9 April, and Mobile was evacuated on the 11th, when 200 guns and 4,000 prisoners were captured, but about 9,000 of the garrison escaped. Wilson’s cavalry command captured Selma, Ala., on 3 April, and Tuscaloosa on the 4th, occupied Montgomery on the 14th, and took Fort Point and Gold drive, Ga., and Fort Moultrie, S.C., on the 16th. Macon surrendered on the 21st. Kirby Smith surrendered his command, west of the Mississippi, on the 26th. There was then not an armed enemy left in the country, and the rebellion was ended. Grant established his headquarters in Washington. He was greeted with ovations wherever he went, honors were heaped upon him in every part of the land, and he was universally hailed as the country’s deliverer. In June, July, and August, 1865, he made a tour through the northern States and Canada. In November he was welcomed in New York by a demonstration that exceeded all previous efforts. It consisted of a banquet and reception, and the manifestations of the people in their greetings knew no bounds. Immediately after the war, Grant sent Gen. Sheridan with an army corps to the Rio Grande, with directions to support the French, who were then in Mexico supporting the Imperial government there in violation of the Monroe doctrine. This demonstration was the chief cause of the withdrawal of the French. Maximilian, being left without assistance from a European power, was soon driven from his throne, and the republic of Mexico was re-established.

In the autumn of 1866, President Johnson having changed his policy toward the south, finding that Grant refused to support him in his intentions to assume powers that Grant believed were vested only in congress, ordered him out of the country, with directions to support the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico. Grant refused, saying that this was not a military service but a diplomatic mission, and that he claimed the right possessed by every citizen to decline a civil appointment. An effort was afterward made to send him west, to prevent his presence in Washington, but it failed. The 39th congress, fearing the result of this action
GRANT

on the part of the president, attached a clause to the army appropriations bill passed on 4 March, 1867, providing that: "all orders and instructions relating to military operations shall be issued through the general of the army," and added that he should "not be removed, suspended, or relieved from command, or assigned to duty elsewhere than at the headquarters in Washington, except at his own request, without the previous approval of the senate." The president signed the bill, with a protest against this clause, and soon obtained an opinion from his attorney-general that it was unconstitutional. The president then undertook to send this opinion to the district commanders, but, finding the secretary of war in opposition, he issued it through the adjutant-general's office. Gen. Sheridan, then at New Orleans, in command of the fifth military district, inquired what to do, and Grant replied that a "legal opinion was not entitled to the force of an order," nor to enforce his own construction of the law until otherwise ordered.

This brought on a crisis. The president claimed that under the constitution he could direct the district commanders to issue such orders as he directed, and that he had met this objection by the act of congress, passed in July, 1866. The district commanders had been ordered by the act of congress to "subject to the disapproval of the general of the army." Thus Grant was given chief control of affairs relating to the reconstruction of the southern states. The president still retained the power of removal, and on the adjournment of congress he removed Gen. Hancock out of the service for his acts in Louisiana, Stanton opposed it, and it was defeated. Soon afterward he recommended Hancock for a major-generalship in the regular army, to which he was appointed.

The "caucus" order, and was opposed by the president from removing a cabinet officer without the consent of the senate; but President Johnson suspended Sec. Stanton, and appointed Grant secretary of war ad interim on 12 Aug., 1867. Grant protested against this action, but retained the office until 14 Jan., 1868, when the senate refused to confirm the suspension of Stanton. Grant immediately notified the president, who, finding that the general of the army would not retain the place in opposition to the will of congress, and that Sec. Stanton had re-entered upon his office, ordered Grant verbally to disregard Stanton's orders. Grant declined to do so unless he received instructions in writing. This led to an acrimonious correspondence. The president claimed that Grant had promised to sustain him. This Grant emphatically denied, and in a long letter reviewing his action said: "The course you would have me undertake is to agree to a pursuit, was in violation of law, and was without orders from you, while the course I did pursue, and which I never doubted you understood, was in accordance with law. . . . And now, Mr. President, when my honor as a soldier and integrity as a man have been so violently assailed, do you imagine for one instant that I regard this whole matter, from the beginning to the end, as an attempt to involve me in the resistance of law for which you hesitate to assume the responsibility in orders?" On 21 Feb., the president appointed Lorenzo Thomas adjutant-general, and on 28 Feb., directing Gen. Hancock to take possession of the office. On 24 Feb., articles of impeachment were passed by the house of representatives. Throughout these years of conflict between the executive and congress, Grant's position became extremely delicate and was subject to military operations shall be issued through the general of the army," and added that he should "not be removed, suspended, or relieved from command, or assigned to duty elsewhere than at the headquarters in Washington, except at his own request, without the previous approval of the senate." The president signed the bill, with a protest against this clause, and soon obtained an opinion from his attorney-general that it was unconstitutional. The president then undertook to send this opinion to the district commanders, but, finding the secretary of war in opposition, he issued it through the adjutant-general's office. Gen. Sheridan, then at New Orleans, in command of the fifth military district, inquired what to do, and Grant replied that a "legal opinion was not entitled to the force of an order," nor to enforce his own construction of the law until otherwise ordered.

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for the office. So much doubt existed as to his political proclivities that prominent Democrats had made overtures to him to accept a nomination from their party only a few months before the nominating conventions were held. But he was at heart in thorough accord with the principles of the Republican party. He believed in a national banking system of a character that would fairly protect American industries, in the fostering of such internal improvements as would unite our seaboards and give the eastern and western sections of the country mutual support and protection, in the establishment of a militia that would secure equal justice to all citizens of the republic, regardless of race, color, or previous condition.

As early as August, 1863, he had written a letter to Elihu B. Washburne, member of congress, in which he said: "It became patent to my mind early in the rebellion that the north and south could never live at peace with each other except as one nation, and that without slavery. As anxious as I am to see peace established, I would not, therefore, be willing to see any settlement until this question is forever settled." In his inaugu-

rantial address, he declared that the bonds should be paid in gold, and advocated a speedy return to specie payments, and made many important recommenda-
tions in reference to public affairs. Regarding the good faith of the nation he said: "To protect the national honor, every dollar of government indebtedness should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. . . . Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public place, and it will go far toward strengthening a credit which ought to be the best in the world, and will ultimately enable us to replace the debt with bonds bearing less interest than we now pay." Congress acted promptly upon his recommendation, and on 18 March, 1869, an act was passed entitled "An act to strengthen the public credit." Its language gave clear proof to the world that the debts of the country would be paid in coin unless there were in the obligations express stipulations to the contrary. Both in his inaugural address and in his first annual message to congress he took strong ground in favor of an effort to "civilize and Chris-
tianize" the Indians, and fit them ultimately for citizenship. His early experience among these people, while serving on the frontier, had eminently fitted him for inaugurating practical methods for improving their condition. He appointed as commissioner of Indian affairs the chief of the Six Nations, Gen. Ely S. Parker, a highly educated Indian, who had served on his staff, and selected as members of the board of Indian commissioners gentlemen named by the various religious denom-
inations throughout the country. Although such men were not always practical in their views, and many obstacles had to be overcome in working out this difficult problem, great good resulted in the end; public attention was attracted to the amelio-
ration of the condition of our savage tribes; they came to be treated more like wards of the nation, were gathered upon government reservations, where there was less danger of their being murdered for, the number of Indian wars was reduced, and large sums of money were saved to the government.

The 15th amendment to the constitution, adopted 26 Feb., 1869, guaranteed the right of suffrage without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude, to all citizens of the four

fourths of the states, and declared in force, 30 March, 1870. The adoption of this amendment had been recommended by President Grant, and had had his active support throughout, and it is largely due to his efforts that it is now a part of the constitution. He proclaimed its adoption by the somewhat unusual course of sending a special mess-
gage to congress, in which he said: "I regard it as a measure of grander importance than any other one act of the kind from the foundation of the govern-
ment to the present day." His special message that congress should encourage popular education, in order that the negro might become better fitted for the exercise of the privileges conferred upon him by this amendment.

In the summer of 1867 a dispatch from Santo Domingo informed the president that the government and people of that republic favored annexation to the United States. The president sent several officers of the government to investigate the condition of affairs there, and became so clearly impressed with the advantages that would result from the acquisition of that country that he negoti-
tiquote;ted a treaty of annexation, and submitted it to the senate at the next meeting of congress. In May, 1870, he urged favorable action on the part of that body in a message in which he set forth the reasons that had led him to believe that the bondholders should be paid in gold, advocated a speedy return to specie payments, and made many important recommenda-
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count of fraud and illegal practices at the polls. In the president's annual message to congress, December, 1869, he recommended the passage of an act authorizing the funding of the public debt at a lower rate of interest. This was followed by the passing of an act, approved 14 July, 1870, which authorized the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds to the amount of $200,000,000, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent., $300,000,000 at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent., and $1,000,000,000 at the rate of 4 per cent. Under this act, and subsequent amendments thereto, the national debt has been refunded from time to time, until the average rate of actual interest does not exceed 4 per cent.

In 1870 President Grant sent special messages to congress urging upon that body the necessity of building up our merchant marine, and the adopting of methods for increasing our foreign commerce, and relating to our relations with Spain, which had become strained in consequence of the action of Spanish officials in Cuba. In August of this year, soon after the beginning of the war between France and Germany, he issued a proclamation of neutrality as to both of those nations, and defined the duties of Americans toward the belligerents. He directed the U. S. minister to France, Elihu B. Washburne, to remain at his post in Paris, and extend the protection of the American flag to peoples of all nationalities who were without the protection of their own flag—an act that saved much suffering and loss to individuals.

In his annual message in 1870, the president took strong ground in favor of civil service reform, saying: "I would have it govern, not the tenure, but the manner of making all appointments," and "The present system does not secure the best men, and not even fit men, for public place." This subject gave rise to a spirited controversy in congress, many declaring the principle to be wholly unknown in America, and calculated to build up a favored class, who would be in great measure independent of their executive chiefs, etc. But on 3 March, 1871, an act was passed authorizing the president to appoint a civil service commission, and to prescribe rules and regulations governing the appointments of civil officers. He appointed seven gentleman on this commission, selecting those who had been most prominent in advocating the measure, and transmitted their report to congress, with a special message urging favorable action. The plan recommended, which provided for competitive examinations, was approved, and was put into operation Jan., 1872. An appropriation had been procured for the expenses of the commission and the carrying out of the plan, but congress gave little countenance to the measure. Up to 1874 the president continued to urge that body to give legislative sanction to the rules and methods proposed, and declared that it was impossible to maintain the system without the "positive support of congress." He finally notified congress that if it ad-

journed without action he would regard it as a disapproval of the system, and would abandon it; but he continued it until its expenses were provided for. The agitation of the question had been productive of much good. The seeds thus sown had taken deep root in the minds of the people, and bore good fruit in after years. In March, 1871, the disaffection in the southern states, growing out of conflicts between the whites and the blacks, had assumed such proportions that the president sent a special message to congress requesting "such legislation as shall effectually secure life, liberty, and property, and the enforcement of law throughout all parts of the United States." In April congress passed an act that authorized the president to suspend, under certain defined circumstances, the writ of habeas corpus in any district, and to use the army and navy in suppressing insurrections. He issued a proclamation, 4 May, ordering all unlawful armed bands to disperse, and, after expressing his reluctance to use the extraordinary power conferred upon him, said he would "not hesitate to exhaust the power thus vested in the executive, whenever and wherever it shall become necessary to do so for the purpose of securing to all the citizens of the United States the peaceful enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution and the laws." As this did not produce the desired effect, he issued a proclamation of warning, 12 Oct., and on the 17th suspended the writ of habeas corpus in parts of North and South Carolina. He followed this by vigorous prosecutions, which resulted in sending a number of prominent offenders to prison, and the outrages soon ceased. The most important measure of foreign policy during President Grant's administration was the treaty with Great Britain of 8 May, 1871, known as the treaty of Washington. Early in his administration the president had begun negotiations looking to the settlement of the claims made by the United States against Great Britain, arising from the depredations upon American vessels and consuls and property by Confederate cruisers which had been fitted out or obtained supplies in British ports, and the questions growing out of the Canadian fishery disputes and the location of our northern boundary-line at its junction with the Pacific ocean, which left the jurisdiction of the island of San Juan controversial. Nearly all of the above-mentioned questions had been settled by the treaty of peace of 1783, or any subsequent treaties. The fishery question was referred to arbitration by three commissioners, one to be chosen by the United States, one by Great Britain, and the third by the other two, provided they should make a choice within a stated time, otherwise the selection to be made by the Emperor of Austria. The two commissioners having failed to agree, the third was named by the Austrian emperor. The award was unsatisfactory to the United States, the decision of the commission was severely criticized, and the dispute has from time to time been reopened to the detriment of both countries. The San Juan question was referred to the emperor of Germany as arbitrator, with sole power. His award fully sustained the claim of the United States. A high joint commission was appointed at Washington, composed of American and English statesmen, which formulated the treaty of Washington, and by its terms the claims against Great Britain growing out of the operations of the Confederate cruisers, commonly known as the "cruiser claims," were referred to a court of arbitration, which held its session at Geneva, Switzerland. In September, 1872, it awarded the United States the sum of $15,
policy was steadfast, dignified, and just, always exhibiting a conscientious regard for the rights of foreign nations, and at the same time maintaining the rights of our own. He instructed the ministers to China and Japan to deal with those powers as "we would wish a strong nation to deal with us if we were weak." During the insurrection in the island of Cuba, which had lasted for several years, a number of American citizens had been arrested by the Spanish authorities, under the pretense that they had been furnishing aid to the insurgents, and American vessels plying in Cuban waters had at times been subjected to much inconvenience. Then matters culminated in the seizure by Spain, without justification, of an American vessel named the "Virginii." The excitement created in the United States by this outrage was intense, and many statesmen were clamorous for war. But the president believed that pacific measures would accomplish a more satisfactory result, and, by acting with promptness and firmness, he soon wrung from Spain ample apology and full reparation.

Political troubles were still rife in certain states of the South. The result of the election in Louisiana in 1872 was in dispute, and armed violence was threatened in that state. Early in 1873 the president called the attention of congress to the inadequacy of the laws applying to such cases, saying that he had recognized the officers installed by the decision of the returning-board as representing the de facto government, and added: "I am extremely anxious to avoid any appearance of undue interference in state affairs, and if congress differs from me as to what ought to be done, I respect fully urge its immediate decision to that effect." Congress, however, took no action, and left with the executive the sole responsibility of dealing with this delicate question. The next year the trouble was renewed, and the fierce contest that was waged between the Republicans under Kellogg, and the Democrats under McHenry, their respective candidates for the governorship, resulted in armed hostilities. Kellogg, the de facto governor, called upon the Federal authority for protection, and Gen. Emory was sent to New Orleans with U. S. troops, and the outbreak was for a time suppressed. But difficulties arose again, and the president sent Gen. Sheridan to Louisiana to report upon the situation of affairs, and, if necessary, to take command of the troops and adopt vigorous measures to preserve the peace. Gen. Sheridan became convinced that his duty was to sustain the government organized by Kellogg, and, on the demand of the governor, he ejected some of McHenry's adherents from the state capitol. The president submitted the whole history of the case to congress, asking for legislation defining his duties in the emergency. Getting no legislation on the subject, he continued his recognition of the government, of which Kel-
logg was the head, until the election of a new governor; but there was afterward no serious trouble in Louisiana. Difficulties of the same nature arose in Arkansas and Texas, which were almost as perplexing to the executive; but these attracted less attention because of the public. Difficulties of a somewhat similar kind were encountered also in Mississippi, but the president in this case avoided interference on the part of the general government.

In April, 1874, congress passed what was known as the "Inflation bill," which increased the paper currency of the country, and was contrary to the financial principles that the president had always entertained and advocated in his state papers. Many of his warmest political supporters had approved the measure, and unusual efforts were made to convince him that it was wise financially and expedient politically. The president gave much thought and study to the question, and at one time wrote out the draft of a message in which he set forth all the arguments that could be made in its favor, in order that he might fully weigh them; but, on reading it over, he became convinced that the arguments were unsound and weak, and that the measure would in the end be injurious to the true business interests of the country, and delay the resumption of specie payment. He therefore returned the bill to congress, with his veto, 22 April. The arguments contained in his message were republished, while the whole of the veto, and his course was sustained by the whole country. Perhaps no act of his administration was more highly approved by the people at large, and the result amply proved the wisdom of the firmness he exhibited at this crisis. About two months after this, in a conversation at the executive mansion with Senator Roscoe Conkling, of New York, and Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, the president entered at length upon his views concerning the duty of the government to take steps looking to the resumption of specie payment. The earnestness on this subject, and the advantages of the methods proposed, so impressed the senators that they asked him to commit his views to writing. He complied with this request by writing a letter addressed to Senator Jones, dated 4 June, 1874, in which he began by saying, "I believe it a high and plain duty to return to a specie basis at the earliest practical day, not only in compliance with legislative and party pledges, but as a step indispensable to national lasting prosperity." Then followed his views at length. This letter was made public, and attracted much attention, and in January, 1875, the "Resumption act" was passed, which, to a large extent, embodied the views that had been suggested by the president.

There were doubts in the minds of many as to the ability of the government to carry it into effect; but it proved entirely successful, and the country was finally relieved from the stigma of circulating an irredeemable paper currency.

During 1875 the president had reason to suspect that frauds were being practised by government officials in certain states in collecting the revenue derived from the manufacture of whiskey. He at once took active measures for their detection, and the vigorous pursuit and punishment of the offenders. He issued a stringent order for their prosecution, closing with the famous words, "Let no guilty man escape." Many indictments soon followed, the ringleaders were sent to the penitentiary, and an honest collection of the revenue was secured. Some of the revenue officials were men of much political influence, and had powerful friends. The year for nominating a president was at hand, and the excitement ran high. Friends of the convicted, political enemies and rivals for the succession in his own party, resorted to the most desperate means to break the president's power and diminish his popularity. The grossest misrepresentations were practised, first in trying to bring into question the honesty of his public conduct and the prosecution afterward in endeavoring to rob him of the credit of his labor after they had purified the revenue-service. But these efforts signally failed.

In September, 1875, Gen. Grant, while attending an army review, offered three resolutions on the subject of education, and made a speech in which he used this language: "Let us labor for the security of free thought, free speech, free press, pure morals, unfeignedly religious sentiments, and equal rights and privileges for all men, irrespective of nationality, color, or religion; encourage free schools; resolve that not one dollar appropriated to them shall go to the support of any sectarian school; resolve that neither state nor nation shall support any institution save those where every child may get a common-school education, and leave the matter of religious teaching to the family altar, and keep church and state forever separate." This was published broadcast, and was received with marked favor by the press and people.

In 1876, Gen. J. T. Grant, of New York, was nominated for the presidency by the Democrats, and Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, by the Republicans. When the election was held in November, the result was in dispute, and a bitter contest was likely to follow in determining which of the two was the legally elected candidate. After an exciting debate in congress, a bill was passed providing for an electoral commission, to whose decision the question was to be referred. It decided in favor of Gen. Hayes, and he was inaugurated on 4 March, 1877. During this time the national passions of the people were raised to fever-heat, serious threats of violence were made, and the business interests of the country were greatly disturbed. President Grant took no active part in the determination of the question, but devoted himself to the preservation of the peace. After his inauguration there were many changes in the cabinet during Grant's two administrations. The following is a list of its members, giving the order in which they served:

- Secretaries of state: Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois; Hamilton Fish, of New York.
- Secretaries of the treasury: Alexander T. Stewart, of New York (appointed, but not confirmed, on account of the discovery of an old law rendering him ineligible because of his having engaged in the business of an importing merchant); George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts; William M. Richardson, of Massachusetts; Benjamin H. Bristow, of Kentucky; Lot M. Morrill, of Maine.
- Secretaries of the interior: James A. Garfield, of Pennsylvania; James A. Garfield, of Ohio; George E. Boring, of Pennsylvania; George M. Robeson, of New Jersey.
- Secretaries of the post office: John A. A. Creswell, of Maryland; Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut; James A. Tyner, of Indiana.
- Secretaries of the navy: Ebenzer R. Hoar, of Massachusetts; Amos T. Akerman, of Georgia; George H. Williams, of Oregon; Edwards Pierpont, of New York; Alonzo Taft, of Ohio.
- Secretaries of agriculture: Interior: Gen. Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio; Columbus Delano, of Ohio; Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan.

(See articles on each of these cabinet offi-
Grant's administrations the taxes had been reduced over $300,000,000, the national debt over $450,000,000, the interest on the debt from $160,000,000 to $100,000,000; the balance of trade had changed from $120,000,000 against this country to $130,000,000 in its favor; the reconstruction of the southern states had been completed; the first transcontinental railroad had been finished; all threatening foreign complications had been satisfactorily settled; and all exciting national questions seemed to have been determined and removed from the arena of political contests. Gen. Grant, while president, exhibited the same executive ability as in the army, insisting upon a proper division of labor among the different branches of the government, leaving the head of each department great freedom of action, and holding him to a strict accountability for the conduct of the affairs of his office. He decided with great promptness all questions referred to him, and suggested many measures for improving the government service, but left the carrying out of details to the proper chiefs. While positive in

his nature led him at times to be imposed upon by those who were not worthy of the faith he placed in them; but persons that once lost his confidence, never regained it.

After retiring from the presidency, 4 March, 1877, Gen. Grant decided to visit the countries of the Old World, and on 17 May he sailed from Philadelphia for Liverpool on the steamer "Indiana," accompanied by his wife and one son. His departure was the occasion of a magnificent demonstration on the Delaware. Distinguished men from all parts of the country had assembled to bid him good-by, and accompanied him down the river. A fleet of naval and commercial vessels and river boats, decorated with brilliant banners, convoyed his steamer, crowds lined the shores greeting him with cheers, bells rang, whistles sounded from mills and factories, and innumerable flags saluted as he passed. On his arrival in Liverpool, 28 May, he received the first of a series of ovations in foreign lands scarcely less cordial and demonstrative than those which had been accorded him in his own country. The river Mersey was covered with vessels displaying the flags of all nations, and all vied with each other in their demonstrations of welcome. He visited the places of greatest interest in Great Britain, and was accorded the freedom of her chief cities. At each place the granting of citizenship. He received a greater number of such honors than had ever been bestowed even upon the most illustrious Englishman. In London he was received by the queen and the Prince of Wales, and afterward visited her majesty at Windsor Castle. While he was entertained in a princely manner by royalty, the most enthusiastic greetings came from the masses of the people, who everywhere turned out to welcome him. His replies to the numerous addresses of welcome were marked by exceeding good taste and were read with much favor by his own countrymen. Upon leaving England he visited the continent, and the greetings there from crowned heads and common people were repetitions of the receptions he had met ever since he landed in Europe. The United States minister had been put at his disposal, and on board that vessel he made a cruise in the Mediterranean, visiting Italy, Egypt, and the Holy Land. He sailed from Marseilles for India, 23 Jan., 1873, arrived at Bombay, 12 Feb., and from there visited Calcutta and many other places of interest. He journey through the country called forth a series of demonstrations which resembled the greetings to an emperor passing through his own realms. He sailed in the latter part of March for Burmah, and afterward visited the Malacca peninsula, Siam, Cochin China, and Hong-Kong, arriving at the latter place on 30 April. He made a tour into the interior of China, and was everywhere received with honors greater than had ever been bestowed upon a foreigner. At Pekin, Prince Kung requested him to act as sole arbiter in the settlement of the dispute between that country and Japan concerning the Loo Choo islands. His plans prevented him from entering upon the duties of arbitrator, but he studied the questions involved and gave his advice on the subject, and the matters in dispute were afterward settled. On 21 June he reached Nangasaki, where he was received by the imperial officials and became the guest of the mikado. The attention shown him while in Japan exceeded in some of its features that which he had received in any of the other countries included in his tour. The entertainments prepared in his honor were memorable in

his views, and tenacious of his opinions when they had once been formed after due reflection, he listened patiently to suggestions and arguments, and had no pride of opinion as to changing his mind, if convincing reasons were presented to him. He was generally a patient listener while others presented their views, and seldom gave his opinions until they were thoroughly matured; then he talked freely and with great force and effect. He was one of the most accessible of all the presidents. He reserved no hours that he could call his own, but was ready to see all classes of people at all times, whether they were high in position or from the ranks of the plain people. His patience was one of the most characteristic traits of his character, and his treatment of those who came in contact with him was frank and cordial to the highest degree. His devotion to his friends was proverbial, and his loyalty to others commanded loyalty from them, and accounted, in great measure, for the warmth and devotion of his followers. Wherever he placed trust he reposed rare confidence, until it was shaken by actual proofs of betrayal. This characteristic of
the history of that empire. He sailed from Yokohama, 8 Sept., and reached San Francisco on the 20th. He had not visited the Pacific coast since he had served there as a lieutenant of infantry. Preparations had been made for a reception that should surpass any ever accorded to a public man in that part of the country, and the demonstration in the harbor of San Francisco on his arrival formed a pageant equal to anything of the kind seen in modern times. On his journey east he was tendered banquets and public receptions, and greeted with every manifestation of welcome in the different cities at which he stopped. Early in 1880, he travelled through some of the southern states and visited Cuba and Mexico. In the latter country he was hailed as its staunchest and most pronounced friend in the days of its struggle against foreign usurpation, and the people testified their gratitude by extending to him every possible act of personal and official courtesy. On his return he took his family to his old home in Galena, Ill. A popular movement had begun looking to his renomination that year for the presidency, and overtures were made to him to draw him into an active canvass for the purpose of accomplishing this result; but he declined to take any part in the movement, and preferred that the nomination should either come to him unsolicited or not at all. When the Republican convention met in Chicago in June, 1880, his name was presented.

In May, 1884, the firm without warning suspended. It was found that two of the partners had been practising a series of unblushing frauds, and had robbed the general and his family of all they possessed, and left them hopelessly bankrupt. Until this time he had refused all solicitations to write the history of his military career for publication, intending to leave it to the official records and the historians of the war. Almost his only contribution to literature was an article entitled "An Undeserved Stigma," in the "North American Review" for December, 1882, which he wrote as an act of justice to Gen. Fitz-John Porter, whose case he had personally investigated. But now he was approached by the conductors of the "Century" magazine with an invitation to write a series of articles on his principal campaigns, which he accepted, for the purpose of earning money, of which he was then greatly in need, and he accordingly produced four articles for that periodical. Finding this a congenial occupation, and receiving handsome offers from several publishers, he set himself to the task of preparing two volumes of personal memoirs, in which he told the story of his life down to the close of the war, and proved himself a natural and charming writer, and a valuable contributor to history. The contract for the publication of the book was made on 27 Feb., 1885, and the work appeared about a year afterward. The sales were enormous, having reached up

and for thirty-six ballots he received a vote that only varied between 302 and 313. Many of his warmest admirers were influenced against his nomination by a traditional sentiment against a third presidential term, and after a long and exciting session the delegates to the convention compromised by nominating Gen. James A. Garfield. Gen. Grant devoted himself loyally during this political canvass to the success of the party that had so often honored him, and contributed largely by his efforts to the election of the candidate.

In August, 1881, Gen. Grant bought a house in New York, where he afterward spent his winters, while his summers were passed at his cottage at Long Branch. On Christmas eve, 1883, he slipped and fell upon the icy sidewalk in front of his house, and received an injury to his hip, which proved so severe that he never afterward walked without the aid of a crutch. Finding himself unable with his income to support his family properly, he had become a partner in a banking-house in which one of his sons and others were interested, bearing the name of Grant and Ward, and invested all his available capital in the business. He took no part in the management, and the affairs of the firm were left almost entirely in the hands of the junior partner.

to this time 319,000 sets. The amount that Mrs. Grant has already (June, 1887) received as her share of the profits is $394,459.53, paid in two checks, of $200,000 and $150,000, and several smaller amounts, the largest sum ever received by an author or his representatives from the sale of any single work. It is expected by the publishers that the amount of half a million dollars will be ultimately paid to the general's family. In the summer of 1884 Gen. Grant complained of a soreness in the throat and roof of the mouth. In August he consulted a physician, and a short time afterward the disease was pronounced to be cancer at the root of the tongue. The sympathies of the entire nation were now aroused, messages of hope and compassion poured in from every quarter, and on 4 March, 1885, congress passed a bill creating him a general on the retired list, thus restoring him to his former rank in the army. He knew that his disease would soon prove fatal. He now bent all his energies to the completing of his "Memoirs," in order that the money realized from the sale might provide for his family. He summoned all his will power to this task, and nothing in his career was more heroic than the literary labor he now performed. Hovering between life and death, suffer-
ing almost constant agony, and speechless from disease, he struggled through his daily task, and laid down his pen only four days before his death. At this time the last portrait was made of the great soldier, which appears on page 718.

On 16 June, 1885, he was removed to the Joseph W. Dexter cottage on Montague St., Utica, near Sartoga, N. Y., where he passed the remaining five weeks of his life. (See illustration on page 721.)

The cottage was offered by its owner as a gift to the U. S. government. As it was not accepted, Mr. Dexter kept the cottage and its contents in the condition in which he left them at the general's death, and will continue to do so. On Thursday, 23 July, at eight o'clock in the morning, Grant passed away, surrounded by his family. The remains were taken to New York, escorted by a detachment of U. S. troops and a body of the Grand army of the republic composed of veterans of the war. A public funeral was held in that city on Saturday, 8 Aug., which was the most magnificent spectacle of the kind ever witnessed in this country. The body was deposited in a temporary tomb in Riverside park, overlooking the Hudson river, where it is preserved as a memorial monument, for which about $125,000 have already (June, 1887) been subscribed. In Chicago a bronze equestrian statue of the general, executed by Rebisco, will soon be erected near the centre of Lincoln park, overlooking Lake Michigan. The illustration on page 723 is a representation of the statue, which on the following page is a view of the eastern façade of the structure, designed by Whitehouse, which is surmounted by the statue. The large collection of swords, gold-headed canes, medals, rare coins, and other articles that had been presented to Gen. Grant passed into the possession of William H. Vanderbilt as security in a financial transaction shortly before the general's death. After that event Mr. Vanderbilt returned the articles to Mrs. Grant, by whom they were given to the United States government, and the entire collection is now in the National museum at Washington. Among the many portraits of the great soldier, perhaps the best are those painted by Healy for the Union league club about 1865, and another executed in Paris in 1877, now in the possession of the family, those painted in 1882 by Le Clear for the White House at Washington and the Calumet club of Chicago, and one executed by Ulke for the U. S. war department, where it is also to be seen a fine marble bust, executed in 1872–3, by Hiram Powers.

See “Military History of Ulysses S. Grant,” from April, 1861, to April, 1885,” by Adam Badeau (3 vols., New York, 1867–81); “Life and Public Services of Gen. U. S. Grant,” by James Grant Wilson (1869); revised and enlarged edition (1886); “Ancestry of General Grant and their Contemporaries,” by Edward C. Marshall (1890); “Around the World with General Grant,” by John Ruskin (1880); and “Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant,” written by himself (2 vols., 1885–6); also various biographies and numerous addresses, among them one by Henry Ward Beecher, delivered in Boston, 22 Oct., 1866, his wife, Julia Dent, b. in St. Louis Mo., 26 Jan., 1826, is the daughter of Frederick and Ellen Wrenshall Dent. Her father was the son of Capt. George Dent, who led the forlorn hope at Fort Montgomery, when it was stormed by Mad Anthony Wayne. On her mother's side she was descended from John Wrenshall, who came from England to this country, to escape religious intolerance, and settled in Philadelphia, Pa. At the age of ten years she was sent to Miss Moreau's boarding-school, where she remained for eight years. Soon after her return home she met Lieut. Grant, then of the 4th infantry, stationed at Jefferson barracks at St. Louis, and in the spring of 1844 became engaged to him. Their marriage, deferred by the war with Mexico, took place on 22 Aug., 1848. The first year of married life was spent at Detroit, Mich., and at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., where Capt. Grant was stationed. In 1852 Mrs. Grant returned to her father's home in St. Louis, her health not being sufficiently strong to accompany her husband to California, whither his command had been ordered.

Two years later he resigned from the army and joined his family in St. Louis. During the civil war Mrs. Grant passed much of the time with Gen. Grant, or near the scene of action, he sending for her whenever opportunity permitted. She was with him at City Point in the winter of 1864–5, and accompanied him to Washington when he returned with his victorious army. She saw her husband twice inaugurated president of the United States, and was his companion in his journey around the world. She herself has said: “Having learned a lesson from her predecessor, Penelope, she accompanied her Ulysses in his wanderings around the world.” After Gen. Grant's death a bill was passed by congress giving his widow a pension of $5,000 a year. She is the fourth to whom such a pension has been granted, the others being Mrs. Tyler, Mrs. Polk, and Mrs. Garfield. Four children were born to her—three sons, Frederick Dent, Ulysses, Jr., and Jesse, and one daughter, Nellie, who, in 1874, married Algernon Sartoris, and went to reside with him in England. Mrs. Grant resides in New York city, surrounded by her children and grandchildren.—The eldest son, Frederick Dent, b. in St. Louis, Mo., 30 May, 1850, accompanied his father during the civil war, and was in five battles before he was thirteen years of age. In 1867 he entered the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1871 and assigned to the 4th cavalry. During the summer of 1871 he was employed on the Union Pacific and Colorado Central railroads as an engineer. Late in 1871 he visited Europe with Gen. Sherman, and in 1872 was detailed to command the escort to the party that was making the preliminary survey for the Southern Pacific Railroad. In 1875 he was assigned to the staff of Gen. Sherman as lieutenant-colonel, in which capacity he served eight years, accompanying nearly every expedition against the Indians. He is now with his father in the oriental part of the journey round the world, and in 1881 resigned his commission. During his father's illness, Col. Grant remained constantly with him and assisted somewhat in the preparation of the “Personal Memoirs.” Since Gen. Grant's death his son has been in the care of his mother and her estate, residing with her.

GRASSE, François Joseph Paul, count de, b. in Provence, France, in 1723; d. in France, 11 Jan., 1788. He entered the navy at the age of
fifteen. While lieutenant of a frigate he was captured by a British ship in 1742 and confined in England until he was exchanged. He served under La Galissonnière during the Seven Years' war, and assisted in taking Minorca. He was engaged under D'Ache in three actions with French in the East Indies, and towards the end of the war was made captain. At the beginning of 1781 he was appointed to command a French fleet to assist the Americans against the British, and, although much younger than Count de Barras, he was made superior in command, with the title of lieutenant-general. When the fortifying Yorktown, and Washington was uncertain what course to pursue, the agreeable intelligence was dispatched from Count de Barras that Grasse would sail from Cape François, W. I., on 13 April, for the mouth of the Chesapeake, with twenty-nine sail and 3,000 troops under command of the Marquis St. Simon. They arrived at the close of August, and at Cape Henry found an officer sent from Lafayette to give information to Grasse respecting the situation of the armies in Virginia. Although Rodney was informed of the movements of the French, he did not leave Sandy Hook until after their arrival in the Chesapeake. Carefully eluding the British fleet, Grasse blockaded the York and James rivers and defeated his men so as to cut off Cornwallis's retreat. Owing to the failure of the British admiral to bring his forces together, and to the adroitness of Grasse, the first encounter resulted in a victory for the French. On 17 Sept., Washington, accompanied by Rochambeau, Chastellux, Gen. Knox, and Gen. Du Portail, visited Grasse on his flag-ship, "La Ville de Paris," off Cape Henry, to make arrangements with regard to the attack upon Cornwallis at Yorktown. During this engagement the American troops were stationed on the right wing, the French on the left, and Grasse remained in Lynn Haven bay to prevent naval assistance from reaching Cornwallis. When Washington announced the victory, congress voted honors to him, to Rochambeau, and to Grasse, with special thanks to the French troops, as "victory had twined double garlands around the banners of France and America." At the close of the Virginia campaign Grasse embarked for the West Indies, receiving two horses as a token of personal esteem from Washington. On his return he established the naval power of France, recaptured and restored St. Eustatius to the United Provinces, and took St. Christopher Nevis and Montserrat. On 19 Feb., 1782, Rodney, who had been carefully watching his movements, appeared at Barbadoes with re-enforcements. In order to cope with him he ascended to unite with the Spanish squadron, and on 8 April, 1782, he sailed for Hispaniola. An engagement took place on 9 April at St. Domingue, and three days later Rodney, by skilful movements, drove the French into a broad expanse of water between several small islands. Having the advantage of ships in good repair and finely disciplined men, as well as advantage in numbers, he began the attack. Although the French handled their guns well at a distance, they needed presence of mind for a close engagement. The battle was concluded by a ship-to-ship encounter, and the "Ville de Paris" foundered. Grasse lost the favor of the king after this defeat, and lived unhappily until his death, six years later. Washington, alluding to the death of Grasse in a letter to Rochambeau, writes: "He seems to have died as he should be buried in the grave with him, while his name will be long deservedly dear to this country on account of his successful career in the glorious campaign of 1781."

GRASSI, John, clergyman, b. in Verona, Italy, 1 Oct., 1779; d. in Italy, 12 Dec., 1849. He entered the Society of Jesus in 1799, and in 1810 was sent to Maryland as superior of Jesuit missions. He was recalled to Italy in 1817, and afterward held several important offices in the order. He was rector of the College of Rome, and died in 1849 of his death assistant of Italy. He wrote on his return to Italy "Notizie varie sullo Stato presente della Repubblica degli Stati Uniti dell‘America Settentrionale scritte al principio del 1818" (Rome, 1818; Turin, 1822).

GRATACAP, Louis Pope, naturalist, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1 Nov., 1850. He was graduated at the College of the city of New York in 1889 and at the Columbia school of mines in 1876. Subsequently he received the appointment of assistant curator in palaeontology and mineralogy in the American museum, his first publication being a short account of the arrangement of the specimens in the present building was largely conducted under his supervision. Mr. Gratacap has also held the office of chemist to the Metropolitan gaslight company in New York for many years. He has been a large contributor to scientific journals, and besides botanical notes in the "Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club," has published a series of papers on "The Ice Age" in the "Popular Science Monthly" for 1878, a series on "Gas and Gas-Making" in the "Scientific American Supplement" (1886), and a valuable series on archaeology in the "American Antiquarian" (1883-4). Mr. Gratacap is also the author of "Philosophy of Ritualism, or Apologia pro Ritu" (New York, 1867).

GRATIOT, Charles, soldier, b. in Missouri in 1788; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 18 May, 1853. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1806, and entered the army as 2d lieutenant of engineers. He was appointed captain in 1806, and served with distinction in the war with Great Britain as chief engineer of Harrison's army in 1813-14, when he was brevetted colonel. He was engaged in the defence of Fort Meigs in 1813, and in the attack on Fort Mackinac in 1814. In 1815 he was appointed major of engineers, and superintended the fortifications on the Delaware river, and subsequently those in Hampton Roads, Va. He became the head of the United States Signal Corps, and principal engineer in charge of the engineer bureau of Washington, D. C., in 1828. He was brevetted brigadier-general, 24 May, 1828, and appointed to be inspector of West Point, which office he held until 6 Dec., 1838, when he was dismissed by the president for having amassed in the treasury certain balances of money placed in his hands for public purposes. After holding a clerkship in the land-office in Washington, D. C., from 1840 till 1853, he went to St. Louis, where he died.
in destitute circumstances. Fort Grattan, on St. Clair river, Michigan, and the villages of Gratiot, in Michigan and Wisconsin, were named in his honor.

**GRATTAN, Thomas Colley**, English author, b. in Dublin, Ireland, in 1798; d. in London, England, 4 July, 1864. He studied law in Dublin, but soon renounced this profession, and obtained a commission in the army. He settled in France, but went to Belgium in 1828 and resided principally in Brussels, devoting himself to literature. Having taken an active part in supporting the pretensions of King Leopold to the throne of Belgium, he was, at that monarch's special request, appointed in 1830 British consul at Boston. He held this office until 1838, when he accepted an office in the queen's household. His works include a pamphlet on the "Boundary Question between Great Britain and the United States" (1842); "Civilized America," a splendid attack on American society, in 2 vols., London, 1839; "The Woman of Color"; and "England and the Disrupted States of America" (1861).

**GRAU, Miguel** (grauw), Peruvian naval officer, b. in Piura in June, 1834; d. at sea, 6 Oct., 1879. He shipped on board a merchant vessel at the age of 15, and in 1852 was appointed midshipman in the naval school of Callao, became, in 1852, a midshipman in the Peruvian navy. He joined in the revolt of 1856 against the government of Castilla, and, on its suppression in 1858, returned to the merchant service. He re-entered the navy in 1860, was given command of the "Lerendi," and in 1865, when the war with Spain began, had reached the rank of captain. He took a distinguished part in the combat of Abtao in October, and on 2 May, 1866, participated in the defence of Callao against the Spanish bombs, and was promoted to the rank of commander of the monitor "Maco Capac." He afterward took command of the turret-ship "Huascar." In 1875 he was a deputy to congress, and a supporter of the government of Manuel Pardo. He was appointed director of the naval academy, and when the war with Chile began, 5 April, 1879, he held the rank of rear-admiral. He at once joined the fleet, and took command of his old ship, the "Huascar," and of the small Peruvian fleet. On 21 May he attacked two small Chilian vessels off Iquique with the "Huascar" and "Independencia," and sunk one of them, but the "Independencia" was washed up, by the other. As this loss left the Peruvian fleet still more inferior to the Chilian than before, Grau received orders to avoid an engagement with the Chilian iron-clads, and, owing to his superiority in speed, made a successful cruise along the coast, seriously harassing the enemy. At daybreak of 23 July, the "Huascar" and "Unión" captured off Antofagasta the powerful Chilian transport-steamer "Rimac," with a cavalry regiment of 300 on board. His successful depredations on the coast caused the Chilian government to strain every nerve for the capture of the "Huascar." In thick, foggy weather, while the Peruvian vessels were cruising near Antofagasta, Grau was surprised and forced to a combat by the Chilian fleet. Ordering the "Unión" to part company, and try by her superior speed to escape, Grau resolved to fight his ship to the last. He died of wounds received on 8 Oct., the day of the battle. Half an hour after the beginning of the contest, a shell from the "Cochrane" burst inside the "Huascar's" tower, killing the admiral and his signal-officer. Shortly afterward the other division of the Chilian fleet came up, and after an hour and a half of fighting, the flag of the "Huascar" was lowered, 64 men out of 193 being killed. After the war, the Peruvian nation erected a monument to Grau in Lima.

**GRAVEL, Elphige**, Canadian R. C. bishop, b. in St. Antoine, Rivière Chaudière, Quebec, 13 Oct., 1838. He was educated at St. Hyacinthe and Montreal colleges, and has been a professor of rhetoric and philosophy. He became parish priest of Bedford in 1873, of St. Hyacinthe in 1880, and canon of that place in the same year. In 1885 he was consecrated bishop. He was married to Mathilda de la Camp, the daughter of Louis de la Camp, a prominent lawyer and journalist, and settled in France, but went to Belgium in 1828 and resided principally in Brussels, devoting himself to literature. Having taken an active part in supporting the pretensions of King Leopold to the throne of Belgium, he was, at that monarch's special request, appointed in 1830 British consul at Boston. He held this office until 1838, when he accepted an office in the queen's household. His works include a pamphlet on the "Boundary Question between Great Britain and the United States" (1842); "Civilized America," a splendid attack on American society, in 2 vols., London, 1839; "The Woman of Color"; and "England and the Disrupted States of America" (1861).

**GRAVES, Thomas**, naval officer, b. in Ratcliffe, England, 6 June, 1805; d. in Charlestown, Mass., 31 July, 1833. From 1833 till 1835 he was master of several ships sailing between England and this country. On 7 Oct., 1839, he was admitted to the church in Charlestown with his wife Catherine Courtmore. In 1843 he was master of "The Tryal," which was the first ship ever built in Boston. As a reward for his capture of a Dutch privateer in the English Channel, during Cromwell's protectorate, he was appointed to command a ship-of-war and made a rear-admiral. He was presented with a silver cup by the owners of his ship.

**GRAVES, William Jordan**, lawyer, b. in New castle, Ky., in 1803; d. in Louisville, Ky., 27 Sept., 1848. He received an academic education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He was a member of the state legislature in 1834, and served in congress from 1835 till 1841, having been chosen as a Whig. During his term of office he fought a duel with rifles, on 24 Feb., 1838, at Bladensburg, Md., near Washington, with Jonathan Cilley, a representative from Maine, in which the latter was killed. He was re-elected to the legislature of Kentucky in 1843, representing Jefferson county. In 1848 he was a presidential elector.

**GRAVES, Zwinglius Calvin**, educator, b. in Chester, Vt., in 1816. After attending various academies he went to Harvard in 1834. In 1837 he opened a school in Ashtabula. He was soon elected principal of Kingsville academy, in the same state, where he remained until 1860. In this year he was called to take charge of the Mary Sharpe female college, Winchester, Tenn., which was founded with the aid of Mrs. Sharpe. She was educated at the Jefferson and Kingsville academies, and after her graduation in 1841 became teacher of Latin and English composition in the latter institution, where she remained until 1847. In 1841 she married Mr. Graves, and after his removal to Mary Sharpe college served there as matron and professor of rhetoric until 1881, and since that date has been secretary and treasurer. For many years she has been an invalid. In 1856-7 she edited the "Southern Child's Book." In 1899 she wrote children's stories for the Baptist Sunday-school union under the pen-name of "Aunt Alice." These include a "Life of Columbus," two volumes of "Poems for Children," and also wrote "The New Testament Catechism of Questions and Answers in Rhyme" under her own signature. Her other publications are 'Jephtha's Enigma and "Psa" drama for the schools (Memphis, 1867); "Seclusival, or the Arts of Romanism" (Memphis, 1869); and "Woman in Sacred Song" (Boston, 1886).—Zwinglius Calvin's brother, James Robinson, clergyman, b. in Chester, Vt., 10 April, 1830, became a teacher at the same as his brother in Vermont and subsequently in Kentucky, whither he removed on account of impaired health. While teaching he pursued the studies of a college.
course without any assistance. In Kentucky he was ordained to the Baptist ministry. In 1845 he opened an academy in Nashville, Tenn., and in the same year became pastor of the 2d Baptist church in that city. In the following year he was made editor of the "Southwestern Publishing House," Nashville, Tenn. He has been widely known as a vigorous controversialist, particularly in support of the Baptist high church views that have received the name of "Old Landmarkism." His published works are "The Great Iron Wheel" (1854); "The Intermediate State" (1855); "Old Landmarkism" (1879); "The Intercommunion of Churches" (1879); "The Redemptive Work of Christ" (1883); "The New Great Iron Wheel" (1884); "Denominational Sermons" (1885); and "The Parables and Prophecies of Christ" (1887).

GRAVIER, James, missionary, b. in France; d. in Mobile, Ala., in 1708. He was a member of the Society of Jesus, and was sent as a missionary to Canada, but it is uncertain at what time. He was stationed at Sillery in the autumn of 1684 and the first reports concerning him went westward after he was on the Illinois mission in 1688, and succeede

GRAY, Alfred G., naval officer, b. in Norfolk, Va., in 1818; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 10 Nov., 1876. He went to sea at the age of seventeen, and became a captain when twenty-seven. He was appointed lieutenant in the Texas service in 1843, when he commanded the screw-mast "Austin" in the engagement off "Republic," the Mexican war steamer. During the war he was involved in several engagements.

GRAY, Alonzo, educator, b. in Townsend, Va., 21 Feb., 1808; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 10 March, 1860. He was graduated at Amherst in 1834, and at Andover theological seminary in 1838. Meanwhile he had become professor of natural science in Plattsburgh academy, where he remained until 1845, when he was professor of chemistry in Marietta college. In 1845 he became a teacher in the Brooklyn heights female academy, and six years later founded the Brooklyn heights female seminary, of which he was principal until his death. He published "Elements of Chemistry" (Andover, 1841; 40th ed., New York, 1858); "Elements of Scientific and Practical Agriculture" (Andover, 1843); "Elements of Natural Philosophy" (New York, 1851); and, with Charles B. Adams, "Elements of Geology" (1852).

GRAY, Asa, botanist, b. in Paris, Oneida co., N. Y., 18 Nov., 1810. He received his early education in the Clinton grammar-school and in the Fairfield academy, after which he began the study of medicine with Dr. John F. Towbridge in Bridgewater, N. Y., and was graduated at the College of physicians and surgeons of the western district of New York in 1831. He soon left his practice and began the study of botany with Dr. John Torrey. In 1834 he was appointed botanist to the U. S. exploring expedition sent out under the command of Capt. Charles Wilkes, but, in consequence of the delay, he declined this chair, and accepted in 1848 the Fisher professorship of natural history at Harvard, continuing there till 1873, when he retired from the active duties of his office, but retained charge of the herbarium. Prof. Gray's scientific work began at a time when the old artificial systems of botany were giving way to the natural system, and, with Dr. John Torrey, he was among the first to attempt the classification of species on the natural basis of affinity. His first paper, presented to the New York lyceum of natural history in December, 1834, bears the title "A Notice of Some New, Rare, or Otherwise Interesting Plants from the Northern and Western Portions of the State of New York." Four years later, under the joint authorship of John Torrey and Asa Gray, the first part of the "Flora of North America" appeared. This work was continued in numbers that were published from time to time until the Compositae were finished, when the accumulation of fresh material had so increased that to complete the undertaking would require an appendix greater than the "Flora" itself. In other ways, however, this classification was still carried on. The valuable acquisitions of the U. S. government expeditions were referred to these botanists, and their results are to be found in numerous memoirs published in the government reports, and as separate monographs. The most important of these are: "Planta Linnéiæ-americanæ," an account of plants collected in western Texas by Ferdinand Lindheimer (Boston, 1845-50); "Planta Fendleriæ Novi Mexicani," a description of plants collected in New Mexico by August Fendler (1849); "Planta Wrightiæ Texana-Neo-Mexicana" describing the extensive collections made by Charles Wright (Washington, 1832-3); "Planta Thurbereianæ" (Boston, 1854); and "Genera Flore Americae Boreali-Orientalis Illustrata" (New York, 1848-50).
Prof. Gray's herbarium, numbering more than 200,000 specimens, and his library of 2,200 botanists were presented to Harvard on the completion, in 1864, of a fire-proof building for their reception. He received the degree of A. M. from Harvard in 1844, and of L.L. D. from Hamilton in 1860, and has delivered three courses of lectures in the Harvard Institute. In 1871 he received the appointment of rector of the Smithsonian institution, succeeding Louis Agassiz in that office. For ten years, from 1863 till 1873, he was president of the American Academy of arts and sciences, and in 1872 was president of the American association for the advancement of science. At his retirement he addressed the Dubuque meeting. Prof. Gray was one of the original members of the National academy of sciences, and has since passed to the grade of honorary membership. Besides his connections with societies in this country, he is either corresponding or honorary member of the Linnean society and the Royal society in London, and of the academies of sciences in Berlin, Munich, Paris, St. Petersburg, Stockholm, and Upsala. Prof. Gray has been a very large contributor to periodical literature, and his separate papers include nearly 300. For many years he has been one of the editors of the "American Journal of Science," and his "Botanical Contributions" have long been published in the "Proceedings of the American Academy of Sciences and Arts." He has also written biographical sketches of many who have achieved distinction throughout the United States, and has passed through many editions. They include "Elements of Botany" (1836), republished as "Botanical Text-Book" (1853), and now called "Structural and Systematic Botany" (New York, 1858); "Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States" (New York, 1867); "Lessons in Botany and Vegetable Physiology" (New York, 1857); "Botany for Young People and Common Schools," comprising "How Plants Grow" (1858) and "How Plants Behave" (1875); "Field, Forest, and Garden Botany" (1869), which, with the "Lessons in Botany," have been bound together under the title "School and Field-Book of Botany" (1875); "Structural Botany or Organography on the Basis of Morphology" (1879), being the first volume of the series called "Gray's Botanical Text-Book": "Botany of the United States Pacific Exploring Expedition" (Washington, 1854); and "Synoptical Flora of North America" (New York, 1878).

GRAY, David, journalist, b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, 9 Nov., 1836. He emigrated with his father's family to the United States in May, 1849, and settled in Marquette county, Wis. Thence he went to Buffalo, N. Y., in 1856, and three years later entered the service of the "Courier" as a reporter. In 1855-'8 he travelled and studied in Europe and the east. Returning to Buffalo the latter year, he became manager of the "Buffalo Courier." In 1876 its editor-in-chief. In 1888, owing to impaired health, he left journalism, and for two years, with his family,
GRAY, George, senator, b. in New Castle, Del., 4 May, 1840. He was graduated at Princeton in 1863 and studied law in the office of Benjamin B. Burton. He was admitted to the bar in 1863. He first opened an office in New Castle, but in 1870 removed to Wilmington, where he was admitted to the bar in 1873. He was a delegate to the National Democratic conventions of 1876, 1880, and 1884, and was elected to the U. S. Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Thomas F. Bayard as secretary of state. He took his seat on 19 March, 1885, and in January, 1887, was re-elected for a full term.

GRAY, George Edward, civil engineer, b. in Washington, D. C., 19 Sept., 1843. His early education was received in the public schools, and studied civil engineering under Peletiah Rawson. In 1853 he was appointed chief engineer of the New York Central railroad, and held the office till 1855, when he resigned and was appointed consulting engineer of the Central Pacific railroad. He remained connected with this road until 1871, when he was appointed chief engineer of the Southern Pacific railroad of California, but resigned when that road was leased to the Southern Pacific company in 1873. Mr. Gray has also been chief engineer of the Southern Pacific railroad of Arizona, of the Southern Pacific railroad of New Mexico, and directed the location and construction of the Galveston, Harrisburg, and San Antonio railroad from El Paso to San Antonio, Texas. He is a life member of the Pittsburgh institute of civil engineers, a member of the American society of civil engineers, and a life member of the California academy of sciences, and president of its board of directors. Mr. Gray has been appointed (1887) one of the trustees of the university in California founded by E. D. Stanford in memory of his son.

GRAY, George Zabriskie, clergyman, b. in New York city, 14 July, 1848. He was graduated at the University of New York in 1868. From 1859 till 1861 he studied for the ministry at the Alexandria seminary. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Horatio Potter, 22 April, 1862, and ordained priest by the same bishop on 22 Jan., 1863. After holding pastorates in Vernon, N. J., Kinderhook, N. Y., and Bergen Point, N. J., he was appointed, in 1876, dean of the Protestant Episcopal theological school in Cambridge, Mass., which place he now occupies (1887). In 1872 he gave him the degree of D. D. in 1876. He has published "The Children's Crusade in the Thirteenth Century" (Boston, 1872); "Recognition in the World to Come" (New York, 1875); and "Husband and Wife, or the Theory of Marriage" (Boston, 1885). His brother, Albert Zabriskie, clergyman, b. in New York city, 2 March, 1840, was graduated at the University of New York in 1860, and at the General theological seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1864. During the civil war he served as chaplain of the 4th Massachusetts cavalry. After his ordination, he was elected warden of Racee college, Wis., in 1883, post which he now occupies (1887), and he has been associated with the work of church reform and union in Europe undertaken by the Protestant Episcopal church, and was a delegate to the general convention in 1886. His publications are "The Land and the Life, or Sketches and Studies in Palestine" (New York, 1876); "Mexico as It Is" (1878); "Words of the Cross" (1880); and "Jesus Only, and Other Sacred Songs" (1882). GRAY, Henry Peters, actor, in New York city, 23 June, 1819; d. there, 12 Nov., 1877. He entered the studio of Daniel Huntington in 1838, and in the following year went to Europe for study. In 1848 he returned to New York and executed several good parts. He made a second trip to Europe in 1846, where he produced several of his most characteristic works, including "Cupid beggin his Arrows," "Prosperine and Bacchus," and "Teaching a Child to Pray." He then established himself in New York, and was elected, in 1849, president of the National academy, which place he held until 1871, when he went to Florence, and remained there till 1874. Classical subjects were his favorites, and he was fond of studying the old Venetian masters, especially Titian. During the latter years of his life he devoted his time to a receive of his early education in the public schools, and studied civil engineering under Peletiah Rawson. In 1853 he was appointed chief engineer of the New York Central railroad, and held the office till 1855, when he resigned and was appointed consulting engineer of the Central Pacific railroad. He remained connected with this road until 1871, when he was appointed chief engineer of the Southern Pacific railroad of California, but resigned when that road was leased to the Southern Pacific company in 1873. Mr. Gray has also been chief engineer of the Southern Pacific railroad of Arizona, of the Southern Pacific railroad of New Mexico, and directed the location and construction of the Galveston, Harrisburg, and San Antonio railroad from El Paso to San Antonio, Texas. He is a life member of the American society of civil engineers, a member of the American academy of sciences, and president of its board of directors. Mr. Gray has been appointed (1887) one of the trustees of the university in California founded by E. D. Stanford in memory of his son. He served in the civil war as captain in the 4th Indiana cavalry, but was compelled to retire, owing to feble health. Subsequently he recruited the 147th Indiana infantry. He was at first a Whig, and then a Republican, but since 1873 has acted with the Democratic party. In 1888 he was elected to the state senate, and served four years. He was a delegate to the Liberal Republican convention in 1872, and was elected lieutenant-governor on the Democratic ticket in 1876 and governor in 1884.

GRAY, James, clergyman, b. in Ireland, 23 Dec., 1770; d. in Gettysburg, Pa., 20 Sept., 1824. He was graduated at the University of Glasgow in 1793, studied theology, and was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Monaghan. He came to the United States in 1797, and, after laboring in Washington, N. Y., from 1801 to 1803, he became pastor of an Associate Reformed church in Philadelphia. He was active in establishing the theological seminary of that denomination in New York city, assisted in the organization of the Philadelphia Bible society in 1808, and was for some time its corres-ponding secretary. He opened a classical academy at Wylie, Pa., in 1814, and retired after several years and went to Baltimore, Md., where he devoted himself to the study of special subjects in theology. For one year he edited the Theological Review, and published "Mediatorial Head, the Son of God" (1814), "Discourses on the Priesthood of Jesus Christ and Mediation, together with the Life of Christ" (Hagerstown, Md., 1850); and sermons.
GRAY, John, soldier, b. in Fairfax Court-House, Va., 6 Jan., 1702; d. in Noble county, Ohio, 29 March, 1868. At the age of sixteen he entered the continental army, and served throughout the entire war. He removed to Ohio before it was a state, and remained there until his death. For a few years previous to that event congress had granted him a pension of $500 per annum. He was reputed to be the last surviving soldier of the American Revolution.

GRAY, J. H., Canadian statesman, b. in St. George's, Bermuda, in 1814. He removed to Canada, was admitted to the bar in 1837, and entered parliament in 1850. He became a member of the executive council in 1851, and premier of New Brunswick in 1856. In 1857 he was a member of the British and the United States under the treaty of Washington, and was royal commissioner on the tenant-right question in Prince Edward Island. He was arbitrator for the Dominion in 1867, was appointed judge of the supreme court of British Columbia in 1872, and was a member of the Canadian Chinese immigration commission in 1884. He is the author of "Confederation," a history (1871).

GRAY, John Fyfe, physician, b. in Hallowell, Me., 7 Nov., 1845; d. in Utica, N. Y., 29 Nov., 1886. He was graduated at Dickinson in 1864, and at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1868. In 1851 he was appointed third assistant physician to the New York state lunatic asylum in Utica, and in 1883 became acting superintendent. When the Michigan state asylum was projected in that year, he was elected its medical superintendent, and designed the plans for the new institute at Kalamazoo. In 1894 he resigned and became medical superintendent of the Utica asylum, where he spent the rest of his life. He did much to better the condition of the insane in this country, to improve modes of treatment, and to make them as near insane within reach of the hospitals. Dr. Gray introduced into the asylums of this country the microscopic and the brain. He was appointed consulting manager of the state asylum for insane criminals at Auburn in 1858, and acted as commissioner and adviser in establishing other asylums in the state. He served as president of the State medical society, and in 1870 of the psychological section of the International medical congress in Philadelphia, where he read a paper on "Mental Hygiene." He was made professor of psychological medicine and jurisprudence in Bellevue hospital medical college in 1854, and in the Albany medical college in 1876, and held these offices until 1889. His services as an expert on insanity were frequently employed in the courts, and he was regarded as good authority on all medical questions relating to life-insurance. His management of the New York state asylum gave that institution a wide reputation. His influence was felt in the state legislature on the subject of insanity, and his papers and reports were valuable contributions to science. In addition to his service in the asylum, he edited for many years the "American Journal of Insanity," of which he took charge in 1854. He took great interest in all public charities, and was active in the establishment of orphan asylums, hospitals, and all societies for the relief of the destitute. On 16 March, 1885, he was shot by Henry Remshaw, a lunatic, and never fully recovered from the effects of the wound. Dr. Gray was a member of the medical societies both here and abroad. Hamilton gave him the degree of L.L.D. in 1874. He delivered many addresses, including "Homicide in Insanity" (1857); "Thoughts on the Causing of Insanity" (1874); "Mental Hygiene" (1876); "Abstract of the Laws of New York relating to Insanity" (1878); "Heridity" (1884); and "Insanity and Some of its Preventable Causes" (1885). These lectures will shortly be published by his widow.

GRAY, Robert, discoverer, b. in Tiverton, R. I., in 1755; d. in Charleston, S. C., in 1806. He commanded the sloop "Washington," which was fitted out with the ship "Columbia," by merchants of Boston, for the purpose of trading with the natives on the northwest coast. The vessels sailed on 30 Sept., 1787, and carried with them medals for distribution among the Indians. He heard the name of the ship and a sloop under sail with the words "Columbia and Washington, commanded by John Kendrick," and on the reverse, "fitted out at Boston, N. America, for the Pacific ocean by," encircling the names of the six proprietors. He returned in 1790 in the "Columbia," and was the first man to carry the American flag around the globe. Later he made a second voyage, and on 11 May, 1791, discovered the mouth of a great river to which he gave the name "Columbia," after his own vessel. Subsequently he commanded trading vessels from Boston until his death.

GRAY, Solomon S., inventor, b. in Bowdoinham, Me., in 1820. He became a carpenter, and a maker of doors, sashes, and blinds, and perceiving that these could be made more easily by the application of improved machinery devised Gray and Wood's planing machine. He disposed of his interest to his partner in 1861, and turned his attention to the manufacture of paper collars, for which he took out eight distinct patents. He was the inventor of the "molded collar."

GRAY, William, merchant, b. Lynn, Mass., 27 June, 1790; d. in Boston, Mass., 4 Nov., 1825. He was of humble parentage and was apprenticed to merchants in Salem. He afterward began business for himself, and amassed a fortune, having at one time more than sixty square-rigged ships on the ocean. He was a Democrat, and sympathized with Jefferson during the embargo, notwithstanding the pecuniary injury to his business and its unpopularity in New England. He removed to Boston, became a state senator, and in 1810 was elected lieutenant-governor. His wife, Elizabeth Chipman, b. in Essex, and d. in Boston, 24 Sept., 1823, married Mr. Gray in 1782. Although the wife of the richest man in Massachusetts, and probably in New England, she managed her domestic affairs personally. A portion of her time was devoted to the poor, who were the constant recipients at the Gray table. Her son, Francis Calley, lawyer, b. in Salem, Mass., 19 Sept., 1790; d. in Boston, 29 Dec., 1856, was graduated at Harvard in 1809. He studied law with William Prescott, but did not practice his profession. He was private secretary to John Quincy Adams while the latter was minister to Russia, and served frequently in the Massachusetts legislature.
He was president of the Boston Athenaeum, and a fellow of Harvard in 1829-36. In 1841 the degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Harvard. He left a collection of 3,000 rare engravings, with $16,000 for keeping it in order and publishing a catalogue. He also left $50,000 for the establishment and maintenance of a museum of comparative zoology. The bestowal of these bequests was left to the discretion of his son-in-law, Henry William, and the latter presented them to Harvard in 1858, and also contributed $25,000 for the purchase of books for the college library. The sum for the establishment of a museum was supplemented by legislative appropriation and private subscription, and a building erected, which was dedicated in November, 1858, and placed in charge of Prof. Louis Agassiz. Mr. F. C. Gray published numerous orations and addresses, and a work on "Prison Discipline" (Boston, 1847). He discovered a manuscript copy of the Massachusetts "Body of Liberties" of 1641, which was published in the "Collections of the State historical society" (3d series, vol. viii.). Gray's Hall, one of the buildings of Harvard, was named for these benefactors of the college.—Another son, John Chipman, lawyer, b. in Salem, Mass., 29 Dec., 1817; d. in Boston, 3 March, 1855, was graduated at Harvard in 1831. He never practised law, but took an active interest and part in public affairs, serving many years in the common council of Boston, and in each branch of the Massachusetts legislature, and in the governor's council. He delivered an oration for the 1832 Theta Beta Kappa society in 1821, and address before the Massachusetts horticultural society, and a number of addresses before the city authorities.—Horace, grandson of William, jurist, b. in Boston, Mass., 1828, was graduated at Harvard in 1848, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. In 1854 he was appointed reporter of the Massachusetts supreme court, and served for seven years. On 23 Aug., 1854, he became associate justice of the court, which office he held till he was appointed its chief justice on 7 Jan., 1857. In 1852 he was made associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, which office he now fills (1867).

GRAYDON, Alexander, author, b. in Bristol, Pa., 10 April, 1792; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 2 May, 1844. He was the son of Col. Alexander Graydon of the first regiment of Pennsylvania foot, which enlisted in Pennsylvania and was educated in Philadelphia, and lived with his mother, at whose residence he met some of the notable people of the time. Mr. Graydon acquired a knowledge of law, but in 1753 received the appointment of captain from congress, and raised recruits for the army. He served in the battle of Long Island, and was taken prisoner in the subsequent action on Harlem heights. For a time he was confined in New York and then in Flatbush, but afterward was released on parole. He then passed through the American camp in Morristown, and then went to Reading, Pa. He was exchanged in 1778, but did not again join the army. He received the appointment of provost-marshal of Dauphin county, Pa., and, settling in Harrisburg, held that office until a change of administration caused his removal in 1793, and under Tennessee in 1816, when he removed to Philadelphia, he resided near Harrisburg. Mr. Graydon was a contributor to literary and political journals, and, under the title of "Notes of a Desultory Reader," furnished in 1815-14 a series of papers to the Philadelphia "Sternhold," which included articles on the classics, and English and French literature. He published "Memoirs of a Life, chiefly passed in Pennsylvania, within the Last Sixty Years," with occasional remarks upon the general occurrences, characters, and events of the era. (Harrisburg, 1811; re-printed in London; Edinburgh, 1823; Philadelphia, 1840).—His brother, William, lawyer, b. near Bristol, Pa., 4 Sept., 1759; d. in Harrisburg, Pa., 13 Oct., 1840. He was educated in Philadelphia, and studied law there. In the organization of William, and the latter presented them to Harvard in 1858, and also contributed $25,000 for the purchase of books for the college library. The sum for the establishment of a museum was supplemented by legislative appropriation and private subscription, and a building erected, which was dedicated in November, 1858, and placed in charge of Prof. Louis Agassiz. Mr. F. C. Gray published numerous orations and addresses, and a work on "Prison Discipline" (Boston, 1847). He discovered a manuscript copy of the Massachusetts "Body of Liberties" of 1641, which was published in the "Collections of the State historical society" (3d series, vol. viii.). Gray's Hall, one of the buildings of Harvard, was named for these benefactors of the college.—Another son, John Breckenridge, soldier, b. in Kentucky in 1807; d. in Florida in 1862. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1826, served as an aide from the 29 March to 4 June, 1828, and was then on topographical duty till 29 March, 1832. He was on duty in various forts and garrisons until 1833, became 1st lieutenant, 30 April, 1834, served in the Seminole war in 1835-6, and on comissionary duty at Forts Marion and Yorktown, was promoted to a captaincy, 11 Dec., 1838, and served in the Mexican war in 1847-8, as chief of commissariat of the army under Gen. Scott. He was at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, where he was brevetted major, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, where he was brevetted brevet captain, and at the assault and capture of the city of Mexico. On his return to the United States he was assigned to comissionary duty at Detroit, Mich., was promoted major, 21 Oct., 1852, and made chief of the commissariat of the department of New Mexico till 1861. He resigned his commission on 1 July, 1861, and joined the Confederate army. Grayson, William, senator, b. in Prince William county, Va.; d. in Dumfries, Md., 12 March, 1790. He was educated at the University of Oxford, England, and studied law at the Middle Temple. He returned to the colonies, settled in Dumfries, Md., and entered on the practice of his profession. He was appointed aide-de-camp to Washington, 24 Aug., 1776, became colonel of a Virginia regiment on 1 Jan., following, and distinguished himself at the battle of Monmouth in 1778. He was a commissioner on the board of war in 1780-1; a commissioner to treat with Sir William Howe respecting prisoners while the army was at Valley Forge: a member of the Continental congress in 1784-7; a member of the Virginia convention in 1788 on the adoption of the Federal constitution, and was one of the minority who opposed the ratification. He was one of the senators from Virginia to the 1st congress, taking his seat on 21 May, 1789, and serving until his death.—His son, William J., statesman, b. in Beaufort, S. C., in 1837, graduated at the College of Charleston, S. C., in 1859, and bred to the legal profession. Entering upon its practice at Beaufort, he became a commissioner in equity of South Carolina, a member of the state legislature in 1876, and a member of the governor of South Carolina in 1881, but was not disposed to push the collision to the extremity of civil war. He served in congress from 2
Dec., 1833, till 3 March, 1837, and in 1841 was appointed collector of customs at Charleston. In 1843 he retired to his plantation. During the secession agitation of 1860 he published a "Letter to Gov. Seabrook," deprecating disunion, and pointing out the evils that would follow it. He died of an illness following on a paralytic stroke. He was a frequent contributor to the "Southern Register," and wrote the "Slave," a poem (Charleston, S. C., 1854); "Chicora and Other Poems," "The Country," a poem; "The Life of James L. Petigru" (New York, 1866); and is supposed to have been the author of a narrative poem entitled "Marion."

GREYSON, William, statesman, b. in Maryland in 1786; d. in Queen Anne county, Md., 9 July, 1898. He was a planter in his native state, at an early period identified himself with the Democratic party, and became one of its leaders. He served with distinction for several years in both houses of the general assembly of Maryland, and took an active part in the struggle to obtain a new and more liberal constitution for the state, which began in 1836, and successfully terminated in 1838. Gratitude to Mr. Grayson induced his constituents to nominate him for governor, and he was elected, serving from 1841 to 1844. The expiration of his term of service he retired to private life.

GREATHOUSE, Lucien, soldier, b. in Carlinville, Ill., in 1843; d. near Atlanta, Ga., 21 June, 1884. He was graduated at the Illinois Wesleyan university, and studied law. At the beginning of the civil war he volunteered as a private, and, after passing through every intermediate grade, was commissioned colonel of the 48th Illinois. His regiment bore a conspicuous part in the movements of the Army of the Tennessee.

GREATOREX, Henry Wellington, musician, b. in Burton-on-Trent, England, in 1816; d. in Charleston, S. C., in September, 1858. He received a thorough musical education from his father, who was for many years organist of Westminster Abbey, and conductor of the London "concerts of ancient music." He came to this country in 1839, settled in New York city as a teacher of music and organist of Calvary church, and frequently sang in concerts and oratorios. For some years he was organist and conductor of the choir at St. Paul's church. Greatorex did much to advance the standard of sacred music in the days when singing-school teachers imposed their trivial melodies and the convivial measures of foreign composers on the ear of the people. He published a "Collection of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Chants, Anthems, and Sentences" (Boston, 1851). — His wife, Eliza, artist, b. in Manor Hamilton, Ireland, 25 Dec., 1819, was the daughter of Rev. James Caltcott Pratt, and came to New York in 1840, where in 1841 she studied art under Greatorex. She subsequently studied art with William II. Witherspoon and James Hart in New York, with Emile Lambinet in Paris, and also at the Pinkothek in Munich. During 1870 she studied etching with C. Henri Grevé and Henry Tousaint. She was a member of the Artists' fund society of New York. Mrs. Greatorex has acquired reputation by her pen-and-ink sketches, many of which have appeared in book-form, notably "The Homes of Ober-Ammergau" (Munich, 1872); "Summer Etchings in Colorado" (New York, 1873); "Everywhere Ober-Ammer- berg" (1875); and "Old New York from the Battery to the Bloomingdale" (1876), the text of which was prepared by her sister, Mrs. Matilda F. Deepard. Eighteen of the sketches illustrated by New York were exhibited at the Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876. Her pen drawing of "Durer's House in Nuremberg" is in the Vatican, Rome. Among her paintings are "Bloomingdale" (1888); "Chateau de Madame Oliffe" (1889); "Bloomingdale Church," painted on a panel taken from the north wall of St. Paul's Church; and "The North Dutch Church," each painted on panels taken from these churches (1876); "Normandy" (1888); and "The Home of Louis Philippe in Bloomingdale, N. Y." (1884).—Their daughter, Kathleen Horner, artist, b. in Englewood, 27 Oct., 1861, has studied art in New York, Rome, and Munich. She has devoted herself to decorative work and book illustration, but latterly has won success as a painter, obtaining honorable mention for her work in the Paris salon of 1886. Many of her paintings have been exhibited in the Metropolitan Museum. She has exhibited "The Last Bit of Autumn" (1875); "Goethe's Fountain, Frankfort" (1876); panels with "Thistles" and "Corn" (1877); and "Hollyhocks" (1883).—Another daughter, Elizabeth Eleanor, artist, b. in New York, 26 May, 1854, has studied art in the National academy of design and at the Art students' league in New York, in Paris with Carolus Duran, in Munich, and in Italy. Like her sister, she has decorated china, and illustrated books, but now gives her chief attention to painting. She has exhibited at the National academy "The Sower" (1884), and "The Color that Burns as if no Frost could Tame" (1885).

GREBLE, John Trout, soldier, b. in Philadelphia, 19 Jan., 1834; killed in the battle of Big Bethel, Va., 10 June, 1861. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1854, assigned to the 2d artillery, and stationed at Newport, R. I. In September of that year he was made 2d lieutenant and sent to Tampa, Fla., where he served in the Indian troubles for two years. He was compelled, in consequence of a severe fever, to return home on sick leave, but in the beginning of 1856 resumed his duties, acting part of the time as quartermaster and commissary till December, 1856, when he was appointed acting assistant professor of geography, history, and ethics in the military academy, where he remained till 24 Sept., 1860. He was promoted to the rank of major and detailed for active duty at Fort Monroe in March, 1861, and rendered efficient service in preventing its seizure. On 26 May, 1861, he was sent to Newport News as master of ordnance, superintended the fortifications of that point, and trained the volunteers to serve in the recently organized auxiliary artillery. The hazardous expedition to Big Bethel was planned, he was unexpectedly detailed to accompany it with two
grew, though in his own judgment it was ill-advised and would probably prove fatal to him. When the National troops were repelled, by his admirable management of the guns he protected them from pursuit and destruction. Just at the close of the action, when he had given the orders to withdraw his guns from the field, he was struck by a rifle-ball on the right temple and instantly killed. For his bravery in the two days' action he was brevetted captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel, on the day of his death.

Greeley, Horace, journalist, b. in Amherst, N. H., 3 Feb., 1811; d. in Pleasantville, near New York city, 29 Nov., 1872. His birthplace is shown in the accompanying engraving. On both sides his ancestors were of Scotch-Irish origin, but had been settled in New England for some generations. His father, Zachariah Greeley, was a small farmer, always poor, and, by the time Horace was ten years old, a bankrupt and a fugitive from the start to escape arrest for debt. Horace was the third child, four followed him, and when the little homestead of fifty acres of stony land at Amherst was lost and his father became a day-laborer at West Haven, Vt., the united exertions of all that was left to work brought the family only a hard and bare subsistence. Horace had been a precocious child, feeble, and not fond of sports, but with a strong bent to books. He could read before he could talk plainly, when he was not yet three years old, and he was soon after the acknowledged chief in the frequent contests in the village spelling-match. He received only a common-school education, and after his sixth year had schooling only in winter, laboring at other times in the field with his father and brothers. When six years old he declared he would be a printer, and at eight he tried to be apprenticed in the village office. He was rejected then on account of his youth, but tried again, three years later, at East Poultney, Vt., in the office of the "Northern Spectator," and was accepted as an apprentice for five years, to be boarded and lodged, and, after six months, to be paid at the rate of $15 a year. He learned the business rapidly, became an accurate compositor, gained the warm regard of his employer and of the whole village, showed a special aptitude for politics and political statistics, rose to be the neighborhood oracle on disputed points, became the chief in the local debating societies, and was intrusted with a portion of the editorial work on the paper. Meantime he spent next to nothing, dressed in the cheapest way, went without a coat in summer and without an overcoat in winter, was laughed at as "gawky" and "stingy," and sent almost every cent of his forty dollars a year to his father. At last, in June, 1838, the paper was suspended, and young Greeley, then in his twentieth year, was released from his apprenticeship, and turned out upon the world as a "trampy" jour-compositor. Fourteen months of such experience sufficed. He visited his father, who had now removed to the "new country" near Erie, Pa., worked with him on the farm when he could not find employment in country printing-offices, sent home most of his earnings, when he could, and at last, to be paid at the rate of $15 a week in New York city.

With his wardrobe in a bundle, slung over his shoulder by a stick, he set out on foot through the woods, walked to Buffalo, thence made his way, partly on canal-boats, partly by walking the tow-path, to Albany, and there down the Hudson on a tug that cost him $100 in his stipend, and his stipend, and bundle still over his shoulder, on 18 Aug., 1831, he entered the city in which he was to be recognized as the first of American journalists. He wandered for days from one printing-office to another vainly searching for work. His grotesque appearance was against him; nobody supposed he could be a competent printer, and most thought him a runaway apprentice. At last an Irishman at the cheap boarding-house he had found told him of an office where a compositor was needed; a Vermont printer interceded for him, when he was about to be rejected on his appearance, and at last he was taken on trial for the day. The matter assigned him had been abandoned by other printers because of its uncommon difficulty. At night his was found the best day's work that anybody had yet done, and his position was secure.

He worked as a journeyman printer in New York for fourteen months, sometimes in job-offices, for a few days each in the offices of the "Evening Post" and the "Commercial Advertiser," longer in that of the "Spirit of the Times," making friends always with the steady men he encountered, and saving money. Finally, in January, 1833, he took part in the first effort to establish a penny paper in New York. His partner was Francis V. Story, a fellow-printer; they had $150 between them, and on this capital and a small lot of type bought on credit from George Bruce, on his faith in Greeley's honest face and talk, they took the contract for printing the "Evening Post." It failed in three weeks, but they had only lost about one third of their capital, and still had their type. They had therefore become master job-printers, and Greeley never worked again as a journeyman. They got a "Bank-note Reporter" to print, which brought them in about $12 a week, and a little tri-weekly paper, "The Constitutionalist," which was the lottery organ. Its columns regularly contained the following card: "Greeley and Story, No. 54 Liberty street, New York, respectfully solicit the patronage of the public to their business of letter-press-printing, particularly lottery-printing, such as schemes, periodicals, and so forth, which will be executed on favorable terms."

Mr. Greeley had renewed his habit of writing for the papers on which he was employed as a compositor. He was thus a considerable contributor to the "Spirit of the Times," and now, by an article contributed to the "Constitutionalist," defending the lotteries against a popular feeling then recently aroused, he attracted the attention of Dudley S. Gregory, of Jersey City, the agent of a great lottery association, whose friendship soon became helpful and was long-continued. His partner, Story, died after seven months, and his brother-in-law, Jonas Winchester, was taken into the partnership instead. The firm prospered, and by 1834 Mr. Greeley again began to think of editorship. The firm now considered itself worth $20,000. With this capital and the brains of the senior partner, the "New Yorker," the best literary weekly then
in America, was founded. Shortly before its appearance James Gordon Bennett visited Mr. Greeley and proposed to unite with him in establishing a new paper to be called the "New York Herald." In declining, Mr. Greeley recommended another partner, who accepted and continued the partnership until, three years after, the "New York" died and burned, when he retired. The "New Yorker" appeared on 22 March, 1834, sold one hundred copies of its first number, and for three months scarcely increased its circulation from this point over one hundred copies a week. By September, however, it had risen to over 1,000; and by the end of the year it was 4,500, at the end of the second year 7,000, and of the third 8,500. It was steadily popular with the press and people, and steadily unsuccessful pecuniarily. The first year showed a loss of $5,000, the second year of $2,000 more, and the third year of a further $3,000. Mr. Greeley became widely known and respected as its editor, was able to add to his income by furnishing editorials to the "Daily Whig" and other journals, and within four years had attained such prominence that the town-boarded printing-press was moved to a run-away apprenticeship and dismissed from the "Evening Post" office, because the proprietors wished to have "at least decent looking men at the cases," was selected by William H. Seward and Thurlow Weed as the best man available for the conduct of a campaign paper, which they desired to publish at Albany, to be called the "Jeffersonian." He continued his work on the "New Yorker," but went back and forth between New York and Albany each week. The "Jeffersonian," for a campaign paper, was unusually quiet, calm, and intelligent; it seems to have given the Whig central committee satisfaction, and it still further brought its editor to the notice of the press and of influential men throughout the state. The "Jeffersonian" lasted until the spring of 1839, and Mr. Greeley was paid a salary of $1,000 for conducting it. Few months later the coediters paid a salary of $1,000 for conducting it. Few months later the coediters withdrew upon the extraordinary popular excitement attending the presidential canvass of 1840, and when Mr. Greeley, prompt to seize the opportunity, issued simultaneously at New York and Albany, under the firm-name of "H. Greeley & Co.," the first number with a campaign paper called the "Log Cabin," it sprang at once into a remarkable circulation; 20,000 copies of the first issue were printed, and this was thought to be an extravagant supply; but it was speedily exhausted. Other editions were called for, and finally, the type having been distributed, the number had to be reset, and in all 48,000 copies were sold. In a few weeks 60,000 subscriptions had been received, and the advance did not cease until the weekly issue had risen to between 80,000 and 90,000 copies—a circulation then absolutely unprecedented. The "Log Cabin" was more aggressive than the "Jeffersonian" had been, and, displaying many of the personal peculiarities of its editor, his quaintness, his homely common sense, and an extraordinary capacity for compact and pungent statement. It printed rough caricatures of Van Buren and other Democrats, gave a good deal of campaign poetry, with music attached, and yet made room for lectures upon the "Elevation of the Laboring Classes." In all the heat and fury of that turbulent campaign its editor set in one the principle of moderation not always followed in contests of a like character. In answer to a correspondent he said flatly: "Articles assailing the personal character of Mr. Van Buren or any of his supporters cannot be published in the 'Log Cabin.'" Meantime, Mr. Greeley was widely consulted, was appointed on campaign committees, asked to make speeches, and called hither and thither to aid in adjusting political differences. He had become a person of influence and a political factor. He continued his paper for one week after the tergiversation, or so-called "die-down," of the presidential canvass, and on the 10th instant, the subscriber will publish the first number of a new morning journal of politics, literature, and general intelligence. 'The Tribune,' as its name imports, will labor to advance the interests of the people and to promote their moral, social, and political well-being. The immoral and degrading police reports, advertisements, and other matter which have been allowed to disgrace the columns of our leading penny papers will be carefully excluded from this, and no exertion spared to render it worthy of the hearty approval of the numerous and welcome visitors at the family fireside. Horace Greeley, 30 Ann street.

Until this time Mr. Greeley had acquired great reputation, but no money. In spite of the brilliant success of the "Log Cabin," and the general esteem for the "New Yorker," neither had ever been profitable, and their editor, always talked of as "able, but queer," began also to be recognized as lacking in business qualifications. He gave credit profusely, loaned money when he had it to almost anybody who seemed to have the popular demand, and had no faculty for advertising his own wares. Once, when admitting that his paper was not profitable, he frankly said: "Since the 'New Yorker' was first issued, seven partners in its publication have successively withdrawn from the concern, without, I trust, to say, without having improved their fortunes by the connection, and most of them with the conviction that the work, however valuable, was not calculated to prove lucrative to its proprietors. 'You don't humbug enough' has been the complaint of more than one of our retiring associates; 'You ought to make more noise, and vaunt your own merits. The world will never believe you print a good paper unless you tell them so.' Our course has not been changed by these representations."

Mr. Greeley, although eccentric enough in his appearance and habits, had thus far developed but few eccentricities of thought. He was temperate almost to the verge of total abstinence, partly, no doubt, from taste, partly also, perhaps, from his observations on the intemperate habits common about his father's early home in New Hampshire. He was an advocate of, and possessed of, a depreciated northern intercession; approved of the colonization society, and opposed anti-slavery societies at the north. He believed prohibition impracticable, but was warmly in favor of high license. He was vehemently in favor of a protective tariff, and always, as he expressed it, "an advocate of the interests of unassimilating industry."

He had been captivated by vegetarian notions, and was for a short time an inmate of a Grahamite boarding-house. There he met Miss Cheney, a young teacher from Connecticut, who was making a short stay in New York, on her way to North Carolina. She was a highly nervous, excitable person, full of ideas, prone to "isms," and destined to have a strong and not always helpful influence on
his life. He continued the acquaintance by correspondence, became engaged, married her in North Carolina, and made a short wedding-journey, of which his first visit to Washington was the principal feature. About the same period he contributed a great deal to the "Historic Pencilings," "Nero's Tomb," "Fantasies," "On the Death of William Wirt," etc. They are not destitute of poetic feeling, but in later years he was never glad to have them recalled. In 1839, learning that Robert Bonner, of the "New York Ledger," proposed to include representative poetical verses in a volume to be made up from authors not appearing in Charles A. Dana's "Household Book of Poetry," Mr. Greeley wrote: "Mr. Bonner, be good enough—you must—to exclude me from your new poetic Pantheon. I have no business therein, no right and no desire to be installed there. I am no poet, never was (in expression), and never shall be. True, I wrote some verses in my callow days, as I suppose most persons who can make intelligible pen-marks have done; but I was never a poet, even in the mists of deluding fancy, and until now it has been accused of all possible and some impossible offences against good taste, good morals, and the common weal; I have been branded aristocrat, communist, infidel, hypocrite, demagogue, dissisionist, traitor, corruptionist, and so forth, and so forth, but I stand untried by the severest tests. Let me face my youthful transgressions in the way of rhyme. . . . Let the dead rest! and let me enjoy the reputation, which I covet and deserve, of knowing poetry from prose, which the ruthless resurrected spirit of my verses would subvert, since the unobserving majority would blindly infer that I considered them poetry.

In establishing the "Tribune," Mr. Greeley had considerable reputation, wide acquaintance among newspaper men and practical politicians, one thousand dollars in money borrowed from James Coggeshall, and the promise from another source of a thousand more, which was never realized. He had employed, some time before, at $8 a week, a young man fresh from the University of Vermont. This young man, Henry J. Raymond, now became his chief assistant in the conduct of the "Tribune," and gradually a considerable force of people of similar fitness, gathered about him, the paper always having an attraction for men of intellect and scholarly tastes. In the early years it thus enjoyed the services of George William Curtis, William Henry Fry, Charles A. Dana, Margaret Fuller, Albert Brisbane, Bayard Taylor, Count Gruyowski, and others. Of its first number, 5,000 copies were printed, and, as Mr. Greeley said, "with difficulty given away." About 600 subscribers had been procured through the exertions of his personal and political friends. Being published at first at one cent a copy, it was regarded as a serious rival by the cheap papers, and the "Sun," especially undertook to interfere with its circulation by forbidding its newsellers to sell the new paper. The public courted this unfair, and the "Tribune" was greatly helped. In four weeks it reached a circulation of 6,000; in four weeks more its circulation had risen to the limit of the press, being between 11,000 and 12,000. Its business management was elastic, but by July the chances for a permanent success were so clear that Thomas McElrath, a business man of excellent standing, was taken in as an equal partner. A weekly issue was projected, and on 29 Sept. the "New Yorker" and the "Log Cabin" were merged in the first number of "The New York Weekly Tribune," which soon attained considerable circulation and ultimately became a great political and social force in rural communities, particularly in the period of the anti-slavery discussion prior to and during the war for the Union. From this time forward Mr. Greeley was more secure, but the "Tribune" might easily have been far more successful from the mere money point of view if its editor had been less outspoken and indifferent to the light in which the New York public might regard his opinions. The controlling influence in the "Tribune" was then a strong protector of free-trade: but he made the "Tribune" aggressively protectionist. A commercial community was necessarily conservative, but the "Tribune" soon came to be everywhere regarded as radical. New York had close business connections with the South, but the "Tribune" gradually became more and more explicit in its anti-slavery utterances. The prevailing religious faith among the better educated classes was orthodox; Mr. Greeley connected himself almost from the outset with a Universalist church. He aimed always to practise the sincere and honest humanitarian, and he was always an opponent, so that people soon talked of the "isms" of the "Tribune." Sympathizing profoundly with the workingmen, he was led constantly to schemes for bettering their condition, and became interested in the theories of Fourier. Before the "Tribune" was a year old he discussed the theories of Fourierism in France in an article beginning thus: "We have written something, and shall yet write much more, in illustration and advocacy of the great social revolution which our age is destined to commence, in rendering all useful labor at once attractive and honorably paid, and all consequent degradation from the glide. The germ of this revolution is developed in the writings of Charles Fourier." In March, 1842, he began publishing, under a contract with a number of New York Fourierists, one daily, which he called the first page of the "Tribune," on Fourierite topics, from the pen of Albert Brisbane. The theories here advanced were also occasionally defended in the editorial columns. Mr. Greeley became a subscriber to one or two Fourierite associations, notably that of the "American Phalanx" at Red Bank, N. J., and occasionally addressed public meetings on the subject. When the famous Brook Farm experiment was abandoned, its chief, George Ripley, sought employment on the "Tribune," and was soon its literary editor. Another of its members, Charles A. Dana, became in time the "Tribune's" managing editor. Another, Margaret Fuller, contributed literary work and occasional editorials, and lived in Mr. Greeley's family; and another, George William Curtis, was also employed. In 1846 Henry J. Raymond, who had now, owing to some disagreement, left the "Tribune" and became a leading editor on the "Courier and Enquirer," saw that Fourierism offered an inviting point for attack upon the "Tribune." Mr. Greeley, whose conduct of the paper was always argumentative and pugnacious, responded to some criticism by challenging Mr. Raymond's articles. The discussion of the whole subject, in a series of twelve articles and replies, to be published in full in all the editions of each paper. Mr. Raymond accepted, and made therein his first wide reputation in New York. Mr. Greeley's articles were undoubtedly able, but he was not a adroit a fencer as his opponent, and he had the unpopular side. The discussion left on the public mind the impression that Mr. Raymond was the victor, and the Fourierite movement from that date began its de-
cline in America. Mr. Greeley was always careful to mark his dissent from many of Fourier's propositions. In the 1840s, Mr. Raymond endeavored to force him into the position that no man can rightfully own land (substantially the doctrine of which Henry George has since been the apostle), but Mr. Greeley indignantly repudiated it. In later years he dwelt upon the principle of associations to which, in Fourierism and the gaudetian, he particularly attracted him; and in the form of co-operation among working-men this always received his zealous support.

The rappings and alleged spiritual manifestations of the Fox sisters at Rochester early attracted attention in the "Tribune," and were fairly described and discussed without absolute incredulity. In 1848, at Mrs. Greeley's invitation, the Fox sisters spent some time in his family as his guests. He listened attentively to what they said, inquired with interest into details, but hesitated to accept the doctrine of actual spiritual communication, and at any rate failed, he said, to see that any good came of them. Nevertheless, the open-minded readiness that he displayed in investigating this, like any other new subject presented to him, led to his attention, if not in his whole mind, at least in the public mind, with the spiritualistic movement, so that as effective a weapon as could be used against the "Tribune" in commercial and conservative New York was to call it a Fourierite and spiritualistic organ. With all his radicalism, however, there were two subjects on which he never moderated and almost continuously, and if Mr. Greeley had not been hopelessly incapable in business matters, should soon have placed him in a position of comfortable independence. In twenty-four years it invested from its earnings $382,000 in real estate and machinery, and divided the surplus equal to an annual average of over $50,000. But Mr. Greeley inherited his father's tendency to reckless indiscretions for his friends, was readily imposed upon by adventurers, and found it easier to give a dollar to every applicant than to inquire into his case. In the winter of 1861-62, he was thus often in serious straits for money, and lived in an extremely plain if not always economical fashion. Presently, as his property became more valuable, he contracted the habit of raising money for immediate necessities by parting with some of it. After it was clear to practical men that the "Tribune" was a success, he sold half of it to Thomas McElrath for $2,000. By the time it was seven years old he owned less than a third of it. In 1860 his interest was reduced to three twentieths, in 1868 to less than one tenth, and by 1872 he actually owned only six shares out of the hundred into which the property was then divided. Meantime, though always hampered by his business ideas, the property had advanced in value until in 1867 he was able to sell at $6,500 a share a restoration to the Chase that of the daily "Tribune" was kept at one cent until the beginning of its second volume, when it was advanced to two cents for a single number, or nine cents a week. It then had 12,000 subscribers, and did not lose 200 of them by the increase in price. At one time it reached a circulation of 28,000, and advertisements were so numerous that frequent supplements were issued. After a time the price was again advanced to three cents, and finally to four. The circulation rose to a steady average of 35,000 to 40,000, and there were periods of extraordinary interest, especially during the civil war, when for months it reached from 60,000 to 65,000. The weekly edition, being free then from competition, with strong weekly issues in the inland cities, gained a wide circulation throughout the entire north, being given in business houses and kept up for some years in the northern states and territories than any other one newspaper. During political canvases it sometimes reached a total circulation of a quarter of a million copies, and often for years ranged steadily above 100,000 copies a week. A semi-weekly expression was begun for the benefit of weekly readers enjoying mail facilities that led them to want their news oftener, and this edition ultimately attained a steady circulation of from 15,000 to 20,000 copies.

First Whig, then Anti-slavery Whig, then Republican, the "Tribune's" political course was generally in accord with the more popular and aggressive tendency of these parties. But it was also a highly individualized journal, constantly representing many opinions advocated by its editor irrespective of party. It opposed, for example, woman suffrage unless it could be first shown that the majority of women themselves desired it. It assailed repudiation in every form, north or south, and was the bitter critic of the repudiating states. In practice a total abstinence, he always favored the restriction of the use of liquor, and almost continuously, and if Mr. Greeley had not been hopelessly incapable in business matters, should soon have placed him in a position of comfortable independence. In twenty-four years it invested from its earnings $382,000 in real estate and machinery, and divided the surplus equal to an annual average of over $50,000. But Mr. Greeley inherited his father's tendency to reckless indiscretions for his friends, was readily imposed upon by adventurers, and found it easier to give a dollar to every applicant than to inquire into his case. In the winter of 1861-62, he was thus often in serious straits for money, and lived in an extremely plain if not always economical fashion. Presently, as his property became more valuable, he contracted the habit of raising money for immediate necessities by parting with some of it. After it was clear to practical men that the "Tribune" was a success, he sold half of it to Thomas McElrath for $2,000. By the time it was seven years old he owned less than a third of it. In 1860 his interest was reduced to three twentieths, in 1868 to less than one tenth, and by 1872 he actually owned only six shares out of the hundred into which the property was then divided. Meantime, though always hampered by his business ideas, the property had advanced in value until in 1867 he was able to sell at $6,500 a share a restoration to the Chase that of the daily "Tribune" was kept at one cent until the beginning of its second volume, when it was advanced to two cents for a single number, or nine cents a week. It then had 12,000 subscribers, and did not lose 200 of them by the increase in price. At one time it reached a circulation of 28,000, and advertisements were so numerous that frequent supplements were issued. After a time the price was again advanced to three cents, and finally to four. The circulation rose to a steady average of 35,000 to 40,000, and there were periods of extraordinary interest, especially during the civil war, when for months it reached from 60,000 to 65,000. The weekly edition, being free then from competition, with strong weekly issues in the inland cities, gained a wide circulation throughout the entire north, being given in business houses and kept up for some years in the northern states and territories than any other one newspaper. During political canvases it sometimes reached a total circulation of a quarter of a million copies, and often for years ranged steadily above 100,000 copies a week. A semi-weekly expression was begun for the benefit of weekly readers enjoying mail facilities that led them to want their news oftener, and this edition ultimately attained a steady circulation of from 15,000 to 20,000 copies.
in the east. He actively encouraged one of his agricultural editors to establish a colony in Colorado on land that could be cultivated only by irrigation, and was proud that the successful town founded by this colony was called by his name, and that its first newspaper bore as its title the "Greeley Times", which he heard with delight in the evening news of his handwriting. He had personally a great fondness for farming, but little success at it, though he derived great comfort and recreation from his experiments on the farm that he bought at Chappaqua, thirty-three miles north of New York, where his family and friends were always expected. For many years he spent his Saturdays chopping down or trimming his trees, and occasionally assisting at other farm labor. He favored an international copyright. He constantly watched for new men in literature, was one of the first editors in America to recognize the rising genius of Dickens, and copied a sketch by "Boz" in the first issue of his first newspaper. He was one of the earliest in the east to discover Bret Harte, and perhaps the earliest to recognize Swinburne. He held frequent public discussions, one with Samuel J. Tilden and Parke Godwin on protection, another with Robert Dale Owen on marriage and divorce. He frequently addressed, in his editorial columns, open letters to distinguished public men, promptly printed replies if any came, and was apt to follow these with a "Tribune" issue. He printed Tilden's and Godwin's letters, and, with Benjamin H. Butler, Oliver P. Morton, John J. Crittenden, Samuel J. Tilden, and many others, were thus singled out. He was fond of taking readers into his confidence. Thus he published details of his experiments in farming, and printed serially a charming autobiography. He advertised his intended movements, particularly his trips to Europe and through the west. The latter proved an ovation, especially in the territories and in California. Being arrested once in Paris as a director of the American world's fair, at the suit of a disappointed French exhibitor, he published a graphic and amusing account of his imprisonment in Chichy. He admired Fenimore Cooper, and yet was involved in the series of libel suits instituted by that novelist, through a letter (written by Thurlow Weed) published anonymously in the "Times," on which he pleaded his own case, and promptly published another; he was a great reader of the trial and the adverse verdict. Sometimes, especially in discussion, he was less good-humored. In an angry letter to a state officer about some public documents advertised in the New York "Times," he referred to its editor as "that little villain, Raymond." Replying to a charge against him by the "Evening Post" of some corrupt association with the slave interest, he began, "You lie, villain, wilfully, wickedly, basely lie." A subscriber in Aurora, N. Y., discontinued his newspaper on the ground of Greeley's opposition to William H. Seward, and angrily said his only regret in parting was that he was under the necessity of losing a three-cent stamp to do it. Greeley published the letter with this reply: "The painful regret expressed in yours of the 18th inst. excites my sympathy. I am not prepared to answer the remarks, nor am I prepared to add to the personal animosity with which his readers and a large portion of the general public regarded him. He became, in spite of almost every oratorical defect, a popular speaker, always in demand, and always greeted with the loudest applause on whatever occasion, social, educational, reformatory, or political, he appeared. As early as January, 1848, he was announced as a lecturer on the subject of "Human Life," the advertisement being accompanied with the request, "If those who care to hear will send it near the owner's weak and husky voice." He was afterward able to make this weak and husky voice heard by mass meetings of thousands, and by the delivery of lectures throughout the west, he often more than doubled in a winter the annual salary that he received from the papers. He would do some public speaking whenever he could, wherever he was asked, whether paid or not. He was always ready to write for other people's papers, too, sometimes for pay, because he needed the money, but almost as readily without it, because he craved new audiences.

In 1848 he was elected to the National house of representatives, to fill a vacancy for three months. Regarding as an abuse the methods then pursued by congressmen in charging mileage, he published a list of the members' mileage accounts. This caused great indignation, and was followed by the free comments on congressional proceedings contributed daily to the "Tribune" over his signature. Thus he said that if either house "had a chaplain who dared preach of the faithlessness, neglect of duty, iniquitous waste of time, and robbery of the public by single members," it would be good enough in the chaplain business; but any ill-bred Nathan or Elijah who should undertake such a job would be kicked out in short order." He broke down the mileage abuse. He also introduced the first bill giving homesteads, free, to actual settlers on the public lands. In 1860 he was a candidate for U. S. senator against William M. Evarts, defeating Evarts, but being defeated in turn by the combination between Evarts' supporters and a few men favoring Irwin Harris, of Albany, who was elected. In 1864 he was one of the Republican presidential electors. In 1867 his friends again put him forward for the senate, but his candor in needlessly restating the views he held on general amnesty, then very unpopular, made his election impossible. The same year he was chosen delegate-at-large to the convention for revising the state constitution. At first he took great interest in the proceedings, but grew weary of the endless talk, and finally refused either to attend the body or draw his salary. Two years later he was made the Republican candidate for state comptroller. At a time when the election of the ticket was known to be hopeless, and in 1870 he was again nominated for congress by the Republicans in a hopeless Democratic district, where he reduced the adverse majority about 1,700, and ran largely ahead of the Republican candidate for governor. On the death of Charles G. Halpine ("Miles O'Reilly"), he accepted an appointment to the city office that Halpine had held, and discharged the duties gratuitously, turning over the salary to Col. Halpine's widow. With one notable exception, this completes his career as office-holder or candidate for office.

Mr. Greeley's voice grew stronger from the beginning of his editorial career. In 1848 he was intense in opposition to the Mexican war, on the ground that it was intended to secure more slave territory. In 1852 he sympathized with the Free-soil movement, and disapproved of the Whig platform—"the constitution itself"—but nevertheless supported the Whig candidate, Gen. Winfield Scott, because he thought that better than, by supporting a ticket that he knew could not be elected, to risk the success of the
Democrats. In 1856 he was an enthusiastic supporter of John C. Frémont, and during the next few months he may be said to have been the chief inspiration and greatest popular leader in the movement that carried the Republican party into power. He was indicted in Virginia in 1856 for circulating incendiary documents—viz., the "Tribune." Postmasters in many places in the south refused to deliver the paper at all, and persons subscribing for it were sometimes threatened with lynching. Congressman Albert Rust made a personal assault upon him in Washington, and no northern name provoked at the south more constant and bitter denunciation. Throughout the Kansas-Nebraska excitement the "Tribune" was constantly at a white heat, and its voluminous correspondence and ringing editorials greatly stimulated the northern movement that made Kansas a free state. Still, he favored only legal and constitutional methods for putting an end to the aggressions of slavery, and brought upon himself the hostility of the Garrison and Wendell Phillips abolitionists, who always distrusted him and often stigmatized him as cowardly and temporizing.

Up to this time the popular judgment regarded Seward as a radical, but in 1854 Mr. Greeley had addressed a highly characteristic letter to Gov. Seward complaining that Seward and Weed had sometimes used their political power to his detriment, and shown no consideration for his difficulties, with the result that "Gen. Patterson and Mr. Greeley" had become "an obstacle to the governor's advancement." Having labored to secure a legislature that would send Seward to the U.S. senate, it seemed to him "a fitting time to announce the dissolution of the political firm of "Seward, Weed, and Greeley" by the withdrawal of the junior partner." The letter showed that the writer was hurt, but it was not unfriendly in tone, and it ended thus: "You have done me acts of valued kindness in the line of your profession; let me close with the assurance that these will be ever gratefully remembered by Yours, Horace Greeley." Gov. Seward's friends claimed that on account of Greeley's disappointment as an office-seeker, as shown in this private letter, he had resolved to prevent Seward's nomination for the presidency in 1860. Mr. Greeley denied this emphatically, but it is true that he did not think the nomination advisable, and that in opposing Seward he discharged a public duty, in utter disregard of personal considerations. At any rate, he did oppose him successfully. The Seward men prevented his reaching the National convention as a delegate from New York; but he secured a seat as delegate from Oregon in place of an absentee, and made such an effectual opposition to Mr. Seward that he may fairly be said to have brought about the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. In the canvass that followed, the "Tribune" was still a great national factor. With a sense of responsibility after the election Mr. Greeley said: "If my advice should be asked respecting Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, I should recommend the appointment of Seward as secretary of state. It is the place for him, and he will do honor to the country." When the civil war approached, Mr. Greeley at first shrank from it. He hoped, he said, never to live in a Union whereof one section was pinned to the other by bayonets. But after the attack on Fort Sumter and the uprising at the north he urged the most vigorous prosecution of the war, to the end that it might be short. He chafed at the early delays, and the columns of his paper carried for weeks a stereotyped paragraph, "On to Richmond!" demanding the speediest advance of the National armies. Rival newspapers hastened in consequence to hold him responsible for the disaster at Bull Run, and his horror at the calamity, and sensitiveness under the attacks, for a time completely prostrated him. He subsequently replied to his critics in an editorial, which became famous, headed "Just as it is in the south refused to deliver the paper at all, and persons subscribing for it were sometimes threatened with lynching. Congressman Albert Rust made a personal assault upon him in Washington, and no northern name provoked at the south more constant and bitter denunciation. Throughout the Kansas-Nebraska excitement the "Tribune" was constantly at a white heat, and its voluminous correspondence and ringing editorials greatly stimulated the northern movement that made Kansas a free state. Still, he favored only legal and constitutional methods for putting an end to the aggressions of slavery, and brought upon himself the hostility of the Garrison and Wendell Phillips abolitionists, who always distrusted him and often stigmatized him as cowardly and temporizing.

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tations failed, and Mr. Greeley's share in the business brought upon him more censure than it deserved. As soon as the surrender did come he was eager for universal amnesty and impartial suffrage, and he thought the treatment of Jefferson Davis a mistake. When, after imprisonment and delay, the warrant failed to issue, Mr. Davis in trial, Mr. Greeley visited Richmond and in the open court-room signed his bail-bond. This act provoked a storm of public censure. He had been writing a careful history of the civil war under the title of "The American Conflict." The first volume, an unprecedented sale, and he had realized from it far more than from all his other occasional publications combined. The second volume was just out, and its sale was ruined, thousands of subscribers to the former volume refusing to take it. On the movement of George W. Blunt, an effort was made in the Union League club to expel Mr. Greeley. This roused him to a white heat. He refused to attend the meeting, and addressed to the president of the club one of his best letters. I shall not attend your meeting this evening, for I do not feel capable of judging or even fully apprehending me. You evidently regard me as a weak sentimentalist, misled by a maudlin philosophy. I arraign you as narrow-minded blockheads, who would like to be useful to a great and good cause, but don't know how. Your attempt to base a great enduring party on the hatred and wrath necessarily engendered by a bloody civil war is as though you should plant a colony on an iceberg which had somehow drifted into a tropical ocean. I tell you there that, out of a life earnestly devoted to the good of human kind, your children will recollect my going to Richmond and signing the bail-bond as the wisest act, and will feel that it did more for freedom and humanity than all of you were competent to do, though you had lived to the age of Methuselah. I ask nothing of you, then, but that you proceed to your end by a brave, frank, manly way. Don't side off into a wild resolution of censure, but move the expulsion which you purpose and which I deserve if I deserve any reproach whatever. I propose to fight it out on the line that I have held from the day of Lee's surrender. So long as any man is seeking to overthrow our government he is my enemy; from the hour in which he laid down his arms, he was my formerly erring countryman. The meeting was held, but the effort at any censure whatever failed.

Mr. Greeley did not greatly sympathize with the movement to make the foremost soldier of the war president in 1868, but he gave Gen. Grant a cordial support. He chafed at the signs of inexperience in some of the early steps of the administration, and later at its manifest disposition to encourage, in New York chiefly, the wing of the Republican party that had been unfriendly to himself. He disapproved of Gen. Grant's scheme for acquiring Santo Domingo, and was indignant at the treatment of Charles Sumner and John Lorthrop Motley. The course of the "carpet-bag" state government of South Carolina, and some of the acts of the Reconstruction, alarmed him, and brought him into open hostility to the administration he had helped to create. In 1871 he made a trip to Texas, was received everywhere with extraordinary cordiality, and returned still more outspoken against the policy of the governors and legislators of a part of the state. The satisfaction of his party was a sufficient Republican now began to speak freely of him as a candidate for the presidency against Gen. Grant. Numbers of the most distinguished Republicans in the senate and elsewhere combined in the formation of the Liberal Republican party, and called a convention at Cincinnati to nominate a national ticket. Eastern Republicans, outside of New York at least, generally expected Charles Francis Adams to be the nominee, and he had the united support of the whole revenue reform and free-trade party. But Mr. Greeley found them stronger than any other with western and southern delegates. On the sixth ballot he received 332 votes, against 324 for Adams, a sudden concentration of the supporters of B. Gratz Brown upon Mr. Greeley having been decided. This had swelled his majority, so that when the vote was finally announced it stood: Greeley, 489; Adams, 187. In accepting the nomination, which he had not sought, but by which he was greatly gratified, Mr. Greeley made the restoration of all political rights lost in the rebellion, together with a suffrage impartially extended to white and black on the same conditions, the cardinal principle of the movement. His letter ended with this notable passage: "With the distinct understanding that, if elected, I shall be the president, not of a party, but of the whole people, I accept your nomination in the confident trust that the masses of our countrymen, north and south, are eager to clasp hands across the bloody chasm which has too long divided them, forgetting that they have been enemies in the joyful consciousness that they are and must henceforth remain friends." Mr. Greeley's nomination at first caught the popular fancy, and his canvass promised for a time to resemble that of 1840, in the enthusiastic turmoil of which he had first risen to national prominence. But, contrary to his judgment (though in accordance with that of close friends), the Democrats, instead of putting no ticket in the field, as he had expected, formally nominated him. This action of his life-long opponents alienated many ardent Republicans. The first elections were considered in his favor, and when in the summer North Carolina voted, it was believed that his friends had carried the state. The later official vote, however, gave the state to the Grant party, and from that time the Greeley wave seemed to be subsiding. At last, on appeals from his supporters, who thought extraordinary measures needful, he took the state in person. He was made in his tour, extending from New England through New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, evoked great enthusiasm. All sides regarded them as an exhibition of brilliant and effective work unprecedented in that generation. But they were not enough to stem the rising tide. Mr. Greeley received 2,884,079 of the popular vote, against Gen. Grant's 3,597,070; but he carried none of the northern states, and of the southern states only Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee, and Texas. He had always been more sensitive to attacks and reverses than the public imagined, and now the strain proved too great. The canvass had been one of extraordinary bitterness, his old associates reviling him as a turncoat and traitor, and his friends, especially his friends in Congress, turned away in alarm from his unseemly rancor. His wife, always feeble, and of late years suffering greatly from a combination of nervous and other diseases, fell ill while he was absent on his tour. On his return he watched almost continuously for weeks at her bedside, and he buried her in the presence of a few friends. He had been a sufferer from insomnia; he had necessarily lost much sleep, and during and after his wife's illness he scarcely slept at all. He was not disappointed in the election, for he had known for
weeks that defeat was inevitable. Nor did this act, though generally disapproved by his friends, weaken his friendships. Henry Ward Beecher wrote: "You may think that it is a cloud of small dust, but that all your old friends who parted company with you in the late campaign will turn a momentary difference into a life-long alienation. It will not be so. I speak for myself, and also from what I perceive in other men's hearts. Your mere political influence will, for a time be impaired, but your own power for good in the far wider fields of industrial economy, social and civil criticism, and the general well-being of society, will not be lessened, but augmented." But Mr. Greeley's avowed explanation resulted in an inflation of the upper membrane of the brain. He resumed his editorial duties, but in a few days was unable to continue them. He remained sleepless, delirium soon set in, and he died on 20 Nov., 1872.

The personal regard in which he was held, even by his bitterest opponents, at once became manifest. His body lay in state in the city hall, and a throng of many thousands moved during every hour of the daylight through the building to see it. The president, vice-president, and chief justice of the United States, with a great number of the leading politicians of both parties, attended the funeral, and followed the hearse, preceded by the mayor of the city and other civic authorities, down Fifth avenue and Broadway. John G. Whittier described him as "our later Franklin," and the majority of his countrymen have substantially accepted that simile in the history of his life, while members of the press consider him perhaps the greatest editor, and certainly the foremost political advocate and controversialist, if not also the most influential popular writer, the country has produced. In 1867 Francis R. Carpenter painted a portrait of Mr. Greeley for the "Tribune" association; a larger one, executed by Alexander Davis, was exhibited in the Paris salon, afterward became the property of Whitehead Reid, and is now (1887) in the "Tribune" counting-room. At the time of Mr. Greeley's visit to Rome, Hiram Powers made a portrait bust, and at a later date Ames Van Wart executed one in marble, on a commission from Marshall O. Roberts. The bronze bust in Greenwood cemetery was presented by the printers of the United States. John J. Audubon is now (1887) completing a correspondingly fine statue, to be placed at the entrance of the "Tribune" building. The accompanying portrait is from an excellent photograph by Bogue and Davis. Mr. Greeley's works are "Hints Toward Reforms" (New York, 1850); "Glances at Europe" (1851); "History of the Struggle for Slavey Extension" (1856); "Overland Journey to San Francisco" (1860); "The American Conflict" (2 vols., Hartford, 1864-6); "Recollections of a Busy Life" (New York, 1868; new ed., with appendix containing an account of his later years, his argument on the slave-trade and divorce with Robert Dale Owen, and miscellaneous, New York, 1873); "Essays on Political Economy" (Boston, 1870); and "What I Know of Farming" (New York, 1871). He also assisted his brother-in-law, John F. Cleveland, in editing A Political Treatise on the Constitution of the United States, and supervised for many years the annual issues of the "Whig Almanac" and the "Tribune Almanac." Lives of Horace Greeley have been written by James Parton (New York, 1853; new eds., 1863, and Boston, 1873); L. U. Reavis (New York, 1872); and Lewis D. Watrous (London, 1879). The last is also a "Memorial of Horace Greeley" (New York, 1873).
letters. Here they suffered greatly from want of provisions, and were finally forced to live on boiled meat and hardtack. Sixteen of the party died of starvation; one was drowned, and one, Private Henry, was shot by Lieut. Greely's orders, on the ground that he repeatedly stole food. The seven survivors were rescued by the third relief expedition, under Capt. Winfield Schley, on 22 June 1881, in a vessel chartered for the purpose. A short delay of a few hours' delay would have been fatal. Since the return of Lieut. Greely he has been charged with incapacity and arbitrary conduct in his management of the expedition; but these charges have not been listened to by his superiors. He was promoted to captain, 11 June 1886, and in 1887, after the death of Gen. William B. Hazen, was appointed by President Cleveland to succeed that officer as chief of the signal-service corps, with the rank of brigadier-general. In 1885 he was given the queen's gold medal by the Royal geographical society of London, and he has also received a gold medal from the Paris geographical society. He has published "Three Years of Arctic Service" (New York, 1886). See also "The Rescue of Greely," by Capt. Winfield S. Schley, U. S. N. (1885).

GREEN, Alexander Little Page, clergyman, b. in Tennessee, 1801; d. in Nashville, 15 July, 1874. He received an academic education, was ordained elder in the Tennessee conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1827, and, besides performing missionary labor, filled several pastorates. In 1844 he was a delegate to the general conference which met in New York city to adopt measures for the organization of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and was one of the commissioners in the adjustment of the church property question consequent on the division. He was a member of the publishing office, and was chairman of the book committee. Mr. Green was a trustee of Vanderbilt and Nashville universities, and was an authority in Indian lore. He published "Church in the Wilderness" (Nashville, 1840), and was preparing a work on the Cherokee, when he died.

GREEN, Anna Katharine, author, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 11 Nov., 1846. She was graduated at Ripley female college, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1867, and in 1867-69 lived in Buffalo. In November, 1868, she married Charles Rohles, of Brooklyn. Her novels, some of which are deratories, include "The Leaverton Case," (New York, 1879); "A Strange Disappearance" (1879); "The Sword of Damocles" (1881); "X. Y. Z." (1883); "Hand and Ring" (1883); "The Mill Mystery" (1886); and "7 to 12" (1887). She has also published "The Defence of the Bride, and other Poems" (1882), and "Risifi's Daughter," a dramatic poem (1886).

GREEN, Beriah, reformer, b. in New York state in 1794; d. in Whistenton, N. Y., 4 May, 1874. He was graduated at Middlebury college in 1819, and studied theology with the intention of becoming a Presbyterian minister, but formed a creed of his own, which did not admit of his joining any denomination. He removed to Kennebunk, Me., in 1820, and the following year to Ohio, and was professor of sacred literature in the Western College. His determined opposition to slavery shortened his stay in this college, and after three years later he became president of the Oenida institute, Ohio. Throughout his life he was the earnest friend of Gerrit Smith and other abolitionists, and in 1834, having taken an active part in the organization of the American anti-slavery society, was chosen its president. Mr. Green was also a temperance advocate and promoter of public education. In 1845 he founded the Manual labor school in Whistenton, N. Y. He had just addressed the board of excise in the town-hall of Whistenton, urging the abolition of intoxicating liquors, and was waiting at the head of a line of citizens to place his vote in the ballot-box, when he fell dead. He published "History of the Quakers" (Albany, 1828) and "Sermons and Discourses, with a Few Essays and Additions," 4 vols. (1833).

GREEN, Charles, naval officer, b. in Connecticut in 1814; d. in Providence, R. I., 7 April, 1887. He entered the U. S. navy, 1 May, 1826, became passed midshipman, 29 April, 1832, lieutenant, 8 March, 1837, commander, 14 Sept., 1853, captain, 16 July, 1862, and commodore, 4 April, 1867. On account of incapacity resulting from long and faithful service he was placed on the retired list, 15 Nov., 1882. When commanding the "Jamestown" in 1861-2, and on blockade duty off Savannah, Ga., Fernandina, Fla., and Wilmington, N. C., he took six prizes. While on the coast of Florida he sent out a boat-expedition and destroyed the bark "Alvarado" under the guns of the fort at Fernandina.

GREEN, Duft, politician, b. in Georgia, about 1790; d. in Dayton, Ga., 10 June, 1875. He studied law in early life, and was admitted to practice in 1808.

GREEN, Ezra, physician, b. in Malden, Mass., 17 June, 1746; d. in Dover, N. H., 25 July, 1847. He was graduated at Harvard in 1766, and engaged in the practice of medicine in 1768. In June, 1775, he joined the continental army as surgeon, was on the Canada expedition, and in the sloop-of-war "Ranger," under Paul Jones, in 1777. He remained in the service until 1781, when he resigned and engaged in private practice. He was a Federalist in politics, and a delegate to the New Hampshire constitutional convention of 1820.

GREEN, Francis, merchant, b. in Boston, 1 Sept., 1742; d. in Medford, Mass., 21 April, 1809. His father, Benjamin, was president of the council and commander-in-chief of Nova Scotia. Francis was graduated at Harvard in 1760; joined the army as an ensign after the beginning of the French war, was present at the siege of Louisburg in 1758, at that of Martinique, and in 1762 at the capture of Havana. In 1765 he went to England, and on his return sold his commission. He returned to his business in Boston. At the beginning of the Revolution, although he declared that he was the friend of liberty, he adhered to the crown. In 1776 he went to Halifax, where he was appointed a magistrate, returned to New York in 1777, and the next year was procured to quit and banished. He returned to England till 1784, when he returned to Nova Scotia, and was sheriff of the county of Halifax and senior judge of the court of common pleas. He returned to Massachusetts in 1797, and settled in Medford. He was member of the American anti-slavery society, was chosen its president. Mr. Green was also a temperance advocate and promoter of public education.
GREEN, Francis Marshall, naval officer, b. in Boston, Mass., 23 Feb., 1835. He early became a seaman, and in June, 1861, was appointed acting master in the U.S. navy, and attached to the screw "Vincennes," of the West Gulf squadron. Subse-

quent to being promoted to the command of the Mississippi, served on the screw "Oneida," and commanded the steamer "Commodore." In April, 1864, he was promoted to acting volunteer lieutenant, and served on special duty on the "Niagara." Later he commanded the "Boxer," and participated in the capture of Fort Fisher. In 1864, at the close of the war he was transferred to the regular navy, and in December, 1868, was commissioned lieutenant-commander. From 1873 till 1888 he was connected with five expeditions for determining exact latitudes and longitudes in various parts of the world. In July, 1883, he was made commander, and after some time spent on shore duty was given command of the "Yantic." Com-

mander Green has been associated in the publication of government reports, such as "Navigation of the Caribbean Sea" (1877); "A Report on the Progress of Exploration in the Belcher and New Hebrides Islands" (1877); similar reports for South America (1880), and the East Indies, China, and Japan (1888), and a work on "Geographical Positions" (1888).

GREEN, Jacob, b. in Critten, Rensselaer Co., Vt., 24 Dec., 1802; d. in Sing Sing, N. Y., 29 Nov., 1866. He was educated at the high-

school at Brandon and the classical school of Rut-

land, Vt., and in 1824 was graduated in medicine in Middlebury. He began practice in Rutland, and after several years went abroad, and studied in the hospitals of Edinburgh, London, and Paris, making a specialty of the diseases of the throat and air-passages. He was elected, on his return, to the chair of these diseases in the Medical col-

lege of Castleton, Vt., and remained there until his removal to New York City in 1830. He revisited the hospitals in Paris in 1831, and on his return was elected to the chair of the theory and practice of medicine in the New York medical college. He assisted in establishing the "American Medical Monthly" in 1834, and became one of its editors. His "Serious Illness in 1834" he pronounced to be a nervous disorder and went to Cuba, dying of a lingering pulmonary disease. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by the University of Vermont. His works are "A Treatise on the Diseases of the Air-Passages" (New York, 1846); "Pathology and Treatment of Croup" (1849); "Surgical Treatment of the Polypi of the Larynx" (1853); "Re-

port of a Hundred Cases of Pulmonary Diseases" (1858); and "Selections from the Favorite Prescrip-

tions of Living American Physicians" (1858).

GREEN, Jacob, soldier, b. in Malden, Mass., 23 June, 1722, d. in Morristown, N. J., 24 May, 1796. His parents were poor and he was apprenticed to a trade in order to meet his college exp-

enses. He was graduated at Harvard in 1744, and under the influence of George Whitefield became a clergyman in 1745, and was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church in Morristown, N. J. To support his family he also studied and practised medicine while occupying this pulpit. In 1757 he was elected president of the College of New Jersey. He was a delegate to the Provincial congress of that state in 1773, was chairman of the committee that drafted the state constitution, and wrote a series of articles on the depreciation of paper currency, which had wide circulation. His suggestions regarding the redemption of continental currency were much the same as were those afterward adopted by congress. Mr. Green's published works are "Sermons" (Philadelphia, 1769); "Sermons" (1799); "A Pamphlet on the Jewish Church" (1798); and an "Autobiography," which was published in "The Christian Advocate" by his son.

His son, Ashbel, ill-fated Disciple of the College of New Jersey, N. J., 6 July, 1762; d. in Philadelphia, 19 May, 1848, taught to acquire the means to attend college, but in 1778 his studies were interrupted by the Revolutionary war, in which he served as a sergeant until the spring of 1780. He then entered Prince-

ton, was graduated A. M. 1784, and removed to Philadelphia, where he was appointed tutor, and afterward became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy. In 1786 he was licensed to preach by the presbytery of New Brunswick, and the next year was installed pastor of the 2d Presbyterian church of Philadelphia. He was a delegate to the general assembly of his church in 1790, and moved a renewal of communica-
tions between this and the Congregational church. In 1792 he was appointed chaplain to congress. The Princeton college buildings were destroyed by fire in 1802, and when it was rebuilt, Dr. Green, who had been president, was re-elected in 1811. The college elected its president in 1812. The same year the title of LL. D. was given him by the University of North Carolina, and he was elected president of the board of trustees of Princeton theological seminary. He resigned the presidency in 1822, and removed to Philadelphia, where he edited "The Christian Advocate" for twelve years, and during a portion of the time "The Assembly's Magazine." During this period he frequently supplied vacant pulpits. He was a voluminous writer. His principal works are: "Commentary on the Constitution of the College of New Jersey, with a History of the College" (Boston, 1822); "Presbyterian Missions" (1820); "Sermons on the Assembly's Catechism" (1818); "Sermons from 1790 to 1836" (1838); and "Reports and Addresses from 1798 to 1830" (1837). He also edited Dr. Witherspoon's works, and wrote an autobiography of Jacob Green (Philadelphia, 1802).

ASHBEL's son, Jacob, scientist, b. in Philadelphia, 26 July, 1790; d. there, 1 Feb., 1841, in his boyhood developed a taste for botany, and made a large col-

lection of plants. At an early age he wrote a treatise on electricity, and entered medical school. In 1806 he was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, studied law, and began practice, but accepted in 1815 the chairs of chemistry, experimental philosophy, and natural history, in Prince-

ton. In 1822 he became professor of chemistry in Jefferson medical college, where he remained until his death. He is the author of "Chemical Diag-

grams"; "Chemical Philosophy" (Philadelphia, 1838); "Astronomical Recreations" (1829); "A Syllabus of a Course of Chemistry" (1833); "Trichobites" (2 vols., 1838); "The Botany of the United States" (1839); "Notes of a Traveller" (1831); and "Diseases of the Skin" (1841).

GREEN, James Stephen, politician, b. in Pau-

querry, Va., 28 Feb., 1817; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 9 Jan., 1870. He received a common-school education, removed to Arkansas, Missouri, where he was admitted to the bar, and began to practise at Canton. He was presidential elector on the Polk and Dallas ticket in 1844, and was elected to congress as a Democrat, serving from 1847 till 1851. He was charged with affairs in the United States of Columbia in 1850, was appointed consuls in 1854, but did not act in that capacity. On his return in 1856 he was again elected representative to congress, but did not take his seat, having been chosen to the U.S. senate, where he served from 1857 till 1861. He bore a
conspicuous part in the Kansas contest, 1857-8, and presented the majority report of the committee on territories. He favored the statehood of Kansas from 1853 till his death, and from 1890 to 1878 was president of the board. In 1850 the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Princeton. He published two volumes of "Reports of Cases in the Courts in Chancery of New Jersey." (New York, 1842-46).

GREEN, John Orne, physician, b. in Malden, Mass., 14 May, 1799; d. in Lowell, Mass., 23 Dec., 1886. He was graduated at Harvard in 1817, and at the medical school in 1822. He then settled in East Chelmsford (now Lowell), Mass., and practised his profession. In 1834 he was president of the Medical Society of Massachusetts, and in 1846 delivered the annual address before that body. From 1866 till his death he was senior physician of St. John's hospital. For many years he was president of the "Old residents' historical society," chairman of the school committee, and was interested in municipal affairs. He published "History of Small-Pox in Lowell" (Boston, 1837); "Memorial of John C. Dalton" (1864); "An Address before the Citizens of Lowell at the Dedication of the Green School-House" (Lowell, 1865); "Lowell and Harvard College in Relation to the "Massachusetts Patients' Association" (1877); and an address before that body (1888).—His son, John Orne, physician, b. in Lowell, Mass., 7 June, 1841, was graduated at Harvard in 1863, and at the medical school in 1866. In 1867 he visited Europe, and studied in Berlin, Vienna, and Würzburg. In 1868 he returned to Boston. In 1868-70 he was instructor in auricular surgery in Harvard, and since that date has been auricular surgeon in the Boston city hospital. Dr. Green has contributed frequent papers to medical and surgical journals.

GREEN, John Cleve, merchant, b. in Lawrenceville, N. J., 14 April, 1800; d. in New York city, 28 April, 1875. He received an academic education, and in early manhood entered a counting-house in New York city. He went as a consignee to South America and China from 1823 till 1839, and while in Canton became a member of the British usseil & Co. and was eminently successful in business. He returned to New York in 1839 with a large fortune, and settled there, continuing his connection with the China trade. Much of his time was devoted to religious and charitable enterprises. He was a trustee of the New York hospital for the Deaf and Dumb, the board of directors of the Home for crippled, and for many years financial agent and trustee of Princeton theological seminary. He endowed Princeton seminary with the Helena professorship of history, built one of the professor's houses, renovated the chapel, expending a sum which amounted to its original cost, remodelled the dining-hall, and bequeathed to the institution $50,000. Mr. Green also founded at Princeton the "John C. Green" school of science, and was liberal in his gifts to the University of New York. A green memorial alcove containing his portrait was added to the New York society library by his widow, who gave $50,000 for that object.—His brother, Henry Woodhull, jurist, b. in Lawrenceville, N. J., 20 Sept., 1802; d. in Trenton, 19 Dec., 1876, was graduated at Princeton, was admitted to the bar of Trenton in 1823, and continued in practice there for twenty-one years. He was a member of the legislature in 1842, of the Constitutional convention of 1844, and was appointed afterward chancery reporter. He was chief justice of the supreme court from 1860, when he became chancellor, but failing health compelled him to resign in 1866. His later years were given to study and to educational and charitable enterprises. He was a trustee of the Princeton theological seminary from 1833 till his death, and from 1860 till 1878 was president of the board. In 1850 the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Princeton. He published two volumes of "Reports of Cases in the Courts in Chancery of New Jersey." (New York, 1842-46).

GREEN, Jonathan H., "the reformed gambler," b. near Lawrenceburg, Ind., in 1813. His mother died while he was in infancy, and his father, who was dissipated, bound him to an unkind master. After various adventures, he ran away from his employer in 1828, and obtained work in Cincinnati, where, for some boyish offenses, he was arrested and thrown into jail, where he contracted the habit of card-playing with his companions. For the next twelve years he led a wandering life, travelling up and down the Mississippi, under assumed names, and engaging in gambling as a profession. He was convicted of fraud and imprisoned on the bar of Trenton in 1823, and continued in practice there for twenty-one years. He was a member of the legislature in 1842, of the Constitutional convention of 1844, and was appointed afterward chancery reporter. He was chief justice of the supreme court from 1860, when he became chancellor, but failing health compelled him to resign in 1866. His later years were given to study and to educational and charitable enterprises. He was a trustee of the Princeton theological seminary from 1833 till his death, and from 1860 till 1878 was president of the board. In 1850 the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Princeton. He published two volumes of "Reports of Cases in the Courts in Chancery of New Jersey." (New York, 1842-46).
zens of Philadelphia. The press commented favorably on Mr. Green's good sense and good nature during the discussion, and the three days' argument was published in part in the newspapers and some of the periodicals of that date. He has published "Gambling Unmasked, An Autobiography" (Philadelphia, 1847), and "Secret Band of Brothers" (1847). He was living in Philadelphia in 1887.

GREEN, Joseph, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1766; d. in London, England, 11 Dec., 1789. He was graduated at Harvard in 1782, and espoused the patriot cause; in 1789 he was one of the fifty-eight Boston memorialists who arrayed themselves against the crown, and in 1784 a member of the committee with Samuel Adams to report instructions to the Boston representatives. He changed his political views, however, on the prospect of the war, and was appointed in 1774, by Gov. Thomas Gage, one of the "mandamus" council for remodelling the government of Massachusetts in order to curtail the rights of the colonists; he did not take the oath of office, but signed the loyal address approving Gov. Hutchinson's political course, and in 1776 was proscribed and banished. Green was regarded as the wit of his day, and his political lampoons, in which he satirized first one and then the other party, were in great repute. His works include "The Wonderful Lament of Old Mr. Tenor," written after the change in currency (Boston, 1774), and "Poems and Satires" (1780).

GREEN, Joseph F., naval officer, b. in Maine, 24 Nov., 1811. He was appointed midshipman, 1 Nov., 1828; in the Bombardment of Fort Wagner, 18 July, 1863. From 1866 till 1868 he was on ordnance duty at the Boston navy-yard, and was commissioned as commodore, 24 July, 1867. He was assigned to special duty in 1868, commanded the southern squadron of the Atlantic fleet in 1870. In the same year he resigned and retired 25 Nov., 1872.

GREEN, Louis Warner, educator, b. in Boyle county, Ky., 28 Jan., 1800; d. in Danville, Ky., 26 March, 1883. He was graduated at Centre college, Ky., in 1800, and at the Princeton theological seminary in 1802. He was then licensed to preach and appointed professor in Centre college, and, after remaining there two years, went to Europe, where he spent some months in study. On his return, Mr. Green was appointed vice-president of Centre college, and professor of belles-lettres, and at the same time was associated with the Presbyterian church in Danville. He was afterward elected to the chair of oriental literature in the Western theological seminary at Alleghany, Pa., where he remained for seven years. He then became pastor of the 2d Presbyterian church in Bellefonte, Pa., and afterward among the Hampden Sidney college, where he remained until 1856. In that year he removed to Kentucky, and was president of the State normal school. He afterward accepted the presidency of Centre college, and resigned in 1864.

GREEN, Mart. E., soldier, b. in Lewis county, Mo., about 1825; d. in Vicksburg, Miss., 27 June, 1863. At the beginning of the civil war he organized a regiment near Paris, Mo., and, joining Gen. Sterling Price, contributed largely to the success of the Confederate forces in the capture of Lexington, Mo., and the Union garrison commanded by Col. James A. Mulligan. He ordered his men to roll hemp-bales up the river-bank, which formed movable breastworks. After this battle he was appointed brigadier-general of the Missouri volunteer army and Price throughout the Missouri campaign, and was conspicuous for bravery in the battles of Farmington, Juka, Cornith, and Baker's Creek.

GREEN, Norvin, capitalist, b. in New Albany, Ind., 17 April, 1818. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Louisville, Ky., in 1840, and afterward served three terms in the Kentucky legislature. He became president of the Southwestern telegraph company about 1854, was afterward vice-president of the American and Western union companies, and in 1878 succeeded William Orton as president of the latter named corporation. Dr. Green was also president of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington railroad in 1869-73.

GREEN, Samuel, printer, b. in England, in 1615; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 1 Jan., 1702. He was one of the first printers in New England, being the successor of Samuel Green. His works include "Cambridge Platform" in 1649, and a revised edition of the Psalms in 1650. In October, 1658, Green was granted by act of legislature 300 acres of land, "where it is to be found." It was subsequently laid out for him in Haverhill. In 1659 a second press was built on Cambridge Common, and in 1659 he printed a version of the Psalms in the Indian tongue. In 1661 the New Testament was issued; and in 1663 the entire Old and New Testament, with the New English Psalms in Indian verse, translated by Rev. John Eliot (q. v.), were published at the dialect of the Nipmuck or Nativ Indians. A second edition of the Indian Bible was printed in 1685. Green continued printing to an advanced age. He had nineteen children, and, although his descendants were nearly all printers, there was no printing done for forty years after his death. His son, Bartholomew, printer, b. in Cambridge, Mass., 12, Oct., 1666; d. in Boston, Mass., 28 Dec., 1782, succeeded to his father's business. He first set up his press in Cambridge, and afterward at Boston, where it was destroyed by fire, 16 Oct. 1807. In the same year he resumed business in Boston. On 24 April, 1704, he issued the first number of the "Boston News Letter," which was continued by him during his life. It was printed weekly, and published by authority of John Campbell, postmaster, who was the proprietor. It became the property of Green eighteen years afterward, and for fifteen years was the only newspaper in the colonies. The contents of the first number, covering three pages of folio post, were extremely meagre, and it contained but one advertisement, that of the proprietor. Green endeavored to avoid political discussions of the religious and political quarrels of the times. "The Design of this Paper" said his prospectus "is not merely to Amuse the Reader, much less to Gratify any ill tempers by Reproach or Ridicule, to Promote Contention, or Espouse any Party among us." For about forty years Green was printer for the government, and the foremost publisher in Boston. It was said of him at his death that he "had much of that primitive Christianity which has always been the distinguishing glory of New England." After his death the "Boston News Letter" was carried on by his son-in-law, John Draper, and then by the latter's son Richard (q. v.).
GREEN, Samuel Abbott, physician, b. in Groton, Mass., 16 March, 1810. He graduated at Harvard in 1831, and received his medical degree three years later, after which he spent several years in Europe. On his return he began practice in Boston, and became one of the district physicians for the city dispensary. On 15 May, 1838, he was licensed by Gov. Bache, surgeon of the 2d militia regiment. At the beginning of the civil war he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 1st Massachusetts regiment of volunteers, and was the first medical officer mustered in for three years service. He was promoted surgeon of the 24th Massachusetts regiment on 2 Sept., 1861, where he remained until 2 Nov., 1864, serving on the staffs of various cavalry officers. He had charge of the hospital ship "Recluse," of the Burnside expedition to Roanoke island, of the hospital ship "Cosmopolitan" on the coast of South Carolina, and during the siege of Port Royal was chief medical officer on Morris island. In October, 1863, he was sent to Florida, and was post-surgeon at St. Augustine and Jacksonville; thence he was sent to Virginia, and was with the army when Bermuda Hundred was taken. He was appointed acting surgeon of the 1st Massachusetts regiment, commended of Richmond after the fall of that city. For gallant and distinguished services in the field in 1864 he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel of volunteers. Dr. Green organized "Roanoke cemetery" in 1863, which was one of the first regular burial-places for National soldiers. After the close of the war Green was from 1865 until 1872 superintendent of the Boston dispensary, a member of the Boston school board in 1860-2 and 1869-73, trustee of the public library in 1868-74, and acting librarian from October, 1874, to October, 1878. In 1870 Gov. Claflin appointed him one of a commission to care for disabled soldiers. In 1871 he became city physician of Boston, and retained the office till 1880. He was chosen a member of the board of experts authorized by congress in 1878 to investigate the yellow fever, and in 1882 he was elected mayor of Boston. Dr. Green has given much time to historical studies, and for some years has been librarian of the Massachusetts historical society. In addition to a large number of papers on scientific and historical subjects, he has published "Voyage of Captain Amaud," written and kept by Count William de Deux-Ponts, 1790-1); translated from the French manuscript, with an introduction and notes (Boston, 1868); "An Account of Percival and Ellen Green and of Some of Their Descendants" (printed privately, Groton, Mass., 1870); "Epitaphs from the Old Burying-Ground in Groton, Massachusetts" (1879); "The Early Records of Groton, Mass., 1632-1877" (1890); "History of Medicine in Massachusetts," a centennial address delivered before the Massachusetts medical society at Cambridge, 7 June, 1881 (Boston, 1881); "Groton during the Indian Wars" (Groton, 1882); "Groton during the Witchcraft Times" (1883); "The Boundary-Lines of Old Groton" (1885); "The Geography of Groton," prepared for the use of the Appalachian (mountain) club (1886); and "A History of the Cuyahoga Indians" (20 numbers, 1884-7).

GREEN, Seth, pisciculturist, b. in Rochester, N. Y., 19 March, 1817. He received a common-school education, but early manifested a passion for fishing, hunting, and woodcraft. For many years he was the proprietor of the only fish and game market near his home. In 1857 he conceived the idea of the artificial propagation of fish, and in 1858, during a trip to Canada, made observations on the habits of salmon. Observing that as soon as the spawn was cast the male salmon and other fish ate it, he directed his attention to methods of protecting it, and increased the yield of fish till he had raised the product to ninety-five per cent. In 1864 he discovered a method of artificially impregnating dry spawn, and began the propagation of fish as a business at Caledonia, Livingston county, N. Y. In 1867, by invitation of the fish commissioners of four of the New England states, he experimented on the hacking of shad at Holyoke, on the Connecticut river, and by his improvements hatched in a fortnight's time 15,000,000, and in 1868, 40,000,000. His work was afterward extended to the Hudson, the Potomac, the Susquehanna, and other important rivers, where he succeeded in artificially propagating fifteen of the more common species with largely increased products. In 1888 he was appointed one of the fish commissioners of New York, and soon afterward made superintendents of fisheries in that state. He transported in 1871 the first shad ever taken to California. As a result, over 1,000,000 marketable shad were sold on the Pacific coast in 1885. He has hatched artificially the spawn of about twenty kinds of fish, and has also hybridized striped bass with whitefish, and has bred trout with salmon trout, brook trout with California salmon, salmon trout with white-fish, and European trout with American brook trout. He has been decorated with two gold medals by the Sociéé d'acclimatation of Paris. He has invented important appliances for use in the propagation of trout, and other fishes, and is the author of "Trout Culture" (Rochester, 1870), and "Fish Hatching and Fish Catching" (1879).

GREEN, Thomas, governor of Maryland, b. in England; d. in Maryland. He was one of the Roman Catholic refugees that accompanied Leonard Calvert to Maryland in 1634, and was appointed a privy councillor in 1639. Leonard Calvert named him governor on his death-bed. He served in 1637-8, and was again chief executive for a part of 1644, during the absence of Gov. Stone. He was reappointed a privy councillor toward the end of the same year, and as such took part in the assembly that passed the toleration act. The date of his death is not known.

GREEN, Thomas, soldier, b. in Virginia in 1816; d. in Jefferson, La., 14 April, 1864. His father was chief justice of Tennessee and president of Lebanon law-college. The son removed to Texas in early manhood, was a ranger in the war of Texan independence, and also served in the Mexican war. In 1855-8 he was clerk of the supreme court of Texas. He afterward joined the Confederate army, and was engaged in the battles of Valverde, Bislard, and Galveston, and the capture of the "Harriet Lane." In the campaign of 1863 he commanded the cavalry of Gen. Richard Taylor's division, and was honored by the National army, commanded by Gen. Grant, and Capt. Carson and Grover, at the battle of Bayou la Fourche. After this action he was appointed major-general for distinguished services, and placed in command of the cavalry of the trans-Mississippi department. In April, 1864, he commanded the Texas infantry for the Red river campaign. He retired near Pleasant Hill, 12 April, 1864, by a shot from a National gun-boat.

GREEN, Thomas Jefferson, soldier, b. in Warren county, N. C, in 1801; d. there, 13 Dec., 1883. He removed to Texas in 1844, and became brigadier-general of volunteers in the war of Texan independence. In 1843, with other officers, he refused to obey the orders of Gen. Sammerville
whose loyalty he doubted, and, with a small force, left the main body of troops and attacked the town of Mier. The battle lasted from 1834 to the Texas, and 198 officers and men were taken prisoners. In attempting to escape, they were recaptured, taken to the city of Mexico, and every tenth man was ordered to be shot by Santa-Anna. Green was kept a prisoner at hard labor till 16 Sept., 1844, when, with 99 other officers, he was released. He removed to California several years later, served in the state senate, and was major-general of militia. When the civil war began he entered the Confederate army, and was engaged in the early Virginia campaigns. He published "The Mier Expedition" (New York, 1845).—His son, Whitfield, a politician, b. in St. Mark's, Fla., about 1840, was educated at Harvard, the U. S. military academy, and the universities of Virginia and Cumberland, Tenn. He visited Europe in 1858, and on his return settled as a planter in Warren county, N. C. He served throughout 1861 in the Confederate army as lieutenant-colonel of a North Carolina regiment, was wounded at Washington, N. C., and Gettysburg, and imprisoned at the close of the war at Johnson's island. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1868, and was elected and re-elected in 1864.

GREEN, Tralll, chemist, b. in Easton, Pa., 23 May, 1813. He was graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1833, was for a year physician to the Philadelphia dispensary, and then settled in Easton, where he has since practiced. In 1837 he was elected professor of general and applied chemistry in Lafayette, and four years later was called to the chair of natural sciences in Marshall college, where he remained until 1847. He returned during the same year to Easton, and became president of the Pardee scientific department of Lafayette, where he has since occupied. At his own expense he erected an observatory there, and on the establishment of the Pardee scientific department of Lafayette he became its dean. Dr. Green has held several state appointments in connection with hospitals, and since 1860 has worked as a teacher and president of the school board at Easton. He is a member of many scientific societies, was president of the Pennsylvania medical society in 1868, and first president of the American academy of medicine. He delivered the annual address before the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1868, and received the degree of L.L. D. from Washington and Jefferson colleges in 1866.

GREEN, William Alexander, physician, b. in Augusta, Ga., 5 Jan., 1834. He spent his early life as a clerk in a drug-store, devoting his spare hours to the study of medicine. In 1857 he was graduated from the Augusta medical college. He then settled in Americus, Ga., and remained there till 1861, when he entered the Confederate army. He afterward became surgeon, and then chief surgeon of artillery in the 34th army corps, and, in the staff of Gen. D. P. Hill, where he remained till the surrender of Lee. He served on many battle-fields, and was the first to bring to the notice of the medical authorities in the field the operation for resection. He was the inventor of a hypodermic syringe, the descent of diabetes, and was one of Dr. Green's "pocket-cases." He introduced many new remedies hypodermically, and gave much attention to pharmacy and chemistry. After the war he returned to Americus, and in 1875 removed to Macon. He has published many articles in medical journals, and has contributed to the "Smallest Pox," "Vaccination and its Results," and "The Use of the Hypodermic Syringe."
In October he was made colonel, with charge of Fort Mercer, on the Delaware. A year later, in October, 1777, the fort was assaulted by the Hessians, under Count Donop, who were repulsed with heavy loss, and theircommander mortally wounded. Congress voted Greene a pension and an arsoude which in 1786 was presented to his son by Gen. Henry Knox, who was then secretary of war. In 1778 Col. Greene and his regiment were detached for special service in Rhode Island, and was placed under the command of Gen. John Sullivan, whose headquarters were in Providence. Early in 1781, while in command on the Croton river, his headquarters were surrounded by a party of loyalists, by whom he was killed. A monument to his memory was erected near Red Bank, N. J., in October, 1829, by New Jersey and Pennsylvanians volunteers.

GREENE, David, clergyman, b. in Stoneham, Mass., 11 Nov., 1791; d. in Westborough, Mass., 7 April, 1866. He was graduated at Yale in 1821, spent two years in teaching, and then was graduated at the Andover theological seminary in 1828. Two years later he became assistant secretary of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, and during his first year of service made a tour extending over nearly 6,000 miles, and lasting eight months, during which he visited nearly thirty missions to the Indian tribes. In 1832 he was chosen corresponding secretary, succeeding Jeremiah Evarts, and was ordained as a Congregational minister in August, 1833. He continued his connection with the board until 1848, and his duties consisted largely in editing the "Missionary Herald," and in correspondence with the Indian missions. Failing health caused him to decline a re-election, and he settled in Westborough, where he spent the remainder of his life, except a short residence in Windsor, Vt. Mr. Greene prepared twelve of the "special reports" of the society, many of which were of great value. He was also associated with Lowell Mason in the compilation of the hymn-book called "Church Psalmody."

GREENE, Frances Harriet, author, b. in Smithfield, R. I., 4 Sept., 1805; d. in California, 10 June, 1875. She was educated in Providence, R. I. and was early thrown on her own resources for support through the business failure of her father, George Whipple, who was at one time a wealthy citizen of Smithfield. In 1842 she married at Lowell, Mass., Charles C. Greene, an artist, and removed to Springfield, Mass. The marriage proved uncongenial, and she was divorced in September, 1847. In 1860 she visited California, was married in 1863 to William C. McDougall, of that state, and remained there till her death. In the Dorr rebellion in Rhode island, in May, 1842, she became a violent partisan of the suffrage party, and suffered much
social unpopularity from her course. During this year she conducted "The Wampanoag," a journal designed for the elevation of the laboring classes, and, particularly to "The Spiritual Philosopher," a paper devoted to the exposition of the principles of nature in their application to individual and social life. In 1848 she became a member of "The Young Men's Journal of Literature, and Art," a monthly magazine published in New York city. Mrs. Greene is the author of "The Original" (Providence, R. I., 1829); "Memoir of Eleanor Eldridge, a Colored Woman" (1838); "The Mechanic" (1841); "Might and Right, a History of the Dorr Rebellion" (1844); Primary Class-Book of Botany" (New York, 1855); "Shahmah in Pursuit of Freedom" (1858); "The Dwarf Boy, and Minor Poems" (1858); and a work published posthumously, entitled "Beyond the Veil," by Emanual Swedenborg and others, through the mind of Frances H. Greene, deceased (1875).

GREENE, George Sears, soldier, b. in Apponaug, Warwick, R. I., 6 May, 1801. He is a descendant in the sixth generation from John Greene, deputy governor of Rhode Island, whose father, John, came from Salisbury, England, in 1639, and settled in South Kingstown. R. I., and was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1828, second in his class. He served in various garrisons and as instructor at West Point until 1838, when he left the army and became a civil engineer, building many railroads in the states of Maine, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Maryland, and Virginia. In 1856 he served in the Croton aqueduct department in New York. He designed and built the reservoir in Central park, and the enlargement of High Bridge. He was made a colonel in the 60th New York regiment, and was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, 28 April, 1862. He commanded his brigade at Cedar Mountain, 9 Aug., 1862, and was in command of the 2d division of the 12th army corps in the battle of Antietam. He led his brigade at the battle of Chancellorsville. At Gettysburg, on the night of 2 July, 1863, with a part of his brigade, he held the right wing of the Army of the Potomac at Culp's Hill against more than a division of Confederate troops, thereby averting a disaster which might have resulted in the surrender of the army. He was transferred to the western armies in September, 1863, and in a night engagement at Wauhatchie, near Chattanooga, 28 Oct., 1863, was dangerously wounded in the jaw. This wound disabled him from active service till January, 1865, when he rejoined Sherman's army in North Carolina and participated in the engagements preceding Johnston's surrender. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers for his services on 13 March, 1865, and retired from the army in 1866. In 1867 he became chief engineer and commissioner of the Croton aqueduct department, and held the office till 1871, when he was made chief engineer of public works in Washington, D. C., but resigned in 1872. He was president of the American society of civil engineers from 1873 till 1877, and since that date has been chairman of a number of various organizations. For several years he was president of the New York genealogical and biographical society.—His son, George Sears, Jr., b. in Lexington, Ky., 26 Nov., 1837, entered Harvard in 1856, but left before graduating, in order to study civil engineering under his father, and was subsequently assistant engineer on the Croton aqueduct, on various railroads in Cuba, and in copper mining on Lake Superior. During 1868 he conducted extensive and accurate topographical surveys in Westchester county and Long Island City, N. Y., and at that time introduced several improvements in instruments. These have since been adopted by the U. S. coast survey, and have come into general use. In 1875 he was appointed engineer-in-chief of the Department of docks, New York, for the design and execution of the new river walls, wharves, and piers in difficult situations. In 1887 he became a member of the American society of civil engineers, was director from 1882 till 1886, and vice-president in 1888-9.

Another son, Samuel Dana, naval officer, b. in Cumberland, Me., 11 Feb., 1836; d. in Portsmouth navy-yard, N. H., 11 Dec., 1884, was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1859, and served as midshipman on the "Hartford," of the China squadron. On his return to the United States in 1861 he volunteered for service on the iron-clad "Monitor," then building at New York, and served continuously on this vessel from the day she was launched until she foundered off Cape Hatteras on the night of 29 Dec., 1862. The "Monitor" left New York, 6 March, 1862, for Hampton Roads. She was built for river and harbor service, and on her way narrowly escaped destruction, the crew finding that her officers and crew had been without sleep for forty-eight hours when they arrived at Hampton Roads on the morning of 9 March, 1862. Notwithstanding their exhaustion, they proceeded immediately to attack the "Virginia," and in the memorable engagement which followed, General commanding officer, Lieut. Worden, directed the movements of the vessel from the pilot-house, while Lieut. Greene had charge of the guns in the turret. He personally fired every shot until near the close of the battle was engaged, and was later devolved on him in consequence of the wounding of Lieut. Worden. In the delay incident to the change of command the vessels drifted apart. As soon as Lieut. Greene reached the pilot-house he turned the "Monitor" again toward the "Merrimac," but the latter was already in action with the iron-clad Norfolk. Being without a pilot, he was unable to follow the "Merrimac" into the tortuous channel of the Elizabeth river, and, after firing a few shots after her, returned to the wooden vessels which had been saved from destruction by the timely arrival of the "Monitor" at the scene of the battle. During the attack on Fort Darling and other naval actions on the James river. After the loss of the "Monitor" he served as executive officer of the "Florida" on blockade duty in 1863, of the "Iroquois," in search of the "Alabama," in 1864-5, and on various other vessels from 1865 till 1869. He was promoted to lieutenant-commander in 1866, and to commander in 1872, and commanded the "Junipeta" in 1875, the "Monongahela" in 1876-7, and the "Despatch" in 1882-4. He also served at the naval academy as assistant professor of mathematics in 1865-8, of astronomy in 1871-5, and as assistant to the superintendent in 1878-82. He received a vote of thanks from the legislature of Rhode Island for his gallant services in the action between the "Monitor" and the "Merrimac."—Another son, William Morris, son of General William Worden, R. I., 27 June, 1830, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1870, and assigned to the engineer corps. He served on the international commission for the survey of the northern boundary of the United States, as assistant astronomer and surveyor; he was promoted to captain, and to the rank of lieutenant, 13 Jan., 1874, and was military attached to the U. S. legation at St. Petersburg in 1877-9.
being for a year with the Russian army in the field. He was assistant to the engineer in charge of public works in the District of Columbia in 1879-85, being made captain in January, 1883, instructor in practical engineering at West Point from 1 Sept., 1885, to January, 1886, and on 31 Dec. of the latter year resigned his commission. He was posted "Cmdr of Plumb-Line along the 49th Parallel" (1876); "The Russian Army and its Campaigns in Turkey in 1877-8" (2 vols., New York, 1879); "Army Life in Russia" (1880); and "The Mississippi" (in "Campaigns of the Civil War" series, 1885).

GREENE, Nathanael, soldier, b. in Potsowmut, within the jurisdiction of Warwick, R. I., 6 June, 1742; d. at Mulberry Grove, Ga., 19 June, 1789. He was the fifth in descent from John Greene, a surgeon, who came over in the next company after Roger Williams, and became an original proprietor of the town of Providence and Shawomet. Nathanael was the fourth son in a family of eight boys and one girl, two being the issue of Nathanael the elder's first marriage, and the others of the second. The elder Nathanael was a Quaker, exercising on Sunday his gift as a preacher, and his sons were brought up according to the strictest principles of that sect. Young Nathanael was trained in common with the other boys to work in the field, the mill and the forge. Young Greene was of a robust nature, fond of athletic sports, in which he excelled; but he was also of a studious disposition. A chance meeting with a young collegian named Giles aroused a desire for more knowledge than the crude educational materials in vogue in this Quaker community afforded. His father was appealed to, to enlarge his means of study; and shortly afterward Nathanael, under the guidance of a Scotchman named Maxwell, began Latin and geometry. Euclid became an absorbing study, and a copy of this treatise, purchased with his own earnings, was his almost constant companion on his daily round of duty. Between 1758 and 1759 he made the acquaintance of President Stiles, then a clergyman in Newport, and under his guidance acquired a knowledge of such authors as Locke, Watts, and Swift. The latter was his literary model, and the latter his idea of history upon Ferguson's "History of Civil Society." At this time he met Lindley Murray, the "grammarian of three generations of ungraduate school-boys," with whom he had many profitable discussions on the subjects of his readings. In 1760 Nathanael took a step that exhibited his independence of judgment and action. At that time a strong prejudice against inoculation prevailed, and the practice of it had been forbidden by the assemblies of Massachussetts and Rhode Island, the latter rejecting it as late as 1772. Greene, finding the charge of small-pox raging in New York on one of his visits, submitted to inoculation, much to the scandal, it is presumed, of his neighbors and friends. In order to conduct intelligently a lawsuit in which the family had become involved, he made, in his twentieth year, a thorough study of the "Code iniquus," or "Law Dictionary." As the business of the Greene force, at Coventry, required the constant attention of one of the partners, Nathanael removed to that place in 1770. In April, 1775, he had been admitted a freeman in Warwick, by virtue of his birth in the City of Providence in one of the wealthiest families. Three years later he canvassed the county for signatures to the association test, and shortly after his removal to Coventry he sat in the general assembly as a representative from that place. The disputes between the colonies and the British government were commented upon by the young legislator, and so well known were his sentiments that the royal agents appointed to seek out the offenders in the burning of the "Gaspé" at once fixed their suspicions upon him, and for some time he was in danger of being arrested by "Pembroke-Lincoln along the 49th Parallel" (1876); "The Russian Army and its Campaigns in Turkey in 1877-8" (2 vols., New York, 1879); "Army Life in Russia" (1880); and "The Mississippi" (in "Campaigns of the Civil War" series, 1885).
surprised the Hessian garrison at Trenton, and gained a complete victory. Greene urged a rapid pursuit of the enemy, but was overruled by a council of war. The victory, however, was soon followed by a strategic retreat on the flank of the enemy. Greene's conduct and wise counsel throughout the campaign had commended him to Washington; and, in March, 1777, the latter was so far convinced of his merit that he wished to present him with a congress. Greene was selected for the mission. The "Conway cabal," which in the succeeding winter assumed dangerous proportions, had already begun its work of discrediting Washington and Greene with congress, and partly on this account Greene was sent. He succeeded in having a resolution passed relieving Washington from subservience to a council of war.

But Greene's most important work at this period was the part he took in the battle of the Brandywine, 11 Sept., 1777. The only hope of success for the British in the attempt to drive Washington from his very strong position at Chadd's and Brin- ton's fords was in turning his right flank by a circuitous march of eighteen miles up the Lancaster road and across the forks of the Brandywine toward Philadelphia. Greene was in command of the British forces in front of the town, and on 20 August he and his men were safe in trying this, because their superior force (18,000 against 11,000) enabled them to separate the wings of their army with little risk. The movement was admirably conducted by Cornwallis, but he did not succeed in striking the American force on the first day of the battle. Greene had made a new front with his right wing under Sullivan, near Birmingham meeting-house, so that Sullivan received the attack on his front. Yet, in spite of this, the superiority of the British in discipline gave them the advantage in the desperate fight that ensued, and Cornwallis succeeded in pushing Sullivan obliquely toward the village of Dilworth. If this movement had been completed it would have cut the American army in two and utterly routed it; but it was foiled by the generalship of Greene in executing Washington's prompt orders to move his army in a circuitous line. Greene received the command of the reserve, stationed on a lofty eminence a little in the rear of Wayne, who commanded the centre behind Chadd's ford. On receiving Washington's order he marched his brigade five miles in forty minutes, and when he arrived with Sullivan near Dilworth, averted the impending destruction of the army. Wayne had time to withdraw the centre, and Armstrong the right wing, in good order; and so the whole army was united at Chester in excellent condition. Careless writers sometimes vaguely described the American army as "routed" at the battle of the Brandywine, and this notion has crept into text-books of American history. An army cannot properly be said to be "routed" when it is ready to renew the fight next day. The best commentary on the battle of the Brandywine is found in the fact that, while it was fought on 11 Sept., it was not until the 26th of that month that Gen. Howe reached Philadephia. This delay was due to Washington's skilful maneuvering; but the best of generals cannot manoeuvre and detain the enemy with an army that is already in reverse. The Americans were not routed at the Brandywine as is to be found in Greene's memorable double-quick march to Dilworth, and the admirable manner in which he sustained the languishing fight at that critical point.

On 26 Sept., Gen. Howe, having eluded Wash-
and the militia, to cover the country and the public stores. Clinton attacked Greene at Springfield on 23 June, 1780; but Greene held him at bay at the Railway bridges, and, gradually contracting his front, which had been lengthened to cover the movement, forced out all the troops of the town, and there awaited another attack. Clinton's forces, after setting fire to the town, retreated, and did not halt until they had reached Staten Island. Greene and his officers were thanked in general orders on 17 September for hearing out for Hartford, for a conference with Rochambeau, leaving Greene in command of the army. The Americans moved forward to Tappan on the 19th, and late in the evening of the 20th Greene was apprised, in a few hurried lines from Hamilton, of Arnold's treason. The captive André arrived at Tappan under close guard on 28 Sept., and the following day a board of inquiry, with Greene as president, was convened for his trial. With tears Greene signed the decree of the court condemning the young officer to death. Clinton despatched three commissioners to argue André's case, and Greene was sent by Washington to confer with them; but their efforts were unavailing. It has been asserted, but not confirmed, that Greene cast a deciding vote in the council against granting André's prayer to be shot instead of hanged. He held that André's death was so necessary that the punishment was a just one. Washington's enemies in congress chose to consider this action as a mark of disrespect for that body, and attempted unsuccessfully to drive him from the army. The post at West Point, left vacant by Arnold's treason, was added to Greene, who assumed the command on 8 Oct., 1780. Gates's failure in the southern campaign compelled his recall in August, and by common consent Greene was looked upon as the fittest man to retrieve the fortunes of the southern army. Washington, himself bitter, named him by circular of 14 Dec. as asking Greene to take Gates's late command. The task he found before him on taking command at Charlotte, 2 Dec., 1780, was formidable enough to daunt the boldest spirit. In front of him was an army of 3,224 men, abundantly clothed and fed, well disciplined, elated with victory, and led by an able general. To oppose this force, he had an army of 2,307 men, of whom 1,482 were present and fit for duty, 547 were absent on command, and 128 were detached on extra service, half fed, scantily clothed, cast down by defeat, and many of them deficient in all discipline. Furthermore, the country was infested with Tories. Recognizing the impossibility of facing Cornwallis with such inferior numbers, Greene resolved to divide his forces, by which means he might not only secure an abundant supply of food, but could keep the enemy within narrow bounds, cut them off from the supplies of the upper country, revive the drooping spirits of the inhabitants, threaten the posts and communications of the enemy, and compel him to suspend his threatened invasion of North Carolina. Morgan was detached with the famous Maryland command, Col. Washington's division of light dragoons, to take up a position near the confluence of the PeeDee and Broad rivers, in the hope of threatening his adversary's left flank. With the other division, Greene, after a laborious march through a barren country, took post at Hick's creek on the Pedee, near the South Carolina line. Tarleton, who was hastening forward from the main army, meditating a decisive blow at his despoiled opponents, attacked Morgan at the Cowpens, on 17 Jan., 1781, and, after a gallant battle, was utterly routed, losing over 300 men killed and wounded, with about 500 prisoners, out of a total force of 1,100. Cornwallis was infuriated by this disaster, and, ridiculing himself of his heavy baggage and whatever might impede his progress, set out on 18 March with 600 men. In a most brilliant march Greene effected a junction of the two divisions of his army at Guilford Court-House on 9 Feb., 1781. He had expected here to meet re-enforcements from Virginia, but, as they had not yet arrived, he thought it best to retreat toward them and put the broad stream of the Dan between himself and the enemy. By practising every expedient his fertile mind could devise, he succeeded in getting across the river, without loss of men, baggage, or stores. Cornwallis, who had been close upon his heels for more than 200 miles, finding his troops fatigued and dispirited by their fruitless march, prudently retired to Hillsborough. Presently Greene received his re-enforcement, and thereupon, crossing the Dan, came to battle with Cornwallis at Guilford Court-House, 13 March. Although this battle was a tactical success for Greene, it was a defeat, as it only gained a decisive strategic advantage, for the enemy, being too much shattered to continue the contest, retired to Wilmington, from which point he moved into Virginia to effect a junction with the forces of Gen. Phillips. Greene immediately turned his face southward and proceeded unmolested into Virginia. Greene's reasons for this move were given to Washington in a letter on 23 March, as follows: "I am determined to carry the war immediately into South Carolina. The enemy will be obliged to follow us, or give up the posts in that state." If the former took place, it would take the war out of the devastated state of North Carolina, and give the inhabitants time to recuperate; and, in the event of leaving the posts in South Carolina to fall, the enemy would lose far more than the 14. On 20 April the American army established itself in a strong position at Hobkirk's Hill, near Camden, and on the 25th it was assaulted there by the British under Lord Rawdon. This was exactly the move for which Greene had been preparing. The assault ought to have resulted in the total ruin of the British army; but, through an accidental misunderstanding of orders, Greene's very best men in the Maryland brigade behaved badly, and he was forced to abandon his position. The defeat, however, did not prevent his reaping, as he invariably did, all the fruits of victory. He had already sent Marion and Lee to take Fort Watson, and thereby furnish the British with a communication with South Carolina, and to prevent the operation, admirably planned and brilliantly successful, obliged Rawdon to abandon Camden and fall back toward Charleston, and from this time Greene had the game entirely in his own hands. During May and June he reconquered all the back country from South Carolina to Fort Motte, Fort Granby, Orangeburg, and Augusta, with all their garrisons. After a sanguinary siege of twenty-eight days, he forced the British to evacuate Fort Ninety-Six, and thus give up their last hold upon the interior.
Greene's army had now been incessantly in motion for seven months. After a rest of about six weeks, the army, which had marched from Savannah to Hills in Santee, he met the British army, in the command of which Rawdon had been succeeded by Stuart, in a decisive action at Eutaw Springs. In the morning the British were driven off the field by a superb charge upon their left flank; but, after retaining a distance in disorder, they retired in a strong position, protected by a brick house and palisaded garden, and succeeded in remaining there during the afternoon, but only because Greene desisted from further attack until the cool of the evening. For this holding their second position a few hours, all that interference, the British absurdly claimed a victory, and the error has been repeated by American writers who ought to know better. At nightfall the British retreated, as Greene saw they must, and he renewed his attack. The enemy were chased nearly thirty miles by Marion and Leffingwell, who captured a large part of the enemy's baggage, and a hundred and twenty prisoners. Among the 2,300 men with whom Stuart had gone into the battle, barely more than 1,000 reached Charleston, where they remained for the next fourteen months, shut up under the shelter of Fort Sullivan. The battle at Eutaw Springs was a decisive and final victory for the Americans in South Carolina.

Congress testified its appreciation of Greene's brilliant conduct by a gold medal and a vote of thanks. Little more was done till the next July, when Savannah was taken by Wayne. On 14 Dec., 1782, Greene marched into Charleston at the head of his army, and the next summer, when the army was disbanded, he journeyed homeward, stopping at Philadelphia, where he was greeted by enthusiastic crowds and treated with high consideration by the government that had commenced its guerilla warfare in the country of his services. In the autumn of 1785 he removed to a plantation at Mulberry Grove, which had been presented to him by the state of Georgia. Although his fortune was impaired by the war, and he was compelled to bear a heavy pecuniary burden incurred through the dishonesty of an army contractor for whom he had become security while quarter-master-general, his life on his plantation was very happy in the society of his charming wife and genial friends. His death, at the age of forty-four, was caused by sunstroke. In his obituary tribute, Alexander Hamilton said that Greene's qualifications for statesmanship were not less remarkable than his military ability, which was of the highest order. His series of campaigns from December, 1778, to September, 1781, will bear comparison with the best work of Turenne or Wellington. What he might have done on a greater scale and with more ample resources, it is, of course, impossible to say; but the intellectual qualities that he showed were precisely those that have won distinction for the foremost strategists of modern times. It would be difficult to praise too highly the superb manoeuvring that drew Cornwallis 200 miles from his base, forced a battle on him at Guilford under such circumstances that victory proved hardly less fatal to him than defeat, and thus turned him off into the Carolinas. The possibility thereof through the hips of Rawdon from Camden and reconquer South Carolina. Congress voted that a monument to Greene be raised at the seat of government; but more than ninety years elapsed before the resolution was fulfilled by placing an equestrian statue, from the hands of the master, in that city. He was the monument, dedicated to Greene and Pulaski jointly, stands in a public square in Savannah. Greene married, 20 July, 1774, Miss Catherine Littlefield, niece of the wife of the governor of Rhode Island, and by her he had two sons and three daughters. The authoritative life of the great general is by his grandson, George Washington Greene (8 vols., 8vo, New York, 1867–71). The sketch previously published by the same author in Sparks's "Library of American Biography" was corrected from original documents. The controversy between George Bancroft and George W. Greene, occasioned by some remarks in Bancroft's history, was carried on in the pages of the "North American Review" and the "Historical Magazine." The letters connected with this dispute in 1828 and 1829 were published in the second volume of Greene's life, which also contains numerous extracts from the general's private correspondence. The addresses on the presentation of the statue of Gen. Greene were published by the government at Washington in 1870, in a pamphlet of eight pages. A selection from his despatches relating to the southern campaign is preserved in two folio volumes in the state department. Some of his letters may be found in Force's "Archives," and others in Sparks's "Correspondence of the Rev. John Sergeant." The bulk of his correspondence still remains in manuscript. Mr. Greene's intention, announced in 1870, of publishing all his grandfather's papers in a work of several volumes, was never carried out.—His grandson, George Washington, author, b. in East Greenwich, R. I., 5 August, 1816, entered Brown university, but left before graduation on account of failing health. From 1835 till 1847 he lived in Europe, and in 1837 he was appointed U. S. consul at Rome. On his return to this country he was appointed professor of modern French literature in Brown. In 1848 he removed to New York, and devoted himself to teaching, and writing historical and other articles for periodicals. In 1858 he edited Addison's works, with copious notes (6 vols., New York). He took up his residence at his native place in 1866, and soon afterward was chosen to represent the town of East Greenwich in the legislature. He made speeches in 1867 and 1869 on the ratification of the 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution of the United States. In 1872 he was chosen professor of American history at Cornell. His published works include, besides two volumes of French grammar, and several addresses: "Historical Studies" (New York, 1850); "History and Geography of the Middle Ages" (1851); "Biographical Studies" (1860); "Historical View of the American Revolution" (Boston, 1865); "Nathanael Greene: an Examination of the Ninth Volume of Bancroft's History" (1866); a life of Gen. Nathanael Greene in Sparks's "American Biography," and a more extended one, published separately (8 vols., New York, 1867–71); "The German Element in the War of American Independence" (1873); and a "Short History of Rhode Island" (Providence, 1877).—Nathanael's nephew, Albert Collins, U. S. senator, b. in East Greenwich, R. I., 15 April, 1791; d. in Providence, 8 Jan., 1863, was the son of Perry Greene. He received an academic education in New York, and then went down to Philadelphia, where he was admitted to the bar. Subsequently he returned to Rhode Island, and there practised his profession. In 1815 he was elected to the lower branch of the state legislature, in the year following was chosen brigadier-general of the militia, and later major-general. He was also elected to the state legislature, and held office from 1822 till 1825, being speaker during the last year. From 1825 till
1848 he was attorney-general of Rhode Island, then for two years a member of the state senate, when he was elected to the U. S. senate, serving from 1 Dec., 1845, till 3 March, 1851. Subsequently he served for a single term in each branch of the legislature, and finally retired in 1857.

**GREENE, Nathaniel**, editor, b. in Boscauen, N. H., 20 May, 1797; d. in Boston, Mass., 29 Nov., 1864. He was left childless and was dependent upon his own resources, and in 1806 became an apprentice in the office of the "New Hampshire Patriot." Three years later he became editor of the "Concord Gazette," and in 1814 removed to Portsmouth, where he had charge of the "New Hampshire Gazette." After this he settled in Haverhill, and for two years managed the "Haverhill Gazette." In May, 1817, he founded and edited the "Essex Patriot," with which journal he remained connected until 1821, when he was invited to Boston, and there established the "Boston Statesman," which first appeared as a semi-weekly and then became the foremost daily Democratic journal of the state. He was postmaster of Boston in 1829-30, and again in 1845-6. From 1848 till 1861 he resided in Paris, and on his return settled in Boston. He contributed more than two hundred poems to various Boston journals, which appeared over the pen-name of "Boscauen," and he published a translation of G. Sforzoni's "History of Italy" (New York, 1838); "Tales from the German" (Boston, 1837); "Tales from the German, Dutch, and French" (1845); "Piracy and Translations" (1852).—His brother, Charles Gordon, journalist, b. in Boscaun, N. H., 1 July, 1804; d. in Boston, Mass., 27 Sept., 1880, was sent to the Bradford academy by Nathaniel, in whose care he was placed on the death of his father in 1812. Soon after he settled in Haverhill, and, following him to Boston, became his assistant on the "Statesman." In 1825 he managed and for a time edited the "Free Press" in Taunton, Mass., and after publishing the "Boston Spectator" in 1826, removed in 1827 to Philadelphia, where, with James A. Jones, he bought the "National Palladium," the first daily newspaper in Pennsylvania, to advocate the candidacy of Andrew Jackson. A year later he became connected with the "United States Telegraph" in Washington, and in 1829 he returned to Boston, succeeding his brother as editor of the "Berkeley Statesman." He founded, in November, 1831, the "Boston Morning Post," which he conducted until he sold it in 1875. Mr. Greene was on several occasions a Democratic candidate for office, at one time a member of the state legislature, and naval officer of the port of Boston for two terms, having been appointed in 1853 by Franklin Pierce, and reappointed by James Buchanan in 1857.—Nathaniel's son, William Batchelder, author, b. in Haverhill, Mass., 4 April, 1819; d. in Weston-Super-Mare, England, 30 May, 1876, was appointed to the U. S. military academy from Massachusetts in 1835, but left before graduation. He was made 2d lieutenant in the 7th infantry in July, 1839, and, after serving through the Florida war, resigned in November, 1841. Subsequently he was connected with the Faro Almanac, and studied theology, and was graduated at the Harvard divinity-school in 1845. He then became a Unitarian clergyman, and for several years was settled in Brookfield, Mass. Later he went to Europe, but returned in 1861. Although a Democrat, he was a strong friend of the Union, and for the three succeeding years of the civil war was colonel of the 14th Massachusetts infantry, afterward the 1st Massachusetts heavy artillery. In 1862, while stationed with his regiment in Fairplay, Va., he was rendered ush for the U. S. sena, serving from 1 Dec., 1845, till 3 March, 1851. Subsequently he served for a single term in each branch of the legislature, and finally retired in 1857.

**GREENE, Samuel Stillman**, educator, b. in Belchertown, Mass., 3 May, 1810; d. in Providence, R. I., 24 Jan., 1883. He was graduated at Brown, with the degree of A. B. 1829, and with the degree of A. M. in 1831, and in 1832 entered the Baptist academy at Worcester, Mass., and in the English and grammar high-schools of Boston, he was the first superintendent of public schools in 1832. He was also superintendent of public schools in Spiritfield, Providence, 1835. In 1851 he was called to the professors of didactic in Brown, and held this place 1855, when he was appointed professor of mathematics and civil engineering. He remained in chair until his death. He was at various times, president of the Rhode Island and the American Institute of instruction, of the National institute of instruction, and of the National teachers' association. He was active in the affairs of the Baptist denomination in Rhode Island. Prof. Greene was the author of "Analysis of the English Language" (1849); "First Lessons in Grammar," "Elements of English Grammar" (1852); "English Grammar" (1867); and "Introduction to English Grammar" (1868).—His nephew, Charles Warren, physician, b. in Belchertown, Mass., 17 Aug., 1840. He was graduated at Brown in 1863, and subsequently studied medicine at Harvard and at Dartmouth, where he was graduated in 1867. In July, 1862, he entered the army, and served for three years, attaining the rank of captain. After his graduation in medicine he practised in Massachusetts until 1872, and since has devoted himself to literary pursuits. He has been a large contributor to various encyclopedias, chiefly in the domain of natural science. Dr. Greene has held the office of principal editor of recent editions of Lippincott's "Gazetteer" (1879); Worcester's "New School Dictionary" (1883); Thomas' "Biographical Dictionary" (1886); and other dictionaries, still (1887) un-published. In addition to the foregoing he wrote "Animals; their Homes and Habits" (Philadelphia, 1860), and "Birds; their Homes and Habits" (1866).
commander in September, 1855, and subsequently, until 1860, was lighthouse-inspector, after which he was at the navy-yard on Mare island, California, until 1862. In July, 1862, he was made captain of the San Francisco, the San Antonio, the Santiago, and the "San Jacinto." While he held the command of the latter, he was left in command of the East Gulf squadron. Later he commanded the "Richmond," of the West Gulf squadron, and in 1865 protected the troops while they were landing for the attack on Mobile. In 1866, he was given command of the "Powhatan," of the Pacific squadron. He received his commission as commodore in July, 1867, and had charge of the Pensacola navy-yard from 1868 till 1871, when he was retired. In March, 1872, he became rear-admiral on the retired list.

**GREENE, William**, governor of Rhode Island, b. in Warwick, R. I., 16 March, 1805; d. in Providence, R. I., 22 Feb., 1758. For many years he held the office of clerk of the county court in Providence. He became the county governor of Rhode Island in 1740, and was governor from 1743 till 1758. His son, **William**, governor of Rhode Island, b. in Warwick, R. I., 16 Aug., 1781; d. there, 29 Nov., 1800. He was chief justice of the colony, and was governor of the state from 1778 till 1786, and from 1790 till 1796, being the first and last man on the ordnance duty in Portsmouth, N. H., and in 1807 was given command of the "Powhatan," of the Pacific squadron. He received his commission as commodore in July, 1867, and had charge of the Pensacola navy-yard from 1868 till 1871, when he was retired. In March, 1872, he became rear-admiral on the retired list.

**GRENF, William Houston**, chemist, b. in Columbia, Pa., 30 Dec., 1854. He was educated at the Philadelphia public schools and at Jefferson medical college, where he was graduated in 1878. For the three following years he was demonstrator of chemistry at Jefferson medical college, and then spent two years studying chemistry in Adolphe Wurtz's laboratory in Paris. On his return in 1879 he became demonstrator of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, and a year later was appointed professor of chemistry in the Central high-school in Philadelphia, which office he now holds. Dr. Greene is a member of scientific societies at home and abroad. Besides the results of investigations in chemistry, contributed to scientific journals, he has published translations of Wurtz's "Elements of Modern Chemistry" (Philadelphia, 1879); "Notes on the Science of the Alkaloids" (1880); "Text on the Science of Physical Chemistry" (1884); and edited Paul Bert's "First Steps in Scientific Knowledge" (1886).

**GREENE, Richard Theodore**, lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 30 Jan., 1844. After studying at Cambridge grammar-school, at Oberlin preparatory school, and at Phillips Andover academy, he entered Harvard, and in 1870 was its first colored graduate. During his college course he won more prizes than any classmate or contemporary. From 1870 till 1873 he was principal of the male department of the "Institution for Colored Youth" in Philadelphia, and for a year filled a similar office in the preparatory high-school in Washington, D. C. He was then called to fill the chair of metaphysics and logic in the University of South Carolina, and remained there until 1880, teaching in the departments of Latin and Greek, and teaching classes in international law and the constitution of the United States. In 1875 he was appointed a member of the board of health of Columbia, S. C., and in 1876 a member of the state commission to reorganize the common schools of South Carolina. Meanwhile he was graduated from the law department of the University of South Carolina in 1876, and was admitted to the bar in Washington, D. C., in April, 1877, where until 1882 he was dean of the law faculty in Howard university. Mr. Greener has recently made New York his residence, and in October, 1886, he was appointed examiner in the municipal civil service of New York. Prof. Greener was active as a Republican campaign orator from 1876 till 1884. He received the degree of L. L. D. from the College of Liberia in Monrovia in 1882, and was elected a member of the American philological association in 1875. He has been a large contributor to journals and reviews and also to various works of reference, and has delivered numerous addresses, including his inaugural address, in the South Carolina university, on "The Charles Sumner, the Idealist, Statesman and Scholar" (June, 1874); "Eulogy on the Life and Services of William Lloyd Garrison" (June, 1879); "Socrates as a Teacher" (April, 1880); "The Intellectual Position of the Negro" (July, 1880); "Free Speech in Ireland" (October, 1882); "Benjamin Banneker, the Negro Astronomer" (February, 1882); "Henry Highland Garnet" (May, 1882); and "An African Roscious" (June, 1882).

**GREENFIELD, Elizabeth Taylor**, singer, b. in Natchez, Miss., in 1808; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1876. She was born a slave, but early gave great promise as a singer, and was freed by her mistress, Mrs. Greenfield, who gave her a liberal education. She sang with success, not only in this country, but in England, where the Duchess of Sutherland and the Duchess of Argyll became her patrons. She was known as the "Black Swan."

**GREENHOU, Robert**, scholar, b. in Richmond, Va., in 1800; d. in San Francisco, Cal., in 1854. His father, Robert, was at one time mayor of Richmond. His mother perished at the burning of the Richmond theatre in 1811, and the son barely escaped with his life. He was graduated at William and Mary in 1816, and finished his education in New York, studying medicine with Dr. David Hosack and Dr. John W. Francis, and taking his degree at the College of physicians and surgeons in 1821. He then visited England and France, and other distinguished men, and on his return delivered lectures on chemistry before the New York literary and philosophical society. He became translator to the department of state in Washington in 1828, and in 1859 removed to California, where in 1857 he was sent to the U. S. land commission. He published a "History of Tripoli" (1835), and a "Report on the Discovery of the Northwest Coast of North America," prepared by order of Congress in 1837 (New York, 1849), and afterward enlarged into a "His-
tory of Oregon and California," a work of high authority (1846). Dr. Greenleaf also read before the New York Historical Society in 1848 a paper in relation to the supposed missionary labors of Archbishop Penelon (since found to have been those of a brother) among the Iroquois of New York.

GREENLEAF, Benjamin, educator, b. in Haverhill, Mass., 25 Sept., 1786; d. in Bradford, Mass., 29 Oct., 1864. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1813, was principal of Bradford academy in 1814–36, and of Bradford teachers' seminary in 1839–48. He represented Bradford in the legislature in 1827–29. Mr. Greenleaf published a series of mathematical text-books, the first of which was his "Natural Arithmetic" (1827, 1835).

GREENLEAF, Ezekiel Price, b. in Quincy, Mass., 22 May, 1790; d. in Boston, Mass., 3 Dec., 1886. He was educated at Quincy, and engaged in business in Charleston, S. C., and in Boston, where he failed. He then removed to his father's farm in Quincy. Inheriting from his son, he invested it with caution, denying himself the necessities of life and living like a hermit. He spent fifty years in Quincy, but after 1879 lived in Boston. He bequeathed nearly all his estate, amounting to $500,000, to Harvard, with directions to keep it apart from other funds, and to call it the "Greenleaf fund"; $3,000 of the income is to be divided yearly into scholarships of $300 each, called the "Price Greenleaf scholarships," and part is to be devoted to a special division of the library, to be known as the "Price Greenleaf room," in case the regents of the university fail to comply with the conditions, it is to be equally divided between the Home for Aged Men and the Children's Hospital of Boston.

GREENLEAF, Moses, author, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 1778; d. in Williamsburg, Me., 20 March, 1854. He removed from Newburyport in 1835, and Moses, his father, was a captain in the Revolutionary army. He published "Statistical View of the District of Maine" (Boston, 1816), and "Survey of the State of Maine," with a map, the best made up to that time (Portland, 1823). His brother, Jonathan, engaged, in Newburyport, Mass., 4 Sept., 1785; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 24 April, 1865, was licensed to preach in 1814, and was pastor at Wells, Me., in 1815–28. He then took charge of the Mariner's church, Boston, removed to New York in 1833, and edited the "Sword," a journal of his sect. He was a member of the Seamen's friend society, first in Boston and then in New York, till 1841. He organized the Wallabout Presbyterian church in Brooklyn in 1843, and was its pastor till his death. Bowdoin gave him the degree of M. A. in 1824, and Princeton that of D. D. in 1833. Dr. Greenleaf published "Sketches of the Ecclesiastical History of Maine" (Portsmouth, N. H., 1821); "History of New York Churches" (New York, 1846); and "Genealogy of the Greenleaf Family" (1854).—Another brother, Simon, jurist, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 5 Dec., 1785; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 6 Oct., 1853, removed with his father to Maine when a child, and in 1801 began the study of law in New Gloucester, Me., with Ezekiel Whitman, afterward chief justice of the state. In 1800 he began practice in Standish, but in 1803 was removed to Saco, where by diligent study he laid the foundation of his subsequent legal learning. He went to Portland in 1818, and in 1830, after the admission of Maine to the Union, and the establishment of a supreme court, he became its reporter, holding the office till 1822, when he reached the rank of chief justice. He was appointed royal professor of law in the Harvard law-school in 1833, and in 1846, on the death of Judge Story, was transferred to the Dane professorship. On his resignation in 1848 he was made president of the law school, in connection with the law-school he had the direction of its internal affairs, and for many months of each year, during Judge Story's absence in Washington, the entire management and work of instruction devolved on him. Prof. Greenleaf was for many years president of the Map (Chutist) Bible society, which in 1833 gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1834. The clearness of his style and the correctness of his principles have placed him in the front rank of legal authors. His works are "Origin and Principles of Freemasonry" (Portland, 1825); "Full Collection of Cases Overruling-nond, which are Limited in their Application" (1821; 3d ed., by E. Hammond, New York, 1840, afterward expanded to 3 vols.); "Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of Maine, 1820–31" (9 vols., Hallowell and Portland, 1822–35; digest, Portland, 1835; revised ed., 8 vols., Boston, 1859); "Prudence on the Law of Evidence," his greatest work (3 vols., 1840–53; 14th ed., with large additions by Simon Greenleaf, Croswell, 1888); "Examination of the Testimony of the Four Evangelists, by the Rules of Evidence administered in Courts of Justice, with an Account of the Tenets of Jesus" (1846, and an enlarged edition of William Cruise's "Digest of the Laws of England Respecting Real Property," adapted to American practice (3 vols., 1849–50). He also published his inaugural discourse on entering upon his professorship, and a work on the life and character of Joseph Story (1845).

GREENOUGH, Horatio, sculptor, b. in Boston, Mass., 6 Sept., 1805; d. in Somerville, Mass., 18 Dec., 1852. His idea of form was strongly marked in early youth, and he manifested a striking mechanical aptitude. He settled in the Smith's foundry, impressed himself on his mind. When he was fifteen years old, a French sculptor, Binon, taught him modelling in clay, and the rudiments of his art. Soon after he entered Harvard, and during his two years' course there enjoyed the advice of Mr. W. H. Bartlett. At an early age he made the design from which the present Bunker Hill monument was constructed. Before completing his college course Greenough sailed for Florence, and thence proceeded to Rome, where he arrived in the autumn of 1825. With the exception of a short sojourn as secretary to the American Consul, he was occupied in modelling the busts of many distinguished men, and a brief visit to Paris, for the purpose of modelling a bust of Lafayette, he made his permanent residence in Italy, and there produced, most of his historical and ideal compositions. In 1841 the sculptor returned to the United States, for the purpose of placing a group of four historical figures, entitled "The Rescue," in Washington. This work was ordered by Congress, and the artist devoted about eight years to its construction. He died suddenly of brain fever. Greenough was an industrious artist; his works are numerous, of extended scope, and highly prized. Among the most important are the colossal statue of Washington, for which Congress voted an appropriation of $20,000. It was completed in 1848, and now stands in front of the Capitol, to Styx, where by diligent study he laid the foundation of his subsequent legal learning. He went to Portland in 1818, and in 1830, after the admission of Maine to the Union, and the establishment of a supreme court, he became its reporter, holding the office till 1822, when he reached the rank of chief justice. He was appointed royal professor of law in the Harvard law-school in 1833, and in 1846,
of the conception, the truth of the character, or the accuracy of an anatomical study and mechanical skill. Among Greenough's marble busts are those of John Jacob Astor, James Fenimore Cooper, Henry Clay, Gen. Lafayette, John Marshall, and Josiah Quincy. His ideal sculptures include "Mecora," "The Guardian Angel," "Chanting Cherus," "Venus Victrix." Venus contending for the Golden Apple," "Lucretia," and "Cato." For an extended notice of his works, see Henry T. Tuckerman's "Memorial of Horatio Greenough" (New York, 1833). Greenough's letters to his brother Henry have been edited by Frances B. Greenough (Boston, 1837). His brother, Henry, architect, b. in Boston, Mass., 5 Oct., 1807; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 31 Oct., 1888, entered Harvard in 1828, but left in his junior year, and did not receive his degree till 1833. He studied painting and architecture abroad in 1831-4, 1845-50, and 1869, and planned the Cambridgeport city hall, the Agassiz museum, and many private houses in Cambridge and Boston, including those of Agassiz, Guyot, and Judge Loring. In 1853 he superintended the decoration of the Crystal Palace in New York. He published two novels, "Ernest Carroll" (Boston, 1859), and "Adonais" (1860), and a treatise on the "Courtyard of Jules Sandrart's "Sacred Painting." Another brother, Richard Saltonstall, sculptor, b. in Jamaica Plains, Mass., 27 April, 1819, practised his art in Paris at the beginning of his career, and was particularly successful as a sculptor of portrait busts. Returning to the United States, he lived for several years in Newport, R. I., during which time he produced numerous works in bronze and marble. In 1874 Greenough again returned to Europe, where he has since spent most of his time. Among his works are a statue of Franklin, placed in the city-hall square of Boston, the "Boy and Eagle," owned by the Boston Athenaeum; a "Carthaginian Woman"; a "Cupid on a Tortoise"; an "Eagle"; a "Psyche," which he erected as a monument to his wife in the cemetery at Rome, Italy. His bust of Shakespeare, found on the Chancos porcolato, is highly praised. —Richard Saltonstall's wife, Sarah Dana (Loring), author, b. in 1827, has published "Arabesques," four stories of the supernatural (Boston, 1871); "In Extremis, a Story of a Broken Law" (1872); and "Mary Magdalene," a poem (1880). —Henry T. Tuckerman, b. in Boston, Mass., 24 Dec., 1837, was graduated at Harvard in 1859, studied medicine in Paris and Florence, Italy, and took his degree at Harvard medical-school in 1866. In 1871-5 he was an instructor there. He is a member of various medical societies, being secretary of the Boston society for medical improvement in 1871-7, and has contributed to the current literature of his profession.

GREENEUP. Christopher, governor of Kentucky, b. in Virginia in 1750; d. in Frankfort, Ky., 24 April, 1818. He served through the Revolution, attaining the rank of colonel, and at the close of the war removed to Frankfort, Ky., then the "dark and bloody ground," where he studied law, and practised his profession. He was chosen to congress for three successive terms, serving in 1791-7, was governor of the state, and a member of the United States Senate. In 1830 he was an associate editor of the "Christian Examiner," Harvard gave him the degree of D. D. in 1839. Dr. Greenwood was fond of conchology and botany, and was an early member of the Boston society of natural history, to whose journal his name is often connected with articles written by good taste, poetic imagination, and graceful style. They include "Lives of the Apostles" (Boston, 1827); "History of King's Chapel" (1838); "Sermons to Children" (1841); "Sermons of Conviction" (1842); "Sermons on Various Subjects," edited with a memoir by Hon. Samuel A. Eliot (2 vols., 1844); and "Miscellaneous Writings,"
GREENWOOD, Isaac, mathematician, b. 7 May, 1702: d. in Charlestown, Mass., 22 Oct., 1745. He was graduated at Harvard in 1721, and on 13 Feb., 1728, was chosen to fill the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy founded there by Thomas Hollis, the first man in this country to hold such a professorship. He continued in office till 13 July, 1738, and published an arithmetic (1729), and a philosophical discourse on the death of Thomas Hollis (1731).

GREENWOOD, James E., educator, b. near Springfield, Ill., 15 Nov., 1852. His early education was obtained in the common schools. He removed with his parents, when he was sixteen years old, to Adair county, Mo., where he worked on a farm, studied by himself, and began to teach, also spending a year in Canton seminary. In 1867-74 he taught mathematics and logic in the normal school at Kirksville, Mo., and in the latter year became superintendent of schools in Kansas City, Mo., where he still remains (1887). He has given much attention to improved methods of instruction, and, besides papers and articles on education, published a "Practical Education Practically Applied" (New York, 1887).

GREENWOOD, Miles, manufacturer, b. in Jersey City, N. J., 19 March, 1807: d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 6 Nov., 1863. He removed to Ohio with his father in 1817, settled near Cincinnati, and in 1832 established, on the Miami canal, the Eagle iron-works, which soon became the largest in the west. His buildings were destroyed by fire in 1832, but were soon rebuilt. During the civil war the works were employed in behalf of the government, all other business being suspended. At the beginning of the war Mr. Greenwood made for Gen. Frémont twelve anchors for pontoon-bridges on twenty-four hours' notice. He also built machines that rifled 3,000 smooth-bore muskets a day, cast 150 bronze field guns in a brief period, and built a turrent-monter when other factories declined the contract. Southerners vainly tried to persuade him to cease aiding the government, and his works were set on fire three times, with a loss of $100,000. He organized the first paid fire department in Cincinnati in 1832, and in the same year aided in introducing into the United States the first steam fire-engine in the United States. He used to boast that in thus abolishing the old-fashioned fire-engine house and its attendant vices, he had done more for the cause of morality than many preachers. He was one of the founders of the Ohio mechanics' institute.

GREENER, James Augustus, naval officer, b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 28 Feb., 1833. He entered the navy as midshipman, 10 Jan., 1848, became lieutenant, 16 Sept., 1853, and lieutenant-commander, 16 July, 1862. He commanded the iron-clad " Benton" and a division of Admiral Porter's squadron at the passage of the Vicksburg batteries on 16 April, 1863, and in the succeeding engagements on the Mississippi until the fall of that city. He also accompanied the Red river expedition. He was made commander, 25 July, 1866, and in 1873 commanded the "Star." He was mentioned in the case of "Tugger" in the court of inquiry. He was promoted to the grade of captain on 26 April, 1876, in 1886 served as president of the examining board, and in the same year was made commodore.

GREENE, Edward, author, b. in Sandwich, Kennebec, 1 Dec., 1833. He was educated by private tutors, was a member of the English naval expedition to Japan in 1855-6, spent six years on station and shore duty, and learned the language and studied the history of that country. He came to the United States, was naturalized, and engaged in commercial pursuits in New York. He is the author of the following plays: "Vendome," "Mirah," "The Third Estate," "The College Belles," and "Uncle Abner," and of the following works on Japanese history: "Blue Jackets" (4 vols., 1885); "Yung Americans in Japan" (Boston, 1880); "Yung Americans in Japan" (Boston, 1881); "The Wonderful City of Tokio" (1882); "The Golden Lotus" (1883); "Nursing Brothers of Yezo" (1884); and "A Captive of Love" (1885). He is a member of the Zoological and Anthropological society of London.

GREENE, Alexander, P. E., bishop, b. in Society Hill, Darlington district, S. C., 8 Oct., 1819. He was graduated at South Carolina college in 1838 with the highest honors of his class. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced at Cheraw, S. C., in the northeastern circuit. Having resolved to enter the ministry, he was baptized and confirmed in St. David's church, Cheraw, in 1843, and became a candidate for holy orders. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Gadsden, 10 June, 1846, and ordained priest in St. Philip's church by the same bishop Dec. 1847. His first and only parish was that of St. David's, Cheraw, of which he became rector in 1846. He received the degree of D. D. from South Carolina college in 1859. Dr. Gregg was active and efficient in diocesan and church affairs during this period. In 1872 he was elected bishop of Texas. He was consecrated in the Monumental church, Richmond, Va., 13 Oct., 1859, and entered at once on his extensive field of labor. In 1867 he attended the first Lambeth conference in England. At the general convention in 1874 conference was given to a division of the diocese of Texas, and two missionary jurisdictions were set off for northern and western Texas. Bishop Gregg removed to Galveston, retaining the southern portion of the state as his diocese. Between 1862 and 1867 he made several contributions to the church literature in the way of sermons, addresses, and triennial charges. He has also published a "History of Old Cheraw," embracing an account of the Indian tribes in the valley of the Pedee, S. C., the first white settlements, the organization of St. David's parish, and the Red river fire-engine in 1835, and a "Brief Sketch of the Church in Texas," an article in "The Church Encyclopedia" for 1884.

GREENE, Andrew, senator, b. in Carlisle, Pa., 10 June, 1755: d. in Bellefonte, Pa., 20 May, 1855. His parents came from Ireland to New Hampshire, but removed to Delaware in 1782, and to Pennsylvania in 1783. The son was educated in Carlisle, and in Newark, Del., where he served in the militia during the Revolution. From 1779 to 1788 he was a tutor in the College of Philadelphia (now University of Pennsylvania). He was a merchant at Middletown, Pa., in 1788-9, and then became a farmer in the wilderness of Penn's valley. He was elected a member of congress from Pennsylvania, and served from 24 Oct., 1791, till 3 March, 1807, and was a U. S. senator from the same state, serving thence to 1793, and then became a member of the U. S. House of Representatives for the sixth district of Pennsylvania, a part of which time he was president pro tempore of the senate. In 1814 he removed to Bellefonte, was appointed secretary of state for Pennsylvania in 1816, and in 1823 was a unsuccessful candidate for governor. He was a fine classical scholar, and a man of rigorous constitution, having published in Dr. William H. Egle's "Pennsylvania
GREGG.

Genealogies." (Harrisburg, 1889.)—Andrew's grand-son, John Irvin, soldier, b. in Bellefonte, Pa., 10 July, 1786. In 1808 he was a lieutenant of the 11th regular infantry in Kentucky, 1827. He was married in 1810 to Eliza Ogle, and they had five children, including Andrew. In 1848 he returned to Pennsylvania and took up farming. He died in 1853.

GREGORY.

William, Canadian educator, b. in Killycree, County Donegal, Ireland, 5 July, 1817. He was graduated from Queen's College, Cork, and Edinburgh University, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1844. Subsequently he studied theology in the College of the Free Church at Edinburgh, and was licensed to preach in February, 1846. Immediately afterward he was sent as a missionary to Canada, and in June, 1847, was ordained minister of the John street Presbyterian church, Belleville. He retained this pastorate till July, 1857, when he became pastor of Cooke's church, Toronto, and remained there till July, 1872. In 1864 he was appointed lecturer in apologetics in Knox college, Toronto, and was one of the theological classes in the Montreal Presbyterian college during part of its first session in 1867. In 1872 he was appointed professor of apologetics in Knox college, which chair he still occupies, and also conducts the classes in church history, and is moderator of the Free Church of Canada in 1861, when the union was effected between it and the United Presbyterian church of that country. He has edited "Prayers for Family Worship" (Toronto, 1873), and is the author of "History of the Presbyterian Church." (1877.)

GREGORI, Luigi, artist, b. in Bologna, Italy, 8 July, 1819. In 1840 he went to Rome, where he studied under Tomaso Minardi. He received in 1856 the grand gold medal of the Academy of Bologna for historical painting; and lived in the Vatican for several years as a painter. In 1856 he was at Merode, engaged in restoring the old masters. He was also placed as head of a commission appointed to decide by whom certain old and valuable pictures were painted. He came to the United States in 1874, and was made director of the art department of the University of Notre Dame. He is professor of the University of Notre Dame, and has decorated the church of the university, and painted religious pictures in the cathedrals of Baltimore, Philadelphia, Dubuque, and Detroit. In the main corridor of the University of Notre Dame he has executed a series of large historical pictures, twelve in number, representing scenes in the life of Columbus. He has also painted portraits of Cardinal Gibbons, Gen. Sheridan, and Archbishop Ryan. Queen Marguerite, of Italy, sent him a watch set with diamonds, and the University of Notre Dame gave him the grand gold medal for art in 1876. While in Rome he catalogued the library of the Marquis Campani, and published a work on art. He has been successful in pure frescoes and colossal figures and in miniatures, and also has merit as a sculptor.

GREGORY, Lawrence, editor, b. in Carmel, Putnam co., N. Y., 21 Aug., 1833. He was graduated at Princeton in 1857, and studied in the theological seminary, acting also as tutor in rhetoric in 1859-60. After holding pastorate in Galena, Ill., Troy, N. Y., New Haven, Conn., and South Salem, N. Y., he became in 1871 professor of metaphysics and logic in Wooster university, Ohio, and in 1875 was transferred to the chair of mental science and English literature. In 1879 he
became president of Lake Forest university, Ill. He has contributed to the "Princeton Review."  

GREGORY, Dudley Sanford, philanthropist, b. in Reading, Conn., 5 Feb., 1800; d. in Jersey City, N. J., 8 Dec., 1874. He removed with his father to Albany, N. Y., in 1806. In 1818-27 he was assistant collector and received the place of chief clerk in the canal department. He then became identified with the legal lotteries carried on for the state for the endowment of schools and colleges, and in 1834 removed to Jersey City, then a small village, and became one of its first firemen. In 1836 he entered the city, was its first mayor, serving three terms, and held many other local offices. He was also elected to congress as a Whig, and served from 1847 till 1849. Mr. Gregory was at one time a director of sixteen different railroads. He was a bounty giver to churches of all denominations, and to public schools, city parks, and benevolent institutions. His grandson, Elliot, artist, b. in New York city, 13 Oct., 1854, entered Yale in 1871, but was not graduated. He studied art in Rome and Paris, under Carolus-Duran and Cabanel, and is the only American that has exhibited both painting and sculpture in the Paris salon. His pictures include "Soubrette" (1883); "Coquetterio" (1884); "Children," for which he received honorable mention in Paris; and portraits of Gen. George W. Custer (1880); his uncle, Admiral Baldwin (1882); Mrs. John Sherwood (1885); and Ada Rehan (1887).

GREGORY, Francis Hoyt, naval officer, b. in Norwalk, Conn., 9 Oct., 1798; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 4 Oct., 1866. He was in the merchant service in 1807-8, but became a midshipman in the navy in 1811, was promoted yachtsman in 1816, and at the end of 1817 was serving on the "Vesuvius," and in charge of one of her barges near the Balize, he surprised and captured an English slaver. He was made acting master in 1811, and, while in command of gumbost No. 122, captured a schooner fitting for piratical purposes, disabled and drove away a privateer of greater superior force, that had been annoying our commerce, and took a Spanish pirate of fourteen guns. He was with Com. Chauncey in all his actions on Lake Ontario, and on 28 June was made lieutenant. In August, 1814, he was taken prisoner and sent to England, remaining eighteen months. He soon afterward joined one of the frigates cruising against the Algerines, without coming home. In 1821-3, while in command of the schooner "Gramusic," he was active in suppressing piracy on the coasts of Cuba and Mexico, capturing near St. Croix the notorious pirate brig "Pandrita," a vessel far superior to his own in armament and number of men. He was promoted to commander, 28 April, 1828, and to captain, 18 Jan., 1838, and in 1844 commanded the "Harrington" in the blockade of the Mexican coast. His last sea-service was in command of the African squadron in 1849-52. In July, 1861, he was ordered to superintend the construction of all vessels of war built outside of navy-yards, and was engaged in this duty when he died. He was made rear-admiral on the retired list.

GREGORY, Frank M., artist, b. in Mansfield, Togo co., Pa., 21 Oct., 1848. He was educated for a business career, but abandoned it for the pursuit of art. He entered the schools of the National Academy of design in 1871, and subsequently studied at the Art Institute in Chicago, in 1872. He also followed water-color painting, and acquired some note in etching and designing. Among his paintings are: "The Truant"; "Waiting for Repairs"; and "First Snow of the Season."
GREINER, John, journalist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 14 Sept., 1810; d. in Toledo, Ohio, 18 May, 1871. He removed to Ohio when a boy, and became distinguished as a temperance orator. He was an enthusiastic Whig, and in the Harrison campaign (1840) attained celebrity by his election songs, "Old Zip Coon," "The Wagoner Boy," and other pieces. He aided in the liberate from 1845 till 1851, when he was appointed Indian agent for New Mexico, and in 1852 became governor of that territory. He was afterward successively local editor of the "Ohio State Journal," and editor and proprietor of the Columbus "Gazette" and "Zanesville "Times." He was receiver in the U. S. land-office in Santa Fé, N. M., in 1861-2, and sub-treasurer there in 1862-6.

GRELET, Stephen, missionary, b. in Limoges, France, 2 Nov., 1778; d. in Burlington, N. J., 18 Nov., 1865. He was known in France as Etienne de Grelet de Mabillier. His parents were wealthy and belonged to the nobility. His father, Gabriel Marc Antoine de Grelet, was comptroller of the mint, the friend and counsellor of Louis XVI., and the proprietor of iron-works and of extensive porce- lain factories. Thenceforward he was a Roman Catholic, and was educated at the military college of Lyons. At the age of seventeen he entered the body-guard of Louis XVI. During the Revolution his family estates were confiscated, and he and his brothers became prisoners of war and were sentenced to be shot. After the execution of the king he made his escape to Demerara. In 1796 he came to New York, where he shortly afterward joined the Society of Friends. He removed to Philadelphia, and during the prevalence of the yellow fever in 1798 ministered to the sick and afflicted. In 1799 he returned to New York, and in 1800 engaged in mercantile pursuits. He afterward made a missionary tour in the southern states as far as Georgia, and in 1801 travelled to New England and Canada. In 1804 he married Rebecca, the daughter of Isaac Collins, the publisher. He visited the south of France in 1807, travelled in England and Germany in 1813, preached in Hayti in 1816, and during the two following years travelled through Norway, Sweden, Russia, Greece, and Italy, and preached before Pope Pius VII., who listened to his exhortations with respect and courtesy. He returned to New York, and another missionary tour to Europe from 1831 till 1834, when he retired to Burlington. See "Memoirs of Stephen Grelet," edited by Benjamin Seebohm (Philadelphia, 1898).

GRENELLE, Honoré, jurist, b. in Greenfield, Mass., 25 Dec., 1786; d. there, 20 Nov., 1877. He was graduated at Dartmouth with the highest honors in 1808, studied law, and was admitted to the bar, beginning his practice in Greenfield. He was prosecuting attorney of Franklin county from 1830 till 1838, and state senator from 1824 to 1877. In 1838 he was elected to congress as a Whig, where he served until 1839. He was a trustee of Amherst from 1838 till 1859. In 1849 he was made probate judge, which office he held until 1853. Subsequently he was clerk of the Franklin county courts until 1866, a member of the board of the Troy and Greenfield railroad, and was its first president. During his term in Congress he proposed the recognition of the independence of Hayti. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Amherst in 1854.

GRENVILLE, George, English statesman, b. in England, 14 Oct., 1712; d. there, 13 Nov., 1770. He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was distinguished as a mathematician. He was admitted to the bar in 1732, and entered parliament in 1741 as a member for Buckingham, which borough he represented until his death. He was a lord of the admiralty in 1744; lord of the treasury in 1747; treasurer of the navy and privy-councillor in 1754; leader of the house of commons in 1751; secretary of state and first lord of the admiralty from 1751 till 1753; and first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer in 1758-59. He introduced plans for taxing the colonies, and was the author of the famous "Stamp Act," which was one of the causes of the American Revolution. He published "Considerations on Commerce and Finances" (1767) and "The English State of the Nation" (1780). His son, Thomas, b. in 1755; d. in 1846, was one of the agents employed in negotiating the peace of the United States in 1782-3.

GRENVILLE, Sir Richard, English navigator, b. in Cornwall, England, in 1549; d. at sea in 1591. At the age of sixteen he served in the German imperial army as a volunteer against the Turks. On his return he was appointed to a command in Ireland, and was made a sheriff of Cork. He represented Cornwall in parliament in 1571, and afterward was made high sheriff of that country, and knighted by Queen Elizabeth. He entered actively into the colonization schemes of Sir Walter Raleigh, who was his cousin, and on 9 April, 1585, sailed from Plymouth in command of seven vessels bearing 106 colonists, which were destined to Carolina by Raleigh. The fleet touched the West Indies, where it captured two Spanish frigates, and on 20 June reached the mainland of Carolina, or Florida, as it was then called. They encountered a storm, and narrowly escaped being wrecked on the cape, where Grenville named it after Cape Fear. They anchored at Wooken on 26 June, and passing through the Ocracoke inlet made their way to Roanoke island. Grenville and his party explored the country for eight days, and in revenge for the theft of a silver cup burned an Indian village and destroyed the Indian maize around it. Grenville left the colony under the government of Robert Lane, and returned to England with his ships, capturing a Spanish galleon on his way. On his second visit to the colony he found it deserted, as the colonists had returned to England with Sir Walter Raleigh, and another party to trouble with the Indians. In order to keep possession of the country he left fifteen men there and sailed for England. He was made a member of the council that was created in 1588 to devise means of defence against the Spanish armada, and in 1591 he was raised to the rank of vice-admiral and sent in conjunction with Lord Howard to cruise against the Spaniards in the West Indies. He encountered off the Azores a Spanish fleet consisting of fifty-two ships. With only five ships he attacked the enemy, and fought for three days and a day without suffering a man killed. During the action four of the Spanish ships were sunk and a thousand men killed. Grenville was wounded early in the engagement, and was finally shot through the body and carried into the cabin. Upon this the rest of the crew surrendered. When the vessel was in the harbor of Corunna, a Spanish vessel boarded a Spanish ship, where he died three days afterward. His name is written Grenville, Green- ville, and Granville. The voyage of Sir Richard Grenville in 1585 was related by one of the persons who accompanied him, and an account after their arrival was written probably by Ralph Lane. See Hakluyt's "Voyages."
was educated in country schools, and spent one year in the state university at Bloomingon, Ind., but was not graduated. He then studied law in Corydon, Ind., was admitted to the bar in 1858, and became a successful lawyer. He was elected to the legislature in 1860, but resigned in August, 1861, to become lieutenant-colonel of the 30th Indiana regiment. He was promoted to colonel of the 53d Indiana in December, and on 11 Aug., 1863, after the fall of Vicksburg, was made brigadier-general of volunteers. He commanded the 4th division of Blair's corps in the fighting before Atlanta, and received a severe wound that disabled him for a year, and prevented him from seeing further service. On 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted major-general of volunteers for his gallantry at Atlanta. After the war he resumed practice at New Albany, Ind. He was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for congress in 1866, and in 1867-'8 was financial agent of his state in New York. President Grant, who held him in great esteem, made him U.S. judge for the district of Indiana in 1869, and in 1880 he was an unsuccessful candidate for U.S. senator. He resigned his judgeship in April, 1882, to accept the position of postmaster-general in President Arthur's cabinet, and in July, 1884, on the death of Secretary Folger, was transferred to the treasury portfolio. In October of that year he was appointed U.S. judge for the 7th judicial circuit, which office he still holds (1887). Judge Graham was a strong supporter of Gen. Grant for a third term in the late convention of 1880, but has not been conspicuous in politics.

GREVILLE, Lord Charles Montague, governor of South Carolina, b. 29 May, 1741; d. in January, 1784. He was the second son of Robert, third Duke of Manchester. He was a knight of the shire of Huntington, and at one time governor of Jamaica. From 1766 till 1773 he held the office of governor of South Carolina. During his administration, in 1769, the circuit court law was passed, and courts of justice were established at Ninety-Six, Orangeburg, and Camden. Montague street, in Charleston, is named for him.

GREY, Charles, British soldier, b. in England, 23 Oct., 1729; d. 14 Nov., 1807. In 1757 he was aide-de-camp to the Duke of Brunswick, and took part in the battle of Minden, in which he was wounded. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel in 1761, and commanded the 98th regiment at the capture of Belle Isle in 1763. In 1772 he received the commission of colonel. He accompanied Howe to Boston in 1775, and was raised by him to the local rank of major-general. On the night of 21 Sept., 1777, he surprised Gen. Wayne near the Pauli Tavern on the Lancaster road, where the latter was encamped. Grey approached stealthily, and, ordering the flints to be taken from the guns, attacked the patriots with the bayonet, de-

fusing them with great slaughter. For this act he received the name of "No Flint Grey." He took an active part in the battle of Germantown, 4 Oct., 1777, and in the following year destroyed the shipping and stores in New Bedford and Martha's Vineyard. On 7 Sept., 1778, he surprised Bayly's Virginia regiment, which lay at Tappan on the Hudson near Peekskill, and captured the regiment, and took its commander, Lord Howe, to the West Indies to sustained the island of Martinique and St. Lucie. In 1790 he was made general. He was raised to the peerage in 1801, received the title of Earl Grey in 1807, and was the father of the celebrated English statesman of that name.

GRIDLEY, Jeremiah, lawyer, b. in Boston, Mass., 10 March, 1702; d. in Brookline, Mass., 10 Sept., 1787. He was graduated at Harvard in 1725, was for several years an assistant in a grammar-school in Boston, studied theology, and occasionally preached. He was admitted to the bar. For a year he edited a weekly newspaper called "The Rehearsal," which was established in Boston in 1731. He soon acquired reputation, was elected a member of the general court from Brookline, and became an opponent of the Massachusetts interest. On the understanding this he was appointed attorney-general for the province of Massachusetts Bay. In 1761 while holding this office he defended the "writs of assistance" which the British custom-house officers had applied for to enable them to enter the dwellings of suspected individuals at their discretion. He encountered the powerful opposition of his former pupil, James Otis. In addition to his legal station he was colonel of militia, grand master of freemasons, and president of the Marine society. He contributed many articles of great merit to the "Rehearsal." His brother, Richard, soldier, b. in Boston, Mass., 3 Jan., 1711; d. in Stoughton, Mass., 20 June, 1766, had great reputation as an artist. He served as engineer in the reduction of Louisburg in 1745, became in 1755 chief engineer and colonel of the British works of Bunker Hill, and the following year took part in the expedition to Crown Point under Winslow, and constructed the fortifications on Lake George. He served under Amherst in 1758, and subsequently under Wolfe on the plains of Abraham, being at the capture of Quebec. At the conclusion of the war, as a reward for his services, he received Magdalen island from the British government, with half pay for life. He espoused the patriot cause in 1775, and was appointed chief engineer and commander of artillery of the colonial army at Cambridge. He planned the works of Bunker Hill the night before the battle of 17 June, 1775. Although sixty-five years of age, he fought during the entire engagement, and was wounded, being exposed to the severest fire of the enemy. He was active in constructing the fortifications around Boston. On 20 Sept., 1775, he was commissioned major-general by the Continental Congress, and had command of the Continental artillery until November.

GRIDLEY, Philo, jurist, b. in Paris, Oneida co., N. Y., 10 Sept., 1796; d. in Utica, N. Y., 17 Aug., 1864. He was the British at College, Clinton, with its first class in 1816. He then studied law on Owasaga and Waterville, and was admitted to the bar in 1820, beginning his practice in Waterville. A few years later he removed to
Hamilton, Madison co., where he attained eminence at the bar. He served as district attorney for Madison county, was appointed a judge of the 5th judicial circuit. He removed to Utica in 1839, and on the adoption of a new constitution in 1846 was elected one of the judges of the state supreme court, which office he resigned after six years’ service. In 1849 a Canadian named McLeod was arrested in the county and charged with the murder of York in the American steamboat “Caroline,” which carried supplies to 500 insurgents on Navy island, Niagara river. The British government demanded his release on the ground that the deed was done by order of the Canadian government, and threatened war unless its demand should be complied with. There was so much excitement on the border that McLeod was transferred to Judge Gridley’s court for trial. The prisoner was finally acquitted, as an alibi was proved.

GRIFFIN, David, soldier, b. in York county, Pa., in 1742; d. in York, Pa., 3 June, 1790. He received a classical education, studied law, and was admitted to the York county bar in 1771. He served in the French and Indian war, and when the war for independence began he was commissioned a major in the 60th battalion of the Pennsylvania line, served in the campaign against Canada, was promoted to major in October, 1776, and subsequently to lieutenant-colonel of the 7th Pennsylvania line. He was wounded at the Paoli massacre in September, 1777. At the close of the war he resigned his commission at York, was elected to the assembly in 1783, served as a delegate to the convention to ratify the Federal constitution, and was chosen by the constitutionals one of the first presidential electors.

GRIFFIN, Robert Collier, jurist, b. in Cumberland county, Pa., 5 March, 1794; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 26 Sept., 1870. He was graduated at Dickinson in 1812, and after teaching there one year he returned to Northumberland, Pa., to assist his father in the academy, of which he became principal in 1815. He devoted his leisure to the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1817, and practised in Bloomsburg, Pa. He then removed to Danville, where he attained eminence in his profession. He supported his mother, and educated a family of ten brothers and sisters. He was appointed judge of the district court of Alleghany county in 1828, and removed to Alleghany City, but went to Philadelphia in 1848 and resided there till his death. He was appointed justice of the U. S. supreme court by President Polk on 4 Aug., 1846, and held that office until his death, although he had sent in his resignation in 1848. He was originally a Federalist, but acted with the Democratic party until the civil war, when he supported the national cause.

GRIFFIN, William Nicholson, soldier, b. in Pennsylvania in 1812; d. at Napa Springs, Ca., 9 July, 1883. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1835, and assigned to the 1st dragoons. He was on frontier duty in the Chatoe nation from 1839 till 1840, when he became assistant instructor of infantry and cavalry tactics at West Point, and held the office one year, after which he was engaged on the frontier duty in the west. He was appointed captain, 23 April, 1846, and entered on active service at the beginning of the Mexican war. He was brevetted major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Salado Cruz by Rosales, 16 March, 1848, and was on frontier duty at Fort Rice, Tex., in 1849. During the two following years he took part in the expedition against the Apache Indians, and was wounded in the skirmish at Too-koon-kurre Butte, 17 Nov., 1849. Subsequently he was in active service on the Pacific coast, as judge of the 5th and 6th judicial circumscriptions, serving in expeditions against the Indians in Washington territory. In 1861–2 he served as acting inspector-general of the Army of the Potomac, and commanded the 1st regiment of cavalry in the Virginia peninsula campaign. He was present at the battle of Malvern Hill, Gen. Magruder, drove back the enemy, and contributed largely to the success of the day. He was present at the second battle of Bull Run, and was charged by Pope in his re-
port with refraining from taking part in the action, while he "spent the day in making ill-natured strictures upon the commanding general." Gen. Griffin was arrested for trial on this charge, but was soon released. Having been promoted to the command of a division, he took part in the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg, and in Hooker's campaign. On Aug. 6, 1864, he was brevetted major-general of volunteers, and on 18 Aug. he received the brevet of colonel in the regular army. He was present at Gettysburg, and was conspicuous in all the engagements from the Wilderness to Five Forks. As chief of the corps, directed by Gen. Grant, he received the arms and colors of the Army of northern Virginia, after the surrender at Appomattox Court-House. On 13 May, 1865, Gen. Griffin was brevetted brigadier- and major-general in the regular army, and on 10 Aug., 1865, was assigned to the command of the district of Maine, with headquarters at Portland. On 28 July, 1866, he was made colonel of the 38th infantry, and in 1867 commanded the Department of Texas, with headquarters at Galveston. On 5 Sept., 1867, while the yellow fever was raging at Galveston, he received a message from the Secretary of the Navy, asking him to take command of the 5th military district on the removal of Gen. Sheridan, and ordered to make his headquarters at New Orleans. He replied that "to leave Galveston at such a time was like deserting one's post in time of battle." He remained and fell ill in the fever.

GRIFFIN, Cyrus, jurist, b. in Virginia in 1749; d. in Yorktown, Va., 14 Dec., 1810. He was educated in England, and while there married a lady belonging to a noble family. He gave early adherence to the American cause, was a member of the Virginia legislature, a delegate to the old congress in 1778-81 and in 1787-8, and was president in the latter year. He was president of the supreme court of admiralty from its creation until its abolition, was commissioner to the Creek nation in 1789, and was a justice of the Supreme Court for the district of Virginia from December, 1789, until his death.

GRIFFIN, Ebenezer, lawyer, b. in Cherry Valley, N. Y., 29 July, 1789; d. in Rochester, N. Y. When he was quite young his father removed to Clinton, Oneida co., where the boy received his preparatory education. He entered Union college, but, before completing his course, began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar at Utica in 1811. He engaged in practice in Clinton, where he remained for eight years, and afterward removed to Utica, but in 1825 went to New York city. Among the many important cases in which he was employed as counsel was that of Mather, who was charged with being a conspirator in the abduction of Morgan. Mr. Griffin was retained to conduct the defense, which he did so ably that Mather was acquitted, notwithstanding the state of public feeling. Mr. Griffin continued to practice in New York until 1842, and then removed to Rochester, where he remained until his death.

GRIFFIN, Edward Dorr, clergyman, b. in East Haddam, Conn., 6 Jan., 1770; d. in Newark, N. J., 10 July, 1856. He continued to study theology under Jonathan Edwards, of New Haven, who was subsequently president of Union college. He was licensed as a preacher in October, 1792, and in January, 1783, began his ministerial work at New Salem, Conn. In June, 1793, Mr. Griffin was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at New Hartford, and afterward held pastorates at Newark, N. J., and Boston, Mass. Union college gave him the degree of D. D. in 1808, and he became professor of rhetoric in the recently established Andover theological seminary, 31 June, 1809, which chair he filled until 1811. In 1821 he was chosen president of Williams, and remained there till 1836. He was an eloquent and popular preacher, and published "Lectures delivered in Park Street Church, Boston." Boston, 1819, and "Sixty Sermons on Practical Subjects." (New York, 1844). In his works, with a memoir of the author by Rev. William B. Sprague, D. D., was published after his death (2 vols., 1839). See also "Recollections of Rev. E. D. Griffin," by Parsons Cooke (1836).—His brother, George Dorr, b. at East Haddam, Conn., 14 Jan., 1778; d. in New York city, 6 May, 1850, was graduated at Yale in 1787, studied in the Litchfield law-school, and was admitted to the bar in 1799. He practised in Wilkesbarre, Pa., for six years, and subsequently in New York city. He is the author of "Sufferings of Our Saviour," "Evidences of Christianity," and "The Gospel its Own Advocate." (New York, 1850).—George's son, Edmund Dorr, b. in Vermont, Pa., 10 Sept., 1804; d. in New York, 1 Sept., 1830, was graduated at Columbia in 1828. He studied law in his father's office, was admitted to the bar, and in 1825 published "Pertinences," and was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in August, 1826. Soon afterward he became assistant minister of St. James's church, Hamilton Square, near New York city, and a little later acted in the same capacity in Christ church, New York city, but was soon forced, by failing health, to abandon his charge. He sailed for Europe in October, 1828, and returned to New York in April, 1830. In the following May and June he delivered a course of lectures upon Roman, Italian, and English literature in Columbia. His brother Francis published his "Remains," with a memoir by Rev. John MacVicar (1831).

GRIFFIN, Gildoyer Wells, author, b. in Louisville, Ky., 6 March, 1840. He was educated at the University of Louisville, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. After practicing for a few years he engaged in journalism. He was appointed U. S. consul at Copenhagen in 1871, at the Samoan islands in 1876, at Auckland, New Zealand, in 1879, and at Sydney, Australia, in 1884. He has published a biographical sketch of George D. Prentice (1869); edited the subsequent edition of "Pertinences" (Philadelphia, 1871); wrote for it a "Life of Prentice," which he afterward re-wrote and enlarged; "Studies in Literature" (1871); "Life of Charles S. Todd" (1873); "Danish Days" (1874); "A Visit to Stratford" (1875); and "New Zealand, her Commerce and Resources" (Wellingtom, N. Z., 1884).

GRIFFIN, Nathaniel Herrick, educator, b. in Southhampton, L. I., 28 Dec., 1814; d. in Williamstown, Mass., 16 Oct., 1878. He was graduated at Williams in 1834, and afterward studied in Princeton theological seminary for two years. He was tutor for one year in Yale, and in June, 1839, was installed pastor of the church at Delhi, N. Y., where he remained till 1841. After teaching in Brooklyn, N. Y., for two years, he became, in 1846, professor of the Greek and Latin languages for Williams, and in 1854, first vacant professor of the Greek language and literature. He resigned in 1857, opened a private school in Williamstown, and from 1868 till his death was librarian of the college. He published the triennial catalogues of Williams for eleven years, prepared the first annual necrological sketch of the college, and published numerous articles in reviews and magazines.

GRIFFIN, Simon Goodell, soldier, b. in Nelson, Cheshire co., N. H., 9 Aug., 1824. He was a teacher for several years, and represented his native
town in the legislature. He subsequently studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1860, and began practice in the Essex district of New Jersey. During the Civil War he was commissioned captain in the 2d regiment of New Hampshire volunteers, and was present at the first battle of Bull Run. In October, 1861, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and transferred to the 6th New Hampshire regiment, and in 1862 was made a brigadier of the whole of the division under his command. On 7 April, 1862, he commanded an expedition of 600 men, assisted by five gun-boats, to Elizabethtown, N. C., which resulted in the capture of prisoners and many stands of arms, and in the breaking up of a Confederate rendezvous at that place. He commanded the entire regiment at the battle of Camden, N. C., 19 April, and for its gallantry on this occasion was permitted to inscribe “Camden, 19 April, 1862,” upon its colors. On 22 April he was commissioned colonel of the 6th regiment. He was in the second battle of Bull Run, at Chantilly, and at Antietam with his regiment and the 2d Maryland, he charged the stone bridge and carried it in the face of a heavy fire. He was present at Fredericksburg, his regiment losing one third its number, and on 20 May, 1863, he was assigned to the command of the 1st brigade, 2d division, 9th army corps. The army was in June, went to assist Gen. Grant in his operations against Vicksburg, and participated in its capture. He was with his command in the Mississippi campaign of Gen. Sherman, and in the spring of 1864 was assigned to the 3d brigade, 2d division, and commanded it in the battles of Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court-House, and was commissioned a brigadier-general on Gen. Grant’s recommendation. On the night of 16 June Gen. Griffin, in command of his own and Gen. Curtin’s brigade, attacked the enemy entrenched lines on the front of Petersburg, carrying their works and capturing 1,000 prisoners, with arms, artillery, and ammunition. On 2 April, 1865, he was appointed to the post of Fort Hele, and for gallant conduct was brevetted a major-general, and afterward participated in the pursuit and capture of Gen. Lee’s army. He was mustered out in September, 1865, and declined a commission in the regular army. Subsequently Gen. Griffin settled in Keene, N. H., and served in the state legislature in 1866-8, in which最后 time he was being speaker of the house.

GRIFFIS, William Griffiths, M. D., physician, b. in Philadelphia, 13 Feb., 1798; d. 26 June, 1850. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1820, and was physician to the Philadelphia board of health in 1834-5. He became professor of materia medica in the University of Maryland, and editor, in Philadelphia, of the “American Medical Monthly” in 1838 accepted the chair of medicine in the University of Virginia. Dr. Griffith became noted as a botanist and conchologist, and gave a large collection of shells to the Philadelphia academy of natural sciences, of which he was vice-president in 1849-50. He was a member of many other learned societies, wrote many articles on botany, conchology, and medicine, and published “Medical Botany” (Philadelphia, 1847), and “Universal Formulary” (1848), and edited, with annotations; Taylor on “Medical Jurisprudence” and on “Poisons”; Müller’s ‘Principles of Physic’ (1847); Ryan’s and Chitty’s works on “Medical Jurisprudence”; and Ballard and Garrod’s “Materia Medica.” At the time of his death he had been an college professor, and had planned one on “The Botany of the Bible,” which he was urged to write by Prof. Asa Gray and other noted botanists.

GRIFFITHS, John W., naval architect, b. in New York city, 6 Oct., 1808; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 29 Aug., 1883. His father, Mr. Griffiths, was a shipwright in New York. After working at various occupations, the boy was apprenticed to
his father's trade, and when nineteen years of age laid the lines of the frigate "Macedonia." In 1836 he published in the Portsmouth, Va., "Advocate" a series of articles giving his ideas on naval architecture, and in 1842 gave in New York and other places an interesting subject on the subject of the ships delivered in the United States, also opening a free school for instruction in ship-building. He favored many improvements, suggested the clipper model of the fast ships built for the China trade, and, on the discovery of gold in California, as early as 1849 he proposed the establishment of a house of shipowners and ship-builders. He made the calculations for the Collins steamers, and in 1850 sent to the World's exhibition in London a steamship model that attracted much attention. In 1853 he began to build for William Norris, of Philadelphia, a steamer intended to cross the Atlantic in seven days, and though, from the failure of Norris, it was not completed according to his designs, it made the fastest time on record between Havana and New Orleans.

In 1856 Mr. Griffiths became part proprietor and co-editor of the "Nautical Magazine and Naval Records," was elected a member of the United States Navy Yard in 1853, and the same year was elected as the American Architect and Naval Engineer. In 1862 he designed the smallest and lightest-draught vessel of her displacement that was ever built, and, although drawing only ten feet of water, carried a frigate's battery. In 1864 he invented a timber-bending machine, which he first used in building the ship "New Era," the first war-ship built in Boston in 1867. Every first timber that required curvature was bent from the straight log, and the futtocks were extended in one stick from the keel to the rail. The use of iron in ship-building supplanted this method. In 1871-2 he erected improved timber-bending machinery for the government, and in 1872 built the U. S. ship "Enterprise" at Portsmouth, N. H. His machines received two prize medals at the Centennial exhibition in 1876. He was the originator of the idea of life-boat steamers, and also showed a model and plans for such steamers at the Centennial. In 1870 Mr. Griffiths was elected in New York city a weekly journal entitled the "American Ship." Although many of Mr. Griffiths's innovations in ship-building were opposed by more conservative architects, experience has usually proved the wisdom of his views, and no architect in the United States has been as generally followed by young ship-builders. Other inventions by him are iron keelsons for wooden ships (1848); bilge keels, to prevent rolling (1863); triple screws for great speed (1866); and improved rivets (1860). His most important work is his "Treatise on Marine and Naval Architecture" (New York, 1850; 4th ed., 2 vols., 1854), which was republished in England, and had a wide sale through Europe. Its publication did more to advance American ship-building than any other single influence, and it brought its author orders for models and drawings from nearly every maritime nation. He also published "The Shipbuilder's Manual" (2 vols., 1853); and "The Progressive Ship-Builder" (2 vols., 1857-60).

GRIGGTS, Samuel Powell, physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 21 July, 1799; d. there, 12 May, 1826. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1799, and after studying medicine abroad for three years began practice in Philadelphia in 1784. He founded the Philadelphia dispensary in 1786, was its physician for seven years, and in 1792-9 held the chair of materia medica in the University of Pennsylvania. In the pestilence of 1793, and the epidemics of 1797-9, 1802, and 1803, he remained at his post regardless of personal danger, and was of great service. In 1803-4 he was active in the subject of emigration from Santo Domingo, and collected $12,000 to aid them. From 1817 till his death Dr. Griffiths was vice-president of the College of physicians, and was also active in establishing, under the auspices of the Philadelphia yearly meeting of Friends, an institution for the education of destitute persons. He was one of the editors of the "Eclectic Repertory," and on 1 June, 1820, read before a convention for the formation of a pharmacopoeia, held in Washington, an "Essay of a Pharmacopoeia," of which he was the principal author.

GRIGGS, John, publisher, b. in Cornwall, England, in 1792; d. in Philadelphia, 2 Aug., 1864. He was left an orphan at six, and at twelve went to sea. After making several voyages he spent a year with relatives in Richmond, Va. He removed to Warren, Ohio, about 1818, and was clerk of the court there. He died in 1864. A son of Mr. Griffiths, and a graduate of the University of Virginia, in 1848, entered the woollen-factory in Scott county, Ky. He entered a publishing-house in Philadelphia in 1818, and in 1833 began business on his own account, and was very successful. After taking various partners he retired in 1860, with a large fortune, and after a year's absence entered upon a publishing-house in the city. He gave his son, John Warner, b. about 1819; d. in Philadelphia in August, 1869, left $117,000 to various charities in that city.

GRIGGS, Samuel Chapman, publisher, b. in Tolland, Conn., 20 July, 1819. He began business as a bookseller in Hamilton, N. Y., but in 1845 went to Chicago, where he continued in the same calling, and in a few years was at the head of the largest bookselling business in the northwest. In the great fire of 1868, Mr. Griggs lost his whole house, his books, and his dwelling-house on Michigan avenue, being destroyed. In 1873 he sold his interest in the business to his partners, and, with John C. Buckee, junior partner, established another publishing-house. In April, 1873, Mr. Buckee retired from the firm of S. C. Griggs & Co. The publications of the house comprise more than 70 works, literary, scientific, and academical, some of which have met with a very extended sale, and a large proportion of which reflect credit on the publishers.

GRIEB, Hugh Blair, historical scholar, b. in Norfolk, Va., 22 Nov., 1808; d. in Charlotte county, Va., 28 April, 1881. He represented Norfolk in the legislature when scarcely more than a boy, and in 1828-30 was a member of the State convention with Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and other noted men. He subsequently devoted himself to literature and agriculture, and was an authority on the history of Virginia. He was president of the Virginia historical society, and became in 1871 chancellor of William and Mary college, which had given him the degree of LL. D. in 1855. He contributed to the "Virginia Historian," and wrote numerous historical discourses, including one on the Virginia convention of 1829-30 delivered before the historical society in 1853, another on that of 1776 delivered at William and Mary college, and "Discourse on Hon. Littleton W. Tazewell." (Norfolk, 1860).

GRIJALVA, Juan de (gre-hahl'-bah), Spanish adventurer, b. in Cuellar, Spain, in the latter part of the 15th century; d. in Nicaragua, 21 Jan., 1527. His uncle, Vasques, the governor of Cuba, gave
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and in 1799 became senior associate, and thus virtu-
ally chief justice. He was also frequently a
member of the legislature, speaker of the house
in 1785-6, and a member of the convention of
1788 that adopted the Federal constitution. Judge
Grimké, during the latter part of his life, became
involved in much litigation, which made him un-
popular. Owing to this, and to some hasty action
on his part, he was impeached before the legis-
lat,ure in 1811, but the charges were not sustained.
Princeton gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1789.
He published "Revised Edition of the Laws of
South Carolina to 1789," "Law of Executors for
South Carolina," "Probate Directory," "Public Law
of South Carolina" (Philadelphia, 1790), and "Duty
of Justices of the Peace" (2d ed., 1796).—His son,
Thomas Smith, reformer, b. in Charleston, S. C.,
26 Sept., 1786; d. near Columbus, Ohio, 11 Oct.,
1834, was graduated in 1807 at Yale, and dur-
ing one of his vacations travelled with President
Timothy Dwight.
Abandoning his intention of
studying for the ministry, he became a lawyer in
defence to his father's wishes, and attained dis-
tinction at the bar and in politics. On 17 March,
1827, he advocated, in an address before the Bar
association of South Carolina, the codification of
the laws of that state. He was a member of the
state senate in 1826-30, and in 1828 made a speech
in support of the general government on the tariff
question. One of his finest efforts was his argu-
ment on the South Carolina test-oath question in
March, 1834. He was a pioneer in the temperance
cause, standing at first almost alone in that work,
and one of the most distinguished members of the
American peace society. He aided these and other
reforms both pecuniarily and by his writings, and
his public addresses in their favor won him much
respect and sympathy. He advocated absolute
non-resistance, holding that even defensive warfare
is wicked, and his ideas met with much ridicule.
When asked what he would do if he were mayor
of Charleston, and a piratical vessel should at-
tack the city, he is said to have replied that he
would marshal the Sunday-school children in pro-
cession, and lead them to meet the invader. Though
a fine classical scholar, he opposed both classics
and mathematics as elements of an education, and
urged the adoption of more extensive religious
teaching. He was also one of the earliest advoca-
tes of reform in spelling, which he practically
carried out in his later writings, making not only
the changes advocated by Noah Webster, but others
since advised by the Spelling-reform assoca-
tion, though not generally adopted, such as the
omission of final silent e. In October, 1834, he
delivered an address on "American Education"
before the Western literary institute at Cincinnati,
Ohio, and died suddenly of choleera a few days
afterward while on his way home. He was much
respected and beloved, even by those who did not
agree with his peculiar ideas. He published "Ad-
dresses on Science, Education, and Literature"
(New Haven, 1831).—Another son, Frederick, b.
in Charleston, S. C., 1 Sept., 1791; d. in Chilli-
cothe, Ohio, 8 March, 1863, was graduated at Yale
in 1810, and removed to Columbus, Ohio, in 1814.
He was for some time presiding judge of the Ohio
court of common pleas, and in 1846-47 was a
judge of the state supreme court, resigning, in the
latter year, to devote his time to philosophical
studies. He published an essay on "Ancient and
Modern Literature" and a work on the "Nature
and Tendencies of Free Institutions" (Cincinnati,
1849). His works, with his latest revisions, were
published collectively after his death (1871).—A
daughter, Sarah Moore, reformer, b. in Charle-
ston, S. C., 5 Nov., 1792; d. in Hyde Park, N. Y.,
23 Dec., 1833. After the death of her father, she
and her sister Angelina, afterward Mrs. Theodore
D. Weld (q. e.), having long been convinced of the
evils of slavery, emancipated their negroes and
left their home. In her own account of the event,
Miss Grimké says: "As I left my native state
on account of slavery, deserted the home of my
fathers to escape the sound of the driver's lash
and the shrieks of the tortured victims, I would
gladly bury in oblivion the recollections of those
scenes with which I have been familiar. But it
may not, cannot be; they come over my memory
like gory spectres, and implore me to use my re-
less power in the name of humanity, for the sake
of the slave-holder as well as the slave, to bear witness
to the horrors of the southern prison-house." Miss
Grimké went to Philadelphia in 1821, and became
one of the most active members of the Anti-slavery
society, also advocating women's rights. She lec-
tured in New England, and afterward made her
home with the Weld family, teaching in their
school, which was established in Belleville, N. J.,
in 1840. She published in 1837 an "Epistle to the
Clergy of the Southern States" an effective
anti-slavery document—and afterward wrote "Let-
ters on the Condition of Woman and the Equality
of the Sexes" (Boston, 1838). She also translated
Lamartine's "Joan of Arc" (1867).

GRIMSHAW, William, author, b. in Green-
castle, Ireland, in 1783; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., in
1852. He emigrated to the United States in 1815,
and lived many years in Philadelphia. Among his
works were an "Etymological Dictionary" (Phil-
delphia, 1821); "Gentlemen's Lexicon," and "La-
dies' Lexicon" (1829); "Merchant's Law Book,
"Form Book," "American Chesterfield," "Life of
Napoleon," and school histories of England, France,
Greece, the United States, Rome, South America,
and Mexico, with questions and keys. He also
published revised editions of Goldsmith's histories
of Rome and Greece, of Ramsay's "Life of Wash-
ington," and of Baime's "History of the Wars
Growing out of the French Revolution."